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A

SMALLER

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

ABRIDGED FROM THE LARGER DICTIONARY

BY WILLIAM SMITH, LL.D.

EDITOR OF THE DICTIONARIES OF GREEK AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES, BIOGRAPHY, MYTHOLOGY,
AND GEOGRAPHY.



LONDON:
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.
1855.

Preparing for Publication,

A COPIOUS ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY.

ALSO

A SMALLER ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY.

BY DR. WM. SMITH AND JOHN ROBSON, B.A.

**LONDON : PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
AND CHURCH LANE.**

PREFACE.

THIS Abridgment has been made by Mr. John Robson, B.A., under the superintendence of Dr. Smith. The leading features of the Work are :—

1. Full explanations of the forms, meanings, and syntactical constructions of all words employed by the classical authors usually read in schools, and whose names are given in the *first* list appended to this Preface.

2. The sufficient illustration of these points by quotations from the Classics.

3. The insertion in every case of the name of at least one author by whom the word is employed.

4. An exhibition of the etymological affinities of words, chiefly within the limits of the Latin language itself, but frequently extending beyond it to the cognate languages, especially Greek.

5. The insertion at the end of the articles of such Italian, French, and occasionally Spanish derivatives, as have undergone changes which conceal to some extent their parentage.

It is obvious, therefore, that the plan of this Work differs widely from that of any School Latin Dictionary hitherto published in this country ; and it is believed to be more in accordance with the actual state of philology, and to be better adapted to meet the requirements of enlightened teachers than those adopted in previous works of a similar kind. How far the execution of this plan may deserve the approbation of scholars, it is for them, of course, to decide ; but it may be truly stated that no care or labour has been spared to render the work practically useful, by clearness of arrangement and of typography, by minute accuracy, by completeness, and by intelligibility. On each of these points the following explanatory statements may be made.

One of the principal difficulties experienced by school-boys in using a Dictionary is the selection of the particular signification required in each passage, from the frequently numerous meanings assigned to a word. This difficulty to some extent, no doubt, arises from the very nature of the case, and is so far unavoidable; but it is greatly increased by the utter want of arrangement observable in most School Dictionaries, in which all the significations of a word are usually printed together, undistinguished in any way from one another, and placed without regard to any principle either etymological or logical, while nothing, or next to nothing, in the shape of illustrative quotations, is inserted. The pupil naturally therefore assumes that it is a matter of indifference which signification he chooses from the mass so presented to him; and hence, as involving the least trouble, the first is the one usually taken, whether it be right or wrong. Whatever can be done in a Dictionary to counteract this evil has, it will be seen, been attempted in this Work; the various meanings, uses, and constructions of words being carefully and clearly separated, so as to be evident at a mere glance; and thus even the most thoughtless will be prevented from assuming that any meaning may be taken indifferently. It is undeniable, however, that the proper use of a Dictionary is by no means an easy thing; and it is to be regretted that teachers generally take little or no pains to assist their pupils in this respect: a few hours devoted to the explanation and illustration of the proper method of using a Dictionary would be of the greatest possible service to boys, and at the same time yield an abundant reward to the teacher.

With respect to typographical accuracy, it may be stated that the Abridgment was made from the corrected pages of the larger work, on the revision of which unusual pains were bestowed, and it has itself been very carefully read while going through the press; so that it is anticipated that very few typographical errors will be discovered. Great care has also been taken in reference to the quantities, which are accurately marked throughout.

The completeness of this Dictionary consists in its containing *all* the

words found in the writings of the authors whom it professes to explain. In ordinary School Dictionaries no principle appears to have been followed as to the class of words which are admitted or rejected; and thus it frequently happens, even in the best modern works of this kind, as for instance in that of Ingerslev,* that words used by such authors as Gellius and Seneca are inserted, while others employed by Cicero and Virgil are omitted. It is confidently believed that this Dictionary contains every word which a young scholar is likely to meet with in the course of his reading; but it seemed worse than useless to encumber the Work with words, an explanation of which will never be wanted by the persons for whom the book is designed. By omitting such words, not only is the mechanical use of the Work (an important point in a Dictionary) greatly facilitated, but space has been gained for a full explanation of the words inserted, and for the illustration of their meanings and constructions by quotations from the ancient writers. But while this Dictionary is mainly intended to explain the writings of the authors comprised in the *first* list only, yet it contains many words and meanings of words which do not occur in such authors, but a knowledge of which is necessary for the full understanding of other words and meanings of words which are met with in their works. Hence the names of many authors never read by young students will be found in this book; these are collected in the *second* list of proper names appended to this Preface.

In preparing this Work, it has constantly been borne in mind that it is intended principally for the use of young scholars; and hence great attention has been paid to the intelligibility and simplicity of all the definitions and explanations. The grammatical portion is taken entire from the larger Dictionary, and the nomenclature adopted throughout is that which is most in accordance with modern philology, and which is both more philosophical and more intelligible than that which still keeps its place in many Grammars.

* The Latin-German School Dictionary of Dr. Ingerslev, which was published at Brunswick in 1853, is perhaps the best work of the kind that has yet appeared in

Germany; and every thing of real value which it contains will be found incorporated in the present Work.

The Appendix of Proper Names has been added rather in compliance with custom than because it was considered of much real utility; since the necessary brevity of the notices it contains quite precludes the giving of anything like full or satisfactory information; and in many cases these incomplete statements are liable to suggest erroneous inferences. Still great pains have been taken to state nothing positively incorrect; but the Classical Dictionaries must be consulted by those who require more detailed information. It may be stated that the references in the body of the Work to 'Smith's Antiquities' are to the second edition of the *Smaller Dictionary of Antiquities*.

In conclusion, the attention of teachers is directed to the facilities which this Dictionary affords for that method of studying the Latin language, which is at once the most philosophical, most interesting, and most expeditious, namely, the etymological or analytical. By placing hyphens between the prefixes and the roots, and by giving the roots separately whenever the process of combination has given rise to any euphonic change, the pupil is here furnished with means which will enable him, if properly assisted, to trace without difficulty the connection of compound and derived words with their roots: he will thus obtain an insight into the constructive principles of the language, the comprehension of which will not only incalculably diminish the labour and lighten the drudgery of mastering its vocabulary, but will also lay the foundation of a knowledge of comparative philology, and, through it, of other branches of science of the highest value.

London, May 23, 1855.

ABBREVIATIONS OF THE NAMES OF AUTHORS.*

(I.)

Caes.	Gaius Julius Caesar, <i>hist.</i>	oblit.	B.C. 44	Pers.	A. Persius Flaccus, <i>satirist</i> ,	ob.	A.D. 61
Cat.	C. Valerius Catullus, <i>poet</i> ,	flor.	" 55	Phaedr.	Phaedrus, <i>fabulist</i> ,	fl.	" 15
Cic.	M. Tullius Cicero, <i>orator and philosopher</i> ,	ob.	" 43	Plaut. or Pl.	T. Maccius Plautus, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	ob.	B.C. 184
Curt.	Q. Curtius Rufus, <i>hist.</i> prob. 1st cent. A.D.; acc. to Buttmann,	fl.	A.D. 69	Prop.	Sex. Aurelius Propertius, <i>poet</i> ,	fl.	" 30
Eutr.	Flavius Eutropius, <i>hist.</i>	"	" 360	Q. Cic.	Quintus Cicero, brother of Tullius,	ob.	" 43
Flor.	L. Annaeus Florus, <i>hist.</i>	"	" 115	Sall.	C. Sallustius Crispus, <i>hist.</i>	"	" 34
Hor.	Q. Horatius Flaccus, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	B.C. 8	Suet.	C. Suetonius Tranquillus, <i>biographer</i> ,	fl.	A.D. 116
Just.	Justinus, <i>hist.</i> (date unknown).			Tac.	C. Cornelius Tacitus, <i>hist.</i> perh.	ob.	" 118
Juv.	D. Junius Juvenalis, <i>poet</i> ,	fl.	A.D. 82	Ter.	P. Terentius Afer, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	"	B.C. 159
Liv.	Titus Livius Patavinus, <i>hist.</i>	ob.	" 1	Tib.	Albius Tibullus, <i>poet</i> ,	"	" 18
Loer.	T. Lucretius Carus, <i>poet and philosopher</i> , about	"	B.C. 50	Vell.	C. Velleius Paterculus, <i>hist.</i>	fl.	A.D. 30
Nep.	Cornelius Nepos, <i>biographer</i> ,	fl.	" 44	Virg.	P. Virgilius Maro, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	B.C. 19
Or.	P. Ovidius Naso, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	A.D. 18				

* The dates in this list and the following are derived, in most cases, from Smith's Biographical Dictionary; but they must, in many instances, be regarded as, at best, only an approximation to the true era of the writer.

ABBREVIATIONS OF THE NAMES OF AUTHORS.

(II.)

Amm.	Ammianus Marcellinus, <i>hist.</i>	flor.	A.D. 380	Lucan.	M. Annaeus Lucanus, <i>poet.</i>	ob.	A.D. 65
App.	Lucius Appuleius, <i>philosopher</i> ,	"	" 150	Lucil.	C. Ennius Lucilius, <i>satirist</i> ,	"	B.C. 103
Arn.	Arnobius Afer, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	"	" 297	Macer,	C. Lucius Macer, <i>annalist and orator</i> ,	"	" 66
Asin.	C. Asinius Pollio, <i>orator and hist.</i>	ob.	" 4	Macr.	Aur. Theodosius Macrobius, <i>critic</i> ,	fl.	A.D. 395
Att. or Acc.	L. Attius or Accius, <i>writer of tragedy</i> ,	fl.	B.C. 130	Manil.	M. Manilius, <i>poet</i> ,	"	" 16
Auct. B. Afr.	Auctor Belli Africani.			Mart.	M. Valerius Martialis, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	" 104
Auct. B. Alex.	Auctor Belli Alexandrini.			Mela,	Pomponius Mela, <i>geographer</i> ,	fl.	" 45
Auct. B. Hisp.	Auctor Belli Hispaniensis.			Modest.	Herennius Modestinus, <i>lawyer</i> ,	"	" 270
Auct. Har. resp.	Auctor de Haruspicio responsis (a speech usu. attributed to Cicero).			Næv.	C. Naevius, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	B.C. 202
Auct. Her.	Auctor ad Herennium, <i>rhet.</i>			Non.	Nonius Marcellus, <i>gram.</i> between 2nd and 5th cent. A.D.		
Aug.	Aurelius Augustinus, <i>Christian writer</i> ,	ob.	A.D. 430	Pall.	Palladius Rutilius Taurus, <i>writer on husbandry</i> , perh. about		A.D. 350
Aur. Vict.	Sextus Aurelius Victor, <i>hist.</i>	fl.	" 358	Papin.	Aemilius Papinius, <i>lawyer</i> ,	fl.	" 200
Aus.	D. Magnus Ausonius, <i>poet</i> ,	"	" 350	Paul.	Julius Paulus, <i>lawyer</i> ,	"	" 210
Avien.	R. Festus Avienus, <i>poet</i> ,	"	" 370	Petr.	T. Petronius Arbitr., <i>satirist</i> ,	ob.	" 66
Cæcil.	Cæcilius Statius, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	ob.	B.C. 168	Plin.	C. Plinius Secundus (major),	"	" 79
Cato,	M. Porcius Cato, <i>orator and hist.</i>	"	" 149	Plin.	C. Plinius Cæcilius Secundus (minor),	fl.	" 100
Cels.	A. Cornelius Celsus, <i>physician</i> ,	perh.	fl. A.D. 10	Plin. Val.	Plinius Valerianus, <i>physician</i> , 3rd century; or, acc. to others,	"	" 500
Claud.	Claudius Claudianus, <i>poet</i> ,	"	" 395	Pompon.	Sextus Pomponius, <i>lawyer</i> ,	"	" 138
Coel. Aurel.	Coelius Aurelianus, <i>physician</i> (date uncertain, but not later than 3rd cent. A.D.)			Prud.	Aurel. Prudentius Clemens, <i>Chr. poet</i> ,	"	" 397
Col.	L. Jul. Moderatus Columella, <i>writer on husbandry</i> ,	"	" 20	Quint.	M. T. Quintilianus, <i>rhetorician</i> ,	ob.	" 118
Diom.	Diomedes, <i>grammarian</i> , prob. 5th cent. A.D.			Sen.	M. Annaeus Seneca, <i>rhetorician</i> ,	fl.	" 15
Donat. or Don.	Aelius Donatus, <i>grammarian and commentator</i> ,	"	" 350	Sen.	L. Annaeus Seneca, <i>philosopher</i> ,	ob.	" 65
Eun.	Q. Ennius, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	B.C. 169	Sen.	L. Annaeus Seneca, <i>writer of tragedy</i> (acc. to some, identical with the philosopher).		
Fest.	Sext. Pompeius Festus, <i>grammarian</i> , 4th cent. A.D.			Serv.	Servius Maurus Honoratus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	fl.	" 395
Firm.	Julius Firmicus Maternus, <i>mathematician</i> ,	fl.	A.D. 340	Sil.	C. Silius Italicus, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	" 100
Frontin. or Front.	S. Julius Frontinus, <i>writer De Aqueductibus</i> , etc.	ob.	" 106	Sisenn.	L. Cornelius Sisenna, <i>hist. and orator</i> ,	fl.	B.C. 78
Gal. or Cal.	Gaius or Calus, <i>lawyer</i> ,	fl.	" 160	Sol.	C. Julius Solinus, <i>gram.</i>	"	A.D. 238
Gell.	Aulus Gellius, <i>gram.</i> etc.	"	" 150	Stat.	P. Papinius Statius, <i>poet</i> ,	"	" 82
Gloss.	Glossarium.			Tert.	Q. Septimius Florens Tertullianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	"	" 195
Grat. Falisc.	Gratius Faliscus, <i>poet</i> ,	"	B.C. 6	Ulp.	Domitius Ulpianus, <i>lawyer</i> ,	ob.	" 228
Hier.	Hieronymus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob.	A.D. 420	Val. Fl.	C. Valerius Flaccus, <i>poet</i> ,	fl.	" 70
Hirt.	Aulus Hirtius, <i>hist.</i>	"	B.C. 43	Val. Max.	Valerius Maximus, <i>hist.</i>	"	" 26
Inscr.	Inscriptiones.			Varr.	M. Terentius Varro, <i>writer on husbandry</i> , etc.	ob.	B.C. 28
Isid.	Isidorus Hispalensis, <i>gram.</i>	"	A.D. 636	Veg.	F. Renatus Vegetius, <i>writer De Re Militari</i> ,	fl.	A.D. 386
Labeo.	Antistius Labeo, <i>lawyer</i> ,	fl.	B.C. 18	Vitr.	Vitruvius Pollio, <i>writer on architecture</i> ,	"	B.C. 20
Laber.	C. Decius Laberius, <i>mimographer</i> ,	ob.	" 43				
Lact.	L. Coelius Lactantius Firmianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	fl.	A.D. 301				
Lampr.	Aelius Lampridius, <i>hist.</i> about	"	" 293				

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. or act., active, -ly.	ed., editio.	inscr., inscriptions.	praef., praefatio.
abbrev., abbreviated, -ation.	e. g., exempli gratia (for instance).	interj., interjection.	prep., preposition.
abl., ablative.	ellipt., elliptical, -ly.	interrog., interrogative, -tion.	prob., probably.
absol. or abs., absolute, -ly, i. e. without case or adjunct.	Eng., English.	intrans., intransitive.	prol., prologus.
abstr., abstract.	=, equivalent to, or identical with.	irreg., irregular.	pron., pronoun.
acc., accusative or according.	equiv., equivalent.	It., Italian.	pronom., pronominal.
adj., adjective, -ly.	esp., especially.	jurid., juridical.	prop., proper, -ly, in a proper sense.
adv., adverb., -ial, -ially, or ad-versus.	etc., et cetera.	lang., language.	Prov. or Pr., Provençal.
al., alii or alia, others or other.	etym., etymology, -ical.	Lat., Latin.	proverb., proverbial, -ly.
al. leg., alii legunt.	euphon., euphonic, -ny	leg., legit, legunt.	q. v., quasi.
analog., analogous, -ly.	ex., exs., example, examples.	lit., literal, in a literal sense.	q. v., quod videas.
ant., antiquities.	expl., explanation.	l. c. or loc. cit., loco citato.	rad., radical or root.
ap., apud (in).	f. or fem., feminine.	m. or masc., masculine.	rar., rare, -ly.
appel., appellative.	fig., figure, -ative, -atively.	math., mathematics, -ical.	reflect., reflective, -tively.
arch., archaic.	fin. or ad fin., at the end.	med., medio (in the middle).	rel., relative.
archit., architecture, -tural.	fnit., finite (opp. to infinitive).	met. or metaph., metaphorical, -ly.	rhet., rhetor., rhetoric, -al; in rhetoric.
art., article.	foli., followed.	meton., by metonymy.	Rom., Roman.
Aug., Augustan.	folg., following.	milit., military, in military affairs.	rt., root.
botan., botanical.	fr. from.	M.S., manuscript.	saep., saepe.
card., cardinal.	Fr., French.	n. or neut., neuter.	Sans., Sanscrit.
cf., confer (compare).	freq., frequentative, frequent, frequently.	naut., nautical.	sc., scilicet.
class., classic, -al.	fut., future.	neg., negative, -ly.	Sp., Spanish.
col., column.	gen., genitive,—in gen., in a general sense.	no., numero.	sq., sequens (and the following).
collat., collateral.	geog., geography, -ical.	nom., nominative.	a. v., sub voce.
collect., collective, -ly.	Germ., German.	num. or numer., numeral.	sign., signif., signifies, -cation.
comm. or c., common gender.	gr. or gram., grammar, -ian, -atical.	obj. or object, objective, -ly.	sing., singular.
comp., comparative, compound.	Gr., Greek.	onomat., onomatopoe.	subaud., subauditor.
compd., compound.	hibr., hybrid.	opp., opposed to, opposite, -tion.	subject. or subj., subjective, -ly.
conj., conjunction, or conjugation.	hist., history, -ian.	ord., ordinal.	subj., subjunctive.
constr., construed, -ction.	i. e., id est.	orig., origin, original, originally.	subst., substantive, -ly.
contr., contracted or contrary.	i. q., idem quod.	p., page.	suff., suffix.
correl., correlative, -ively.	id., idem.	part., participle.	sup., superlative or supine.
corresp., corresponding.	imperat., imperative.	partit., partitive.	syl., syllable.
dat., dative.	imperf., imperfect.	pass., passive, -ly or passim.	syn., synonym, -ymous.
decl., declension.	impers., impersonal, -ly.	per., period.	syncop., sync., syncope.
defect., defective.	inanim., inanimate.	perf., perfect.	t. t., technical term.
demonstr., demonstrative.	incept., inceptive.	perh., perhaps.	term., termination.
dep., depend., dependent.	indecl., indeclinable.	pers., personal, -ly.	trans., transferred.
depon., deponent.	indef., indefinite.	philos., philosophy, -ical, -ically.	trans., translated, -tion.
deriv., derived, -ative, -ation.	indic., indicative.	pleon., pleonastically.	trisyll., trisyllable, -abic.
diff., different.	inf., infinitive.	pl., plu. or plur., plural.	unfreq., unfrequently.
dim., diminutive.	init., in., or ad init., at the beginning.	poet., poeta, poetical, -ly.	usu., usual, -ly.
disyll., disyllable, -abic.		polit., political, -ly.	v., verb, vide, or vox.
distr., distributive.		Port., Portuguese.	voc., vocative.
dub., doubtful.		pos., positive.	Wall., Wallachian.

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A

A B

A B

A, *indecl. f.* (sc. *litera*), oftener *a*, the first letter of the Latin alphabet. At the end of words it is usually short, except in the numerals, *triginta* & *nonaginta*, and in Abl. of nouns and Imper. of verbs. In compds. a long by nature generally remains unchanged: *lābor, dēdōr*; a short in roots is changed into *i*, and that even where in secondary forms it becomes long by position: *fācio, effācio*; *frāgo* (from *frāg*), *perfrāgo*; a in roots long by position is changed into *e*: *scādo, dēscēdo*. Sometimes it remains unchanged: *pātena, impatiēns*. As an abbreviation *A* = *Aulus*, while *Appius* is written *App*. On the voting tablets in the *Comitia*, *A*. (i. e. *Antiquo*) denoted the rejection of the proposed law; but in judicial trials *A* = *Abolito*; whence *A* is called *litera salutaris*. In dates *A. D.* = *ante diem* (v. ante). *A. U. C.* = *anno ab urbe condita*.

Ab, *ā*, or *aba*, prep. with *abl.* *A* is used instead of *ab* before many of the nouns beginning with consonants; but before *A* as well as before vowels *ab* is always used. *Ab* occurs chiefly in compds.; but in old writers *aba te*, *aba quo* are met with. In composition, *ab* remains unchanged before *ba*. Before *m* and *v*, it becomes *a*, *a-movo*, *a-vertō*. In the perfect tenses of *sum*, both *ab* and *a* are found; *ab-fui*, *a-fui*. Before *fero* and *fugio*, *ab* becomes *au*, *au-fero*, *au-fugio*. Before *p*, *c*, *g*, *t*, *aba*, or the shortened form *a*, is used, as *ab-comdo*, *ab-tino*, *as-porta*.

Ab denotes, 1. The point of departure, the source and origin: 2. Separation or distance: 3. Proximity.

A, *SPACE*. 1. Implying motion from a place or point without reference to the space traversed: *me portu prae-misi, he sent me on before from the harbour*, Plant. Hence with verbs of separation or removal, as *abduco*, *mittere*, *discedere*, etc. *Paululum a sole, a little out of the sun*, Cic. 2. With reference to the space passed over: strengthened with *usque* (even to, all the way through, v. *usque*): *ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, from his toe nails even to his very crown*, Cic. 3. Without the idea of motion, to designate distance, or separation, with the verbs *distare*, *abesse*, and with the particles *procul*, *longe*, etc.: non

amplius pedum millibus duobus ab castris, Caes. Also to denote the measure of the distance: *a millibus passuum quindecim, at a distance of 15 miles*, Caes.

IV, Implying proximity: expressed by *at*, *on*, *in*, etc., *ab decumana porta, at the main entrance*, Caes. So, *a tergo, a latere, a fronte, ab occasu, ab oriente*; esp. in geog. descriptions: *Gallia ab Sequanis et Helvetiis adtingit Rhenum, at the parts occupied by*, Caes.

B, *TIME*, analogous to the relations of space. 1. Without reference to the period subsequently elapsed: *After*: *ab re divina, after the sacrifice*, Pl.

II, With reference to a subsequent period: *From . . . to*: *a mane ad noctem usque, from morning to night*, Pl. *ab sole orto in multum diel, from sun-rise till late in the day*, Liv. 3. To designate the distance of one point of time from another: *From, since*, after: *centesima lux ab interitu Clodii, since the death of Clodius*, Cic.: *ab urbe condita, since the foundation of Rome*.

IV, Denoting proximity, *At*: *ab initio, a primo, a principio, etc. at the beginning, at first*.

C, IN OTHER RELATIONS, *ab* denotes, as in Space and Time (but figuratively), *departure from, separation, or distance and proximity*: 1. Employed before words representing either the agents, or the causes of effects denoted by verbs. *From, by, by means of*: *a patre laudari*; *ab aliquo discere, cognoscere, occidere, etc.* 2. With names of towns instead of *gentile adj.* to denote origin: *a Cora atque Pometia liberus*, Liv. 3. In etymologies: *eam rem illi putant a sum cuiusque tribuendo appellatum, ego a legendo*, Cic. 4. To denote the motive, instead of *ex*, *propter*, or the simple *abl. causae*: *From, out of*: *Linguae ab irrisu exacerentem, out of derision*, Liv. 5. *Dolere, laborare, valere ab*, instead of the simple *abl.*: *doleo ab animo, doleo ab oculis, doleo ab aegritudine*, Pl. 6. With verbs of expecting, fearing, hoping, etc., *ab* = a part: hence *timere, metuere* *ab aliquo*, does not mean to fear any one, but, to fear something from him: *metui a Chryside, I feared some mischief from her*, Ter. 7. Implying the separation of a part from the whole, *out of*, *for*: *ex acuto ab novissimis uni militi detracto*, Caes. 8. The origin, adver-

bially, *a se = sua sponte, of one's own accord, spontaneously*, Cic. 9. Denoting departure from, or avoidance of. Hence, 1. where beginning and repeating are implied: *a summo bibere, to drink in succession down the table*: *a cauda de ovo exire, tail foremost*, Plin.: *a minimo ad maximum, from the smallest to the greatest*, Pl. 2.

With verbs of freeing from or protecting against anything: *expiandum propter ab illis sceleris vestigiis*, Cic.: hence, perhaps, *ulcisci se ab aliquo, to take vengeance on one*, Plin. 3. With verbs of deterring, intermitting, desisting, ceasing: *deterere, intermittere, desistere, etc.*: *ab injuria deterere*, Cic. 4. Denoting separation (without the idea of proceeding or departure), analogous (*fig.*) to *A*. 3. and *B*. 3. *distance* in order, rank, mind, or feeling; with *secundus, tertius, etc.*: with *alter, alius, alienus, diversus, etc.*: *quartus ab Arceis, the fourth from Arceis*, Cic.: *secundus a rege, next in rank to the king*, B. Alex. Also in the phrase, non *ab re*, sc. *alienum*, not without profit or advantage: which, however, is not used by Cicero. 5. Denoting proximity: 1. Hence it occurs in phrases such as, *to stand by*, or *on the part of*: *Stare, facere, sentire, esse ab aliquo, to be on one's side, to belong to his party*: *a nobis facere, in our favour*, Cic.: *vir ab innocentia clementissimus, on the side of innocence*, id. Hence to distinguish philosophical sects: *nostris illi a Platone et Aristotele, the adherents of the Plat. and Aristot. philosophy*, Cic. 2. *Ab* defines more exactly than the simple *abl.* the respect in which anything is to be understood, *in relation to, on the part of*: *orba ab optimatus contio*, Cic. 3. With verbs of fastening and holding: *funiculus a puppi religatus*, id. 4. Subsequently to the Aug. age words dependent on *ab* were employed to denote office and dignity with or without *servus*: *a manu servus, a secretary*, Suet.

D, In composition with verbs *ab* denotes removal, disappearance, absence: *aufero, carry away*: *abutor, use up*: *absum, be absent*. In composition with adjectives *ab* denotes absence, difference: *as amena, without mind, mad*: *absonus, out of tune or time*: *absimilis, unlike, irregular*. (Key, § 1304.)

abactus, a, um, *Part.* [abigo] driven away, driven out from: abacta pauperies epulis, Hor.: abacta nulla Veja conscientia, restrained by, id.

abacus, i. (=ἀβάς), m. a square tablet, hence *I.* a counting-board, Pers. *II.* any gaming-board divided into squares, Suet. *III.* a table or sideboard, the top of silver or marble, and sometimes with partitions for cups, vases, &c., Cic. *IV.* a wooden tray for kneading dough, and other purposes, Cato. *v.* In Archit.: *1.* painted panels for the walls or ceilings of rooms, wainscoting, Vitr. *2.* the flat, square stone on the top of a column, id. *VI.* a plate, App.

abalienatio, ōnis, f. formal alienation or transfer of property, Cic. **ab-alieno**, a, um, i. v. a. to alienate anything, to convey the ownership to another: agere abalienare, Cic. *II.* Hence, to remove, separate, alienate: a viro tali abalienari, to be separated from such a man, Pl.: ita nos abalienavit, so entirely has he repudiated us, Ter. *III.* Fig., to alienate or estrange one: aboli, or with ab aliquo: aliquem invadendo ab, Cic.: also with Abl.: abalienati jure civium, deprived of the right of citizenship, Liv. **ab-avus**, i. m. great-great-grandfather, taken by Virgil quartus pater.

ab-bas, i. m. Gen. forefather, ancestor, Cic.

abdicatio, ōnis, f. [abdicō] a renunciation, an abdication of an office, ab. dictaturae, Liv. *II.* the renouncing or disowning of a son, Quint.

ab-dico, a, um, i. v. a., with reflect. pron. and Abl. rei, to detach oneself from any thing, renounce a thing, to resign, abdicare (v. dico): se magistratu, Cic.: libertate, id. With acc. abd. dictaturam, Liv. and pass. abdicato magistratu, Sall. *II.* to abrogate, to reject, legem abdicaverunt tribus, Plin. *III.* As a legal term, abd. aliquem, to renounce one, esp. of a son: to disinherit, Plin.: abd. patrem, to disown, Curt. [Dicare is perhaps another form of ligare; if so, ab-dicare would orig. mean to unbind.]

ab-dico, xi, ctum, j. v. a. An augural and judicial word (opp. to addico): of an unfav. omen; not to promise: cum aves abdidissent, Cic. *II.* In judicial lang., abd. aliquid ab aliquo, to take away by a legal sentence, Liv.

abditus, a, um, i. v. a. [abdo] and Adj. put away, hidden, secret: res occultae et abditae, Cic. Comp. and Sup. only in later Lat. Poet. the neut. for subs.: abditae rerum, Hor. (=abditas res).

ab-do, idl, itum, j. v. a. to put away, remove: hunc abd. domo, Virg.: copiae ab eo loco abditae, Caes. Gen. with in. In gremium abdidit, he put it into his bosom, Suet. *II.* Abdere me, to conceal oneself by withdrawing; with in and acc.: esse in silvas abdidit, Caes. Fig. often in Cic. to escape

into retirement; constr. with in literas or literis (Abl.), in bibliotheca, etc.

III. In gen. to hide, conceal, keep secret: addenda cupiditas erat, Liv. Poet. l., lateri addidit ensem, he buried the sword in his side, Virg. [Some of the compds. do contain a root corresponding to the Gr. δα, in δίδωμι, give: while the root of others corresponds to the Gr. εἰ, in εἰδωμι, put: abdo, condo, etc., contain the latter root. Hence abdo does not mean give away, but put away, remove.]

abdomen, inis, n. the lower part of the belly, abdomen, paunch, Juv. Fig. for plentious, sensuality: natus abdomini rui, Cic.

ab-dūco, xi, ctum, j. v. a. (Imp. abduc: also abduc: Pat. and Ter.: Perf. sync. abduxit, Plaut.) to lead away from one place to another, to take or bring with one: abd. in cubiculum, Pl. In Ter. often in invitations to dine: abduxit ad coenam. *II.* Gen. to take away or remove: abd. collegam a foro, Liv.: also de foro, e foro, ex acie. To separate, distinguish: a conjecturis divinationem, Cic. To lead to revolt, to alienate: legiones, id.: ad nequitiam, to seduce to profligacy, Ter. Poet. abd. capita ab lectu, to draw back, Virg.: somnos, to deprive of sleep, Ov. *III.* with ab. follg.: to draw away or divert from (=anocare, avertere): ab institutis, Cic. a studio, id. *IV.* to reduce to a lower rank, to degrade, id.

ab-ductus, a, um, *Part.* [abduco] led or carried away or off, abducta armenta recipere, Ov.

ab-eo, ivl or il, itum, ire, 4. v. n. (ablin=abline, Plaut. and Ter.: ablit disalt, id.), to go away, depart: ablit, excessit, evasit, erupit, Cic.: also with Supine: abi deambulatum, Ter. *II.* to pass away, to disappear, to cease: ab. e vita, to die, Cic.: ab. in diem, to be put off to another day, Ter. *III.* to deviate from, abandon a duty, position, etc. (syn. aberrare): etiam tu hinc abis? do you too abandon my cause? Ter.

IV. to be changed from one thing into another, to be metamorphosed: always with in, in villas abeunt vestes, Ov. *V.* to end, turn out: non posse istaec sic ab., Cic. *VI.* In auctions, not to be knocked down to one: si res abiret ab eo mancipie, Cic. *VII.* to fall (in price), pretium retro ablit, Plin.

VIII. Imp. abi, and other forms, as friendly or reproachful exclamations. Abl. ludis me, go, you are fooling me! Pl. Begone! Abin'e conspectu meo! id.

aberratio, ōnis, f. [aberro no.] a relief or diversion (from): a dolore, Cic.

ab-erro, avi, atum, i. v. n. to wander away, go astray: puer aberravit a patre, Pl. *II.* Fig. to wander off, or deviate from: a regula naturae, Cic. Also without ab: conjectura aberrem, id.

III. to relieve, divert, forget oneself: scribendo aberro, I divert my thoughts, Cic.

abfore=abfuturum esse.

abfore=abessem (absum).

abfuturus, a, um, *Part.* fut.(absum).

ab-hino, ade:, i. (the prep. ab is pionest. like the prep. In exhib. deinde, proutque) from this time, reckoning either backwards or forwards, but almost invariably of time past, since, ago; with Acc. or Abl., and the num. cardin.: quæstor fuisti abh. annos quatuordecim, Cic.: jam abh. triginta diebus, thirty days ago, id.

ab-horreo, ui, ere (no perf. part.) 2. v. n. and a. to shrink back in dread, to abhor: with ab, or acc.: retro volgas abhorret ab hac, shrinks back from, Lucr. distortos abhorret, Suet.

III. To be averse or disinclined to, a nuptiis, Ter.: Caesaris a causa, Cic.

III. Gen., to be remote from an object. *1.* to rely or differ from, to be inconsistent with: temeritas tanta, ut non procul abhorreat ab insanis, Cic.: a fide, to be incredible, Liv.: a tuo sceleris, is not connected with, Cic. With Dat.: perfecti abhorrens mos, Liv. *2.* to be free from: ab suspitione abhorre, Cic. *3.* to be unfit, incapable, id.

ab-ignus, a, um, *adj.* made of fire-wood or deal [abies]: trabes, i. e. a ship, Cic.: equus, the wooden horse before Troy, Prop.

abiles or **abiles**, ōnis, f. the white fir: nilis (on account of its dark foliage), Virg. Met. anything made of fir: Abies=epistola, a letter (i. e. on a wooden tablet), Pl. *2.* =navis, Virg. *3.* =hasta, id. In all cases the word is to be read as a triasyl: abilis, abyete, &c. Virg. Aen. 9. 674: ib. 11, 667.]

ab-igo, egi, actum, j. v. a. [ago] to drive away, Fig. to drive away an evil: curas, Hor. Poet.: medio noctis abactae, i. e. consumptae, Virg. Hence,

II. esp. after Cic. to steal and drive away cattle: pecus abegerunt, Cic.

III. to divorce, Suet.

abito, ōnis, f. [abito] a going away, departure, only in Plaut. and Ter. v. abitus.

ab-ito, ere [In older Latin we find a root *be* or *bi*: "go": v. bito.] j. v. n. to go away, depart: Pl.

abitus, ōnis, m. [abito] a going away, departure: Cic. *II.* Met. the outlet, place of egress: abitus custode corant, they surround the outlet with guards, Virg. Plur. vehicula sepebant abitus, Tac.

abjectus, a, um, *Part.* [abjicio] despondingly, Cic. *II.* meanly, abjectly, Tac.

abjectio, ōnis, f. [abjicio] a throwing away or rejecting: figuratum abjectio, Quint. Fig. defection, despondency, abjectio animi, Cic.

abjectus, a, um, *Part.* [abjicio] A. J. downcast, disheartened, desponding: animo abjecto, Cic. *II.* low, mean, abject: nihil abjectum cogitare, id.: animus abjectior, id.: animus abjectissimus, Quint.

ab-icco, icci, icctum, j. v. a. (Abici and abicci, Ov. and Juv., are shortened

from abjici, abjicit) [jacio], to throw away, cast off, or down: acutum, Cic. Fig.: haec palatia abjicienda 'st, must be got rid of, Ter.: abj. vitam, Cic.: verum, to pronounce it carelessly, id.

||. to throw aside, to give up or abandon: abjicimus ista, let that go, id.

|||. to let down, humble, degrade: senatus auctoritatem abjicit, lowered the authority of the senate, id.: of price, thrown away, sold too cheaply, abjicias aedes, Pl. Abj. se, to degrade oneself, Cic.

ab-jū-dī-co, avi, atum, i. v. a. to take away by a judgment or sentence (opp. to ad-jū-dī-co) constr. with aliquid, or aliquem, ab aliquo, or aliquid: Alexandriam a populo Rom. abjudicabit, Cic. Fig.: sibi libertatem, id.

ab-jū-nctus, a, um, Part. [abjuncto]. **ab-jū-nctio**, nxi, nctum, j. v. a. to unite: to remove, Virg. Fig. to detach, to remove, to separate: abjuncto Labieno, Caes.

ab-jū-ro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to deny on oath, to abjure: ne quis mihi in jure abjuraesit, Pl. Also abjici, mihi abj. certus est quam dependere, Cic.: abjuratione rapinae, denied, Virg.

ab-jū-ctā-tio, ōnis, f. a loosening of the soil round the roots of a tree; also the trench itself thus made, Plin.

ab-lā-que-o, avi, atum, i. v. a. [la-queus] Lit., to disentangle: fig., to turn up the earth round a tree, in order to form a trench, Cat.

ab-latīvus, i, m. sc. casus [aufero] the ablative case, Quint.

ab-lat-us, a, um, Part. [aufero.] **ab-latī-o**, ōnis, f. [ablatio] a sending away: juveniulis ad bellum, Liv. Later, a banishing, exile (=relegatio): abt. Agrippae, Plin.

ab-lē-o, avi, atum, i. v. a. to send away, to remove: aliquem foras, Pl.: honestos homines, Cic. Also with Supine, pueros venatum ablegavit, Liv.

ab-lī-gā-tio, ūvi, itum, a. v. a. (lit. to lick off), to consume in eating or drinking: fortunae suas, Cic.

ab-lō-o, avi, atum, i. v. a. (lit. to place away) to leave or let: domum, Suet.

ab-lō-dō, si, sum, j. v. n. (prop. not to be in tune with, whence Fig.) to differ from, to be unlike: a te non multum ablūdī, to not wholly unlike thee, Hor.

ab-lō, ūvi, itum, j. v. a. to wash away, to wash, to purify: pedes ablūens, Cic. Fig., perturbatio animi placentia abluatur, is removed, Cic.: perjuria, to atone for, Ov. Poet.: abl. sitim, to quench, Lucr.: abl. umbras, to remove, id.

ab-lū-tio, ōnis, f. a washing, cleansing, Plin.

ab-lū-tus, a, um, Part. [ablūo.]

ab-nē-gō, avi, atum, i. v. a. to refuse (mostly poet.): Virg.: Hor. Later, also, in prose writers, to deny: depositum, Plin.

ab-nē-pōs, ōtis, m. the son of a great-grandchild, Suet.

ab-nē-ptis, is, f. the daughter of a great-grandchild, Suet.

ab-nō-to, are, r. v. n. [nox] to stay out all night, Sen.

ab-nō-rmīs, e, adj. [norma: an adj. formed from a prep. and a subst. = non ad normam, Cic.] without rule, irregular: abn. sapientia, wise by natural good sense, Hor.

ab-nū-tiā-tus, a, um = abnū-tus, v. abnuo.

ab-nū-tō, ūvi, itum, or abnū-tum, j. v. a. in old Lat. abnuo, lit. to nod away (see below); hence, to refuse, to forbid, non recuso, inec abn., Cic.: imperium auspiciumque abn., to reject, Liv.: and with inf. mellioribus parere abn., id. Rarely with de: de ullo negotio abn. Sall. impers.: nec abnuitur ita fuisse, Liv. Applied to things, to be unfavourable, not to admit of: locus abnueret, Tac. [From the root xu which is seen in nū-tus, nū-to; hence, ab-nū-o, means to nod away in token of refusal, v. adnuo.]

ab-nū-tō, avi, atum, i. v. n. [ab-nū-o] to refuse, decline, Pl., Cic.

ab-ō-lē-o, ūvi (ul), itum, 2. v. a. orig. to grow out of use; hence, to destroy, abolish, efface; and in the pass. to die, to decay: neque erat corlis usus, nec viscera qualescum ut undis abolere potest, aut vincere flamma, which means, that the poisonous flesh (viscera) clinging to the hides could not be removed either by water or fire, Virg. vires, to deprive of, Tac. [From the root ol or oleo, grow, connected with alo, and seen in ad-olecens, pr-oles, sub-oles, etc.]

ab-ō-lē-scō, lēvi, no perf. part. j. v. n. [aboleo] to decay, cease, wither: tantique abolecet gratia facti, Virg.: memoria aboleverat, Liv.

ab-ō-līt-iō, ōnis, f. [aboleo] an abolishing or annulling, tribut, Tac. legis, a repeal, Suet. ||. An amnesty, id.

ab-ō-lūt-us, a, um, Part. [aboleo.]

ab-ō-lū-ta, ae, f. a cloak of thick woollen stuff worn by soldiers (hence opp. to the toga), by philosophers, etc., facinus majoris abollae (in derision) committed by a very profound philosopher, Juv.

ab-ō-mī-nor, atus, i. v. dep., to depricate as an ill omen: quod abominor, which may God avert, Ov. ||. To abominate, detest (opp. to optare), Liv. Part. pass. abominatus, parentibus abominatus, Hor.

ab-ō-rī-gī-nēs, um, m. original inhabitants, ancestors, Cic.: Sall.

ab-ō-rī-or, ortus, a. v. n. dep. primarily of the heavenly bodies (opp. ezorior), to set, disappear, Varr. Hence, to fail: vocem aboriri, Lucr.

ab-ō-rī-o, ōnis, f. premature delivery, miscarriage, Cic.

ab-ō-rī-tus, a, um, adj. [aborior] born prematurely: ab. Siyphus, Hor.: abortivum ovum, added, Mart.

ab-ō-rū-tus, ūis, m. [aborior] a miscarriage, Cic. Fig. of writings, Plin.

ab-rā-dō, si, sum, j. v. a. to scrape or

scratch off, to shave: supercilia abrasa, Cic.: abrasum quendam, smooth-shaven, Hor. Fig. to extort, to rob, Cic.

ab-rā-sus, a, um, Part. [abrado.]

ab-rē-ptus, a, um, Part.: from **ab-rī-piō**, pui, eptum, j. v. a. [rapio] to take away by force, to drag away: hence, ab. se, to scamper off, to carry off as booty, variis, pellulam abreptam, Ter.: non Proserpinam asportasse sed ipsam abripuisse Cererem, Cic. Fig.

||. Of digression in discourse: te aestus ingenti tui proci a terra abripuit atque in altum abstraxit, id. ||. to squander: illa universum abripit, Ter.

|||. to withdraw, detach: tempestate abreptus est unus, Cic. (the figure taken from the dispersion of ships by a storm at sea).

ab-rō-dō, si, sum, j. v. a. to gnaw off: vincula, Varr.

ab-rō-gā-tio, ōnis, f. the repeal of a law, Cic.

ab-rō-gō, avi, atum, i. v. a. to repeal a law, to abrogate wholly (whereas derogo means to abrogate partly, ob-rogo, to counteract, or supersede by another law): the usual constr. is with Acc.; plebiscitum abrogo, Liv.: later, with lat. ||. Fig. to deprive (a magistrate of his office): si tibi magistratum abrogasset, Cic. 2. In gen., to deprive (of anything), to take away, Pl.

ab-rō-tus, a, um, Part. [abrodo.] **ab-rō-tū-nus**, i, m., and **ab-rō-tō-nus**, i, m., and f. southernwood, Hor.

ab-rū-m-pō, ūpi, uptum, j. v. a. to break off, to rend: constr. words dependent on the root are in the Acc., but those governed by the prefix are in either the Dat. or Abl.: caro vincula Pirithoo abr., Hor.: absol. to tear asunder: abr. vitam, to break the thread of life, Virg.: abr. fas, to violate, Id. medium sermonem abr. to break off, id. omnibus inter victoriam mortemve abruptis, all choice, except victory or death, being taken away, Liv. ||. to separate, sever: crurum et populum venas abr. to cut through, Tac.

ab-rū-ptus, ade. hastily, inconsiderately, abruptly, Quint.

ab-rū-ptio, ōnis, f. [abrumpo] a breaking off, a rending asunder: corrigias, of a shoe-latchet, Cic. Fig. of divorce, id.

ab-rū-ptus, a, um, Part. [abrumpo] Adj. broken off, and thence, precipitous, steep: locus abr., Liv. Also absol., abruptum, a steep ascent or descent: sorbet in abruptum fluctus, the wave sucks them down perpendicularly, Virg. Fig., per abrupta, in uneven paths, i. e. through opposition, Tac. ||. Of discourse: broken, abrupt, Quint.: contumacia, stubborn, Tac. — Comp. and Sup., Plin.

ab-s, prep. v. ab. **ab-s-cē-dō**, cessi, cessum, j. v. n. to go away, to depart: a curia, e foro, Liv. Pass. impers., abcessum est, id. ||. to disappear, to withdraw or fall one: ||.

scedet cor, will disappear, Cic. III. to desert from a thing: incepto, Liv.

abscissio, ðnis, f. Lit., a going away: Fig. a diminution, Cic.

abscissus, ðs, m. a going away, absence: solis, Cic.: continua, continued absence, Tac. 2. an absciss, Cels.

abscido, cidī, cism, j. v. a. [ædo] to cut off: abscisa capita, Virg. Fig. the readings often vary between the parts of this verb and those of **abscindo**.

abscindo, cidī, cism, j. v. a. to cut off, or away, to tear off, or away: trunicam a pectore abscidit, Cic. With simple Abl.: humeris abscis vestem, Virg.; and with de, id. II. Fig. to separate, divide: abs. in duas partes exercitum, Caes. In Tac., abs. venas, to open the veins: cf. **abrumpo**.

abscisus, a, um, Part. [abscindo] torn off; hence, rough, severe, Val. Max. **abscisus**, a, um, Part. [abscindo] cut off, hence sleep, precipitous: saxum abscisum, Liv.

abscondit, adv. obscurely, Cic. II. profoundly, id.

absconditus, a, um, Part. [abscundo] put away, hidden, secret, unknown: abscondite insidie, Cic.

abscondo, condī and didī, conditum (abscōsum, Quint.) j. v. a. to put away together, lay by, secrete: gladii abscōdit, Cic. Poet., abs. fugam furto, to conceal. Night, Virg.: Phaeacum abscōdinus arces, we leave behind, or lose sight of, Virg. So Sen. pueritiam abscōdinus, we outlive.—Pass. of stars, to set, Virg.

absens, antis, [absūm] Part. and Adj.: absens: Cic. Absente nobis, an old and erroneous phrase for absente me, Ter. [A contraction of ab-es-ens, since ts is the root of esse, Cf. præ-sens.]

absentia, ac, f. [absens] absence, Cic.

ab-sello, ðlī and ut, no perf. Part. 4. v. n. [sello] to keep off or away, Lucr.

ab-sellus, e, adj. unlike, usually with a neg. and Gen. or Dat., no ab-sellī forma muralium falciū, Cæs.

ab-sinthium, i. n. (also ab-sinthus, l. m.) wormwood: tetrum, Lucr. Fig., for something bitter but wholesome, Quint.

abis, or apsis, idis, f. = *axis*, an arch or vault, Plin.: of the heavens, id. II. the orbit of a star, id.

ab-sisto, stitī, no perf. Part. j. v. n. to stand off, withdraw, to go away, constr. absol.: with ab; or the simple Abl.: miles abstitit, went away, Tac.: ab ore scintillae abstant, dart, fly, Virg.: limine, id. II. Fig.: to desert from, to leave off: continuando magistratū, Liv.: abiste viribus indubitare tuis, cease to distrust thy strength, Virg. Impers. pass., si non abisteretur bello, Liv.

absolut, adv. [absolutus] free from care or constraint, completely, perfectly: vivere absolute, Cic.

absolutio, ðnis, f. [id.] in law: an acquittal: maiestatis, an acquittal from

crimen maiestatis, Cic. In Suet. in plur.: reis absolutiones venditare.

II. perfection, consummation: hanc absolutionem perfectionemque, Cic.

III. In Rhet., completeness, id.

absolutior, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to acquittal: tabella damnatoria tabes, Suet. II. Subst. absolutiorum, id. n. (sc. remedium), a means of deliverance from: ejus mali, Plin.

absolutus, a, um, Part. [absolve] loosened, or freed from, free, unfettered, finished, complete; necessitudines abs. unconditional, Cic.

ab-solve, vi, ūtum, j. v. a. to loosen from, disengage: absoluta lingua, not tied, Plin. II. to free from: Judicio se absoluit, free himself from a lawsuit, Cic. III. In law, to acquit, to absolve from a charge of crime: constr. absol.: with Abl., Gen., and de: bis absolutus, Cic.: regni suspicione, Liv.: fidem absolvit, he pardoned their fidelity (to ūto), Tac. 2. In the praetor's formula to the judges, Si pareat, condemna: si non pareat, absolue: hence, hunc hominem Veneri absoluit, sihi condemnat, Verres declared that there was no forfeiture to Venus, but he condemned the man to the payment of a sum of money to himself, Cic. IV. to pay off, discharge: hence, in gen., to dismiss, to release, Pl.: V. to complete or finish, Cic. In Sallust with Acc., or de with Abl., of an historical relation, to bring to a conclusion.

ab-solus, a, um, adj. out of tune, discordant, harsh: sunt quidam voce absolui, Cic.: hence II. in gen. unsuitable, incongruous: with ab, or (= alienus) with Dat.: absolui a voce motus erant, Liv. Comp. and Sup. not used.

ab-sorb, bō, bul, (and pel, Lucr. 4. 100.) ptum, j. v. a. to swallow up, to devour: placentas, Hor. II. Fig. hunc absorbit aestus gloriae, engross, absorb, Cic.

absello, absporto, absportatio, v. asp.

ab-sque, prp. with Abl.: without, apart from: in Plaut. and Ter. mostly in conditional clauses: absque me, to you, etc., esset, if it had not been for me. By Cic. *absque* is rarely used; but by later writers it is used more freely.

I. in the signifi. of, without, contrary to: absque sententia = praeter sententiam, Quint. II. excepti, Cell.

III. *absque* for et abs: Macr. The *que* in *absque* does not usu. mean and.

ab-s-tēns, a, um, adj. sober, abstaining from intoxicating drinks: gaudet meris abs. undis, Ov. Hence vivo, Hor. II. In later Lat. = jejuniis, *icis* is yet fasting. [From root *tem*, seen in *tem-ētum* "mead," *tem-ulentus*, Cf. *uēv* and *mādius*.]

abstentus, a, um, Part. [abstineo].

abstergo, rst, rsum, j. v. a. to wipe off or away, wipe dry: labellum, Virg. II. Fig. to drive away, banish (sorror, pain, etc.), Cic. III. Remove, to

break the oars, Curt., usually remos detergere.

ab-terrō, ut, ūtum, j. v. a. to frighten away, to deter: patrem, Pl. abs. hostes, Liv.: a peculis capendis abs., Cic. With de: de frumento anserus abs., Pl. With the simple Abl.: animos vitilis, Hor. II. to take away, or withdraw; pabula amoris sibi, Lucr.

absterus, a, um, Part. [abstergo].

abstinens, entis, Part. [abstineo] refraining from what is unlawful, abstinent, temperate: constr. absol., or poet. with Gen.: esse abstinentem praeciarum est, Cic.: animus abs. pecuniae, Hor.

abstinenter, adv. abstinently, Cic.

abstinentia, ac, f. [abstinens], abstinentia, the abstaining from something: conciliare benevolentiam multitudinis abstinentia et continentia by freedom from avarice, and by self-control, Cic.

II. abstinence from food, fasting, starvation = *inedia*: vitam abstinentia servavit, he ended his life by starvation, Tac.

ab-tinēo, ūl, tentum, j. v. a. and n. [teneo] to hold or keep away from: Act. with acc.: me ostrea abstinentem, Cic. Hence: manum se, to abstain from suicide, id. II. Nout with Abl., or absol.: publico abstinenti, did not go out, Suet. Constr. with, I. inf.: dum nihil abstinent invidere, Pl. 2. inf.: multum se abstinebant, ne offenderent, Liv. 3. quin: segre abstinent, quia castra oppugnant, id. 4. quoniam: Suet. 5. poet. with Gen. trarum, Hor. III. to abstain from food, Cels.

ab-sto, are, i. v. n. to stand aloof: Hor.

abstractus, a, um, Part. [abstrahō] dragged away: abstractus boves, Virg.: dragen off, removed, a corpore animus abs., Cic.

ab-trāho, xi, ctum, j. v. a. (abstrahere = abstraxisse, Lucr.) to drag or pull away: Fig., a nullius commodo abs., Cic. With de and ex instead of ab: de matris conspectu, id. = e sine patrie, id. Without a prep.: paternis adversa foret abstractus, Tac. II. to withdraw or alienate from: milites a Lepido, Cic. III. esp. in Cic. to free from: a sollicitudine.

ab-strādo, ūl, ūsum, j. v. a. to thrust away, hence, to conceal: aurum, Plin.: me in silvam, Cic. Fig. in profundo veritatem, id.

abstrusus, a, um, Part. [id.] and adj. thrust away, hidden, abstruse: abstrusus insidias ponere, Cic.: disputatio paulo abstrusior, a somewhat deeper investigation, id.: in abstruso esse, to be in concealment, Pl.: homo abstrusus, a close or reserved man, Tac.

ab-sum, abūl, abesse, irreg. v. n. (for abūl, abfuturus, abforem, etc., *afui*, *afuturus*, *aforem*, etc., are also found), to be away, absent: edixit, ut ab urbe abesset milia pass. ducenta, Cic.: men-

res tres abest, Ter. With the *simple Abl.* for ab: paulum quoniam ejus villa abessemus, Cic. With *inter*: nec longis inter se passibus absumt, Virg. With *prope*: quoniam abes proplus, since you are nearer, Cic.—Abest, procul abest, or, quod abest (parenthetically), God forbid. Stat. II. to be away from (anything unpleasant), to be free from: a molestis, Cic. III. to keep away from a thing by inclination, etc.; hence to be disinclined: a consilio fugiendi, Cic.: ceteri a periculis aberant, kept aloof from, Sall. IV. to be different from=abhorre: abest ab officio, Cic.

V. to be unconnected with: quae absumt ab forensi contentione, id. VI. to be wanting=desum: abest suspicio, Caes. With *Dat.*: abest historia literis nostris, history is yet wanting to our literature, Cic. Hence, non or haud multum, paulum (non parum) abest, quin (always impersonal), not much is wanting that: haud multum astitit quin interficeretur, he was within a little of being killed, Liv. VII. abesse alicui or ab aliquo, to be wanting to a person, to neglect, to be of no service to, (opp. to adsum or prorsum): quo plus intererant, eo plus aberat a me, the more I needed your assistance, the more you neglected me, Cic.

absumo, mcl, mptum (better than msi, mtum), j. v. a. to take away, use up: hence to consume, to annihilate: absumet Caecuba, shall use it all, Hor.—Fig., to ruin, to corrupt: et cura et sumptu absumitur, Ter. Of time: to pass, to spend: ne dicendo tempus absumam, Cic. II. From the Aug. per. exclusively, to kill, to annihilate: me primum absumite ferro, Virg.: mora vires abs., to consume or exhaust, Ov.

absurdus, adv. discordantly, Cic. II. irrationally, absurdly, id. ab-surdus, a, um, adj. giving a dull or a disagreeable sound: vox absona et absurda, out of tune and harsh, Cic. II. Fig. of mental objects: dull, senseless, absurd, irrational, unsuitable: bene dicere haud abs. est, is not absurd (or useless), Sall.: homo absurdus, a silly or senseless man, Cic.

abundans, antis, Part. [abundo] and Adj., abounding, opulent: non luxuriosus hominis sed abundantia, Cic.: with gen., lactis, Virg. Ex abundanti, over and above, Quint. Abundanter, adv. abundantly, copiously: abund. loqui, Cic. Abundantia, ae, f. [abundans] abundance, plenty, affluence. Gen. with gen., Cic. II. Pecuniary wealth, riches, Tac.

abunditio, onis, f. [id.] an overflowing, inundation, Plin. Abundus, ade, [orig. neut. of absol. atq. abundus] abundantly, copiously, more than enough: mala abunde omnia erant, Sall. With adv. espec. satis: tibi abunde personam satis est vitare, Hor. II. as a neut. subs. with Gen.:

terrorum et fraudis abunde est, Virg. III. With adj. or part. more than sufficiently: abunde satisfactum quaestio, Cic.

abundo, avi, atum, i. v. n. [unda] prop. of water, to rise or swell up, overflow: aqua Albana abundavit, Liv.

II. Fig. to abound in anything, to have a superabundance, with Abl., divitiis, amore, Ter.: ingenio, otio, Cic. A absol., de terris abundant herbarum genera, shoot up luxuriantly, Lucr. 2. to abound in wealth, to be rich: egentes abundant, Cic.

ab-usque, prep. [the same as usque ab; v. ab], from, even from; with Abl. ab. Pachyno, Virg.

ab-usus, us, m. a using up, Cic.

ab-utor, usus, j. v. dep.: to use a thing which is consumed in the use, use up, to consume entirely; with Abl.; and Poet. with Acc.: in prologis scribendis operam abutitur, he wastes his labour, Ter.: abutit tunc hoc otio, to spend the whole of this leisure time with you, Cic.

II. Gen. to misuse, to abuse: quovis tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? id. Pass. in Plaut.: abutendus, Suet.

Ac, conj. v. atque.

Academia, ae, f.=ἀκαδημία, the Academy, a gymnasium near Athens, where Plato taught, Cic. II. Met. for the philosophy of the Academy, id.

III. Cicero had an Academia at his Tuscan Villa, laid out in the Grecian manner, with shady walks and quiet seats, id., and another near Puteoli, Plin.

Academicus, a, um, adj. relating to the Academy; hence, subst. an academic philosopher, Cic.: also, neut. plu. one of Cicero's works: the Academiae, id.

acanthus, idis, f.=ἀκανθῆς, the same as scanthus, q. v. Virg.

acanthus, i, m. the plant brankurine, bear's-breech, bear's-foot (A. mollis, Linn., and A. spinosus, Linn.), Plin.: Virg. The capitals of Corinthian columns are composed of representations of this plant. II. a thorny Egyptian evergreen, (probably Acacia arabica), Virg.

ac-cedo, cessi, cessum, j. v. n. (perf. sicc. accessit, Virg.): to go or come to or near, to approach: cons. tr. I. with ad ad Syracusas, Cic. Fig. ad aures sermo accessit, Ter. 2. with in and acc. to go or come into, to enter: in senatum, Cic.: rarely in prose with *Dat.* muris, Liv. 3. A absol.: accedam atque hanc appellabo, Pl. 4. Virg. poet. with simple Acc.: scopulorum, Virg.: loca accedit, Sall.: so with the adv. quo: quo infelix accedam? id. II. to approach in a hostile manner: to attack: cohortes, Cic. III. to fall to one's share, to befall, with *Dat.*: illud nobis accidit incommodum, Cic. IV. to be added, with ad or *Dat.*:

ad virtutis summam acc., Cic.: opposed to discedere et Remis studium propug-

nandi accessit, et hostibus spes potius oppidi discessit, Caes. Often with *Auc*: huc accedebat octodecim onerariae naves, id.: or eo: eo accedebat ut nihil spei esset, Liv. And absol.: accedit mors, Cic.: accedit enim, quod patrem amo, id.: ad App. Claudii senectutem accedebat etiam, ut caecus esset, id.: accedit illud, si maneo, cadendum est in unius potestatem, id. V. to come over to, give assent, with ad (or *Dat.* with persons): accessit animus ad meam sententiam, Pl.: speciosiora suadentibus acc., Tac.: to stand by, to favour, to support: accedit eodem testis locuples, a trustworthy witness supports the same view, Cic. VI. to come near to (in resemblance), to be like, with ad or *Dat.*: homines ad Deos proplus accedunt, id.: Antonio Philippus proximus accedebat, id. VII. to enter upon, undertake, with ad or in: ad poemam, to undertake the infliction of punishment, id.: ad causam acc., to undertake the direction of a lawsuit, id.: or with *Dat.* huc ego causam actor accessit, id.: in the same sense, huc accessit, id.: ad rempublicam, to enter upon public office, id. VIII. to bid at an auction: ne ad hastam accederet, Liv.: also, to advance in price: pretium accedit, with *Dat.*, Plin.

ac-celero, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n.: A. ct., to hasten, to accelerate: iter, Caes.; in Tac. also pass. II. Intrans., to hasten, make haste: si acc. volent, Cic.: pass. impers., quantum accelerari posset, Liv.

ac-cendo, ndi, nsu, j. v. a. to set on fire, to light: Deus solus quasi lumen accendit, Cic. 2. to light up, to illuminate: luna radiis solis accensa, Cic. III. Fig. to inflame, to fire, to incite: quos merita accendit Mezentius ira, Virg.: certamen, Liv. The object to which is denoted by the acc. with ad: ad dominationem accendi sunt, Sall.: or by the abl. with pro: pro honore accendat, id.: or by the *Dat.*: bello animos accendit, Virg. The person against whom, usually by the acc. with in: in martium, Tac.; in Sall. also with *contra*. [Root *ca-*, shine, whence canis, caneo (and with *d* epenth.), candeo, candela, candilus. The compds. accendo, incendio, succendo are trans. though there is no simple trans. cando.]

ac-censo, ai, itum, or nsu, j. v. a. to recover to or among, to add to, Liv.: and poet., accensore illi, am accounted her attendant, Ov.

accensus, a, um, i. Part. [accendo] kindled. 2. Part. [accensus] reckoned among.

accensus, i, m. [accensus] an attendant, follower: hence a public officer attending Roman magistrates, as consuls, praetors, etc.; also, the officer of a court of justice, or public assembly, who summoned parties, proclaimed the hours, etc. With *Dat.* or *Gen.*: Tullius, qui tum accensus Neroni fuit, Cic.: also at funerals, as leader of the pro-

cession, id. **II.** *a kind of soldiers who followed the army as supernumeraries (supernumerarii), to take the place of those who fell in battle, Liv.*

ac-centus, ūs, m. [cantus] the accentuation of a word, *note: accentus, quos Graeci sporadice vocant, Quint.*

accipio, ōnis, f. [accipio] *a taking or accepting, Cic.: frumentum, Sall.*

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acceptor, ōris, m. [accipio] *one who accepts to, or allows: Pl.*

acceptrix, icis, f. [accipio] *she who receives: Pl.*

acceptus, a, um, Part. and Adj. [accipio] (lit. received), agreeable, acceptable: of persons: *servus acceptissimus, Pl.: of things: id gratum acceptumque habendum, Cic.*

II. *As a neut. Subst. acceptum: in accounts, that which is received, in opposition to expensum, that which is expended: hence, in account books, acceptum the debtor side, expensum the credit side: codex accepti et expensi, id.:* hence, in acceptum referre, sometimes, ferre, to make an entry of money received, aliquid acceptum referre, where aliquid depends on the verb and denotes the person from whom the money was received; and fig., to be indebted: hence, when the part. is used in agreement with a subs. dependent on referre, the phrase has an analogous figurative meaning: to admit oneself to be indebted for (both in a good and in a bad sense): *mibi vitam suam, liberos, remp. referret acceptam, Id.: omnia mala quae postea vidimus, uni accepta referemus Antonio, id.*

accipio, ōnis, f. [accipio] *a going or coming to, an approach: quid tibi in concilium huc acc. est? Pl.: suis accessionibus, by personal applications (to persons who wished to purchase the office of censor), Cic. In medicine, the attack or paroxysm, Cels.*

III. *the act of increasing, or adding: pauorum annorum, Cic.: the addition to a tax (in opp. to decessio) decumae, id.:* **III.** *the thing added, the addition: Scourus accessionem adjunxit aedibus, added a new part, id.*

IV. *Rhet., an addition that makes a definition complete: nisi adhiberet illam magnam accessionem, id.*

accessus, a, um, Part. [accipio.]

accessus, ōnis, m. [accipio] *a going or coming to, an approach: acc. nocturnus ad urbem, Cic. Fig., of an approach to a theme, id.:* **Poet., access, admittance: dare accessum aliquid, Ov. III.** *Concrete, an inlet, a passage, an entrance: accessum lustrare, Virg.*

accidens, entis. **I.** Part. [accido.]

II. *as subst. n., an accident, or non-essential quality of a thing: rerum accidentia, the accidental circumstances, Quint. 2.* *an unfortunate occurrence: accidentibus frangi, id.*

accidentia, ae, f. *a casual event, a chance, Plin.*

ac-cido, cidi, disum, j. v. a. [caedo] *to cut all but through, hence, so to cut a thing that it falls when touched: accidit arbores, Caes. II. *Fig.: res hostium, to weaken, impair, Liv.**

ac-cido, cidi, no perf. part. j. v. n. [caedo] *to fall at, to, or near, reach by falling, Const. I. *with ad: ad pedes, Cic. 2.* *with in: in agro, in terrarum accidit oras, Lucr. 3.* *with dat.: genibus praetoris, Liv. 4.* *with acc. (rare): stipulam videmus accidere incendia, Lucr.: so with quo: quo accidit? Enn. in Cic. Of misdeeds, to reach the mark, hit: tela acciderunt, Caes. Hence, fig., ad aures sermo mihi accidit tuus, Ter.: without ad, vocis sonitus aures accidit, Pl.: in aliquem, to fall upon one, i. e., to fit or apply to him: istuc verbum vere in te accidit, Ter. II.* *In gen., to arrive, esp. suddenly, unexpectedly, usu. a. b. sol.: repente clamor accidit, Liv.**

III. *to turn out, to end, to happen, to befall one: bene ubi quid consilium discimus accidisse, that it has turned out well, Pl. Gen. of unfortunate events: si quid adversi acciderit, Cic. Hence, euphemistically, of death, gen. with humanitas: si quid mihi humanitas accidisset, id. But also of fortunate occurrences: accidit satis optatum, Caes. With ut and quod (v. accedo, iv.): accidit ut Hermiae delectarentur, Nep.: accidit perincommodum, quod eum nusquam videret, Cic. With inf.: nec acciderat, mihi opus esse, id.*

ac-cido, cidi, 2. v. a. *old form for accio, to fetch, to bring, Pl.*

accinctor, ōnis, m. Part. [accingo.]

ac-cingo, nxi, nctum, j. v. a. (but gen. used intrans. or reflect.), to gird to, on or about: lateri enim, Virg.: and reflect., to gird one's self: bido accingitur ense, id. Gen., to arm, equip, provide: gladiis accincti, Liv.: hence accinctus miles, an armed soldier, Tac. Fig., magicas accingitur artes, Virg. III.

Fig. *Accingere se or accingi, to prepare to enter upon or undertake: constr. absol. with ad, in, or Dat.: accingere, make yourself ready, Ter.: ad consulatum, Liv.: desperatione in audaciam, Tac.: se praedare acc., Virg.: In Tac. often actively: to make any one ready: ornat Phraaten accingique paternum ad fastigium, prepares him for. With Inf.: accingar dicere pugnas Caesaris, Virg. Also, as v. neut.: accingunt omnes operi, all go vigorously to the work, id.*

ac-cio, ivi, itum, 4. v. a., to summon, to fetch: accivero pueros, Cic. III.

Fig.: to bring on, to cause: nisi virtus voluptatem accretet, id.

ac-cipio, cepi, ceptum, j. v. a. [capio], to take to one's self, to accept, receive: leno ad se accipiet hominem et aurum, will take the man and his money to himself (into his house), Pl.: gremio, Virg. When accipere is to be

interpreted from the recipient's point of view, it means, to get or receive: but in other cases, especially in the imperative, it is often better rendered by to take or accept. 1. accipi tua litteras, Cic.: ignem, catches fire, Lucr.: gloriam a patre, to inherit, Nep. Hence, to receive, take in as a guest, Pl. 2. hanc epistolam accipite a me, take this letter from me, Pl.: pecuniam, Cic. Hence, to treat, to deal with: leniter accip, Cic. Of admittance to political privileges: Nomentani et Podani in civitatem accipit, Liv.: to receive as a trust, hanc (virginem) accipit, accipit tamen servato, Ter. II.

to receive with the ear or the mind, to hear, to observe: quae gerantur, accipies ex Pollione, Cic. Hence, to get intelligence, to learn: Jugurtha, quae Metellus agebat, ex nuntis accipit, Sall. 2.

to comprehend or understand what is heard: si quis est, qui haec putet arce accipi posse, Cic. 3.

With ad or in with acc. also with an ad. or an Abl., to denote the manner of receiving anything, or the sense in which it is taken: ad contumeliam omnia accipit, to regard every thing as an insult, Ter.: in bonam partem acc., to take in good part, Cic.: non recte accipis, you put a wrong construction upon this, Ter. Hence, 4.

acc. omen, or in omen, to regard a thing as a (favourable) omen, Cic. Poet.: accipio agnoscoque deos, Virg. III.

to take a thing upon oneself, to undertake it = suscipio: mea causa causam accipite, Ter. IV.

to bear, to endure: calamitatem, Cic. V.

to be satisfied with, to approve: excusationem, Cic.: "accipio," I allow it, Hor. So, acc. legem, to assent to.

accipiter, tria, (earlier also tēris), m. (f. Lucr.). A general name for birds of prey, esp. those of the falcon kind. 1. the common hawk, Falco palumbarius, Linn.: Ov., Plin. 2.

the sparrow-hawk, Falco nisus, Linn., used in fowling, Mart. In Virg. called sacer, because auguries were taken from it. II.

Fig. of a rapacious man, Pl.

accusis, a, um, Part. [accido] *cut all but through: accusis oras ferro, Virg. cut off: accusis crinibus, Tac. Poet., of food, accusis dapibus, being consumed, Virg. II.*

Fig. impaired, ruined: accusis res res integre, Cic.

accusis, a, um, Part. [accipio.]

accusis, ōnis, m. (only in the Abl. sing.) [accipio] *a summons, a call: magistratus accusis iustus evocatur, Cic.*

acclamatio, ōnis, f. [acclamare] *a calling out, a shout, an acclamation. In Cic. (speaking of the effect caused by a public oration), always with the idea of hostility or disapprobation. On the contr., in the hist., as used of the people, always a shout of approbation: Liv.: Suet.: It differs from plausus, in being made with the voice, while the latter is the clapping together of the hands.*

acclāmīto, are, i. v. freq., to cry to, acclaim repeatedly, Pl.

ac-clāmo, avi, atum, i. v. n. to cry out at, to shout at. With Dat. In Cic., in hostile sense: ne mihi acclametis, cry out against. In the historians, to shout applause, to huzzas: servatoreum libertoremque acc., applaud with loud cries as their saviour and deliverer, Liv. Pass. imper., Plin.: Suet.

ac-clāro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make clear, to reveal; an augural term, Liv.

ac-clinīs, e, adj. leaning on, inclined towards: with Dat.: arboris acc. trunco, Virg. Fig. disposed to: accl. falsis animus, Hor.

ac-clino, avi, atum, i. v. a. to lean on or against: with in and acc., se accitavit in illum, Ov.: with dat., castra tumulo sunt acclinata, Liv. Fig. with se, to incline to a thing: ad canem senatus, id. [Root CLI or CLX, seen in declino, inclino, reolino, clivus, clivus.]

ac-clivis, e, also -vūs, a, um, adj. [clivus] rising as a hill, sloping upwards, steep: ea vias pars valde acclivis est, Cic. Acclivus: acclivo limite, Ov.: placide accitavos, Liv.: but the reading always dub.

acclivitas, itis, f. an acclivity or ascent: part acclivitate collis, Caes.

accolā, ae, e, c., a dweller near a place, a neighbour: (accola, a dweller in a place): pastor accolā ejus loci, Liv. Fig. accolae Cereris, i. e. such zealous worshippers of Ceres, as almost to be dwellers at her temple, Cic. In Tacitus, of a tributary stream: adj., Tiberim accolis fluvio orbatum.

ac-cōlo, cōlū, cultum, j. v. n. to dwell by or near: with Acc. (rar. with Dat.): illum locum, Cic.: pass., fluvius crebris oppidis accollitur, Plin.

accommodātē, adv. suitably, agreeably, etc. (v. accommodatus), Cic.

accommodātiō, ōnis, f. [accommodo] the fitting or adjusting of one thing to another, Cic. II. Fig.: the accommodating of one's will to another's, compliance, complaisance, indulgence: ex accommodatione magistratum, id.

accommodātus, a, um, Part. [accommodo] and Adj. fitted, adapted to a thing, suitable, conformable: with ad or Dat.: oratio ad persuadendum acc., Cic.: quae mihi intelligis esse acc., conformable to my interest, id.

ac-commōdo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [con and modus; hence lit. to make one thing of the same size and shape as another] to fit or adapt, to put on: with ad or Dat.: coronam sibi ad caput, Cic.: lateri acc. ensem, Virg. Fig.: to adapt or accommodate to: meum consilium accommodabo ad tuum, Cic. Hence, acc. se, to adapt oneself to another's wishes, to conform to, to comply with: ad eorum arbitrium et nutum se acc., id.: or without the pronoun: peto ut ei de habitatione accommodes, id. II. In gen. to apply, to devote to, to lend: testes ad crimen, id.: lapsa dentifricis

accommodatus, employed as a dentifrice, Plin.

ac-commōdus, a, um, adj. (poet. for accommodatus), with Dat., fit, convenient: valles acc. fraudi, Virg.

ac-congrō, essi, estum, j. v. a. to carry or bring together to: Pl.

ac-crēdo, didi, ditum, j. v. a. (pres. subj. accredus, Pl. As. j, 2, 4) to yield one's belief to another, i. e. to believe unconditionally, Cic.

ac-cresco, ēvi, itum, j. v. n. to grow on, to continue growing, to increase: valetudo decrescit, accrescit labor, Pl.: to swell, rise up, flumen subito accrevit, Cic. II. Gen. with Dat.: to be joined or annexed to; poet.: trimetris acc. Justit nomen lambels, Hor.

ac-crēto, ōnis, f. an increasing, increment, Cic.

accubitiō, ōnis, f. [accubo] a lying or reclining (esp. at table in the Rom. manner): accubitiō epularis, Cic.

accubitus, itis, m. = accubitiō, a reclining at table, Plin.

ac-cubo, ui, itum, i. v. n. to lie near or by: with Dat.: qui bini custodes semper accubant, Pl.: with Acc. scortum accubui, id.: with apud, Cic.: also absol.: Purlarum maxima juxta accubat, Virg. Fig., theatrum Tarpeio monti accubans, for adjacent, Suet.: cadus qui nunc accubat borelis, is stored, Hor. II. Esp., to recline at table (in the Rom. manner): ire licet accubitus, Pl.

accubūdo, adv. lying near, Pl.

ac-cūdo, ēre, j. v. a. lit. to hammer to, i. e. to fasten one piece of metal to another by forging: hence, to add to, Pl.

ac-cumbo, cūbui, cūbitum, j. v. n. [Cumbo, root Cui], to lay oneself near or upon: in the perfect tenses, to lie near: with Acc.: scortum accumbas, Pl. But esp. of the manner in which the Romans (and finally even the Romans, Val. Max.) reclined at table upon a couch (triclinium, lectus triclinaris), whilst they supported the upper part of the body by the left arm upon one nearest: hence in sinu accumbere, Liv.: the right hand only being employed in taking food, Cic.: epula, Virg. Since three persons usually reclined upon a couch, the following expressions arose: in summo (or superiorem, also supra), medium, and imum (or infra) accubere; and the series began on the left side, since the guests lay supported by the left hand.

accumbitē, adv. abundantly, copiously, Cic.

accumbitiō, ōnis, f. [accumbo] a heaping up, esp. of earth round the roots of plants, Plin.

accumulātor, ōris, m. one who heaps up or accumulates: opum, Tac.

ac-cumulo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [Cumulo], to add to a heap, to heap up or accumulate (stronger than augere or

addere): anget, addit, accumulāt, Cic.

II. Fig. acc. caedem caedi, to heap murder upon murder, Lucr. 2. to heap earth round the roots of plants, to trench up, Plin.

accuratē, adv. carefully, accurately, Cic.

accuratō, ōnis, f. [accuro], carefulness, accuracy, Cic.

accuratūs, a, um, Part. [accuro], prepared with care, studied, exact: accurata malitia, a studied artifice, Pl.: accurata oratio, an elaborate speech, Cic.

ac-cūro, avi, atum, i. v. a. (accurasse, ia, it = accurare, ia, it, Pl.) to bestow care upon, to prepare or do anything carefully, prandium, Pl. Also of guests: to regale them, id.: melius accuratur, quae consilio geruntur, Cic.

ac-curro, curri (seldom cchurri), cursum, j. v. n. to run or hasten to; absol., and with ad and in: si inciamur ut accurras, Cic.: ad praetorem accurrit, id.: in Tusculanum, id. The pass. as imper., Tac. Fig. of ideas: present themselves, Cic.

accurreo, ōis, m. a running or hastening to, a concourse: populi, Tac.

accusabilis, e, adj. [accuso] blame-worthy, reprehensible: turpitudine, Cic.

accusatiō, ōnis, f. [id.] a complaint, accusation: ratio iudiciorum ex accusatione et defensione constat, Cic. The t. belonging to it are: comparare and constituere, id.; also intentare, Tac.: capessere and exercere, id.: facilitare, to pursue or urge, Cic.: accusatione desistere, to desist from, id.: accusationi responderē, to answer it, ib.

accusator, ōris, m. [id.] an accuser or plaintiff, esp. in a state trial (petitor, a plaintiff in a private action): petitoris personam capere, accusatoris depone, Cic. II. an informer, a denouncer (= delator), Suet., Juv.

accusatoriū, adv. after the manner of an accuser, i. e. with exaggeration: Latine me, scito, in an accusatorie loqui, Cic.: where Latine, plainly or in plain English, as we should say, is opposed to accusatorie.

accusatoriū, a, um, adj. [accusator] pertaining to an accuser, accusatory: lex, Cic.

accusatrix, icis, f. [id.] a female accuser, Pl., Plin.

accusāto, are, i. v. freq. [accuso] to accuse repeatedly, Pl.

ac-cūsā, (also with se) avi, atum, i. v. a. [ad and causa, like concludo from claudo] to call one to account, to reproach, blame: with two acc. one being a neut. pron.: ipsum vero quid accusas? Cic.: or only of the person: me tibi excuso in eo ipso, in quo te accuso, id. Of things: to blame or find fault with: aliquid desperationem, id. II. to call one to account publicly, to indict or arraign: legal t. t., (aliquem aliquidus) Nep.: nunquam ambitus alterum accusaret, id.: but other constructions occur: hoc crimine, Nep.: de vi, de beneficiis, etc., Cic.: inter sicarios, id.: the word

denoting the punishment, as well as that denoting the crime, is put in *Gen.*: capitis acc., to accuse of a capital crime, *Nep.*

Acēo, ul. 2. v. n. to be sour (of wine): *Cato*. [*Ac*, sharp or sour.]

Acēr, ēris, n. (once in *Servius*, f. found only in *nom.* and *gen. sing.*), the maple-tree, *Plin.* The wood used for writing-tablets: *vile*, *Qv.*

Acēr, cris, cre, adj. (m. acris, *Enn.*; f. acer, *Naev.* and *Enn.*; acrus, a, um, *Pall.*) pointed, sharp, piercing: acrisibus armis, *Lucl.* Esp. applied to the senses and their objects: *sharp, dazzling, pungent, piercing*. 1. Of the sight: acerrimus sensus videndi, *Cic.*

2. Of the hearing: aurium mensura, quod est acris iudicium et certius, *id.* 3. Of smell: summa et acerrima suavitatis, *id.* 4. Of taste: acris stomacho, an acid stomach, *Hor.* 5. Of sensation in gen.: sharp, severe: ac hieles, *Hor.*: morbus, *Pl.*: stitit, *Tib.*

II. Applied to the passions: eager, vehement, passionate, biting: dolor, *Virg.* III. Of the intellect and its conceptions: subtle, acute, sagacious: memoria, strong, retentive, *Cic.*: vir acril ingenio, *id.* [V. Of moral qualities.]

1. In a good sense: active, ardent, eager, brave, zealous: acres milites, *Cic.*: civis acerrimus, an ardent patriot, *id.* Also of animals, acer equus, *Virg.*: acer canes, *Cic.* 2. In a bad sense: hasty, passionate, violent, severe: uxor acerrima, *Pl.* VI. Of abstract things: acerrimum bellum, *Cic.*: acres syllabae, which proceed from short to long, *Quint.* Construction: with in and abl. acer in gendis rebus, *Cic.*: with abl. alone, bellis acer Halesus, *Virg.*: with gen., acer militiae, *Tac.* Adv. acriter (and acre). Comp. acutius. Sup. acerrime (v. acriter). [Prob. root *ac*, seen in *acuo*, *acies*, in spite of the difference of quantity; v. *acuo*. From this comes the *Fr. aigre*, and our *eager*, as from *macer*, *maître*.]

Acērbē, adē, roughly, sharply, bitterly: ac. severus in filium, *Cic.*: si acerbis inopiam (i. e. cib.) ferrent, with too much difficulty or pain, *Suet.*

Acērbitas, itis, f. [acerbus], harshness, acerbity, the sourness of unripe fruits: *Plin.* Fig.: fructus magna acerbitate permixtus, *Cic.* II. Fig. harshness, rigour, moroseness (opp. to comitas, lenitas, etc.): severitatem probo, acerbitate nullo modo, *id.*: acerbitas et abunde salis, satirical severity, *Quint.* Also, bitterness, i. e. ill-feeling: dissensio sine acerbitate, *Cic.* 3. Sorrow, pain, anguish, calamity, hardship: omnes acerbitates perferre, *id.*

Acērbus, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to make harsh or bitter, to embitter: sit, and fig.: gaudia, *Stat.* II. To augment or aggravate anything disagreeable: formidabile crimen acerbis, *Virg.*

Acērbus, a, um, adj. unripe: pium, *Varr.*: hence, 1. bitter, harsh, sour: Neptuni corpus acerbum, *Lucr.* 2. un-

timely, premature; funere meritis acerbo, *Virg.* 3. unfinished, crude: impolite res et acerbae si erunt relictae, *Cic.* II. Applied to sounds: *harsh, gruff, shrill*: stratae stridentis acerbum horrorem, *Lucr.* III. Denoting human qualities: rough, repulsive, morose, violent, etc.: acerbos inimicos, *Cic.*: acerbissimus hostis, *id.* [V. Denoting the qualities of things: *harsh, bitter, severe, grievous, troublesome, etc.*: acerbum frigus, *Hor.*: acerbissima vexatio, *Cic.* Hence acerbum funus (diff. from above), a bitter, painful death, *Cic.*: also in an active sense: mors acerba, afflicting, painful, i. e. to others, *Nep.* As a subst. acerbum, i. n., calamity, misfortune, *Qv.*: *Virg.*: acerbis, n. plur. adv., *Virg.* [Root *ac*, and most prob. through *acer*: the term. -us is -vus is seen in superbus.]

Acērnus, a, um, adj. [acer] made of maple: trabibus acernis, *Virg.*

Acērra, ae, f. [prob. for acerna, ac. arcular, from acer, maple] an incense box, a censer, *Virg.*, *Hor.*

Acērvālis, e, adj. [acervus] heaped up = *owpērris*, an argument by accumulation, *Cic.*

Acērvātum, adv. [id.] by accumulation, in heaps: confertior ita acerv. mors accumulabat, *Lucr.* Hence II. Fig. = summative, in a mass, summarily: acer. reliqua dicam, *Cic.*: multa acer. frequentans, crowding together many thoughts in one period, *id.*

Acērvō, avi, atum, i. v. a. [acervus] to heap or pile up, to amass, *Plin.* Fig., to accumulate, to multiply: leges, *Liv.*

Acērvus, i, m. a heap (esp. of things of the same kind): frumentum, *Pl.*: acervi corporum, *Cic.*: pecuniae, *id.* and, *Acervi* facinorum, *Cic.* II. In dialectics, i. e., an argument by accumulation (*owpērris*), *Cic.*

Acēsō, acul, 3. v. incep. [aceo] to turn sour, *Hor.*

Acēstābūm, i. n. [acetum] orig., a vessel for vinegar; hence any small vessel, *Quint.* As a liquid or dry measure, the fourth part of a hemina, *Plin.* a juggler's cup, *Sen.* II. In anatomy, the socket of the hip-bone, *Plin.* 2. In zoology, the suckers of polypi, *id.* 3. In botany, the cup of flowers, *id.*

Acēstāria, rum, n. plu. [acetum] ac. olera, vegetables prepared with vinegar, a salad, *Plin.*

Acētum, i. n. [orig. Part., from aceo] lit. become sour, hence ac. vinum, sour wine, vinegar: acre, *Hor.*: mulsum aceti, vinegar mead, a Rom. drink, v. mulsum. II. Fig. wit, shrewdness, *Pl.*

Acēsōmēnis, idis, f. an amber-coloured plant in India, used in magical arts, *Plin.*

Acēsōnēs, ēs, f., a sea-fish, *Plin.*

Acēsōtēs, ac, m. and f., an agate, *Plin.*

Acēsōtēs, ae, m. (sounding), the larger singing cicada or grasshopper, *Plin.*

Acēhillēs, ae, f., a genus of plants, including several species; the same as *acchilles*, *Plin.*

Acēhillōsē, i, f. sc. herba, a medicinal plant, *misfilii*, *Plin.*

Acēllis, is, f. a wild beast of *Scandinavia*, most probably the elk, *Plin.*

Acēllidus, a, um, adj. a little sour, *sourish*: acidulo sapore, *Plin.*

Acēldus, a, um, adj. [aceo] sour, tart, acidi: acidissimum acetum, *Pl.*: acida creta, chalk steeped in vinegar, *Mart.* II. Fig. sharp, biting, disagreeable, *harsh*: invidium acidumque, *Hor.* [Acidus and acutus are both derived from the root *ac*, sharp; but the former means, sharp to the taste; the latter, sharp to the touch: cf. *aceo* and *acuo*.]

Acēlēs, ei, f. (Gen. also acil and acie, like dil and die, facil and facie, from *deia*, *facies*): the point or edge of a weapon: acies hastae, *Qv.*: acurium, *Cic.* Fig. aciem auctoritatis, *id.* II. Of the sense of sight. 1. keenness of eye, sharp-sightedness: oculorum acies, *Lucr.*: *Caes.* Fig. brightness, glittering: stellis acies obtusa videtur, *Virg.*

2. the pupil of the eye: acies ipae, quae pupilla vocatur, *Cic.* and poet. for the eye: geminas dectae acies, *Virg.* 3. a looking at an object, view: prima acie, at first sight, *Lucr.* III. acuteness of understanding, penetration, genius, always with Gen.: acies humani ingenii, *Cic.* IV. In military lang., the battle-array, line of battle: acies decem cohortium, *Cic.*: hostium acies, *Caes.*: prima acies hastati erant, the van, the first line, *Liv.*: ab novissima acie, from the rear, *id.*: dextra acies, the right wing, *id.*: also, an army in battle array; inter duas acies contendeatur, *Caes.*: agmina magis quam acies pugnant, the armies fought rather in marching order, than in battle array, *Liv.*: especially in connection with the verb instruere; aciem instruxit, he drew up the army in battle array, *Caes.* Of ships, *Nep.* Of cavalry, *Liv.* Fig. of a conflagration, acies Vulcania, *Virg.* 2. a battle, engagement = pugna: in acie Pharsalica, *Cic.* 3. Fig. a verbal contest, disputation: philosophos qui in aciem non saepe prodeunt, *Cic.* V. acies ferri, steel, *Plin.* [Root *ac*, sharp, as in *acies*, *apex*, *acervus*.]

Acīna, v. acinus.

Acīnāsēs, is, m. the short sabre of the Persians, Medes, and Scythians, a scimitar, *Hor.* *Curt.* [Persian *āhen*, "iron" with the diminutive termination, *āhēnēk*, "a short sword."]

Acīnos, i, f. = *ānosus*, a fragrant plant, the wild basil, *Plin.*

Acīnōsus, a, um, adj. full of grapes, *Plin.* II. resembling grapes, *id.*

Acīnosus, i, m. and **Acīnosum**, i. n. any juicy berry with seeds, not a stone, esp. the grape, *Plin.*: but also of ivy, *id.* II. The kernel (seed, stone, etc.) in the berry, *Cic.*

Acīpensēr, ēris and **Acīpēnsis**, is, m., a fish highly esteemed by the Ro-

man, supposed by Cuvier to be the serpent or sturgeon of the Euxine, *Cic.*
acilis, *kla*, *f.* a small javelin, *Virg.*
acinti, *adc.* (lit. without dust), without labour, *Plin.*

acnium, *i*, *n.* a poisonous plant, *swif* base, monk's-hood, *aconite*, *Virg.*
 Several plants seem to be confounded under this name.

acnites, *drum*, *f. plu.* meteors or shooting-stars, with dart-like trains, *Plin.*

acopes, *us*, *i*, *m.* or *acopon*, *um*, *i*, *n.* (soothing weariness, pain, etc.), a kind of stone, perh. crystalline quartz or spar, *Plin.* *acupum* (*ac.* medicamentum or unguentum), a soothing ointment, *Plin.*

acor, *oris*, *m.* [*acore*] a sour or acid taste, sourness: *Quint.* *Fig.* *Plin.*

acorna, *ae*, *f.* a kind of thistle, *Plin.*
acorus, *i*, *f.* and *acorum*, *i*, *n.* an aromatic plant, the sweet flag, *Plin.*

ac-quiesco, *evi*, *atum*, *3*, *v.* *n.* lit., to become physically quiet, to repose or rest: *ura horae acquiescebam*, *Cic.* *Fig.* of things: rem familiarem acquiescere, to remain unaltered, not to be diminished, *Liv.*: and euphemistically, to die: *anno acquiescit septuagesimo*, *Nep.* Hence in epitaphs: *NIC ADQUIESCIT*, etc.

Fig.: as applied to feelings or opinions: to be at rest or ease; hence, to be satisfied or pleased; to acquiesce in, assent to (*Cic.* mostly with *in*: in later writers, with *Dat.* or *Abi.*): *in qua acquiescam*, *Cic.* with *Abi.* or *Dat.*: *qui Clodii morte acquiescit*, *id.*: *cui velut oraculo acquiescebat*, *had faith in*, *Suet.*: *tu quum es commotus acquiescis*, *assentiri*, *approbas* (where note the climax), *Cic.*

ac-quiro, *evi*, *atum*, *3*, *v.* *a.* [*quero*] lit., to seek in addition to: hence to add to, to acquire (as an addition), with *ad* or *Dat.*: *quid est quod ad vitæ fructum possit acquiri*? *Cic.*: *fama vires acquirit eundo*, *Virg.* *Gen.*: to get, obtain, procure, or provide: *amicos*, *Sall.* *Abol.*: to acquire or amass riches or money: *acquiriti inestabilem*, *Juv.*

acra, *drum*, *n.* *plu.* also *ae*, *f.* a promontory, or headland, *Plin.*

acraeus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* occupying a height, an epithet of Jupiter and of Juno, whose temples stood on heights, *Liv.*

acredula, *ae*, *f.* the name of an unknown bird, the *δακρυψ* of *Aristus*, *Cic.*: *acc.* to some, the thrush or owl: *acc.* to others, a nightingale.

acriculus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* dim. [*acer*] somewhat sharp, tart: *acriculus senex*, *Cic.*

acrimonis, *ae*, *f.* [*acer*] sharpness, or pungency: of sensible things, whether agreeable or disagreeable: (*acrimonis* only of what is disagreeable): *Osio*; *Plin.* *Fig.* intellectual or moral sharpness or force: *Glabronis patris* *vitæ* et *acrimoniam*, *Cic.*

acriter, *adv.* sharply, vehemently,

acutely, *sealously*: *Cic.*; *Caes.* *Comp.* *acrius*, *Lucr.*, *Hor.*: *Superi.* *acerrime*, *Cic.*

acrosma, *itis*, *n.* anything heard with pleasure, as a piece of music, a recitation, or a play: *quod act. aut cujus vocem tubentissime audiret*, *Cic.*

Fig. Hence, *M. et.* the performer, or reciter; also, a buffoon: *non solum spectator, sed actor et act.*, *Cic.*

acrosia, *ia*, *f.* a hearing, a listening to: an assembly of the learned to hear a discourse: *in acrosia legere*, *Cic.*

Fig. the discourse delivered before such an assembly: *plurimas acrosias fecit*, *Suet.*

acroscaurula, *drum*, *n.* *plu.* (a promontory in the Ionian sea: hence) any place dangerous to mariners: *haec Acroscaurula vita*, *ov.*

acta, *drum*, *n.* *plu.* of part. [*ago*] used *subst.* *Fig.* what has been done, acts, especially those of magistrates and other public functionaries: *acta Caesaris defenditis*, *Cic.* *Fig.* a record of any kind of events, *acta senatus*, the proceedings of the Senate: *acta diurna*, also called *acta urbana*, *publica*, etc., a newspaper published daily at Rome: *habebam acta urbana usque ad nonas Martias*, *Cic.*: *acta forensia*, *legal reports*: *acta militaria*, *Veget.*: hence, *ab actis*, a keeper of records, a registrar.

acta, *ae*, *f.* the sea-shore, *asp.* as a place of recreation: in *acta* *Jacobus ebrius*, *Cic.*

actaea, *ae*, *f.* a strong-smelling plant, *herb Christopher*, *Plin.*

actes, *es*, *f.* a shrub employed for curing dropsy, *dane-wort*, *Plin.*

actio, *onis*, *f.* [*ago*] a doing, performing, action (*in gen.*): *actio divina*, *Cic.* With *Genitive*, 1. where *gen.* = *adj.*: *ad eas res parandus*, *quibus act. vitæ continetur*, *vital action*, *i. e.* active life, *id.*; and, 2. where *gen.* = *acc.* after a verb: *aperta act. rerum illarum*, the public performance, doing of those things, *id.*: hence, *act. gratularum*, the giving of thanks, *id.*: French, *action de grâces*. *Fig.* public functions, or duties. 1. *In gen.*: *actiones tribunorum*, their official duties, *Liv.* Hence, negotiation, deliberation: *act. de pace*, *Cic.*: political measures or proceedings, addresses of the magistrates to the people: *improbitas et legis act. actionis tuse*, *id.* 2. *In law*, an action, suit, process with a defining *gen.*, *e. g.* *actio furti*, *injuriarum*, *theft*, *assault*, etc.: also with *d.*: *actio de repetundis*, *de arbitribus sociis*, etc.: *actionem allicui intendere*, *Cic.*: *instituere*, *id.*, to bring an action against any one. Hence in *gen.*, a legal formula, or form of process: *actiones Manilianæ*, forms relative to purchase and sale: the speech (oral or written) of the prosecutor: thus *Cic.* calls his orat. against *Verres*, *actiones*: permission to bring an action: *dare allicui actionem* (which was the office of the praetor), *Cic.* *Fig.* *peticularum*, de-

livery, or action of an orator, or actor, *id.*: often including the voice: *act. ejus habebat et in voce magnum splendorem*, *et in motu summam dignitatem*, *id.*

Fig. the action, or plot of a play.

actio, *are*, *i*, *v. freq.* [*ago*] to act or plead frequently (only of lawsuits and dramas): *multas privatas causas*, *Cic.*: *tragoedias*, *id.*

actiunula, *ae*, *f.* dim. [*actio*] a short judicial harangue, *Plin.*

activus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*ago*] active: philosophia *act.*, practical (*opp.* to contemplative), *Sen.*: *Quint.*

actor, *oris*, *m.* [*id.*] one who drives or acts in motion: *act. pecoris*, *ov.*

Fig. *In gen.* he who does or accomplishes anything: *Gelo dux*, *actor*, *et actor illarum rerum fuit*, *Cic.* 2. *Legal t. t.*, one who brings an action, a plaintiff. *In* a public action, the actor was usually called *accusator*, in a private cause, *petitor*: *accusatorem pro omni actore et petitore appello*, *Cic.*

3. Hence one who manages the prosecution, *id.*: also an advocate in gen.

4. an agent or attorney, a steward: *act. publicus*, he who administers the public property, *Tac.*: *act. summarum*, an accountant or cashier, *Suet.* *Fig.*

Rhet. t. t., one who delivers an oration, an orator, *Cic.* 2. a player, an actor: *actores malos in theatro perpeti*, *id.*

actuarium, *i*, *n.* dim. *a*, *small swift vessel impelled by oars*, *Cic.*

actuaris, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*actus*] that which is easily moved, swift, agile: *navis*, a swift sailing ship, *Caes.*: *navium*, *id.*: also *actuaria*, or *actuarium*, *abool.*, *Cic.*

actuaris, *i*, *sc.* *scriba*, *m.* [*actus*] a short-hand writer, *Suet.* *Fig.* a clerk, book-keeper, or registrar, *Aur. V. Caes.*

actuose, *adv.* actively, vivaciously, *Cic.*

actuosus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*actus*] full of activity, very active: *virtus act.* (*est*), *Cic.*

actus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* of *ago*: *v.* *acta*.

actus, *us*, *m.* [*ago*] a moving or driving, an impulse: *magno actu*, *Virg.* Hence, 1. the right of driving either cattle or carriages through a place, a thoroughfare: *aqueductus*, *haustus*, *iter*, *actus*, *Cic.* *Meton.* 2. a road between fields. 3. a measure or piece of land: *actus minimus*, 120 feet long and 4 feet broad: *quadratus*, 120 feet square; and *duplicatus*, 240 feet long and 120 feet broad, *Varr.*: also a division in a beehive, *Plin.* *Fig.* the doing or performing of a thing, an act, performance: *non solum in rectis sed et in pravis actibus*, *Cic.* *Fig.* public business, esp. judicial: *actus rerum*, *Suet.*

Fig. the action or delivery of an orator or of a player: *motus est in his orationibus et actus*, *Quint.* 2. an act of a drama: *neve minor neu sit quinto productior actu fabula*, *Hor.*: and *Fig.* extremus act, *actus*, *Cic.*

actutum, *adv.* *temp.* [*actus*] immediately, quickly, instantly (*In Plaut.*

frequent, but rare in subseq. writers): redibo acutum, Pl.: Cic.: Liv.: cetera reddet acutum pius Aeneas, Virg.

aculeatus, a, um, adj. [aculeus] furnished with stings or prickles (of animals and plants): ac. ictus, a puncture made by a sting, Plin. Fig. 1. *stinging, sharp*: litterae, Cic. 2. *subtle*: aculeata sophismata, Id.

aculeus, i, m. [Prob. a dim. from acus, although the gender is against it: cf. equeus, hinnuleus] a sting. 1. Of animals: apis acule, Cic. Also, the spur of fowls, Col. 2. Of plants: a spine or prickle: spinarium, Plin. 3. Of an arrow or dart: the point, Liv.

Fig., of discourse, conduct, etc.: either in a good or bad sense: aculeos in animis, deep impressions, Cic.: aculei contumellarum, the stings of sarcasm, Id.: omnes istos aculeos relinquamus, all those very sharp arguments, Id.

acumen, inis, n. [acus] a sharpened point: coni, Lucr.: stilli, Cic.: auspiciis ex acuminibus, an omen from the shining points of spears, Id. 2. The sting of an animal: scorpili, Id. 3. Sharpness or pungency (of taste), Plin. Fig. of the mind, like acies: acuteness, shrewdness: ingeniorum ac, Cic. In Plur.: serus enim Graecis admovit acumina chartis, Hor. 3. cunning, subtlety: ac. Hyperidia, Cic. 3. fraud, deceit: meretricis acumina, Hor.

acuminis, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make pointed, to sharpen, Plin.

acutis, ul, itum, y. v. a. [ac, v. acies] to make sharp or pointed, to whet: acutis sudibus, with sharpened stakes, Caes.

Fig. to sharpen, exercise, improve: ac. linguam excoercitione didendi, Cic. 2. acutere aliquem (sometimes ad aliquid), to spur on, incite: ad crudelitatem, Id. 3. Of things: to rouse up, kindle, excite (mostly poet.): Aeneas acuit Martem, excites valour, Virg.

acutis, i, m. a kind of sea-fish with a pointed snout, the horn or gar-pike, Plin.

acus, as, f. [ac, v. acies] a needle or pin: ac. punctum, Cic.: ac. pignere, to embroider, Virg. Fig., ac. aciem tangere, to hit the nail on the head, to be right, Pl.

acutis, adv. acutely, sharply, keenly, Cic.

acutissus, a, um, adj. dim. [acutus] somewhat pointed or subtle, Cic.

acutus, a, um, Part. [acutus] sharpened; also, A. d. sharp, pointed: ac. culter, Pl.: acutissima vallis, Caes. 2. Fig. of objects affecting the senses: sharp, acute, violent, severe: lituus acutus effundit acutus, sharp or treble note, Hor.: ac. odor, ac. sapor, etc., Plin.: ac. sol, scorching, Hor. Subst. acuta, urum, n. plu., ac. belli, the perils of war, Id. 3. Of intellectual qualities: acute, intelligent, sagacious: homo ac. magis quam eruditus, Cic. Hence, Fig. ac. nares, a fine nose, Hor.

aculeus, i, f. the acorn of the holm-oak (Ilex), Plin.

ad, prep. with acc. for euphony some times written at. Anciently, ar, e. g. archo, arbit, arcesso (q. v.) So: ar me advenias, Pl.: and in Inscript. ar fuerunt, arfuisse. As antith. to ab (as in to ex), ad denotes, first, direction towards an object either without or with motion; then the reaching of or attaining to it; and, finally, the being at or near it.

A. In space: 1. Direction towards without motion: to, towards: often of geog. position, with the verbs jacere, vergere, spectare, etc.: Gallia vergit ad septentriones, Caes. 2. Direction towards with motion, and either with or without the idea of arrival, towards, to, against: ad quemvis numerum equitum quamvis pauci adire audent, Id. 2. With the idea of arrival: to, even to, with or without usque: usque ad castra hostium accessit, Caes.: quum sudor ad imos manaret talos, Hor. Fig. deverbasse usque ad necem, Ter. Without usque: virgils ad necem caedi, Cic. Hence the whole space traversed is indicated by the words dependent on ab and ad: the former marking the point of departure, the second that of arrival. Ad me, te, etc. = domum meam, tuam, etc.: te oro, ut ad me Vibonem statim venias, Cic. Sometimes domum is expressed: neque domum unquam ad me litteras mittam, Id. A proper name is similarly employed: magni domum concursus ad Afranium sebant, to the house of Afranius, Caes. Ad, with the name of a deity in the Gen., is elliptical for ad templum or sedem: ad Opia, Cic.: ad Vestae, Hor. With names of towns, ad is used with verbs of motion, instead of the simple Acc. profectus sum ad Capuam, quinque anno post ad Tarentum, Cic. Ad is always used when the name is joined with another subst.: ad Clitum oppidum iter constituit, Sall. Both constr. are used by the poets: ad doctas prudens cogor Athenas, Prop.: doctas Jam nunc eat, inquit, Athenas, Ov.

III. Proximity = apud: near to, by, at, among: sol quasi flagitator astat usque ad oculum, stands like a dun continually at the door, Pl.: ad forum esse, to be at the market, Id. Hence, ad laevam or sinistram (sc. manum, partem), adverb. on the left hand, on the left, Ter.: and with an ordinal number: cum plebes ad tertium miliarium condisset, at the third milestone, Cic. Ad urbem esse, was said of generals who remained outside the gates of Rome until permission was given for a triumph; and also of those appointed to military or provincial commands, but previously to their setting out to enter upon their duties, Cic. Even of persons: among, before = apud: ad iudices aci agi solet, Id. Frequently with proper names of places: ad Velas terror multiplex erat, Liv.: especially with the word pugna: pugna ad Trebiam, ad Trasimenum, ad Cannas, etc.

B. In time, analogous to the relations to, and III., in A. 1. Direction towards, i. e. approach to a definite point of time: about, towards: domum reductus ad vesperum, about evening, Cic. 2. The limit to which a space of time extends, with or without usque: usque, even to, up to: usque ad hanc aetatem, Pl.: Sophocles ad summam senectutem tragodias fecit, Cic. Hence the whole period is defined by the words dependent on ab, or ab usque, and ad: the former marking its beginning, the latter its end: ab hora fere quarta usque ad solis occasum, Caes. 3. A point of time either past or future: at, on, in, by: ad horam destinatum, at the appointed hour, Cic.

C. The relations of number. 1. An approximation to a certain sum: near, almost, about (Fr. près de, à peu près, presque, etc.): ad quadraginta eam posse emi minas, Pl.: also sometimes with quasi: quasi ad quadraginta minas, Id.: sane frequentes fulminis omnino ad ducentos, Cic. In the histt. and post-Aug. authors ad is added adverbially in this sense: occisus ad hominum milibus quatuor, Caes. 2. The terminus, the limit: to, even to (rare): sedem Junonis ad partem didimam detegit, even to the half, Liv.: ad assem, to the last farthing, Hor. The phrase ad unum omnes, or simply ad unum, means all together, all without exception: omnes ad unum idem sentiant, Cic. 3. An addition: ad Faleriorum Pyrrhiae proditoriorem, tertium transagis documentum esset, a third example to desert, in addition to the traitors of Faleris and of Pyrrhus, Liv.

D. In all the manifold relations of one object to another. 1. With verbs which imply a reference to any one, or which denote something done for him: as those of giving, sending, informing, submitting, etc., ad with acc. is frequently used in a sense different from that of the Dat. In connection with the same verbs: litteras dare ad aliquem = to send or write one a letter; but litteras dare alicui = give one a letter to one, i. e. into his own hand: ad me ex Aegypti litteras misit, Cic. Hence mittere or scribere librum ad aliquem = to dedicate a book to one: quae institueram, ad te mittam, Id. So in titles of books: M. Tullii Cicero ad Marcum Brutum Orator, etc. In the titles of odes and epigrams ad aliquem signifies to, addressed to, and in aliquem, against one. But there is often no distinction between a Dat. and ad with an Acc.: ad Q. Fulvium Hirpinum derunt esse, Liv. 2. With regard to, in respect of, as to. 1. With verbs: ad omnia alta aetate sapimus rectus, in respect to all other things we grow wiser by age, Ter. 2. With adjectives: where ad = for, of, to: ad rationem solertiamque praestantior, Cic.: locum ad egrediendum idoneum, Caes. 3.

With substantives: *mentis ad omnia caecitas*, Cic. So with the *Gerund* instead of the *Gen.* of the same: *facultas ad scribendum*, id. Applied to persons, ad sometimes = *adversus*, against: *ad senem aliquam fabricam fingit*, Ter.

III. The standard or rule to which anything is referred: *agreeably to, according to, after*: *ad istorum normam sapientes*, Cic. *Ad speciem* has several meanings: 1. in the manner of: *ad urbium spectem*, Suet. 2. For show, display: *ad speciem vetustatis*, Cic.

3. For appearance sake: *pauca ad speciem tabernaculis relictis*, Caes. Also where the model or rule is likewise the cause, according to, in consequence of: *ad horum preces, in consequentiam*, Liv.

IV. To denote, 1. an aim or purpose: *haec juventutem ad facinora incendebat*, Sall. this use of *ad* is very common with the *gerund*: *alere canes ad venandum*, Ter. Hence, instead of an *adj.* to designate a profession: *miles ad naves*, a marine, Liv.: *servi ad lectum* = *remiges* = *coarctati*, id.: *ad lectum boules, litteratores*, chairmen, Catull. 2. Fitness or adaptation: *to, for*; *genera herbarum ad morbus bestiarum, etc.*, Cic. V. To denote comparison (from the idea of proximity or juxtaposition): *ad sapientiam huius ille (Thales) nimis nugator fuit, in comparatione with this man's wisdom*, Pl.

B. Adverbial phrases with *ad*. I. *Ad omnia, withal, to crown all*, Liv.

II. *Ad hoc* and *ad haec* = *praeterea, insuper; moreover, besides*: *ad hoc, quos matrons atque linguae perjurio aut sanguine civili alebat*, Sall. III. *Ad id quod, besides that* (very rare), Liv.

IV. *Ad me, to, rem, etc., concerning me, thee, the matter, etc.*: *nihil ad me (sc. attinet), that is nothing to me*: *nihil ad haec, that is not to the purpose, etc.* V. *Ad tempus*: *at a definite, fixed time*, Cic.: *at a fit, appropriate time*, Caes.: *for some, or a short time*, Cic.: *according to circumstances*, id.

VI. *Ad praesens*: *for the moment, for a short time*, id.: *at present, now*, Tac. *Ad praesentiam* is similarly used, id.

VII. *Ad locum, on the spot*, Liv.

VIII. *Ad verbum, word for word, literally, by heart*, Cic.

IX. *Ad summam*: *on the whole, in general*, id.: *in a word, in short*, id.

X. *Ad extremum*, *ad ultimum*, *ad postremum*: *at the end, finally*: (a) Of place: *at the extremity, etc.*; *ad extremum, unde ferrum exstabat*, Liv. (B) Of time: *at last, Cic. Hence (γ) Of order: finally, lastly* = *denique*, M. 2. In Liv., *wholly, quite* = *omnino*.

XI. *Ad regnum, lit. to a wall; hence, exactly, accurately*: *ad regnum factus homo, a polished man*, Hor.

P. *Ad* is sometimes placed after its substantive: *senatus, quos ad soleret, referendū censuit*, Cic.

G. In composition. According to the usual orthography, the *d* of *ad*

remains unchanged before vowels, and before *b, d, h, m, v*: *adhibo, adduco, adhibeo, admoveo, advenio*; it is assimilated to *c, f, g, l, n, p, r, s, t*: *accipio, affigo, aggero, allabor, annuero, appello, arripio, assumo, attineo*; before *g* and *s* it sometimes disappears: *agnosco, aspicio, asto*; and before *qu* it passes into *q*: *acquiro, acquiesco*.

Signif.: *Ad* in composition with verbs denotes: 1. motion to: *accedere, to step up to*. 2. addition: *accidere, to be added*. 3. nearness: *accedere, to sit near*. 4. assent, favour: *acclamare, to express assent by acclamation, to cheer*. 5. near completion: *accidere, to cut all but through*. 6. at, in consequence of: *arrigere, raise (on hearing or seeing anything)*. It also denotes the beginning of an action or condition, as, *adormire, to fall asleep*; and intensity, as, *adamare, to love passionately*.

Adactio, ōnis, f. [adgeo] lit. a bringing or driving to, hence compulsion, Liv.

Adactus, a, um, Part. of *adigo*, q. v.

Adactus, ūs, m. a bringing to, an application: *dentis adactus, a bite*, Lucr.

Adaequus, adv. in like manner, equally, so, Plaut.

Adaequus, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n.

I. A c.t., to make equal to, to equalize. In Cic. gen. with cum: *qui cum virtute fortunam adaequavit*, Cic. 2. In the hist. with dat.: *moenibus ferme moenibus adaequatis*, Caes.: *tecta solo ad, to level with the ground*, Liv. Fig. to compare to, Tac. II. Intr., to equal a thing, with Dat. or Acc.: *turris, quae moenibus adaequaret*, Hirt.: *longarum navium cursum adaequarunt*, Caes. 3. Absol., to be equal: *senatorum urna copiose absolvit, equitum adaequavit, the votes of the equites were equally divided*, Cic.

Adaggero, avi, atum, i. v. a. [agger] to heap up, Cat., Plin.

Adaligo, are, i. v. a. to bind or fasten to: *vermiculos ad brachio*, Plin. [Observe the repetition of the prefix in this word: *ad-ligo*=*ad-ligo*.]

Adamanteus, a, um, adj. [adamantus] lit. made of steel, iron, etc.: hence fig. as hard as these, Ov.

Adamantinus, a, um, adj.=*adamanteus*, hard as steel, etc., *adamantine*: *saxa*, Lucr. Fig., clavi, Hor.

Adamas, antis, m. (Acc. always Gr. *adamanta*)=*adamas* (invincible), the hardest iron or steel; hence poet. any thing inflexible, firm, lasting, etc.: *solida adamante columnae*, Virg.

2. Fig. of character: *harid, unyielding, inextorable*, Ov. II. the diamond, Plin.

Adambulo, are, i. v. n. to walk about, at, or near, Pl.

Adamo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to love passionately, to fall in love with, stronger than *amare*: *si virtutem adamaris, amare enim parum est, if you*

are thoroughly in love with virtue, Sen. In Cic. always in perf. and pluperf.

Adaperio, ui, ertum, 4. v. a. (not in Cic.) to open fully, to throw open: *adaperita fores*, Liv.: *adaperita ora*, Ov.

Sen. to uncover, to bare: *caput, Sen.*

III. to make visible: *coelum, Plin.*

Adaperilis, e, adj. that may be opened, Ov.

Ad-aquo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [aqua] to supply with water, to give to drink, Suet., Plin.

Ad-aquor, atus, i. v. dep. to fetch water (a military term), Caes.

Ad-auctus, a, um, Part. [adaugere].

Ad-auctus, ūs, m. an increase, growth, Lucr.

Ad-augere, xi, ctum, 2. v. a. to increase or augment: *haec maleficia adaugent*, Cic.

Ad-augescere, ēre, 3. v. incomp. to begin to increase, to grow, to thrive, Lucr.

Adaxint, v. adigo.

Ad-bibo, bibi, bibitum, 3. v. a. to drink (stronger than *bibere*): *quando adbibero*, alludiabo, Pl. Fig., *adhibe puro pectore verba*, Hor. [Hence Ital. *abbeverare*, Fr. *abbeuver*.]

Ad-bito, ēre, 3. v. n. [bito] to come or draw near, Pl.

Ad- for words beginning thus, v. acc.

Ad-decet, ēre, 2. v. impers. it becomes, it is fit; with Acc.; Plin. Also, it is the manner of, it is just like, id.

Ad-densio, v. seq.

Ad-densio, are, i. v. a. to make close, compact: *extremi addensent* (al. leg. addensant) *acies*, Virg.

Ad-dico, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. (Imp. addic, but addice, Pl.) orig.: to assent to a thing. I. Of an omen: *to be propitious*; usually *absol.* and with the subject aves: *Fabio auspiciis aves non addixerunt*, Liv.: also with auspiciis: *addicentibus auspiciis*, Tac. II. Legal, i. e.: *aliciu aliquid or aliquid, to award or adjudge any person or thing to one*. It expresses the praetor's sentence, by which he gave effect to the right he had declared to exist: *bona alicui*, Cic.: *addictus erat tibi, he had been declared bound to you for payment*, id.: *bona alicuius in publicum addit, to confiscate*, Caes. 2. *addic. alicui iudicium, to grant leave to bring an action*, Varr.: *add. item, sc. iudicium, to assign a cause to a judge*. This was the office of the praetor.

III. In auctions: *to knock down to, to declare the highest bidder the purchaser* (with the price in Abl.): *bona Postumi nummo aestertio sibi addic vellet*, Cic. 2. *Transf.* to private bargains: *nummo te addicere*, Hor.

IV. Gen. to assign, to make over, doom: *mortu*, Cic. Hence, 1. to devote, to consecrate to: *senatus, cui semper addixi*, id. 2. In a bad sense, to sacrifice, abandon: *cujus sanguinem addixerat*, id.

Ad-dictio, ōnis, f. the award or adjudication (of the praetor, v. *addico* no. II.), Cic.

addictus, a, um, *Part.* [addico].

1. as subst. (*v.* addico *no. II.*) one *made over to his creditor for debt*: add. Hermippos, Cic. The addictus, or bondman, was not a slave; his *ingenuitas* was only in suspense. 2. *Met. forced, compelled*: addictus iurare, Hor. *II. knocked down to in auctions* (*v.* addico, *no. III.*): addictus decumis, Cic. *Fig.* pretio habere addictam fidem, to have his good faith sold for money, id. *III.* assigned or devoted to a thing (*v.* addico, *no. IV.*). 1. *destined to*: gladiatorio generi mortis add., id. 2. *inclined, addicted*: Suet.

ad-disco, didici, *no. perf. part.* 3. *v. a.* to learn in addition to, or in gen. to learn, Cic. *II.* to be informed, to hear, Just.

additamentum, i, n. [addo] *an addition, increase, etc.* inimicorum, Cic.

additus, a, um, *Part.* [addo] *lit. put on*: hence in a bad sense *haunting, dogging*: Teucris addita Juno, Virg.

ad-divino, are, 1. *v. a.* to divine, to prognosticate, Plin.

ad-do, didi, ditum, 3. *v. a.* to put to, lay on, give to, give in addition, bring to: aliquem or aliquid alicui (more rarely ad, in, etc.): album in vestimentum addere, to put white upon one's dress, Liv.: addunt diviti, addunt pauperi, Ter.: add. frena feris, Virg. With in: eas epistolas in eundem fasciculum vellim addas, Cic.: also *abdo*: add. animum, to inspire with courage, Ter.: verba virtutem non add., *impart*, Sall. *II.* Gen. to add to by way of increase, to annex to, to augment: constr. *abso.*, with *Dat.* or *ad*, rarely with in: verbum addo, Pl.: his paucos addit equites, Caes.: hunc laborem ad quotidiana opera addebant, id. *Poet.*: noctem addens operi, *employing also the night in the work*, Virg.: addere gradum, to increase one's pace, Liv.: hence, addunt in spatia, they add space to space, hasten through the course, Virg.: addita aetate, as age advanced, Plin. *III.* The 2d. person of the imperat. is used to introduce new circumstances or thoughts into a narration or argument, and may be translated: *add to this, moreover*: add. huc populationem agrorum, Liv. *IV.* to say in addition: paucis ejusdem generis addit, Caes.: hence, with *Acc.* and *Inf.*: addebat, se contra eam (legem) facere non audere, Cic.

ad-dōco, cul, cutum, 2. *v. a.* to teach, to teach in addition (rare): addocui iudices, Cic.: Hor.

ad-dubito, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.*, *lit.* to incline or begin to doubt, to call in question, to be in doubt. 1. with *de* or *in*: in his add. turpistimum est, Cic. 2. with *pron. rel.* or *num.* *an*, etc.: addubitavi an tempus esset, Liv. 3. *Abso.* to hesitate: Applium addubitasse ferunt, Liv. *II.* Transl. in Cic., only in *perf. part.* pass.: ei plus adipiscare, re explicata, boni, quam addubitata mali.

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ad-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* (adduce for adduc, Pl.: adduxi for adduxi, Ter.: adduxi=adduxisse, Pl.) to lead to, to conduct, to bring: ad segras medicos soleamus add., Cic.: with in: gentes feras in Italiam add., with *Dat.*: puero nutricum add., Ter. *Poet.* with *Acc.*: adducor litore, Ov. *II.* to draw or pull towards, to contract: adducere funem, Caes. *Fig.* habenas amictus, to tighten, Cic.: adducit cutem macies, wrinkles, Ov. *III.* *Fig.* to lead to, to bring to, or into, to prompt, to incite: with *ad* or *in*: rem add. ad interregnum, Cic.: adducta res in iudicium est, id.: num quaerenda quae te ad tantum facinus adduxerint? id.: and with *Gerund.* ad suscipiendum, id. Followed by *ut*, to prevail upon, induce: nullo frigore adduci, ut capite aperto sit, id. With *quin*: Suet. And in the *pass.* *abso.*: to be induced, his rebus adducti, Caes. And with *inf.*: to be convinced, persuadere (πειθῆναι): ego non adducor quinquam bonum putare, Cic. *IV.* to bring on, occasion, add. febris, Hor.

adductus, comp. *adv.* stiffer, tighter. *Fig.* more severely, add. imperitare, Tac.

adductus, a, um, *Part.* [adduco] *A. d.*, drawn tight, stretched, constructed: add. vultus, Suet. *II.* Of place: narrow, strait, Mel. *III.* *Fig.* of character: grave, serious, severe: modo familiaritate juvenilli Nero et rursus adductus, Tac. Concise (of speech), Plin.

ad-ēdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3. *v. inc.* and *a.* (adeat=adedit, Lucan. cf. *ēdo*) to eat nearly up, to eat up, etc.: angues duo ex occulto allapsi adedere jecur, Liv.: and *fig.* to use up, waste, exhaust: (as money, strength, etc.): non adeas jam, sed abundante etiam pecunia, Cic.: adeas fortunis omnibus, Tac.

ademptio (ademptio), ōnis, f. [admo] a taking away: civitatis, Cic.

ademptus or ademptus, a, um, *Part.* [admo].

ad-ēo, ēvi, oftener ēi, itum, 4. *v. n.* to go to, or approach: 1. with *ad*: adibam ad istum fundum, Cic. 2. with in: priusquam Roman atque in horum conventum adiretis, id.: esp., adire in jus, to go to law: cum ad praetorem in jus adissemus, id. 3. with *Acc.*: eas quoque nationes adire volebat, Tac. 4. *Abso.* si adire non possit, id. 5. With *local acc.*: quouam, Sall. *II.* to address, accost, or apply to, with *ad*, or *Acc.*: ad me adeo quodam memini, Cic. *Pass.*: aditus consul idem illud responsum retulit, Liv. Hence, adire aliquem per epistolam, to address one in writing, by a letter, Pl. So also: ad deos, aras, deorum sedes, etc., to approach the gods, their altars, etc., as a suppliant, Cic.: ad libros Sibyllinos, to consult the Sibylline Books, Liv. *III.* to visit: Pythagoras Persarum magos adit, Cic.

IV. to assail, attack: ad. virum, Virg. 2. Prov. ad. manum alicui, to

deceive or bamboozle any one, Pl. *V.*

to undertake, or enter upon anything, encounter, with *ad* or *Acc.*: adcausa et privata et publicas ad. coepimus, Cic.: ad. ad rempublicam, to pass a part in public business, id. *Poet.* 1. periculis aditis, id. 2. Of age, inheritance, t. f.: to enter on: hereditatem patris, id. *acc.* nomen, to assume the name bequeathed by will, Vell.

ad-ēo, ēvi, 4. *v. n.* *Lit.*: to that point, so far, *into*. *II.* Of time, so long, strengthened by *usque*, =as, and with *dum*, *donesc*, following; or in Cic., with the correlative, *quoad*: atque hoc scitis omnes, usque adeo hominem in periculo fuisse, quoad scitis sit Sestium vivere, Cic. 2. Of degree: so much, so great, to such a degree, so: followed by *ut*; non adeo sit imperitus rerum ut confidat, Caes. So, non adeo ut non: non tamen adeo virtutum sterile seculum, ut non et bona exempla prodiderit, Tac.

When the logical connection between the two clauses is obvious from the context, *ut* is often omitted, the consequent clause being placed first, and having the verb in the indicative: tergiversari res cogebat: adeo in alteram causam collega praeceps erat, Liv. Sometimes followed by *quod*: nihil adeo arduum sibi existimabant, quod non virtute consequi possent, Caes. 3. to denote a purpose, followed by *ut*: to this end: id ego bulc dabo, adeo me ut hic emittat manu, Pl. *III.* *Abso.*: for the sake of emphasis, moreover, further, just, even, more than this: esp. emphatically with a *pron.* or with *atque*: id adeo si placet considerate, just this, Cic.: id adeo tu es, you are even such a one, Pl.: hoc significant atque adeo aperte ostendunt, they hint this, and indeed openly show, Cic. With *pron.* or the conditional particles, it often stands for *quidem*: nec me adeo fallit, Virg. [Adeo is the correl. of *quoad*: in both, *eo* and *quo* are accusatives which have lost their final letter.]

ādēps, ipis, c. the soft fat or grease of animals (the hard is called *scrum*): ad. suillus, Varr. 1. Of men: Cassi adipem, the compulsion, Cic. 2. Met. of fat or fertile earth, marl, Plin. 3. in trees, the soft sappy wood, also called albuminum, id. 4. *Fig.* of an orator, bombast: Quint. [Prob. root, *dap*, Engl. fat, Germ. *fett*: perhaps connected with *δάπτω*, *δάσσειν*, *δαψιλεύς*, dapes.]

adēptio, ōnis, f. [adipiscor], the obtaining, attainment: adēptione boni, Cic.

adēptus, a, um, *Part.* [adipiscor].

ad-ēquito, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* to ride to or towards, to gallop: equites Ariovisti ad nostras add., Caes. With *Dat.*: castris, Tac. With *Acc.*: Syracusas, Liv. With in: in primos ordines, Curt. *II.* to ride near or by: juxta aliquid, Suet.

ad-ēro, are, 1. *v. n.* to wander to, with *Dat.*: scopulis, Stat.

adēro, are, 1. *v. n.* to wander to, with *Dat.*: scopulis, Stat.

adēro, are, 1. *v. n.* to wander to, with *Dat.*: scopulis, Stat.

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adēro, are, 1. *v. n.* to wander to, with *Dat.*: scopulis, Stat.

adēro, are, 1. *v. n.* to wander to, with *Dat.*: scopulis, Stat.

Adesdum, or **ades dum** (Imper. fr. **adsum** with **dum**), *come hither, Ter.*

Ad-esturio, ire, 4. v. n. to *hunger after*: **adesuriv** magis, Pl.

Adessus, a, um, Part. [**adēdo**] partly eaten, gnarled; hence, poet. *verum accoq by water, smooth, polished*: **alies lapides**, Hor.

ad-ē, v. under aff.

ad-ē, v. under agg.

Ad-haerēdo, haesi, haesum, 2. v. n. to *stick or cleave to*, to *hang to*, to *cling to*, *embrace closely*: **absol.** unus ubi ex uno depredat, subter adhaerens, (Of the magnēt.) Lucr.: with **in** and **abl.**: *tela in tuis visceribus*, Cic.: with **abl.**: *fronte cuspid adhaesit*, Ov. With **Dat.**: *poet. tonaia* (ovibus) illotus adhaesit seator, Virg.: and in later prose: *navis ancoris, is fastened to them*, Tac. 2. **Fig.**: *vinels modica silva adhaerbat, adjoined the vineyard*, id.: *tempus adhaerens, the present time*, Quint. 11. Of persons: **Fig.**: with **Dat.** to *hang on*, to *keep close to*: *adhaeret altissimae invidia*, Vell.: hence, in a threatening or menacing manner, lateri *adi. gravem dominum*, Liv.: also, in a fawning manner, Pl.

Ad-haerescō, haesi, haesum, 3. v. n. to *stick or cleave to* with **ad**, in and **abl.**: *trigula ad turrim*, Caes. **Fig.**: si notes in his locis adhaerescere, if you can linger in such places, Cic. With **Dat.**: *justitiae, to be attached or devoted to*, id. And, **absol.**: ut oratio nunquam adhaerescere, never was impeded, id.: *adhaerescere ad columnam* (sc. Maeniam), sarcastically, to remain fixed at the debtor's column, l. e. to be punished as a debtor, id. 11. To be in accordance with: *ad omnium vestrum studium*, id. 111. To trail or drag after, to be left in the lurch: *tenene memoria to extremum adhaesisse?* id. (As the perfect forms of this verb are identical with those of **adhaereo**, it is difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish between them: and it may perhaps be doubted whether it would not be better to regard **adhaerescō** as having none but imperfect tenses.)

Adhaesitatio, ōnis, f. [**adhaereo**; the freq. **adhaesi** to is not found] an *adhesion*, Cic.

Adhaesus, a, um, Part. [**adhaereo**]. **Adhaesus**, ōis, m. [**adhaereo**] a *cleaving or adhering to*, Lucr.

Ad-hālo, are, 1. v. a. to *breathe on*, Plin.

Ad-hībēo, ūi, itum, 2. v. a. [**habeo**] to *hold to*, to *bring one thing to another*, to *direct towards*, *apply to* = **admoveo**, **applicō**, etc.: **absol.** with **ad** or **Dat.**: *car non adhibuit, dum istaec loqueretur*, *trypsaena*, Pl.: *manus medicas ad vulnera*, Virg.: *alieu calcaria*, Cic. 2. **Fig.**: *lumen adhaerere rebus debet*, id.: *motus, quos orator adhibere vult iudici, which the orator wish to communicate to the judge*, id.

3. Hence = **addere**, *adjoining*, to *add to*, id. 11. Of persons: to *bring*

forward, *summon*, *employ*: *leges, ad quas (sc. defendendas) adhiberimur*, *we are summoned, id.*: **absol.** fratrem adhibet, Caes.: **Exp.**, 1. **Ad** or **in** *concilium or consilium*, to *call to a council*, to *consult*: *ad concilium adhibendos, to be summoned to the council of war*, Caes.: *adhibuit sibi in consilium quindecim principes, took into counsel*, Cic.: **absol.**: a tuis reliquis non adhibemur, *we are not consulted*, id.: and often **Fig.** id. 2. **Adhibere** aliquem *coenae, epulae, etc.*, to *invite, entertain*: *adhibere epulas*, Virg.: *in convivium*, Nep. And **Dat.** to *treat*: *universos adhiberi liberaliter*, Cic. 3. **Adhibere** se *ad* *aliquid*, to *apply oneself*: *se veram ad rationem*, Lucr.: and **Absol.** *adhibere se, to behave oneself*: *se adli. in potestate*, Cic. 111. to *use or employ*: with *ad*, *in*, or *Dat.*: *non medicum sibi diligentiam adhibendam* *Intelligebat*, Caes.: *modum, to set a limit to*: *vitiō*, Cic.: *memoriam contumelliae, to retain it in memory*, Nep.

Adhībētus, a, um, Part. [**adhibeo**]. **Ad-hinno**, ūi, or, it, itum, 4. v. n. to *neigh after*, *sortis equus viase semper adhinuit equae*, Ov. 11. **Fig.** Cic.

Adhortatio, ōnis, f. [**adhortor**] an *exhortation, encouragement*, Cic.: Liv.

Adhortator, ōris, m. [**id.**] *one who exhorts, or encourages*: *operis*, Liv.

Adhortatus, a, um, Part. [**id.**] **Ad-hortor**, ātus, 1. v. dep., to *exhort, encourage, incite*: with *ad* or *in*: *me meae viase consueto ad C. Rabirium defendendum est adhortata*, Cic.: *in bellum*, Tac. 2. With *acc.*: *milites*, Cic. 3. Followed by *ut*, *ne*, or the simple subj.: Cic., Suet., Ter.: *adhortari se, to rouse oneself*, Cat.

Ad-hūc, adv. [**lit.** to this point, either of place or time: *hūc* is an *acc.* = *hunc* or *hoc*, cf. *ad-ēo*]. 1. Of place: *convenit adhuc utriusque villa to this point*, Pl. 11. Of time: *tempus nunc, hitherto*: *ille vidi quot fuissent adhuc philosophorum*, Cic.: With *usque* or *semper*: *usque adhuc actum est probe*, Pl.: *quod adhuc semper tacui*, Cic.: With *dum*: *adhuc dum mihi nullo loco deesse via*, id.: *Adhuc locorum, hitherto*: *ut adhuc locorum feci, faciam sedulo*, Pl.: *non, neque, nihil adhuc, not up to this time, not as yet*: *sed quod queris, quando, qua, quo, nihil adhuc scimus*, Cic. 3. To designate continuance: *yes, still*: *tres adhuc legiones erant, still remained*, Tac. 3. *Just now*: Pl. 111. In addition to this, moreover, besides, further: (cf. *ad hoc*, 3. v. n. E. II.) *Caesar minaces ad senatum ille rus misit et erat adhuc impudens*, Cic.: **Exp.** freq. with comparatives: *haec legatio verbis adhuc lenior est, re asperior*, Liv.

Ad-īgo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. [**agō**] (**ad** + **īgo**, = **adigere**, Pl.) to *drive to*, *bring*, *convince*, mostly with *ad*, but also with *acc. huius*, *local ad.* and **absol.**

1. Of cattle: *pecore a longinquibus vicis adacio*, Caes. 2. Of persons:

finibus regundis adigere arbitrum non possis, to bring in an arbiter, for ad arbitrum, to summon before an arbiter, Cic. 3. Of things: *igna fiscus ad, to drive in*, Caes.: *turri adacta et contingente vallum, a tower having been moved close to and touching the rampart*, id. And from the weapons transf. to the wound: *to inflict*: *alte vulnus adactum*, Virg.: *Varo vulnus adactum*, Tac. 11. to *drive to a situation, to a state of mind*, to *urpe to an act* (esp. against the will): *tu homo adigis me ad insaniam*, Ter.: With **Inf.**: *vertere morsus exiguum in Cererem penuria adegit edendi*, Virg.: **Absol.**: *adactis per vim gubernatoribus*, Tac. 111. *Adigere* aliquem *ad iurandum*, *iurjurandum*, *iurjurando*, or *sacramento*, l. i., to *put one on oath*, to *swear him*, omnibus *iurandum adactis*, Caes.: *populum iurjurando adegit*, Liv. 2. In *verba adigere* = *in verba iurjurandum adigere*: *neque se, neque quemquam Batavum in verba Galliarum adegit*, Tac. 3. **Absol.**: *magnocum assensu auditus, universos adegit, swears them all*, id. 11. Poet.: *to bring near*, *tempus adactum*, Lucr. 2. = *subigere*, to *subject*, Stat. 3. to *shape*, Prop.

Ad-īmo, ēmi, emptum, 3. v. e. (**ademi** = **ademerit**, Pl.) [**emo**] to *take to oneself*, to *take away*, *withdraw*: *multa ferunt anni venientes commoda secum, multa recedentes adiungunt*, Hor. **Contr.** with *acc.*, or with *acc.* and *Dat.* 1. In a good sense, to *free from*: *ut istas compedes tibi adimam*, *huc dem*, Pl. 2. In a bad sense: *to deprive, or rob of* (the common signif., esp. in prose): *alicui vitam*, Cic.: *arma militibus*, Liv. 3. Poet. with **Inf.** as object: *adimam cantare severis*, Hor.

4. Poet.: *adimere* is also used of persons: *hanc, nisi mors mihi adimere nemo*, Ter.

Adipatus, a, um, adj. [**id.**] *fatty, greasy*: *subst.* n. *adipatum* (sc. *edulium*) *pastri prepared with grease*: *livida materno fervent adipata veneno*, Juv. 11. **Fig.**: of style: *gross, inelegant*: *adipatae orationis genus*, *larded*, Cic.

Ad-īpsor, eptus, 3. v. dep. [**apsor**] to *come up to*, or *reach*, to *overtake*, *fugientes Gallos Macedones adepti ceciderunt*, Liv. 11. **Fig.**: to *get, attain, or obtain*: *senectutem ut adipiscantur omnes optant; eandem accensam adepti*, Cic.: With *ex*: *adeptum esse omnia e natura et animo et corpore et vita*, id.: with *ut*: *per quos adepti sunt, ut ceteros dies festos agitare possent*, id. 2. With **Gen.**: *arma, quae Galba rerum adeptus est*, Tac. 3. *Poesis non adepta, verum ingenio, ad pectus sapientia*, Pl.: so *exp.* *adeptus*, Cic. (Root **ap** = Sans. *ap* "go to," and hence "to get.")

Aditio, ōnis, f. [**adeo**] a *going to*, *approach*, Pl.

Aditus, a, um, Part. [**adeo**].

worthy of being admired, admirable: adm. in dicendo vir, Cic. || producing wonder, wonderful, strange, rare, paradoxical: haec sapientia illi, nos paradoxica dicamus, id.

admirabilitas, itis, *f.* the quality exciting wonder or admiration, admirableness: adm. coelestium rerum atque terrestrium, Cic.

admirabiliter, adv. [admirabilis] admirably: nos Asia accepti adm., Cic. astonishingly, strangely: nimis adm. dicere, id.

admirandus, a, um, Part. [admiror] to be admired, admirable, wonderful: suspicienda admiranda, Cic.

admiratio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] a wondering at, wonder, admiration: adm. copiose sapienterque dicentis, Cic.: in magna admiratione esse, to be greatly admired, Plin.: Plur.: haec sunt quae admirationes in bonis oratoribus efficiunt, Cic. || surprise, astonishment: admiratione obstupescit, id. With quod: consuevit adm. incescit quod nec progressum mirent, Liv.

admirator, ōris, m. [id.] an admirer: adm. antiquitatis, Quint.

ad-miror, atus, i, v. dep.: to wonder at, to regard with admiration or astonishment: quorum ego copiam vehementer adm., Cic.: nil admirari, not to be dazzled with anything (μη θαυμάζειν), Hor.

ad-miscere, scil. xum (rarely stum, Liv.): 2. v. a. to mix, or mingle with, deos bonis omnibus mundum implevit, mali nihil admiscuit, Cic. With Abl. or Dat.: aer multo calore admixtus, id.: aquae admixtum calorem, id. || Fig. to mix up with, implicate, involve (both of things and persons): nec hoc cum te rationibus admisceri nolo, id.: admiscerentur plebeis, controversia fuit, whether plebeians should be joined with patricians in the decemvirate, Liv.

admixeris, a, um, adj. [admitto] æ, equus, asinus, etc., a stallion, Varr. || Fig. Cic.

admixe for admisce, v. admitto.

admissio, ōnis, *f.* [admitto] a letting in, || a putting the stallion to the mare, Varr. || admission to an interview or audience: adm. dare allici, Plin.: officium admissionis, the office of chamberlain, Suet.: magister admissionum, chief marshal or lord chamberlain, Amm.

admissum, i, n. [id.] trespass, fault, crime, Cic.

admissus, a, um, Part. [id.].

admixtus, a, um, Part. [admixceo].

admitto, misti, missum, 3. v. a. (admixe sync. for admisce, Pl.): to let in, to let go or come to, to admit; with in, ad, or Dat.: si te semel ad meas capias admisso, Cic.: in cubiculum, id. 2. to grant an audience or interview: nec quomquam admittit, id.: promiscuis rationibus admittit et plebem, Suet.

|| Fig. to allow to come or enter, to admit: reliquias deus ad colloquium non admittitur, Caes. || Of a horse:

esp. in Part. perf., to let go, i. e. to give the reins; hence, to urge on, put into a gallop: equites admittis equis ad suos refugerunt, Caes.: admittis Iuliae, the flowing manes, Ov.

IV. Fig. of words, entreaties, &c.: to allow to reach, to attend or listen to: pacis mentionem adm. auribus, Liv.: adm. precationem, to grant, id. V. Of an act, event, etc.: to let be done, to permit: quod cavere possis stultum admittere est, Ter.: to give free course to: quod semel admittimus coerceri reprimique non potest, Cic. Hence, t. of birds of favorable omen = addico, q. v.: simul aves re admittissent, Liv. Especially of faults, crimes, disgrace, etc.: to let pass, ignore, become guilty of: commit: often with in and a reflexive pronoun: quantum in se facinus admittissent, intelligebant, Caes.: cohortati ne tantum dedecus admitteretur, id.

admixtio, ōnis, *f.* [admixceo] a mixing, an admixture: animus omni admixtione corporis liberatus, Cic. **admixtus**, a, um, Part. [admixceo] mixed: simplex animi natura est, nec habet in se quiddam admixtum, Cic. **ad-mixtum**, adv. [modus] Lit.: up to the measure, up to the mark: hence, quite, completely, very, excessively, etc.: alim. meorum moerorum atque amorum summam elictavi tibi, I have fully recounted, Pl.: jam adm. mitigati animi rapta erant, were completely appeared, Liv.: forma ingenti adm. impollita et pueri rudis, very unpolished, Cic.: prorse adm. erectae, very high, Caes.: pauci adm., very few, Liv.: me literae tuas adm. delectant, pleased me excessively, Cic. 2. Esp. with words denoting age: L. Crassus quum esset adm. adolescens, Cic. 3. With adv.: nihil adm. scripti reliquisset, just nothing, i. e. nothing at all, id. So with adj., equestris pugna nulla adm. fuit, none at all, Liv. 4. In emphatic or corroborative replies: yes, just so, exactly, bellan' videtur specie mulier? — Admodum, Pl.: advenis modo? — Admodum, Ter.: scis solere in huiusmodi sermone, ut transiri alio possit, didi adm. aut prorsus ita est, just so, exactly, Cic. || Of numbers and time: about, at most, only just: sex millia hostium caesa, quinque adm. Romano, about, Liv.: usque adm. dum quinque quinque numeres, till you can count 25 at most, Cato.

ad-moneo, ire, 4. v. a. to besiege, harass: oppidum, Pl.

ad-mollor, itus, 4. v. dep. Intr., to toil up to, to struggle towards, ad hirundinum nidum, Pl. || act. heave up, throw upon, with Dat.: ubi sacro manus sis admollitus, laid hands on, id.

admonestacio, ōis, 3. v. a. to remind, to admonish, Cic.

ad-moneo, vi, itum, 2. v. a. to put in mind, remind in a friendly manner, to suggest, admonish, warn. 1. Absol.: qui admonet amice, docendi sunt, Cic. 2. Aliquem alicujus: admonet bat

alium egestatis, alium cupiditatis suae, Sall. 3. Aliquem de aliqua re: de aede Telluris et de porticu Catuli me admones, Cic. 4. With two Accusatives: illud me praecuram admones, id. 5.

With Acc. and inf.: admonet alii alios, supplicum ex se, non victoriam peti, Liv. 6. With a rel. clause: meus me senas, quanta vis fraterni sit amoris, admonet, Cic. 7. With ut or ne: admones, ne nimis indulgentior loquar, id.: Caninus me admovuit, ut scriberem, id. 8. With the Subj., without a conjunction (in the historians): hunc admonet iter caute faciat, Caes. 9.

With the Inf., without a subject (in the poets and in the prose writers of the Aug. per.): decedere campis admonuit, Virg. 10. With ad and the Gerund: ad thesaurum reperendum admonentur, Cic. || to remind a debtor, to dun: potestas hominis admonendi, Cic. || Poet. and in later Lat.: to urge or incite to action: telo admonuit Ifigon, Virg. IV. In later Lat.: to admonish further or again: quod facere te moneo, scio te fecisse: nunc admones, Sen. V. to warn by inflicting loss, to inflict punishment: non Samnis, non Poeni, ne Parthi quidem asepis admonuere, Tac.

admonitio, ōnis, *f.* [admoneo] a friendly admonition: adm. quasi lenior oburgatio est, Cic. || a reminding or suggestion: tanta vis admonitionis inest in locis, id. 2. Fig. admonitio morbi, or doloris, the recurring symptoms, Plin. || chastisement, correction, Suet.

admonitor, ōris, m. [id.] he who reminds, a monitor, Cic.

admonitrix, icis, *f.* [id.] a female monitor, Pl.

admonitum, i, n. [id.] = admonitio, q. v. Cic.

admonitus, a, um, Part. [admoneo].

admonitus, ūs, m. [id.] used only in the Abl.: a reminding, suggestion, etc.: admonitū Allobrogum, Cic.: acrior admonitu est, at the rebuke, Ov.

ad-mordere, mordi, rsum, 2. v. a. (admemordi = admordi, Pl.): to bite or gnaw at: admoso signata in stirpe catrix, Virg. 2. Fig. to bleed or floor, Pl.

admosurus, a, um, Part. [admosuro].

admoſio, ōnis, *f.* [admoveo] a putting to, an application, Cic.

admoſus, a, um, Part. [admoveo].

ad-moveo, movi, motum, 2. v. a. and intrans. (admosum, admovim, etc., for admoveam, admoveam, etc., Virg., Ov.): to move to, to bring or conduct towards or to. With acc. either alone, or governed by some prep., or with dat.: ne exercitum propius urbem Romam CC mill. admoveat, Cic.: scalas moventibus, Cic.: Hannibalem admoventibus, led or conducted to, Liv.: Marcellus ad munera publica admoſto, being brought into office, Suet.: mors Agrippae ad-

movit propina. Neronem Caesar, brought him into closer connection, Vell. II. To apply, to direct towards: aurem admovi, Ter.: in marmoribus quibus Nicias manus admovisset, on which he had laboured, Plin. Manus adm. sometimes means, to lay violent hands on: nunquam Deos admovere nocentibus manus, Liv. II. Fig. of mental objects: mentem ad voces aliquos, to attend to, Cic.: terrorem, to strike with terror, Liv. III. Intransitive or reflexive: to draw or come near: Jam admovebat rex, Curt. 2. In the passive, especially the participle: to be near to: admota Nilo Africa, Juv.

ad-mūgio, *ul*, 4. v. n. to low to or below after. Ov.

ad-murmuratio, *ōnis*, *f.* a murmuring at, the murmuring of an assembly (in approbation or disapprobation), Cic. **ad-murmūro**, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. n. to murmur at (approvingly or disapprovingly): quam valde universi admurmurant, Cic.: *impers.* admurmuratum est, id.

ad-nitūlo, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, 1. v. a. to crop or clip — Fig. to cheat, Plaut.

ad-nasor, *v.* agnasor.

ad-nasus, *a*, *um*, *v.* agnatus.

ad-nomen, *adnominatio*, *adnosco*, *v.* agnomen, agnominatio, agnosco.

adn, for other words in *adn*. *v. ann.*

adolabilis, *v.* aduabilis.

ad-ālo, *ul* (rarely *avi*, *Eun.*) *ultum*, 2. v. n. and *a*, *oleo*, to smell. I.

Intrans. to smell, emit an odour: unde hic unguento odoratus? Pl. II. Trans.

to cause to emit a smell: hence, to set fire to, burn: leve stipulae dentis adolentur aristas, Ov. Its most frequent use is connected with sacrificial worship:

eam hostiam totam adolevit, offered entire, made a whole burnt offering, Enn.: Junoni Argivae jussus adolemus honores, Virg. 2. By a kind of metaphor, the altar itself is sometimes spoken of as being burnt: adolent altaria dona, they light up the altars with offerings, Lucr. 3. Fig. to worship by burning sacrifices in honour of:

quibus cura flammis adolere Penates, Virg.

Adolescens (adulescens), *entis*, (*Gen. plur.* adulescentum, once adulescentum, Pl.) *Part.* [adoleo] growing up, young: hominem adulescentem non tam allicere vult, Cic. II. Subst. a young man or woman: properly from the age of 15 to 30: but sometimes the term is applied to those much older; thus, Cicero applies the word to Crassus when 34 years old; to Brutus and Cassius when in their fortieth year; and to himself when consul, or 44 years of age. The young Romans who attended the pro-consuls and propaetors in the provinces were called adulescentes, Cæsar. Sometimes adulescens serves to distinguish the younger of two persons of the same name: Brutus adulescens, id.

Adolescentia (also adulescentia in MSS.), *ae*, *f.* [adulescens] the age of

the adolescents (see above). II. *Gen. n.* Youth: citius adulescentia senectus, quam pueritia adolescentia obrepit, Cic.

Adolescentula (adul.), *ae*, *f.* dim. [id.] a very young maiden, also endearingly of adults: salveto adolescentula, good morning, child, Pl.

Adolescentulus (adul.), *i*, *m.* dim. [id.] a very young man: Cicerio calls himself adolescentulus at 27; and Sall. calls Cæsar adolescentulus at 33 or 35. Also, *a*, *recrūt*, Cic.

Ad-oleo (adul.), *avi* (very rare, *vi*, *Prisc.*; *adoleo* sync. for *adolevisse*, *Ov.*), *ultum*, 3. v. *inch.* and *n.* to be growing, to grow up: (*prop.* of men, animals, plants; and *fig.* of other things): quum liberi adoleverint, Cæsar.

ad. ramos cernat, *Ov.*: adulta virgo, grown up, Liv. Especially of time, chiefly in Tacitus: donec ver adoleceret, till spring should be somewhat advanced: adulta aestate, summer being far advanced: adest autumno: adulta nocte. II. Fig. to increase, augment: cupiditas agendi adolescit, Cic. [Root *ol* "grow": cf. *alo*, *altus*, *ad-ālo*.]

Ad-oleo, *āre*, 3. v. n. [*ole*, *smell*, *vide ad-oleo*] to be burning or blazing: Panchæus adolecent ignibus aræ, Virg.

Ad-ōperio, *ēri*, *ertum*, 4. v. a. to cover, cover up (*Gen.* in the *perf. pass.*) capite adoperto, Liv.: adportis foribus, with closed doors, Suet.

Ad-ōpinor, *ātur*, 1. v. *dep.* to conjecture further, Lucr.

Adoptatīvus or adoptatīvus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [adoptatus] *Fig.*

Adoptatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [id.] (old form for adoption) the adopting of a child, Sall.

Adoptio, *ōnis*, *f.* [prob. contr. from adoptatio] the taking of one in the place of a child (also of a grandchild, *Fig.*): property of one still under paternal authority, *v.* arrogatio. Such adoption took place before the praetor or other magistrate, by a sham sale (*mancipatio*); L. Torquatus filium in adoptionem D. Silano emancipavit, Cic.: adoptionem nuncupare, to make known, to announce, Tac.: *ad. consularis*, by a consul, Quint. *Fig.* of plants: ingrafting, Plin.

Adoptivus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [prob. orig. adoptivus from adoptio, as comparativus, hortativus, praerogativus] pertaining to adoption, adoptive: In haec adoptiva venisti, Cic.: *ad. nomen*, a name received by adoption, Suet. *Fig.* of plants: fissaque adoptivas accipit arbor opes, *Ov.*

Ad-ōptō, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to choose, select: qui manutorem me adoptavit bonis, who has chosen me as guardian of his property, Pl.: Etruscas Turnus adoptat opes, strives after, *Ov.* II.

Legal t. i., to adopt as a child or grandchild: hunc minorem Scipionem a Paulo adoptavit, from the family of Paulus, Sall. With *in* and *acc.*: in regnum, Sall. *Fig.*: servi in bona libertatis nostrae adoptantur, Flor.: and of

the ingrafting of trees: venerit inlatio: fac ramum, ramus adoptet, *Ov.*

A change of name was rendered necessary by adoption, and this gave rise to peculiar expressions: C. Stalenus, qui se ipse adoptaverat, et de Staleno Aellum fecerat, had changed himself from a Stalenus to an Aellus, Cic.: frater, pater, addit; ut culque est actus, ille quoniam factus adopta, call him father, brother, etc., Hor.: *ad. se aliquid*, to connect oneself with, enrol oneself among, qui se potentia causa Caesaris libertas adoptasset, Plin.

Ador, *ōris* and *ōria*, *n.* a kind of grain, *spell.* [Post. gives an old form *ador*: the word may be derived from *ed cat* = Sans. *ad*.]

Adōrea, *ae*, *f.* [ador] a reward of valour, which, in early ages, was consisted of grain; hence *Fig.* glory, fame: pulcræ fugatis ille dies Laio tenebris, qui primus alma risit adorea, Hor.

Ad-ōrior, *ortus*, 4. v. *dep.* (forms analogous to *orēris*, *ortur*, of the simple verb, do not occur), *lit.*: to rise up at: hence, *accot.*: cesso hunc adrior? Ter.

II. to attack or assault (craftily and unexpectedly): inermem tribunum gladiis, Cic. III. to undertake, or engage in (esp. anything difficult or dangerous), to begin, majus adorta nefas, *Ov.*

Ad-orno, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to prepare, get ready, furnish: maria classibus et praediliis, Cic. Absol. adornare, ut rem divinam faciam, Pl. II. to decorate or adorn: flamine insigni veste et curuli regia sella Numa adornavit, Liv. *Fig.*, bene *ad. facta* suis verbis, Plin.

Ad-ōro, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. In the ante-class. and later period, to speak to, or address. Also, in judicial language, to accuse. II. to entreat, esp. of a deity, to ask in prayer, to supplicate: quos adorent, ad quos precentur et supplicent, Liv. III. to worship, to adore: more emphatic than *revereat*. Phœbeum taciturnus adorat, *Ov.*: coronam *ad.*, make before it a respectful obeisance, Suet.

Adortus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [adorior].

Adp. For words beginning thus, *v.* under app.

Adquisco, *adquiro*, *adquisitio*, *v.* acquiesco, etc.

Adr. For all words in *adr.* not found in their places look under *arr.*

Ad-rādo, *al*, *sum*, 3. v. a. to scrape, shave, or prune: adrasum quandam vacua tonsoris in umbra, Hor.: adrasum cacumen, lopped off, Plin.

Adriānus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [adrado].

Adrectarius, *a*, *um*, *v.* arrectarius.

Adrectus, *a*, *um*, *v.* arrectus.

Adsc. *v.* under asc.

Adso, *adsi*, *adso*, *v.* under *asse*, *assi*, *asso*.

Adsp. *v.* under asp.

Adst. *v.* under ast.

Adsu. *v.* under assu.

adit. v. under att.

adulatio, ōnis, *f.* [adulor] a flattery, prop. of a dom. canum ad. Cic. Of doves: a *halling*, Plin. || *Fig.* cringing flattery, adulation, Cic.

adulator, ōris, m. [id.] a cringing flatterer, Acc. Her.

adulatorius, um, *adj.* flattering, adulatory: dedecus, Tac.

adulescens, v. adolesc.

adulus, avi, atum, i. v. a. [rare for adulor] to *flatter like a dog*: canes gaudium vocis adulant, Lucr.: cauda nostrum adulant sanguinem, wipes off our blood, Att. in Cic.—*Pass.*: nec adulari nos aliamus, Cic.

adulor, atus, i. v. dep. to *flatter as a dog*: ferarum agmen adulantum, Ov. || *Fig.* to flatter or *flatter upon*, to *cringe*: constr. with acc. or dat.: adulari alicui admirari fortanem, Cic.: praesentibus, Liv. 2. Exp. of the servile reverence paid to Asiatic kings = *spesvicius*: more adulationum probeuerunt, Liv. [Perhaps from root uz = *owps*, "a tail": hence *ad-ul-or* would mean lit. "to wag the tail at." The interchange of l and r is common.]

adulter, eri, m. and **adultera**, ae, *f.* an adulterer or adulteress, Cic. [It contains the same root as that which appears in *adulatus*. The notion is that of "growing," "fixing," or "fastening" one thing "to" another and extraneous thing: hence *adulterium* and *adulteratio* are used like our word "adulation."]

adulter, ōra, ōrum, *adj.* = adulterinus, adulterous, unchaste (chiefly in the Poets), Hor., Ov. || *spurious, counterfeit*: adultera clavia, id.

adulterinus, a, um, *adj.* [adulter] adulterous, spurious: liberi adulterinis sanguine nati, Plin. || Gen. counterfeit, not genuine: signis adulterinis obsequare, Cic.: claves, Sall.

adulterium, ū, n. [adulter] adultery: qui in adulterio deprehenditur, Cic. Of plants: *ingratus*, Manil. || adulterium = mellis, Plin.

adulterio, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [id.] to commit adultery, to *defile*: adulor or with Acc.: latrocinari, fraudare, adulterare, Cic.: matronas, Suet.: also of animals: adulteretur et columba milvio, Hor. || *Fig.* to falsify, to corrupt: Jus civile pecunia, Cic.: faciem (of Proteus), *changes his form*, Ov.

adulterus, a, um, Part. [adolesco] full grown, adult: adulter virgo, Cic.

adumbratim, adv. [umbrā] in sketch or outline, Lucr.

adumbratio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] a drawing (cf. adumbror), Virg. *Fig.* a sketch: nulla est laus oratoria, cuius in nostris orationibus non sit aliqua, si non perfectio, at conatus tamen atque ad, Cic.

adumbratus, a, um, Part. [adumbror] shadowed, dark: fallaciae, Amm. || *sketched, imperfect*: adumbratam imaginem glorie, Cic. || *counterfeited, false*: Iudicium filii, id.

ad-umbro, avi, atum, i. v. a., to cast

a shadow upon: vineas, Col. || to delineate imperfectly, make an approach to a correct representation by pointing: quis pictor omnia, quae in rerum natura sunt, adumbrare didicit? Quint. || *Fig.* to shadow out in words, give a sketch of, i. e. to give an imperfect description or idea of: heroum veteres casus adumbrare dicendo, Cic. || *to sketch out in thought, feign, invent*, id.

aduncitas, itis, *f.* hookedness, curvature inwards: rostrorum, Cic.

ad-uncus, a, um, *adj.* bent inwards, hooked: berrula adunca ex omni partedentium et tortuosa, Cic. Poet.: praepes adunca Jovis, i. e. the eagle, Ov.: nasus suspendere adunco, to scorn, Hor.

ad-urgere, ōre, 2. v. a. to press to or against, Cels. Poet., remis adurgens volatantem, pursuing closely, Hor.

ad-ūro, used, ustum, 3. v. a. to set fire to, to consume by burning, to scorch: in India sapientes sine gemitu adurunt, suffer themselves to be burned, Cic.: panis adustus, overbaked, Hor.: loca deserta et sole adusta, scorched, Plin.

|| *Fig.* Venus non erubescens adurit ignibus, Hor.: multa contactu adurentes, consuming (of locusts), Virg.: ne frigus adurat, nip or bite with frost, Virg. 2. to irritate or inflame by friction, Plin.

ad-usque, prep. with Acc. for usque ad, to, as far as: adusque columnas, Virg.

adustio, ōnis, *f.* [aduro] a burning, a burn, Plin.

adustus, a, um, Part. [aduro] sun-burnt, scorched: adustioris coloris, Liv. || Subst. adusta, ōrum, m. plu., burns upon the flesh, Cels.

ad-utor, ūsus, 3. v. dep. to use up or consume: omne caseum, Cato.

advectus, or -tius, a, um, *adj.* [advectus], imported, foreign: vinum, Sall.

advectio, ōnis, *f.* [advēho] the conveyance of goods, transport, Plin.

advecto, are, 1. v. freq. [id.], to carry or convey often: rei frumentariae copiam, Tac.

advector, ōris, m. [id.] one who conveys, a carrier, Pl., dub.

advectus, a, um, Part. [id.]

advectus, ūs, m. = advectio, a bringing or conveying, Tac.

advēho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. (advēxi = advēxiti, Pl.: advēxē = advēxile, id.) to carry to, conduct, bring: and pass, to be carried, to ride on a horse, in a carriage, ship, etc.: ad navim advēhor, row up to the ship, Pl.: ex agris frumentum Roman. Cic.: citato equo advectus, Liv. With Acc. pers.: advēhuit Teucros, Virg.

advēlo, are, 1. v. a. to veil. Poet. to wreath or crown: tempora lauro, Virg.

advēna, ae, c. [advēnio] a foreigner, stranger: and *advē*, strange, foreign, alien (opp. to *indigena*): volucres,

Varr.: nos jam non hospites, sed peregrini atque advēnos nominabamur, Cic.: *libris* adv., as flowing from Etruria, Ov.: poet.: amor adv., love for a foreign maiden, id.: adv. reges, Liv. || *Fig.* a stranger to, i. e. ignorant, inexperienced = *ignarus*; ne in nostris patria peregrini atque advēnos esse videamus, Cic.

advēnlo, vēni, ventum, 4. v. a. to come to, arrive at, with ad, in, or Acc.: ad forum, Pl. in provinciam, Cic.: Tyrium urbem, Virg. With *aspine*: tentatum literas, letters arrived, Suet.: mare advēnens, the flowing tide, Plin.: ubi dies advēnit, when the day appeared, dawned, Sall. || *to fall to, come into one's possession*: quid attineret vim afferre rei sua sponte mox ad eum adventurae, Liv.

advēnticius, tius, a, um, *adj.* [advēntus] coming from abroad, foreign, strange: opp. proprius, innatus, istius, etc.: Mithridates magnis advēnticis copiis juvabatur, Cic.: adv. pecunia, not inherited, or not originally one's own, id. || *pertaining to arrival*: advēnticia coena, a banquet given on one's arrival, Suet.

advēnto, avi, atum, i. v. freq. [id.] to approach, to arrive at: in advēntare ac prope adesse jam debes, Cic.: with Dat. advēntante fatali urbi clade, Liv.: with Acc. Roman, Sall.

advētor, ōris, m. [id.] one who arrives, a guest, Pl.: also, a customer, id.

advēntus, tis, (gen. i. Ter.) m. [id.] an approach, arrival: ad urbem, Cic.: in urbes, id. || *t. of the "advent"* or arrival of a Roman governor in his province, id.

advērsaria, ōrum, n. plu. [sc. scripta] a note-book, journal, memoranda, etc., Cic.

advērsarius, a, um, *adj.* [advērsus] turned towards, opposite or opposed to: tribunus seditiosus adv., Cic.: advērsaria (sc. argumenta) evertit, to refute the arguments of an antagonist, id.: populus adv., iustus etiam potentia, always in hostile opposition to those in power, Nep. As subst.: an antagonist, an opponent, an enemy, a rival: pugiles etiam quum fertunt advērsarium ingemiscunt, Cic. In the fem.: est tibi gravis advērsaria constituta et parata, incredibilia quaedam expectatio, Cic.

advērsatrix, icis, *f.* [id.] a female antagonist, Pl.

advērsatus, a, um, Part. [advērsor]

advērsio, ōnis, *f.* [advērtio] a turning or directing towards, Cic.

advērsitas, itis, *f.* [advērsus] contrary, antipathy, Plin.

advērsor (advors.), are, 1. v. freq. [advērtio] to attend much, or assiduously: animo advērsari sedulo, Pl.

advērsor (advors.), atus, 1. v. dep. [advērsus] with dat., to be opposed to, to resist: hujus libidini, Cic. In Tac.

with Acc. dei infamam adoptionem adversantes.

adversus (advorsus), a, um, Part. [adverto] and *adv.*, turned towards, in front of, opposite: antipodes adversa vestigia stant contra nostra vestigia, Cic.: vulnus adversum, a wound in front, id.: adversis itineribus, by marches against or towards the enemy, Tac.: adverso fulgure pavescit ex Nero, by a flash of lightning in his face, Suet.: qui timet his adversa, the opposite of this, Hor.: flumine adverso or in adversum flumen, against the stream, Virg.: Caes.: so, adverso colle, up the hill, id.: adversissimi venti, most adverse winds, id.: Adversibiles: ex adverso, opposite to, over against, ex rois invariis: portus ex adverso urbi positus, Liv. With Gen.: Patrae ex adverso Aetollae et fluminis Eveni, Plin. In adversum, to the opposite side, against: in adv. Romani subiere, Liv.

||, in hostile opposition to, adverse, unfavourable, opp. to secundus: mentes mihi adv., Cic.: Adversae res, misfortune, calamity: adversas res immoderate ferre, id.: valetudo adv., sickness, Liv.: adversum proslum, an unsuccessful engagement, id.: Caes.: adverso rumore esse, to be in bad repute, Tac.: adv. subsellia, the opposition seats, Quint. Comp. Plin. |||, Adversum, sub st. esp. in the plur. misfortune, adversity: nihil adversi, Cic.: adversa magnos probant, Plin.

adversus (advorsus) or **advorsum** (like rursus and rursum, prorsus and prorsum, quorsus and quorsum), adv. and prep. A. adv.: opposite to, against, in a friendly or hostile sense: nemo adversusibat, Liv.: advorsum ire, or venire, to go to meet (with dat.): eo advorsum hero, Pl. B. prep. with Acc.: ||, Of place, without motion: lit. towards: opposite to, facing, before: qui adversum speculum ornatur, before the mirror, Scipio in Gell. ||, Of place, with motion: towards: impetum adversum montem in cohortes faciunt, they charge towards or up the mountain, Caes.: Often of a hostile mission or attack, against: T. Quintinus adv. Gallos missus est, Eutrop. |||, to, at, towards, against: Ilique gratum fuisse adversum te habeo gratiam, I am thankful that this was acceptable to thee, Ter.: remedia propria adv. quaedam venena, against, Cels.: adversum divitias antum invictum gerebat, Sall.: adv. ex consul respondit, Liv.: adversus me, on my account, Cic.: adversum legem, contrary to, Pl. IV, in comparison of, in regard to, as, with: adv. veterem imperatorem comparabit, he will be compared with, Liv.—Adversus is sometimes put after the word which it governs: hunc adv., Nep.: quos adversat, Sall.

ad-vertō (advorto), ti, sum, j. v. a. to turn or direct towards. With in, Acc., or Dat.: illa scie huc advortent, in hanc astraam plateam, Ter.: quum laevam

manum adversat, had turned to the left, Cic.: malis nomen, Virg.: adverti with Acc. poet. for verti ad: Scythicas advertitur oras, Ov. Esp. a nautical t.t.: classem in portum, Liv.: terrae proras, Virg.: Absol. profugi advertere coloni, lauded, Sil. ||, Animum, animos (rar. mentem) with ad or dat. to direct the mind or attention to a thing, to observe: animos ad religionem, Lucr.: animos monitis, Ov. With ne: advertent animos, ne quid novi tumultus oriretur, Liv. 2, Freq. = animadvertere, to perceive, remark: constr. with two acc.: hoc animum advorte, Pl. With acc. and inf.: animum advertit magnas esse copias hostium instructas, Caes.: With rel. clause: quam multarum rerum ipse ignarus esset animum advertit, Liv. Sometimes advertere alone is used in this sense: paucis, advertite, docebo, attend! Virg.: And pass. impers.: nam advertebatur Pompei familiares assentiri Volcatō, Cic.: Rarely, advertere animo: animis advertite vestra, Virg. |||, to turn towards, esp. the attention of another: advertenter ea res Sabinos tanti periculo viri, Liv.: recentia veteraque odia advertit, turned them on himself, Tac.: non docet admonitio, sed advertit, awakes attention, Sen. IV, Advertere in aliquid = the more usual animadvertere: to punish: in P. Marciū consules advertere, Tac. **ad-veperascit**, āvit, j. v. impers. and incho.: evening approaches: cum jam adveperasceret, Cic.

ad-vigilo, are, i. v. n. to watch by, to keep guard over, with ad or Dat.: ad custodiam ignis, Cic.: parvo nepoti, Tib. ||, Vig. to bestow care, to be vigilant: si advigilamus pro rei dignitate, Q. Cic.

advocatio, ōnis, f. [advoco] a summoning, also legal assistance, hence an assembly of advocates, the bar: tu in re militari multo es cautior, quam in advocatibnibus, Cic. ||, the time allowed for procuring legal assistance: ut binas advocaciones postulent, id. Hence |||, any kind of delay or adjournment: ratio advocacionem sibi petit, ira festinat, Sen.

advocatus, Part. [advoco]. **advocatus**, i. m. orig. one who gave another his aid in any affair or business, as a witness, Varr.: hence in gen. an assistant, friend: se in fugam conferunt una ameli advocatque ejus, Cic.

||, Legal t. t. an assistant in a cause (who gave his legal advice, and was present at the trial, but without pleading, like the patronus or orator): quis eum unquam, in advocati loco videret? Cic. |||, In the post-Aug. per. = patronus, orator, etc., who conducted a process for any one, an advocate, attorney, etc. Quint. Tac.

ad-voco, avi, atum, i. v. a. to call or summon (absol., with ad, in, or Dat.): contumem, Cic.: aliquem ad obsequium, id.: viros in consilium, id.: advocari gaudia, to be invited, Hor. Fig.

animum ad se ipsum advocamus, we call the mind or thoughts home, Cic. ||, Legal t. t. to call in an advocate or counsellor: viros bonos complures advocat, Cic. Hence, gen., to call to one's aid: omnia arma advocat, Virg. **advolatus**, ūs, m. [advolo] a flying to: tristi advolanti, Att. in Cic.

advolito, are, i. v. freq. to fly often to, to fly or flutter about, Plin.

ad-volo, avi, atum, i. v. n. to fly to or towards, with ad, in, Dat. or Acc. Lit. of birds, etc.: avis advolans ad eas aves, Cic. ||, Fig. of other things: to hasten to or towards, to fly to: vox mihi advolavit ad aures, Pl. in Formianum, Cic.: Larino Romam, id.

ad-volvo, vi, vōlūtum, j. v. a. to roll to or towards: robora flos, Virg. Esp. of suppliants: to throw oneself at the feet of, to prostrate oneself: omnium genibus se advolvens, Liv. With Acc.: cum Tiberii genus advolveretur, Tac.

advorsum, advorsus, advorto, etc., v. adversum, etc.

adytum, i. n. (adytus, ūs, m. Att. in Non.), [advort, not to be entered], the innermost part of a temple, the sanctuary whence oracles were delivered, and which only priests, or the initiated, could enter: in occultis ac remotis templi, quae Graeci ἄδυτα appellant, Caes. 2, a grave or tomb, Virg. ||, Fig. ex adyto tunc cordis, the inmost recesses, Lucr.

aedepol, v. edepol.

aedes and **aedis** (the older form) is, f. a building. ||, In the sing. a sanctuary, a temple (prop. a simpler edifice than the templum): aedem Jovis Statoris, Cic.: haec ego ludo, quae nec in aede sonent, in the temple of the Palatine Apollo, where poems were publicly recited, Hor. In the plur.: aedes sacrae, Cic. ||, a dwelling for men, usu. only in the plu. as a collection of several apartments: apud istum in aedibus, Cic.: aedes liberae, vent-frox, Liv. Sometimes for a part of the domus, a room: insectatur omnes domi per aedes, Pl. In sing. aedis nobis aea est, id. For familia: ut ego suffragam his talos totis aedibus, to break the legs of this whole house (family), id.: of a bee-hive, Virg.: ab aedibus, a castellan: aedes aurata, a cataphage on which the body of Caesar was laid, Suet. Strictly, the cardinal numbers, duae, tres, etc. should be used with aedes when it means temples, and the distributives binae, ternae, etc. when it signifies private houses: but this is not always observed in later Latin.

aedicula, ae, f. dim. a small temple, a chapel: aediculam dedicasset, Cic.

2, a niche or shrine for the image of a god, Petr. 3, On tombstones, the recess for the urn, Inscr. ||, a small house (mostly in the plur.): M. Manlius pauper fuit: habuit enim aedículas in Carinis, Cic. In the sing. a small room, a closet, Pl.

aedificatio, ōnis, *f.* [aedifico] a building or house-making: immensa et intolerabilis aed., *Cic.* 2, a building, a structure: domum tuam et aedificationem omnem persequi, *id.*

aedificatio, ōnis, *f.* *dim.* a little building, *Cic.*

aedificator, ōris, *m.* [aedifico] a builder, architect. *Fig.* opifex aedificatorque mundi, *Cic.* || *Adj.* one who is fond of building: nemo illo minus fuit aedificator, *Nep.*

aedificium, ī, *n.* [aedifico] a building of any kind (while aedes designates only a dwelling): aedes aedificumque, *Liv.*

aedificus, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* [aedes, facio] || *It.* to erect a building, to build. || *Abol.* ecce aedificat, *Pl.* *Mil.* 2, 2, 56: accuratus ad frigora aetate vestitus vitanas aed., *Caes.* || *Gen.* to build up, make, frame, constitute: navem, *Cic.* urbem, *id.* hortos, *id.* domum, *id.* equum, *Virg.* mundum, *Cic.*: rempublicam, *id.*

aedificus, or -tius, *a, um, adj.* [aedilis] pertaining to an aedile: aedilio munere fungi, *Cic.* largito, *Liv.*: vestigia aedilicorum, *sc.* munus, paid to the aediles for public exhibitions, *Cic.*: aedilicus, *i, m. sc. vir.* one who had been an aedile: aed. est mortuus, *Cic.*

aedilis, ī, *m.* (Abl. aedile, but aedil, *Tac.*) an aedile, a magistrate at Rome who had the superintendence of public and private buildings; of aqueducts, roads, and sewers; of the distribution of corn; of the public lands; of markets, weights, and measures; of public worship; of theatres and dramatic performances; and gen. who superintended the duties of police. The aediles also kept the senatus consulta and plebiscita. They were 4 in number, 2 plebeii and 2 curules; the latter being the superior, and distinguished by the *acta curulis* and *topagratista*.

|| *As an adj.*: aedilii ludī, *Aedilic* games, *Pl.* (Orig. an adj. from aedes, like civilis, gentilis, hostilis, from civis, etc.)

aedilias, ātis, *f.* [aedilis], the office of an aedile, aedileship: petere, *Cic.* In the plur. splendor aedilitatum, *id.*

aedilitas, *a, um, v.* aedilicus, aedis, *v. aedis.*

aedituus or aeditunus (an earlier form for aedituus), *i, m.* the keeper of a temple, *Varr.*

aedituus, ontis, *m.* = aedituus, a keeper of a temple, *Lucr.*

aedituus, *i, m.* a keeper of a temple, a sacristan (ἱεροπόλος): aeditui custodeque, *Cic.*: quales aedituus habet virtus, vobis pangeritis (from the aeditui shewing the temples as Cicerones), *Hor.*

aeger, gra, grum, *adj.* sick, indisposed, diseased. || *Of the body*: with abl. of cause or of part affected: homines aegri morbo gravi, *Cic.*: In agreement with the part affected: stomachus,

Hor.: aegra valetudo, *Cic.* Subst.: ne aegri quidem omnes convalescant, *id.* Of plants: aegres agra, *Virg.* || *Of the mind*, when distempered by love, hope, fear, anxiety, etc.: aegris animis, *Liv.* 1. With Abl. animus aeger avaritia, *Sall.* 2. With Gen. animi, *Liv.* 3. With ab: aeger ab animo, *Pl.*

|| *Of other things*: suffering, decaying, infirm, sad, sorrowful: maxime aegra et prope deposita reipublicae pars, *Cic.*: dolores aegri, *Lucr.*: amor, *Virg.*: aliorum felicitatem aegris oculis intropicere, with envious eyes, *Tac.*: as a subst. plus aegri, more pain, *Pl.*

aegris, idis, *f.* aegris, ibos, *the Aegris*. 1. the shield of Jupiter, *Virg.* 2. the shield of Minerva, with Medusa's head, *ib.* || *Fig.*: a shield, defence, *Ov.* || *In the larch-tree*, the wood nearest the pith, *Plin.*

aegris, adv. [aeger] uncomfortably, reluctantly, with regret, displeasure, etc.: discessit aegre ferens, taking it ill, displeased, *Cic.*: quod aegrius patitur, *Liv.* || *With difficulty*, scarcely = vix (μάλισ): aegerrime conficere, *Caes.*

aegreō, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [id.] to be sick, *Lucr.*

aegresco, ēre, 3. *verb. incho.*, to become sick: morbis aegrescimus idem, *Lucr.* || *Fig.*: to grow worse: violentia aegrescit medendo, *Virg.* 2. to be troubled, grieved: sollicitudine, *Tac.*

aegrimonia, ae, *f.* [aeger] sorrow, anxiety, trouble, etc.: ferrem graviter, si novae aegrimoniae locus esset, *Cic.*

aegrio, aegrisco, for aegreō, aegresco. **aegritudo**, inis, *f.* [aeger] indisposition, sickness (both of mind and body). Of the body (for aegrotatio): aegritudine fessus, *Tac.* || *Of mind*: grief, sorrow, care, etc.: ut aegrotatio in corpore, ac aegritudo in animo, *Cic.*

aegror, ōris, *m.* [id.] sickness, *Lucr.*

aegrotatio, ōnis, *f.* [aegrotō] sickness, disease: prop. of the body: cum sanguis corruptus esset, morbi aegrotationes nascentur, *Cic.* || *Fig.*: also of the mind: nomen insanias significat mentis aegrotationem, *id.* || *Of plants*, *Plin.*

aegrotō, avi, atum, *i. v. n.* [aegrotus] to be sick. Of the body: diu aegrotavit, *Cic.* Of plants: *Plin.* || *Of the mind*: aegrotare vito aliquo animi, *Hor.* || *Of other things*: to languish, etc.: In te aegrotant artes, *Pl.*

aegrotus, *a, um, adj.* [aeger] sick, diseased: prop. of the body: as subest, consilia aegrotis dantur, *Ter.*: as adj. corpus, *Hor.* || *Fig.*: Of the mind, etc.: animus, *Att.*: hoc remedium est aegrotae reipublicae, *Cic.*

aellinus, *i, m.* = αἰλινος, a song of lament, a dirge, *Ov.*

aemula, *v. aemulus.*

aemulatio, ōnis, *f.* [aemulor] a striving to do like or better than another, emulation (in both a good and a bad sense). In a good sense: laudis, *Nep.*: gloriae, *Tac.*: naturae (in paint-

ing), *Plin.* || In a bad sense: jealousy, envy, rivalry: aem. vitiosa, quae rivalitati similis est, *Cic.*

aemulātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] an emulator, imitator: ejus (sc. Catonis), *Cic.*

aemulatus, *as, m.* = aemulatio, emulation, rivalry, *Tac.*

aemulor, atus, *i. v. dep.* [aemulus] to make oneself a rival, to strive to equal or excel another, to vie with, emulate; also, to equal. || In a good sense: with Acc.: Pindarus aemulari, *Hor.*: severitatem allicijus, *Tac.* Rarely with Dat. veteribus aem., *Quint.*: and absol. pueri in scholis aemulant, *id.* || In a bad sense: to be envious or jealous of: generally with Dat.: sis aem. qui ea habent, quae nos habere cupimus, *Cic.*: with cum: ne cum aemuletur, *Liv.*

aemulus, *a, um, adj.* striving after, emulous: (with Dat. or Gen.) || In a good sense: summus oratoribus, *Tac.*: laudum, *Cic.* || In a bad sense: envious, grudging: subet. a rival: with Gen. Censorio aemula Imperii Romani, *Sall.*: me aemulum non habebis, *Cic.*

|| *Of things*: competing with, rivaling, comparable to: with Dat.: illa tubae aem., *Hor.*

aenātor, ōris, in Fest. aenator, *m.* [aes] a trumpeter: Suet.

aeneus or ahenēus, *a, um, adj.* [aes] of bronze: signum ullum aeneum, *Cic.*: aeneus ut stes, i. e. that a bronze statue may be erected to thee, *Hor.* ||

|| *Of a bronze colour*: barba, *Suet.* || *Solid or hard as metal*: murus aeneus, *Hor.*: proles, the brazen age, *Ov.* [Aeneus, another form of aeneus, and v. r being interchangeable: cf. murus and murio, βασις and domum. Aeneus, lengthened form of aeneus, the letter A being often interposed between vowels.]

aenigma, ātis, *n.* = αἰνigma, an enigma, riddle, anything dark or obscure: allegoria quae est obscurior, aenigma dicitur, *Quint.*: obscuritates et aenigmata somniorum, *Cic.*

aenīpes or ahenīpes, ēdis, *adj.* [aeneus pes] brazen-footed: boves, *Ov.*

aenus (trisy), or ahenus, *a, um, adj.* [aes] of bronze (only poet. for aeneus): signa, the brazen images of the gods, *Lucr.* Hence aenum (sc. vas), a brazen vessel, *Virg.* || *Fig. firm, inextinguible* (cf. adamantinus): manus, *Hor.* 2. hard, inexorable, corda, *Sist.*

aenābilis, *e, adj.* [aequo] equal, uniform, equable, steady: motus quidam certus et aenābilis, uniform, *Cic.*: praedae partito, *id.*: buvius, which always has the same current, equable, *id.*: cunctis vitae officiis aenābilis, consistent in all the duties of life, *Tac.* || *Equitable*: just: with in and Acc.: status reipublicae non in omnes ordines civitatis aenābilis, *Cic.*

aenābilis, ātis, *f.* [aequalis] equality, uniformity: motus, *Cic.*: aenābilitas. In omni vita evenness of temper, *id.*: ipse aenābilis est iniqua, quum habeat nullos gradus dignitatis,

equality of station, id.: elaborant all in lenitate et aequabilitate, *uniformity of style*, id. **II.** *equity, impartiality*: in rebus causisque civium aequabilitas conservatio, id.

aequabiliter, *adv.* [id.] *uniformly, equally*: aequabiliter praedam disperdit, Cic. *Comp.* aequabiliter atque constantius sese res humanae haberent, Sall.

aequasvus, *a. um, adj.* [aequus, aevum] *of equal age*: amicus, Virg.

aequalis, *a. adj.* [aequus] *Of place*: eren, equal, level, smooth, in a physical sense: terra aequalis, Ov. *Hence equal, like*: with *Dat.* or as a *Subst.* with *Gen.*: partem pedis esse aequalem alteri parti, Cic. **II.** *Of age*: of persons: (a) *of the same age*: P. Orbilius, meus fere aequalis, Cic. (b) *in the gen. contemporary*: Philistus aequalis illorum temporum, id. (c) *in the comic poets*, esp. in connection with *amicus*: comrade: O amico, salve, mi, atque aequalis, ut vales? Pl. **2.** *Of things*: coeval, coexistent: Detotari benevolentia in populum Romanum est ipseus aequalis aetati, is as old as himself, Cic. **III.** *Hence uniform, equable*: nil aequale homini fuit illi, Hor.: aequali iute frota scindere, Ov. (Hence Fr. *égal*, Ital. *eguale, uguale*.)

aequalitas, *stis, f.* [aequale] *Of place*: evenness, smoothness: maria, Sen. *Fig. equality, uniformity*: similitudo aequalitatis verborum, Cic. *Of political equality*: omnes exuta aequalitate iuxta Principia spectare, Tac. *Of equality in age*: aequalitas vestra, Cic.

aequaliter, *adv.* [id.] *equality, uniformly, equably*: collis ab summo aequaliter descendit, Caes.: reverentius et aequalius duci parebant, Tac.

aequanimitas, *stis, f.* (rare for aequus animus), *evenness of mind, impartiality*: bonitas vestra atque aequanimitas, Ter. **2.** *patience, calmness*, Plin.

aequalis, *stis, f.* [aequus] *an equalizing, equal distribution*: gratiae et dignitatis, Cic.

aequalis, *a. um, Part.* [aequus].

aequus, *adv.* *equality, just*: as duae trabes aequae longae, Caes.: usually with *atque, ac, et, ac si*: nisi aequae amicos, et nosmetipsos diligamus, Cic. *With quam*: nihil aequae eos terruit quam robur et color imperatoris, Liv. *With ut* (rare): nihil aequae ut brevitas placeat, Plin. *With cum*: novi aequae omnia tecum, Ter. *With ab*: nullus est hoc meticulous aequae, Pl.: sometimes aequae doubled = aequae ac: aequae pauperibus prodest, locupletibus aequae, Hor. **II.** *justly, equitably*: mihi id aequae factum arbitror, Pl.

aequilibratus, *stis, f.* (a word coined by Cic. from *aeq.* *aequilibris*), *the equal distribution of the powers of nature*.

aequilibrum, *n. n.* *an even-balance, a level or horizontal position*, *equilibrium*, Sen.

aequi-noctialis, *e. adj.* [aequi-noctium] *pertaining to the equinox*: equinoctialis: circulus in coelo (the equator), Varr.

aequi-noctium, *i. n.* [aequus nox], *lit.: equal night time*, the equinox: aequinoctium expectare, Cic.

aequi-parabilis, *e. adj.* [aequiparo] *admitting of comparison, comparable*, Plant.

aequi-paro, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [aequus paro], *to put on a level, to compare, liken*. With *ad* or *Dat.*: suas virtutes ad tuas, Pl.: Jovis Sollaque equis aequiparari dictatore, Liv. **II.** *v. n. to equal, come up to*: with *Dat.*, but more frequently with *Acc.*: ut nemo auctorum me aequiparare posset, Liv.

aequitas, *stis, f.* [aequus] *evenness, likeness (of size or shape), conformity, symmetry*: portionum aequitate turbata, Sen. **II.** *Fig. just conduct towards others, equity, fairness, impartiality, courtesy*, etc.: pro aequitate contra jus dicere, Cic. **III.** *moderation or calmness of mind, equanimity*: animi aequitate plebem continere, Caes.

aequo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [aequus] *to make level*, in the physical sense: aequata agri plantities, Cic. *Fig.* solo aequandae sunt dictatae consulationisque, must be abolished, Liv. **II.** *to make equal*: with *cum, dat.*, or *absol.*: opes cum potentissimis aequari, Caes.: aequo omnium periculo, id. *Poet.*abant aequati numero, divided into equal parts, Virg.: foedera regum vel Gabis vel cum rigidis aequata Sabinis, made on equal terms, Hor. **III.** *to compare*: in Cic. with *cum*: later with *dat.*: omnium ante damnatorum scelera vix cum hujus parte pariter aequari conferrere posse, Cic.: ne aequaverit Hannibal Philippum, Liv. **IV.** *Milit. t. t.* aequare frontem, to form a front or line, Liv. **V.** *Polit. t. t.* aequare sortes, to equalize the lots, i. e. to shake them in the stibula so that they might be fairly drawn, Cic. **VI.** *v. n. or, a.* *to equal, come up to*: with *Dat.* or *Acc.*: qui jam illis fere aequantur, id.: ea arte aequasset superiores reges, Liv. *Poet.*: sagitta aequans ventos, like the winds in swiftness, Virg.

aequor, *stis, n.* [aequus] *a flat, level surface*: speculorum aequor, a plane surface, as of a mirror, Lucr.: in camporum patetium aequoribus habitantes, Cic.: and without campus: Daren ardens agit aequore toto, Virg. **II.** *With gen. of mare, pontus, etc.*, the surface of the sea: vastum maris aequor arandum, id. Hence aequor alone is used *poet.* for the sea. In prose after Aug. period: placidum aequor, Tac.

aequoribus, *a. um, adj.* [aequor] *of or pertaining to the sea*: rex, Neptune, Ov.: Britannia, the Britons surrounded by the sea, id.: genus, fish, Virg.

aequus, *a. um, adj.* *Of place*: level, flat: aequus et planus locus, Cic. **2.** In the hist., as *subst.*, a level, a

plain: facilem in aequo campum victoriam fore, Liv. **II.** *Fig. favourable, convenient*. **1.** *Of place*: locus aequus aequum ad dimicandum dedisse, Caes.

2. *Of time*: milites et tempore et loco aequus instructor, Liv. **3.** In gen., of persons or things: *favourable, friendly*, etc. *Absol.*: consequeretur ut eos ipso, quos contra statuas, aequos placatosque dimittas, Cic. *With dat.*: aequus Venus Teucris, Pallas Iniquis fuit, Ov. *With in* and *Acc.*: quis hoc statuit, quod aequum sit in Quintium, id iniquum esse in Maevium? Cic. *Poet.*, with *in* and *Abbl.*: victor erat, quamvis aequus in hoste fuit, Tib. Hence,

4. *Aequus, i. m. subst., a friend*: Parthos abentium aequos, praesentibus mobiles, Tac. **II.** *equal, like*: aequum partem tibi sumperis ac populo Rom. miseria, the half, Cic. *Of a drawn battle*: aequum manu discedere, Sall. *Adverbially*: **1.** ex aequo, in like manner, equally: discipatio ex aequo, Liv. **2.** in aequo esse ac stare, to be equal, to stand on a level, to be on an equality with, Sen.: in aequo ponere, to put upon a level, to compare, Liv.

IV. *fair, impartial, equitable*. **1.** *Of persons*: *absol.* or with *Dat.*: praetor aequus et sapiens, Cic.: praetere aequum aliquid, id. **2.** *Of things*: paratos prope aequo Marte ad dimicandum, in a fair field, Caes. As *neur. subst.*: *fairness, equity, justice, right*: utilitas just prope mater et aequi, Hor. *Often with comp.*: injurias gravibus aequo habere, to feel too deeply, Sall. Hence aequum est, it is reasonable, fit, etc. *With acc. and inf.*: si Germanos in Galliam transire non aequum existimaret, Caes. *With Abbl.*: plus vidissem quam me atque illo aequum foret, would have been becoming in me and him, Pl. Aequum as *subst.* very freq. with *bonum*; what is right and just: ex aequo et bono, non ex callido verumtotoque jure rem judicari oportere, Cic. Also without a conjunction: illi aequum bonum tradiderunt, id. The comparatives are used in a similar way: aequius melius, more justly and equitably (legal term), id. **V.** In agreement with *animus* or *mens*: calm, composed, resigned: concedo, et quod animus aequus est, et quia necesse est, id. *Esp.* in the *Abbl.* *adverbially*: aequo (aequiore, aequissimo) animo, contentedly, with resignation: detrimentum aequiore animo ferendum docet, with greater resignation, Caes. Hence, aequi bonique facere aliquid, to put up with, acquiesce in, etc., Cic.

Ær, *stis, m.* (gen. *Gr. aëros, Acc. aërem* and *Gr. aëra, Acc. plu. neut. aëra*) = *æip*, the air, prop. the lower atmosphere, in contradistinction to *aether*, the upper pure air: proximus est ær illi (aetheri) levitate locoque, Ov. Also in plur.: æribus bluis, Lucr. **II.** *Poet.*: ær summus arboris, the airy summit, Virg.: cloud, mist, Venus obsecro gradientes ætre sepsit, id

aerarium, *i. n.* a treasury or bank: aerarium privatum (Caesaris), Nep.

|| **Es.** the treasure of the Rom. people, kept in the temple of Saturnus; also, the treasury (as a building): referre pecuniam in aerarium, to pay into the treasury, Cic.: aerarium sanctus, a reserved fund, to be touched only in case of need: Liv., Cic. And Fig. illic (in scribendo) opes velut sanctiore quodam aulario reconditae, Quint. Aerarium militare, the military chest, Tac. In the treasury the public archives also were kept, and the standards. The aerarium (public treasury) was distinct from the fiscus (the emperor's treasury): v. Smith's Ant. II.

aerarius, *a. um, adj.* [aes] pertaining to copper, bronze, etc.: aerariae secturae, copper mines, Caes.: faber aerarius, a brasier or copper-smith, Plin.

2. pertaining to money: propter aerarium rationem, the standard of the coinage, Cic.: tribunus aerarius, who superintended the disbursements of the treasury, Varr. || **Abol.** as subst.:

1. sc. faber, a copper-smith, brasier, Plin. 2. sc. civis, a degraded citizen, subject to a higher rate of taxation, and deprived of his vote, Smith's Ant. II.: referre aliquem in aerarios, Cic.

aeratus, *a. um* [aes] furnished or covered with copper, or bronze: lecti, couches with brazen feet, Cic.: naues, Hor.: porta, Ov. Poet.: acies, armed ranks, Virg. || **Sarcastic.** of a rich man: tribunus non tam aerati, quam aerati, Cic.

aeratus (trisy.), *a. um, adj.* [aes] made of bronze, copper, etc.: cornua, Virg.

2. furnished or covered with bronze, copper, etc.: clipeus, Virg.: pupina, id. Subst.: aerens, *i. m.* sc. numma, a copper coin: aerens signatus consistere, Vitr.: aerium, *i. n.*, a copper colour, Plin.

aeratus, *a. um, v.* aeratus.

aerifer (trisy.), *era, erum, adj.* [aes, fer] bearing brazen symbols (of the attendants of Bacchus): aeriferum mancus comitum, Ov.

aeripos, *edia, avi* [aes, pes] brazen-footed: tauri, Ov.: cervi, Virg.

aeriposus, *a. um, adj.* [aes, son] sounding with bronze: antra, in which the Cretes beat their brazen shields, Sil.

aerius (quadrisy.), more rare. **aerius**, *i. um, adj.* = aerius: pertaining to the air, airy, aerial: volucres, Lucr.: astra vae carpere, to take their airy way, Virg.: astra domos, the heavens, Hor.: aerium mel (because it was believed that the bees collected their honey from the moisture held in suspension by the air), Virg. 2. rising aloft in the air, high: Alpes, id.: quercus, id.

aeruginosus, *a. um, adj.* full of copper rust, rusty: manus, Virg.

aerugo, *inis, f.* rust of copper [aes]. Cic. 2. the verdigris prepared from the same, Plin. 3. Poet.: money:

veterem cum tota aerugine follem, the old bag with all its dross, Juv. || Fig., envy, ill-will: haec est aerugo mera, sheer malice or spite, Hor. 2. aerace: animos aerugo et cura pecuni cum semel imbuerit, Hor.

aerumna, *ae, f.* toil, both bodily and mental, need, hardship, distress, calamity, etc.: moeror est aegritudo flebilis: aerumna aegritudo laboriosa: dolor aegritudo crucians, Cic.: collecta viatica multis aerumnis, with much hardship, Hor.

aerumnabilis, *e, adj.* full of trouble, calamitous, Lucr.

aerumnosus, *a. um, adj.* full of trouble, suffering, wretched, Cic.

aes, *aeris, n.* copper ore: aes Cyprium, whence, cuprum, copper: scoria aeris, copper-dross or scoria, Plin. 2. a composition of copper and tin, *i. e.*, bronze. The word should not be translated brass, since brass is a combination of copper and zinc, and all specimens of ancient objects formed of aes are found upon analysis to contain no zinc; v. Smith's Ant. 12. || **Met.** every thing made of copper or bronze, (as statues, weapons, armour, tables, money, etc.): ducere aliquem ex aere, to cast one's image in bronze, Plin. || **Money**, since the first Rom. coins were made of copper: ancilla aere non emptia, Ter.: aes circumforaneum, borrowed from the bankers or money-dealers in the forum, Cic. Hence the phrases,

1. aes alienum, *lit.*, the money of another; hence, a debt: habere aes alienum, to be in debt, Cic.: suscipere, to borrow, id.: in aes alienum incidere, to get or fall into debt, id.: in aere alieno esse, to be in debt, id. 2. in aere meo est, fig., he is in my pay or service; he is my supporter, or adherent, id. 3. Allicujus aere esse, to be of some value, Gell. 4. In aere non censeri, to be esteemed according to its intrinsic worth, Sen. The phrase per aes et libram expresses a mancipation, or purchase of a res mancipi: v. mancipium. || **IV.** Sometimes = as, the standard unit of the coinage (cf. *as*): hence aes grave, the old heavy coin (which was weighed, not counted, viz. a pound to the *As*): densis millibus aeris gravis reos condemnavit, Liv. So aes alone in gen. sing. for aestum: aeris millies, trices, joo,ooo aases, Cic. Also for coins smaller than an as (quadrans, triens, etc.): nec pueri credunt, nisi qui nondum aere (*i. e.* quadrante), lavantur, (the price at the public baths was a quadrans), Juv. V. wages, pay. 1. a soldier's pay = stipendium: negabant deinde esse aere militibus, Liv.: aere drutus miles, a soldier who has forfeited his pay, Cic. Hence in plur. like stipendia for military service, id. 2. reward, payment, in gen.: nullum in bonis numero, quod ad aem exit, that aims at reward, Sen. VI. In plur. aera, counters, the items of a calculation, Cic.

aesculstium (esc.), *i. n.* [aesculus] a forest of oaks, Hor.

aesculus (esc.), *a. um, adj.* [id.] made of oak, Ov.

aesculus, *i. f.* the tallest species of oak, the winter or Italian oak (which edible acorns), sacred to Jupiter: Virg., Hor.

aestas, *atis, f.* the hot season: Arabes campos et montes hieme et aestate peragrantes, Cic. In a restricted sense: the summer: aestate ineunte, at the beginning of summer, id.: nova, Virg.: jam adulta, Tac.: summa, Cic.: exacta, Sall.: per aestatem liquidam, the calm summer air, Virg. || **Met.** a year (chiefly as the season of a campaign): quae duabus aestatibus gesta, Tac. [Aestas prob. contains the same root as *ur-o, us-tus*.]

aestifer, *era, erum, adj.* [aestus *fero*] bringing or producing heat: ignis, Virg. 2. sultry, hot: Libyes arva, Lucan.

aestimabilis, *e, adj.* [aestimo] valuable, estimable, Cic.

aestimatio, *onis, f.* [id.] the money-value of a thing, the setting a value upon: potestas omnis aestimationis habendae censori permittitur, Cic.: aestimatio frumenti, the valuation of corn to be furnished, id.: aequa facta aestimatione, at a fair valuation, Caes.: aestimatio poenae, the assessment of a fine, Cic.: aestimatio litium, the assessment of damages in a suit, id.: aestimatio possessionum et rerum, an appraisal of estates and personal property, Caes. Hence, in aestimationem accipere, to accept an estate at a full valuation: a Marco Laelio C. Albinus praedia in aestimationem accipit, Cic. And Met. aestimationes = praedia, *estates*: quando aestimationes tuas vendere non potes, id. Ironically: aestimationem accipere, to suffer loss, id. || In gen. Fig.: a valuation: semper aestimationem arbitriumque ejus honoris penes senatum fuisse, Liv.

|| **Poet.** the worth of a thing, Cat. **aestimator**, *oris, m.* [id.] a valuer, appraiser: frumentii, Cic.

2. Fig.: an estimator or valuer (not in a pecuniary sense): nemo erit tam injustus rerum aestimator, id.

aestimo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* to value, appraise (in money), with gen. or *ad*, preti, or with *acc.*: domum emit propo dimidio carius, quam aestimabat, Cic. Hence litum aliquid or aliquid, to assess the damages, after sentence of condemnation had been passed, especially in actions de repetundis: also of injuries done by the subjects of one state to those of another: Caesar arbitros inter civitates dat, qui litum aestiment, poenaeque constituunt, Caes. || **Fig.**: to estimate, to value (not in a pecuniary sense): il expendunt et aestimant voluptates, Cic. Constr. 1. with *ex* or the simple *ab*, denoting the standard: vulgus ex veritate paucis, ex opinione multa aestimant, id.: virtutem annis

aestimare, Hor.: aliquid vita aestimare, to hold it as dear as life, Curt. 2. with the words denoting the value, in the *gen.* or *abl.*, also with nihil: auctoritatem aliquid magni aestimare, Cic.: permagno, id.: me esse mortuum nihil aestimo, id. 3. with a *rel. clause*: aestimabilis qualis illa pax aut deditio sit, Sall. [Prob. root *ast*, "money," with term. -tumo or -tumo.]

aestiva, *orum*, *n. plu.* v. **aestivus**, **aestivē**, *adv.* summer-like: aestive admodum viaticum sumus, we are provisioned in a very summer-like manner, i. e. scantily, Pl.

aestivo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. n.* [aestivus] to spend the summer: Varr., Suet.

aestivus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [aestas] pertaining to summer, summer-like, summer: aestivus menses rei militari dare, hibernos juris dictioni, Cic.: temporibus aestiva, summer time, id.: dies aestivos, summer days, id.: locus aestivus, suitable for a summer residence, id.: sol, Virg.: aura, Hor.: umbra, Ov.: rus, Mart.: per aestivum saltus, through woods, into which flocks were driven for summer pasture, Liv.: aves, birds which migrate on the approach of winter, id.: animalia, vermin, Plin.: expeditiones, which were undertaken in summer, Vell.: castra, a summer camp, Suet.

II. Subst. **aestiva**, *orum*, *n. plu.* a summer camp, *ra* *adv.*: dum in aestivis castris, *sub* tempus aestivorum, Hirt.: dimittite cohortes in aestiva, Suet.: aestiva praetoria (ironically), a residence for pleasure, Cic. 2. a campaign, superbiore aestivis Galliam deducant, Hirt.: a military expedition, nulla ex trinis aestivis gratulatio, Cic. 3. summer pastures: Plin. Meton. cattle, Virg.

aestivans, *antis*, *part.* [aestivo] **aestivarium**, *i. n.* [aestus] 1. i. a tide-place, a fish or creek, an estuary, *ἀραιὸς*: pedestria aequa literna castra aestivaria, Caes. 2. a morass: in aestuaria ex paludibus, id. 3. an air-hole, air-shaft (in mines), Plin.

aestivo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. n.* [aestus] to boil, to rage: aestuat, ut claudis rapidus fornacibus ignis, as fire rages in closed furnaces, Virg. II. Met. of the effects of fire, to be scurvy or hot. 1. Of things: nunc dum occasio est, dum scribilitas aestuat, occurrit, while the cakes are still warm, Pl. 2. Of persons: aestuare sub pondere, Ov. 3. Fig. of the sea: to rise in waves or billows (cf. aestus): Maura aestuat unda, Hor. 4. Of other things: to have a wave-like motion, to be tossed: ventis pulsa aestuat arbor, Lucr. III. Fig. of the passions and understanding: to be passionately inflamed or excited: aestuare illi, qui dederant pecuniam, Cic.: invidia, Sall.: ingens in corde pudor, Virg.: aestuat (Alexander) infelix angusto limite mundi, Juv. 2. to vacillate, to be in doubt, be undecided: dubitatione, Cic.

aestuosē, *adv.* hotly, impetuously: Hor.

aestuosus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [aestus] hot, sultry: aestuosa et pulverulenta via, Cic.: syrtis, the burning syrtis, Hor. II. greatly agitated, in violent ebullition: freta, id.

aestus, *us* (and aesti, Pac.), *m.* Prop. of fire: heat, fire: fretus ipse anni permiscet frigus et aestum, heat and cold are blended, Lucr.: exasperant flammæ, furit aestus ad auras, Virg.: labore et aestu languidus, Sall. In *plur.*: aestibus mediis umbrarum exquirere vallem, in the mid-day heats, Virg. Fig. of fever, inflammation, etc.: homines aegri cum aestu febrique, Jacantur, Cic. 2. the ebb and flow of the sea, tide: quid de fretis aut de marinis aestibus dicam? Cic.: minuente aestu, at the ebb of the tide, Caes. 3. the surge or surf of the sea: delphinus aestum secabant, Virg. Also of the boiling up of water: exsultant salices, id. II. Gen. and Fig.: any violent commotion, esp. of the passions or understanding: hominum genus belli magnos commovit funditus aestus, has stirred up from their very bottom the waves of discord, Lucr.: civilis belli aestus, Hor.: hunc absorbuit aestus quidam gloriæ, Cic.: persistet et, ut pelagi, spectat is adjuvat, aestum, the glow of love, Ov.

2. a vacillating state of mind, heat, anxiety: qui tibi aestus, qui error, quæ tenebrae, Cic.: [From the same root as aestas, q. v.]

aestas, *itis*, *f.* [contr. from aestas, *Præf. gen. plur.* us aestatum; but also aestum], time of life, age: a primo tempore aestatis, Cic.: flos aestatis, i. e. youth, id.: So bona aestas, id.: and poet. in the *plur.*: ambo florentes aestatibus, Virg.: mala aestas, old age, Pl. So infirma, ingravescentes, affecta, etc. Sometimes **AETAS** = senectus, old age, and sometimes = juvenus, youth, according to the context: aestate non quis obtueret, through age, Pl.: dedecora quæ aestas ipsius pertrahit, his youth, Cic.: mulieres quique per aetatem ad pugnam inutiles videntur, those who were either too old or too young to bear arms, Caes.: aetas consularis, the legal age for the consulship, i. e. the 43rd year, Cic.: Id aetatis jam sumus, we have now reached that time of life, id. And of lifeless things: infelix Valerium hoc: annorum quinquaginta est. Bene, inquit, aetatem fert, it bears its years well, id.: aetas arborum, Plin. II. life, in *gen.*, without reference to its periods: aetas aequa honeste et splendide, Cic.: per luxum atque ignaviam aetatem agunt, Sall. III. a period of time, an age: herolæc aetates, Cic.: nostra aestate, in our times, Quint.: the ages of the world, aurea, argentea, ænea, ferrea, Ov.: aetas = centum annos, id. IV. time or duration in *gen.*: omnia fert aetas, Virg.

V. From denoting the period of individual or collective life, it is employed

to denote the persons themselves. quid nos dura refugimus aetas? Hor.: æxum, aetatem, ordinem omnem, Suet. VI. **Adv.**: aetatem = semper or perpetuo, through the whole life, continually, Pl. 2. = diu or longo tempore, a long while: quod solis vapor aetatem non posse videtur effluere, what the heat of the sun cannot perhaps effect for years, Lucr.: in aetate, sometimes, at any time, Plaut.

aetātula, *ae*, *f. dim.*, a tender or effeminate age: in primis puerorum aetātula, Cic. 2. Met.: youthful passion, voluptuousness: Suet.

aeternitas, *itis*, *f.* [aeternus] eternally: fuit quædam ab infinito tempore aeternitas, quam nulla temporum circumscripção metebatur, Cic.: hoc est verum æs aeternitate, from eternity, eternally, id. 2. imperishableness, synonym with immortalitas: mihi populus Romanus aeternitatem immortalitatemque donavit, id. Also of things of long duration: cupido aeternitatis perpetuæque famæ, Suet. 3. a title of the emperors, like divinitas, majestas, etc.: Plin.

aeterno, *adv.* everlastingly: aeterno vivere, Plin.

aeterno, *are*, *i. v. a.* [aeternus] to perpetuate, to immortalize: virtutes in ætærum, Hor.

aeternus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [contr. fr. æternus], 1. age-lasting as æternus, lasting for a long time: nec est lignum ulli æternior mater, (de vite), Plin. 2. everlasting, eternal: Deus beatus et æternus, Cic.: amor, Virg.: ver, Ov.: aeterna urbs, etc. eternal city, i. e. Rome, Tib. Adverbial phrases: in æternum, or post æternum: for ever: urbs in æternum condita, Liv.: serviet æternum, Hor.

aether, *is*, and Gr. *ἄῆρ*, *m.* = *αἴθερ*, the upper, pure air, ether (opp. to *αἶρ*, the lower atmospheric air): restat ultimus omnia cingens et coercens coeli complexus, qui idem æther vocatur, Cic. II. Met.: *heaven*: rex aetheris altus Jupiter, Virg. 2. air, in *gen.*: apes liquidum trans aethera vectae, id. 3. the upper world: aether in alto dorsus perferre labores, id. Aether was personified as a deity: tum pater omnipotens fecundis imbribus ætheri, id.

aetherius and **aethereus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *αἰθέριος*, pertaining to the ether, ethereal: aethera aetheris affixa cavernis, Lucr. Met. 1. pertaining to heaven, heavenly: arces, Ov.: Taurus mons aethereo vertice, which touches heaven, Tib.: aetherios animo cooperat ignes, heavenly inspiration, *ἰνδωραγῶν*, Ov. 2. pertaining to the air in *gen.*: nubes, Lucr. 3. pertaining to the upper world: venci aura aetheria, Virg.

aethiops, *ōpis*, *m.* *αἰθίοψ*, an Ethiopian: for a black man, *gen.*: derideat Aethiopen albus, Juv.: used as *adj.* dull, stupid: cum hoc homine an cum stipite Aethiopo, Cic.

aethra, *ae*, *f.* = *αἴθερ*, the air: vo-

hinc alia in æthera, Virg. 2. the clear, cloudless sky: sidera, id.
ævitas, Ætis, f. [ævum] the old form of *ætæ* occurring in the 12 Tables: Censoris populi ævitates, suboles, familia, pecunieque cæmento, Cic.
æviterius, v. æternus.

ævum, i, n. [In Plaut. and Lucr. ævum, i, m.] (Mostly poet. for *ætæ*.) a space of time: in coelo ubi beatæ ævo sempiterno fruuntur, Cic.: eternitas, plagiæ vexata per ævum, Lucr.: in ævum, for all time, Hor. || time of life, æge: (natura humana) imbecilla atque ævi brevis, Sall.: memini si quis te percontabitur ævum, my age, Hor.: Sævi, youth, Ov.: Integer ævi, in the prime of life, Virg. 2. old age: confectus ævo, id.: annis ævoque soluti, Ov. Also of things: ævum arborum, Plin. || age or generation: ter ævo functus (of Nestor), Hor. 2. the men living in the same age, ingenui nostri ævi, Vell. || duration or time in gen.: omnia vitæ dentibus ævi, Ov. [Connected with *ævi*, *ævi*, etc. In the Etruscan *ævi* signified "age."]
ævi, tra, frum, adj. African: Afræ ævi, Hor.

affabilis (adj.), e, adj. [affari], lit. that can be spoken to: hence, easy of access, courteous, affable: cum in omni sermone omnibus affabilem se esse valet, Cic.

affabilitas, Ætis, f. [affabilis] affability, politeness, courtesy, Cic.
affabundus, ade. ingeniously, skilfully, Cic.

affari (adj.), Ætis, v. dep. Of this verb the only forms in use are the present indicative (but not in the first person sing.), the perfect participle, the infinitive, and the 2nd person sing. of the imperative: to speak to, accost: hoc enim verbum hincini mihi affari te, Attico, quibus affator Flaminiū ille, Cic.: precando affamur Vestam, address in prayer, Ov.: sic postum affati discite corpus, avari faveat, Virg. 2. Augur, t. i. (pass.) to fix the limits of the auspices, Varr.

affatim (adj.), also written ad fatim, adv. sufficiently, enough, abundantly: miseria una ut quidem homini esset affatim, Pl. (where affatim, like satis, abunde, frustra, is constr. adject.): affatim satiat (aquila), Cic.: affatim satisfacere alicui, id.: used like abunde and satis as a subst. with Gen.: copiarum, Liv.

affatus (adj.), Part. [affari].
affatus (adj.), Ætis, m. [affari] a speaking to, address: reginam ambros affata Virg.

affectatio (adj.), Ætis, f. [affecto] an eager desire for (in both a good and a bad sense): philosophia sapientie amor est affectatio, Sen.: Nervii circa affectionem Germanicæ originis ultro ambulant eunt, in their desire to pass for Germans, Tac.: imperii, aspiring to the empire, Suet. || careful study

prompted by fondness for the subject, Plin. || In rhetoric, effort without effect, affectation, conceit: nihil est odiosius affectatione, Quint.

affectator (adj.), Ætis, m. [id.] one who strives after: justæ amoris, Eur.—In a bad sense: nimis rixus affectator, Quint.

affectatus (adj.), a, um, Part. (affecto). In rhet. choice, far-fetched, studied, Quint.

affectio (adj.), Ætis, f. [affectio] the being affected or touched, feeling = *amor*: Cicero calls it a sudden change of mind or body: affectio est animi aut corporis ex tempore aliqua de causa commutatio: but it is used gen. to denote a condition of body or mind, whether permanent or transient. || Of the body: its settled constitution: tu qui deflexis summum bonum firma corporis affectione contineri, Cic. || Of the mind: a frame of mind, Gr. *diabrois*: virtus est affectio animi constantis conveniensque, id.: omnes rectæ animi affectiones virtutes appellantur, right feelings, id. || Of other things: affectio astrorum valet ad quadam res, the disposition of the stars, id. || A favourable disposition, love, goodwill: egi Nero grates patribus, lætas inter audientium affectiones, Tac. [Affectio denotes a state, whereas confectio, effectio, perfectio, reflectio, etc. denote an act.]

affecto (adj.), avi, atum, i. v. freq. [affecto] to strive after, to pursue, enter on: ut me defraudes, ad eam rem affectas viam, that is your aim, Pl.: quam viam muniet, quod iter affectet, vides, Cic.: affectare spem, to cling to or cherish, Liv.: nulla datur dextra affectare potestas, ac navem, of reaching it with his hand (of the giant Polyphemus), Virg.: Pass. affectari morbo, to be seized by disease, Liv. || To aspire to, to aim at (in either a good or a bad sense): munditiem, non assuetam affectabat, Nep.: regnum, Liv. Also with Inf. as object: non ego sideres affecto tangere sedes, Ov. || In the hist.: to seek to draw to oneself: civitates formidine affectare, Sall. || Post-Aug. to assume falsely or ostentatiously, to feign, affect: crebrum anhelitum, Quint.

affectus (adj.), a, um, Part. [affecto] endowed, furnished, constituted, disposed: lectores affecti ulmæ virgii, Pl.: homo affectus audacia, Ter.: corpora simili affectus figura, endowed with a similar form, Lucr.: oculus conturbatus non est probe affectus ad summa mens fungendum, Cic. || attacked, weakened, indisposed: Fig.: only in the hist.: res affectæ, disordered circumstances, an ill condition: opem rebus affectis orare, Liv.: affectum fidem parum juvime, broken credit, Tac. || Almost concluded, nearly ended: affecta ætas, Cic.

affectus (adj.), Ætis, m. [affecto] a state or disposition of body or mind

(esp. the latter). 1. Of the body: superant alii corporis affectus, Cele.

2. Of the mind: qualis cujusque animi affectus esset, talem esse hominem, Cic. || Post-Aug. a favourable disposition of mind, love, desire, sympathy: opes atque inopiam parti affectu concupiscunt, Tac. || In Lucan and later prose, the objects beloved (in plur.): tenuit nostros Leobæ affectus, Lucan.

af-fere (adj.), attill (adj.), allatum (adj.), afferre (adj.), 3. v. a. Constr. alliquid ad aliquem or alicui: to bring or convey to (of portable things, while adducere means to lead or conduct to, namely, men, animals, etc.): attuli hunc, Quid attulisti? Adduxi volui dicere, Pl.: afferre literas, ad aliquem or alicui, Cic.: afferre se ad aliquem locum, to betake oneself to a place: huc te affer, Virg., and pass. afferri: ubi afferamur, id.: In the same sense, afferre pedem, Cat. Fig.: of abstractions: crebri rumores afferbantur, Cæs.: hic Stoicus genus sermonum assert non liquidum, makes use of, Cic.: consulatum in familiam, id.: bellum in patriam, Ov.: vim afferre alicui, for inferre, to offer violence, Cic.: manus afferre alicui, in a good or a bad sense, to lend a hand, to aid: pro se quisque manus assert, id.: or, to lay hands on, assail: sibi manus, to commit suicide, Planc. in Cic. Also of things: manus templo, to rob or plunder it, Cic.: manus beneficio suo, to nullify it, Sen. || To bring as news, to announce, publish: constr. alicui or ad aliquem aliquid, or acc. with inf.: nihil novi ad nos afferbatur, Cic.: magnum quod afferbatur, videbatur, Cæs.: per idem tempus rebellasse Etruscos allatum est, neves uras brought, Liv.

|| To bring on, to cause, to impart: ægritudinem alicui, Ter.: populo Rom. pacem, tranquillitatem, otium, concordiam afferre, Cic.: afferre optinonem populo, to make folks believe, id. || To bring forward as a reason or excuse, to allege: with or without causa: quam causam afferam? Ter.: nihil afferunt, qui in re gerenda verari senectutem negant, they assert nothing to the purpose, Cic. Also absol.: et cur credam, afferre possum, I can give my reasons, id. || V. Afferre aliquid, to contribute, to help, assist: quidquid ad rem. attulimus, id. || VI. To bring forth, produce (rare): agri fertiles, qui multo plus afferunt quam acciperunt, id.

af-flo (adj.), affici (adj.), affectum (adj.), 3. v. a. [affecto]. Lit. to do something to, to affect or touch (the mind or body), to impart, bestow, etc. with ad-, abl., or dependent clause: varie sum affectus tui literis, Cic.: affici a gratia, a voluptate, id.: membra dolore afficiuntur, the limbs are seized with pain, Lucr.: afficere aliquem beneficio, to benefit, Cic.: premio, to reward, id.: lætitia, to gladden, Cæs.: cruciatus, to torture, Cic.: poena, to punish, id.: supplicio, Cæs.: honore subornare, Cic.: populum servitute, to subjugate, id. ||

sepultura, to bury, *id.*: incommode, to put to inconvenience, *Caes.*: and *abol.* primum est ut afficiamur, antequam afficere conemur, *Quint.* ||, to affect injuriously, to weaken: ut aestus, labor, fames, et si quae corpora afficiunt, *Liv.*

afflictus (adv.), *a, um, adj.* [afflictus] added to, annezed: *Varr.*

afflicto, *bris* (adv.), *f.* an adding to: *Phaedr.*

afflicto, *a, um, Part.* [affligo].

af-figo (adv.), *ixi, ixum, 3. v. a.* to fasten to, to fix on: with *ad* or *Dat.*: *Mluerva*, cui pinnae talaris affligunt, *Cic.*: *Prometheus affligus Caucasio*, *id.*: *litteram ad caput, to brand the forehead, id.* ||, *Fig.*: to impress upon, insit into: *aliquid animo, Quint.*

affingo (adv.), *inxii, ixum, 3. v. a.* *Lit.* to shape one thing by another: hence, to adapt: with *Dat.*: *huic generi malorum non affingitur illa opinio, is not applicable to, Cic.*: addunt ipsi et affingunt rumoribus Galli, they add pure inventions of their own, and adapt actual facts to suit the rumours, *Caes.* As the object of adapting one thing to another is that it may be applied or added to it: hence, ||, to add, annex, frequently with the implied notion of error, falsity, etc.: though this is mostly indicated by the context: *alteri affinxit, de altero limavit, Cic.*: neque vera laus et detracta oratione nostra, neque falsa affecta esse videatur, *id.* ||, to attribute (wrongly): *peccat orator cum probam orationem affingit improbo, id.* ||, Without a *Dat.*: to shape or form in addition, create: multa natura aut affingit, aut mutat, aut detrahit, *Cic.*

affinis (adv.), *e, adj.* (abl. *affini*: but *affine, Ter.*) *Lit.* at the border: hence, bordering, neighbouring, adjacent: with *Dat.* *gens affinis Mauris, Liv.*

||, connected with, concerned in, privy to: with *Dat.* or *gen.*: *duos solos viros affines et turpitudini iudicari, Cic.*: rei capitales affinem, implicated in, guilty, *id.* ||, Subs. a relation by marriage (the most common use of the word): the affines are the cognats of husband or wife (v. cognati): *Megadorus inquit affinis, my son-in-law, Pl.*

affinitas (adv.), *bris, f.* (gen. plur. *affinitatum, Just.*) [affinis] neighbourhood: appendices pertinent ad cultum propter affinitatem, *Varr.* ||, relationship by marriage: affinitate se devincit cum aliquo, *Cic.* 2, The persons related: patriam deseras, cognatos, affinitatem, amicos, *Pl.* ||, *Fig.* union, connection (rare): *litterarum, Quint.*

affirmatio (adv.), *adv.* certainly, positively: quod affirmate, quas Deo teste, promiserit, id tenendum est, *Cic.*

affirmatio (adv.), *bris, f.* [affirmo] a positive or deliberate assertion, the avowment of a fact or statement: est enim iustitandum affirmatio religiosa, *Cic.*

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af-firmo (adv.), *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* to make steady, to strengthen additionally, to corroborate: ea res Trojans spem affirmat, *Liv.* ||, to assert positively or solemnly, to asseverate: dicendum est mihi, sed ita nihil ut affirmem; quaram omnia, *Cic. Impers.* ut affirmatur, *Tac.*

affixus, *a, um, Part.* [affigo] fastened or joined to: generally with *Dat.*: *falces affixae longurils, Caes.*: hence *Fig.*: *jubes cum mihi ease affixum tanquam magistrum, Cic.*: *Tarraconensis affixa Pyrenaeo, adjacent, Plin.* 2, impressed on: causa in animo sensusque meo penitus affixa, *Cic.*

afflatus (adv.), *a, um, Part.* [afflo] *Lit.*: breathed or blown upon: hence, inspired, *Sibylla afflata numine, Virg.* ||, touched (by fire), struck (by thunderbolts, etc.): magna pars sauci afflacte incendio effugerunt, *Liv.*

afflatus (adv.), *bris, m.* [id.] a blowing or breathing on, a breeze, blast, breath, etc.: *ambusti afflatu vaporis, Liv.*: *frondes afflatibus (apri) ardent, by his breath, Ov.* ||, a flash of light: lenique afflatu simulacra referunt, *Plin.* ||, *Fig.*: inspiration, enthusiasm: *instinctu, divineque afflatu, Cic.*

af-flo (adv.), *ere, 2. v. n.* to weep at: *Pl.*

afflictio (adv.), *bris, f.* [affligo] bodily pain, *Cic.*

affligo (adv.), *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* [affligo] to toss, to dash against, harass: *naves tempestas afflictabat, Caes.*: *morbo, Cic.* ||, *Fig.*: to denote pain of mind, or distress in gen.: to trouble, disquiet: *afflicti amoris, Lucr.*: *afflictor republica, Cic.* Hence *afflictare* se or *afflicti aliquid re*, to be greatly troubled or distressed: *ne te afflictes, Ter.*

afflictor (adv.), *bris, m.* [id.] a destroyer or subverter, *Cic.*

afflictus, *a, um, Part.* [affligo] dashed or flung down, damaged, shattered, *naves, Caes.* ||, *Fig.*: ill-used, wretched, distressed, desponding: *Gracilia percussa et afflicta et perdita, Cic.*: *segritudine afflictus, id.*: *luctu, id.*: *res afflictae, ruined, Sall.* 2, Of character, like affectus, abandoned, base, vile: *homo afflictus et perditus, Cic.*

af-fligo (adv.), *ixi, ixum, 3. v. a.* (afflixit = afflixerit) to sting, strike or dash against or down: with *ad* or *Dat.*: *te ad terram, socles, affligam, Pl.*: *tempestas naves Rhodias afflixit, tossed them about, or beat them down, Caes.*: *Imaginem solo, Tac.*: *affligere caput saxo, to dash his head against a stone, id.* ||, *Fig.*: to damage, ruin, weaken, cast down: *senectus enervat et affligit homines, Cic.*: *rem vituperando affligere, to lessen or degrade it, id.*: *affligere causam suspectam, to abandon a suit, let it fall, id.*

af-flo (adv.), *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* and *to blow or breathe on: with Acc. or*

Dat.: *terga tantum afflante vento, Liv.* Also of a current of fire, light, vapour, etc.: *calidum membris afflare vaporem, Lucr.*: *afflati incendio, scorched, Liv.*: *afflari sidere = siderari, to be seized with numbness, Plin.*: *odores, qui afflantur e floribus, which were exhaled, Cic.*

||, *Fig.*: as *v. act.*: *to bear to, to wait*: *rumoris nescio quid afflaverat, frequentiam non fuisse, id.* 80 poet.: *laetos oculis afflaret honores, had imparted joyous grace to his eyes, Virg.* 2, as *v. neut.*, to be favourable, propitious: *felix, cui placidus leniter afflat Amor, Tib.* 3, to inspire, animate (*ἐνθουσιάζειν*): *poetam quasi divino quodam spiritu afflat, Cic.*

affluens (adv.), *entis, Part.* [affluo] *Lit.*: flowing towards, advancing: *Rhenus ad Gallicam ripam placidior affluens, Tac.* Hence, ||, abounding with, abundant, rich: *inguentis, Cic.* Poet.: *homo vestitu affluens, in ample, flowing robes, Phaedr.*: *ex affluent, in abundance, Tac.*

affluenter (adv.), *adv.* abundantly, copiously: *affluentius hausrat voluptates, Cic.*

affluentia (adv.), *ae, f.* [affluens] a flowing to: *Plin.* *Fig.*: abundance, copiousness, profusion: *rerum omnium affluentia, Cic.*: *munditiam, non affluentiam affectabat, extravagance, profusion, Nep.*

af-flo (adv.), *xi, xum, 3. v. a.* and *n. to flow towards: with ad or Dat.*: *aestus bis afflunt bisque remeant, Plin.* ||, *Fig.*: to throng or flock towards: *copiae affluunt, Liv.*: *nihil ex istis locis litterarum affluxit, has arrived, Cic.*: *incantis amor, Ov.* 2, With the ablative, to abound or overflow with: *voluptatibus, Cic.* 3, *Abso.* be abundant or plentiful: *cui domi otium atque divitiae affluenter, Sall.*

af-fodio (adv.), *ere, 3. v. a.* to dig in addition to, *Plin.*

affore (adv.) and **afforem** (adv.), *v. adformido*

af-formido (adv.), *are, 1. v. n.* to be afraid, *Pl.*

af-frango (adv.), *ere* (or *affringo, ere*), *3. v. a.* to break against, to break (very rare), *Sat.*

af-fro (adv.), *ui, etum, 1. v. a.* with *Dat.* to rub against, *Plin.* ||, *Fig.* to impart by rubbing, *Sen.*

affrictus (adv.), *bris, m.* a rubbing on or against, *Plin.*

affringo, *v. affrago.*

af-fulgeo (adv.), *uis, 2. v. n.* to shine on, to beam, to glitter: *non Venus affulsit, Ov.* *Fig.*: of any thing favourable: *to dawn upon, appear*: *Magoni prima spes affulsit, Liv.*

af-fundo (adv.), *di, dum, 3. v. a.* to pour upon or into: *flumina eius aqua calida, Plin.*: *Mucro in Rheum Oceano affundit, Tac.* *annis affusus oppidis, that flows by, Plin.*: *opidium affusum amne, washed by a river, id.* ||, *Pl.* *v. t.* *Affundere se* or *affundi*, to prostrate oneself: *affusa poscere vitam, Ov.*

affusaeque jacent tumulo, prostratae upon the tomb, *id.*

aforem, *v. aforem.*

afrikanus, *a. um, adj. pertaining to Africa: gallina, a guinea-hen, Varr. Africanus, arum, sc. ferax, panthers and leopards, Liv.*

africus, *a. um, adj. Africanus ventus, sc. subet. Africus, i. m. the south-west wind, blowing from the quarter between Auster and Favonius, the Italian Africa or gherbino; praecepta, Hor.: Africe procellae, the storms caused by the Africa, *id.**

afui, *afore, aforem, afuturus, for abf., v. absum.*

agao, *ōnis, m. on, an oster, groom: duo equi cum agasōnis, Liv. 2, a servant, lackey: si patham frangat agao, Hor. [Ago. There is no other example of the term. -ao; but cf. ago.]*

age and **agedum**, *v. ago, no. iv.*

agellus, *i. dim. m. [ager] a small piece of ground, a little field: minoris dei negligent, neque agellus singulorum, nec vitiolus persequantur, Cic.*

agēnis, *ātis, n. = agnus, in the Macedonian army, a corps or division of soldiers, Liv.*

agens, *entis, Part. ago, adj. effective, powerful: utendum est imaginibus agentibus, Cic. || Subst. one who pleads, a counsel: Quint. 2, Under the emperors, a kind of secret police, also called frumentarii and curiosi, Aurel. Vict.*

ager, *grī, m. a field, whether pasture or arable: ager quamvis fertilis, sine cultura fructuosus esse non potest, Cic.: mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum hic dabat:—in fronte, the frontage or measurement along the road, in agrum, into the field, the depth, Hor. || the territory of any particular community in a country, or terra: ut melior fundus Hirpinus sit, sive ager Hirpinus, Cic.: Rhenus, qui agrum Helvetum a Germanis dividit, Caes. || the country, in opp. to the town (gen. in the plur.): homines ex agris concurrunt, Cic.: annus pestilentis viti agrisque, Liv.: multitudinem hominum ex agris magistratus cogerent, Caes.*

agēnis, *i. e. age sis, v. ago.*

ag-gemo (*ag-gē*), *i. v. n. to groan, lament: aboli, or with Dat. (only poet.): aggemit Alcides, Ov.*

agger, *ēris, m. [ad and gero] Lit.: materials heaped up: materials for a rampart, as stone, earth, brushwood, etc.: milites paulo longius aggeris petendi caenas processerant, Caes.: aggere terreno, Suet. || a mound or rampart erected either for besieging or for defending a town. (In the former case it was gradually increased in breadth and height, till it overtopped the walls. As the agger was frequently constructed of wood, we sometimes read of its being set on fire.) Aggere jacto turribusque construit, Caes.: aggerum extruere,*

id.: hence poet.: stellatis aribus agger erigitur, a mound is built provided with stakes (for moving it forward), Lucan. Fig.: Graecia caest agger oppugnapdae Italiae, Cic. || the mound raised for the protection of a camp, composed of earth dug from the trench (foam). It was surmounted by a stockade (vallum), consisting of sharpened stakes (valli): agger ac vallum, the mound and stockade, Caes. || the tribune in a camp, formed of turf, from which the general addressed his soldiers: stetit aggeris fultus caespitis, Lucan.

V Agger *vise, a military or public road (commonly an embankment): vise depressus in aggere serpens, Virg. Agger alone in this sense: Aurelius agger, i. e. Via Aurelia. || artificial elevation formed of earth, rubbish, etc.: a dike, pier, mound, etc.: aggeribus nivis informis terra, with snow-drifts, Virg.: a medio aggere vox exit, from the midst of the pile of wood, Ov.: agger armorum, Tac.: quoad praecipitaretur ex aggeris, i. e. from the Tarpeian rock, Suet.: a mole (Ital. molo), Virg.: a causeway through a swamp: aggeris humido paludum et fallacibus campis imponere, Tac. Poet., mountains: aggeris Alpini, Virg.: a funeral pile, Ov.: a heap of ashes, Lucan.: a high wave, *id.**

ag-gēro (*ag-gē*), *gessit, gestum, i. v. a. to carry to, or towards, to bring: with ad or Dat.: luta et litum aggrebant, Cic.: ingens aggeritur tumulo tellus, Virg. || Fig.: to bring forward, lay to one's charge: probra, Tac.*

ag-gēro, *avi, atum, i. v. a. [agger] to form an agger, to heap up: aggerat cadavera, Virg. 2, to fill up: spatium, Curt. 3, Aggerare arborem, to heap up earth around a tree, Col. || Fig. to increase: incenditque animum dictis atque aggerat iras, Virg.*

ag-gessus (*ag-gē*), *is, m. [id.] a carrying to, a collecting, an accumulation: pabuli, materiae, lignorum, Tac.*

ag-gessus, *a. um, Part. [aggero].*

ag-glōmēro (*ag-glō*), *avi, atum, i. v. a. lit., to wind (as on a ball): to join or annex: se lateri agglomerant nostro, Virg.*

ag-glūtino (*ag-glū*), *avi, atum, i. v. a. to glue or cement to, to fasten to: tu illud (prooemium) desecabis, hoc agglutinabis, you will remove that introduction, and annex this instead, Cic.*

ag-grāvō (*ag-grā*), *i. v. v. inch. to become severe, Fig.: of sickness: to become severe, dangerous, Ter.*

ag-grāvō (*ag-grā*), *avi, atum, i. v. a. to make heavier: aggravatur pondus, Plin. Fig.: to burden, incommode, make worse, aggravate: quo (bello) si aggravatae res essent, Liv.: argumenta, quae per se nihil reum aggravare videntur, do not seem to bear hard upon the defendant, Quint.*

ag-grēdio, *i. v. a. (act. form of aggreddi): to go to, approach: hoc si aggreddas, Pl. Hence pass.: facillimis quibusque aggressis, Just.*

ag-grēdio (*ag-gē*), *gressus, i. v. dep. [agradior] (2. pers. pres. aggreddi, Pl. Inf. aggreddi, and aggreddi, *id.*) to go to or approach: with ad or Acc.: ad hunc Philenum aggreddimur? Pl.: aggreddior hominem, *id.* With loc. adv.: non enim repellitur inde quo aggreddi cupiet, Cic.*

II With acc. to address a person, apply to, solicit: Locustam ego Romae aggratior, will apply to, Cic.: aggreddi aliquem pecunia, to tamper with, Sall.: pollicitationibus aggreddi, *id.* or a. ubi: legatos alium ab alio diversos aggredditur, *id.* Dclia, to accost, Virg.: preclum, Tac. || to attack or assault: equites imprudentes atque inopinantes hostes aggredduntur, Caes. || to undertake or begin: with ad, Acc. or Inf.: si aggreddor ad hanc disputationem, Cic.: magnam quid, *id.* de quibus dignis aggreddi, *id.* Pass. multa macris dulcius non aggreddenda, Liv.

ag-grēro (*ag-gē*), *avi, atum, i. v. a. Lit. to bring into the flock: hence: to add or join to: si eodem ceteros naufragos aggregerit, Cic.: filium ad patris interitum, to involve in, *id.* se aggregero, to attach oneself to, to assemble: oppidani aggregant se Amphoteri, Curt.: or pass.: ne descedentibus aggregarentur, Suet. || Fig. mean voluntatem ad summi viri dignitatem aggregassem, had shown my good-will in support of his reputation, Cic.: se ad eorum amicitiam aggregaverant, had joined or allied themselves with, Caes.*

ag-gressio (*ag-gē*), *ōnis, f. [aggreddior]. Lit. a stepping to, a coming towards: hence Rhet. f. t. = prooemium, introduction to a speech: animos prima aggressionem occupaverit, Cic.*

ag-gressus (*ag-gē*), *a. um, Part. [aggreddior].*

ag-guberno (*ag-gū*), *i. v. a. to guide or direct, Flor. Fig.: to rule, *id.**

ag-gilis, *e, adj. [ago] Pass.: casily moved: qui restitissent agili cassides naves tormenta machinaeque portantes? Liv. || Aet. that moves easily, agile, nimble: sic tibi cretae agillis dea saltibus addit, swift-footed Diana, Qv. Also of things: quick, sudden: argumentatio agillor et actor et instantior, Quint. 2, quick, active, busy (in the management of affairs): nunc agillis flo et mensor civilibus undis, Hor.*

ag-gilitas, *ātis, f. [agilis] nimbleness, activity, quickness: navium, Liv. Fig.: agilitas, ut ita dicam, mollitiae naturae, Cic.*

ag-gitabilis, *e, adj. [agito] easily moved, light: agitabilis aer, Ov.*

ag-gitatio, *ōnis, f. [id.] frequent or continual motion, agitation: agitationes fluctuum, Cic. || Fig.: emotion, activity of mind: animus agitatione et motu vacuus esse nunquam potest, *id.* studiorum, prosecution of studies, *id.* opus est sapientis agitatione virtutum, the exercise, Sen.*

ag-gitator, *ōris, m. [id.] a driver, a charioteer, etc.: aselli, poet. for a rustic*

or peasant, Virg.: equorum Achillis, the charioteer, id. Esp. of charioteers who drove at the public games: ego, ut agitator callidus, priusquam ad finem veniam, equos sustinebo, Cic.

agitatus, a, um, Part. and adj. (agito); *disturbed, excited, impassioned*: actio paulo agitator, Quint.: est magni viri, rebus agitata, punire eosque, during a period of public disorder, Cic. (For other meanings see agito, esp. V.)

agito, avi, atum, i. freq. verb. [ago] to put in constant or frequent motion, to drive about. Of cattle, to drive (cf. ago): in curru bijugos agitare leones, Lucr.: lanigeros greges hirtasque capellas, to drive, poet. for to tend, Virg. Of wild animals, to hunt, pursue, etiamsi excitatus non sis nec agiturus feras, Cic.

2. Of things, to move or shake about: alas, Ov.: manibusque leves agitavit habenas, id. 3. to agitate, to toss up and down: mare ventorum vi agitari atque turbati, Cic.: agitata numina Trojae, tossed upon the sea, Virg.

II. Fig.: Of persons: to rouse, excite, urge, aliquid, sometimes in all-quid: agitare plebem, to stir up, Liv. And of animals: in furias agitari equae, are excited to fury, Ov. 2. to disquiet, vex, torment: videtisne ut eos agitent furiae, Cic.: commotus metu atque libidine diversus agitatur, being under the influence of fear and lawless desire, he was distracted by contending passions, Sall. 3. to reproach, insult, harass, mock: agitat rem militarem, insecutor totam legionem, Cic. III.

In gen.: to be engaged in doing or making, to hold, keep: vigilas, Pl.: convivia, Ov.: meum natalem, to keep my birthday, Pl.: festos dies, Cic.: agraria lex a Flavio trib. pl. vehementer agitatur, was vigorously promoted, id.: praeccepta parentis mei agitarem, was striving to comply with, Sall.: agitare senes, to practise usury, Tac.: laeti pacem agitabamus, were in the enjoyment of peace, Sall. Hence of time, esp. life: to pass, spend: vita hominum sine cupiditate agitatur, id. And a bsol.: to live, to dwell, to be: laeti Germani agitabant, Tac.

IV. Of the thoughts: agitare aliquid or aliqua re (in corde, in mente, animo, secum, etc.), to turn a thing over in the mind, to resolve, to consider: to devise, design, etc. (cf. cogito): quum eam rem in corde agito, Pl.: quod agitur in mente, Cic. With Inf. as object: mente agitaret bellum renovare, Nep. Poet.: aliquid invadere magnam mens agitat milvi, Virg. And without mente, animo, etc.: oratori omnia agitata esse debent, well considered or weighed, Cic. With de, de bello, Tac. V. to speak of, to confer or deliberate upon, discuss: his rebus agitatis, Caes. VI. Sai agitare, with gen. in Plant.: —sat agere, to have plenty to do, to have trouble enough.

aglapsis, idlis, m. (ἀγλαΐς ὄψις, a glittering shield), a body of soldiers

with bright shields (a division in the Macedonian army), Liv.

agmen, inis, n. [ago]: Lit.: anything driven or set in motion: hence a train, a gang: agmen perpetuum, an unbroken train, Cic. Poet.: Eumenidae agmina, Virg. 2. Also, of animals, and of things (mostly poet.): agmine magno corvorum, id.: frugilaeas asperimus agmine longo formicas, Ov.: leni fluit agmine Thybris, Virg.: agmine remorum celeri, with the quick moving mass of oars, id. II. Esp. an army on the march: but in translating, it must generally be rendered simply, army; in itinere agmen nostrum adorti sunt, Caes.: agmen primum, the van, Liv.: agmen medium, the centre, id.: ab extremo agmine, at the rear, Caes.: novissimum agmen, the rear, id.: agmen quadratum, an army marching in order of battle, in the form of a parallelogram; it was not a square battalion, but a battalion in line ready to meet the enemy; in conspectu hostium quadrato agmine incedere, Sall. 2. The line of march or march itself: ratio ordoque agminis, the plan and arrangement of the march, Caes.: agmen hostium claudens, closed the enemies' line of march, i. e. brought up the rear, id. 3. a body of troops in column of attack: confertissimo agmine, id. 4. Meton. an army = exercitus or acies: instructo agmine, Liv.: iusto agmine, with a sufficient or fully equipped army, Tac.

5. any warlike force, a fleet: coactum agmen ab Rhodis est, Liv.: also, the arrangement of a fleet: regia classis longo agmine veniens, id. 6. agmen impedimentorum, the baggage train, Tac. 7. military service, warfare: rudis agminum sponsus, Hor.

III. Gen. a crowd or band of people: mulleum ac spoudum agmen, Liv.: educenda dicto est medium in agmen, before the public, Cic.: agmen occupationum, a multitude, Plin.

agnasor (adj.), natus, j. v. dep. to be born in addition to: commonly, of children born into a familia, where there are already an heres: born after the father has made his will: constat, agnascedum rursus testamentum, Cic. 2. Meton. Of plants, etc.: to grow to, or upon something: viscum in quercu agnasci, Plin. Of teeth: to grow afterwards, Gell. Of hair: Plin. Of super-numerary limbs, id.

agnatio, onis, f. [agnasor] consanguinity on the father's side (v. agnatus), Cic.

agnatus, a, um, Part. (agnasor). **agnatus** (adj.), i, m. [agnasor]: a relation on the father's side; cognati, all those descended from the same person, whether male or female: agnati, the cognati of the male sex who traced their descent through males, and were of the same familia. Agnati also signified all those who were adopted into the familia: ad agnatos et gentiles est deducendus, Prov. of a madman, Varr.

2. a child born into a familia, where there was already an heres, Tac.

agnus, a, um, adj. [agnus] pertaining to a lamb: lactes, Pl. 2. Agmina, ae, f. (sc. caro) the flesh of a lamb: patinas coenabat omnia villa et agmine, Hor.

agnitio, onis, f. [agnosco] a recognizing: agnitio literarum, Quint. 1. a knowing, knowledge, in gen.: ad agnitionem animi, for a knowledge of the nature of mind, Cic.

agnitus (adj.), a, um, Part. (agnosco).

agnomen, (adj.), inis, n. [ad and gnomen, the old form of nomen] a surname, added to the cognomen or family name.

agnosco (agdn. or adn.), novi, nitum, j. v. a. to recognize, or know again something known before, to own: quum se collect animus atque recreavit, tum agnosco illa reminiscens, Cic.: veterem amicum, Virg. II. to express one's recognition, to allow, to acknowledge, to confess, etc. Aescon agnoscit summas prolemque fatetur Iuppiter esse suum, Liv.: an me non agnosceis duces? Ov.: sortilegos, delirios in or approve, Cic. III. In gen.: to become acquainted with, to perceive, remark, understand: ut deum agnosceis ex operibus ejus, sic ex memoria rerum et inventione vim divinam mentis agnosceis, id.

agnus, i, m. (In the earliest period, generally common, hence agnus natus and agnus fœmella), a lamb: villa abundat porco, basilio, agno, Cic. Agnum lupum eripere velle, proverb., to try to rescue a lamb from a wolf, i. e. to attempt an impossibility, Pl.

ago, egi, actum, j. v. a. to set in motion, either physically or morally.

A. Of physical impulse: I. Of cattle, to drive, tend: hac agi, ut pastor, capellas, Ov. II. Of men: to drive, conduct, impel: agere praecipitem de fundo, Cic. Poet.: with a reflective pronoun: to come, to go: quo agis te? Pl.: quo hinc te agis? whither are you going? Ter. Without the pronoun: unde agis? Pl. In prose, agi for agere se, to go, to march: si citius agi vellet agmen, to march on quicker, Liv. III. to drive or carry off: and gen. to steal, plunder (usu. abigere) praedas agere, Sall. Of men or animals taken in war, while ferre is used of portable things, hence the phrases ferre et agere (as in Gr. ἔρχειν καὶ ἀφίγειν): res sociorum ferri agique videntur, Liv. IV. to chase, pursue, urge (usu. agitare) apros, Virg. Of men: Demoleos curru palantes Troas agebat, id.

V. Of inanimate objects: to inerci push forward, convey, carry: closam maximam sub terram agendam, to be carried under ground, Liv. Poet. agere navem, to steer, Hor.: agere curru, to drive, Ov.: facium, to collect Suet. Also, Milit. t. t., to push on or advance warlike engines: vineas ad

opidium agere, Caes. Fig.: coniculus agere ad aerarium, Cic. VI. to throw out, to shoot, or extend upwards, or downwards, etc. (mostly poet.): acintillasque agere, to throw out sparks, Lucr.: se laetare ad auras palmas agit, shoots up into the air, Virg.: tabernae rimas agunt, split or crack, Cic. Hence animam agere, to breathe one's last, expire: nam et agere animam et efflare dicimus, id. B. Of the mind, and the moral feelings: to incite, rouse, urge, send, hurry forward, work upon: quae te, germane, furentem mens agit in facinus! Ov. G. Gen.: to do, act, deal with, attend to, etc. I. In the most gen. signif.: to do, to act, to perform, transact: with aliquid, nihil, plus, etc.: Africanus solitus est dicere nunquam se plus agere, quam nihil cum ageret, Cic. And absol.: aliud agendi tempus, aliud quiescendi, id.: quid agitur? how do you do? Pl.: quid agis? what are you doing? also, how goes it with you? id.: nihil agis, you effect nothing, it is of no use, Ter. II. to pursue in one's mind, think upon, have in view: qui quum maxime fallunt, id agunt, ut viri boni eae videantur, aim at appearing, Cic. III. agere cum aliquo de re or ut: to treat, deal, negotiate, confer with, or discuss: egi cum Claudiis et cum vestra sorore Mucia, ut eam ab illa injuria deterreder, Cic.: velle se ab his rebus agere cum eo, Caes. Also, absol.: in ita cum Caesare agit, id. 2. With the advs. bene, praecare, male, etc.: to deal well or ill with: praecare cum aliquo agere, Cic. Freq. in pass.: intelligit secum actum esse pessime, id. IV. With a subit. to denote the action indicated by the subit.: agere triumphum, to triumph, Cic.: libera de quoque arbitria agere, to decide freely concerning each, Liv.: poenitentiam acturum, destined to regret, Quint.: ois agere, to be at leisure, Ov.: alta silentia, to keep profound silence, id.: agere bellum, to wage war, Caes.: agere proellum, to give battle: levibus proellis cum Gallis actis, Liv.: agere gratias (never gratias, poet. *grates*), to thank: decima legio et gratias agit, Caes. Also, t. forum or conventum agere, to hold a session, to administer justice: agere to forum Tarsi, dicebant, Cic.: Caesar in Italiam ad conventus agendos profectus est, Caes. Of the Senate: ne unquam eo de senatus ageretur, Suet. Of offices, employments, etc.: to administer, conduct: agere praefecturam praetorii, id. V. Of time: to spend, pass: aetatem in litiis, Cic.: ruri agere vitam, Liv. Pass.: acta est per lacrimas nox, Ov. With annus and an ordinal: to be of a certain age: quantum annum agit et octogestimum, Cic. Hence (rare) absol.: to live, pass the time, or be somewhere: civitas laeta agere, Sall. VI. Sacrific.: to dispatch the victim: qui calido strictos thneturus sanguine cultros semper "Agone" rogat, Ov. The reply

of the priest to the interrogation of the popo, or sacrificer, Hoc Aes, bespeak the attention of the assembly: whence hoc or id agere often means, to pay attention to: oculi et aures, quod fenestras sunt animi, quibus tamen sentire nihil quae mens, nisi id agit et adit, Cic. Hence aliud or alias res agere, not to attend to or heed: aliud agere ac nihil ejusmodi cogitas, id. VII. Of civil and political transactions: to manage or transact, to discuss, deliberate: with acc., de with abl. or absol.: recordare velim quae ego de te in senatu egerim, id.: de conditionibus pacis, Liv. Hence, agere cum populo, of magistrates: to address the people for the purpose of obtaining their suffrages: agere cum populo de republica, Cic. Of proceedings in a court of justice: rem agere ex jure, lege, causa, etc.: to bring an action, to manage a cause or suit, ex jure civili et praetorio agere, id.: tanquam ex syngrapha, agere cum populo, to bring an action on a bond, id.: ex sponso egi, he brought an action on an agreement, id.: summo jure agere, to exercise one's strict legal right, id. Hence, agere reum, to accuse one: tanquam reos ageret, Liv.: and with the gen. of the crime: agere furti, to accuse of theft, Cic. Pass. the thing in question being the subject of the verb: non capite ejus res agitur, sed pecunie, the matter in litigation is not his life, but his money, Ter. Hence, Fig.: to be at stake or in danger, be interested or affected: aguntur injuriae sodorum, agitur vis legum, agitur existimatio, vitiaque judiciorum, Cic.: tua res agitur paries quum proximus ardet, Hor. And as a suit, once decided, could not be recommenced, hence the phrase, actum est de me, etc. it is all over with me, I am undone, etc.: actum est de me, Pl.: de isto, Cic.: so, acta haec res est, this is quite lost, Ter. Actum or acta agere, proverb, to do what has been already done, to act to no purpose, Cic. VIII. to deliver a speech, to perform as an actor, etc. Of an orator: agere cum dignitate ac venustate, id. Of an actor: to represent, play: primas partes agere, to perform the principal part, Ter.: gestum agere in scena, Cic. And Fig.: to act as or behave like: amicum, Tac. So, also, se agere=se gerere: tanta mobilitate sese Numidae agunt, Sall. IX. Imperat. age, agite, also with the particles dum, vero, nunc, modo, sane, jam, sis, porro (sometimes aegedum and aegalis in one word) as an exclamation of encouragement: come on! quick! etc.: age, i tu secundum, come, follow me! Pri: age, da veniam filio, come now, pray thee, Ter.: agite dum, Liv. In sing. connected with another imper. in the plu.: mittite, aegedum, legatos, id. 2. In transitions in discourse: well then! well! nunc age, res quoniam docui non posse creari, well now, since I have taught, Lucr.: age porro, tu, cur? Cic.

3. As a sign of assent: very well! good! age, sit ita factum, Cic. [The full form of the root of ago was probably wao or vao; cf. Engl. wag, wagoon with Lat. *vagus, vago*: the idea of driving, moving, etc. runs throughout.]

Agōa, ōnis, m.=*agor*, a contest, or combat in the public games: gymnicus, Plin.: musicus, Suet. *Pro*: nunc demum agum est, now is the time for action, id.

Agōnium, i, n. a Roman festival, at which the *res sacrificialis* offered up a ram: Ov.

agrarius, a, um, adj. [ager] pertaining to land: Agrariae leges, laws regulating the division of public lands among the poorer citizens: agrarium rem tentare, to attempt a division of public lands, Cic.: Triumvir agrarius, one of three commissioners to manage the division of public lands, Liv. II. Subst.: agrarii, orum, m. plu.: the agrarian party: Cic.

agrestis, e, adj. [hi.] pertaining to the fields or to the country, country-like, rustic, in a good sense: Musa, Lucr.: te in Arpinati videbimus et hospitio agresti accipiemus, Cic. Subst. agrestis, is (Gen. pl. agrestum, Ov.), a countryman, a rustic: collectos armat agrestes, Virg. Meton.: growing wild, and (of animals) wild: agrestes palmas, Cic.: agrestia poma, Virg. So of the early inhabitants of a country: aborigines genus hominum agreste, Sall. II. rustic, in opp. to the refinement of the citizen, boorish, rude, unmanly, ignorant, etc.: alterum (hominum genus) indocum et agreste, alterum humanum et poltum, Cic.: agrestiores Musae, more rough and practical, id. III. wild, brutal, savage: dominus agrestis et furiosus, id.: vultus, Ov.

agricola, ae, m. [ager, colo]. Lit.: a land-tiller, a husbandman, one engaged in cultivating the soil, either as a business or a pastime: agricolae aedui, Cic.: Delatarius, diligentissimus agricola et pecuarius, agriculturist and cattle breeder, id. Poet. of the gods: the tutelary deities of agriculture: reddidit agricolis gratia coelitus, Tib.

agricultio, ōnis, f., also agri cultio, husbandry: Cic.

agricultor, ōris, m., also agri cultor, an agriculturist, husbandman (rare): Liv.

agricultūra, ae, f. also agri cultura, agriculture: Cic.

agripeta, ae, m. [ager, peto] one who strives for the possession of land, Cic.

ah, interj. ah! alas! ha! an exclamation expressing pain, indignation, joy, etc. Plaut. and Ter. passim: Cic. With acc.: ah me, me, Cat. Sometimes written without a, v. a.

aha, aha! ah! haka! interj. an exclamation of reproach, and of laughter, Pl.

aheneus, ahenipes, etc. v. aen., etc.

ai, *interj.* denoting grief: **ah**: **alas**!
Ov.

aj, *imperat.* from **alo**.

alens, *part.* (**alo**) = *affirmativus*:
negantia contraria *alenti*bis, Cic.

alo, *verb. defect.* (The forms in use are: *Proas*. *Indic.* **alo**, **ais**, *ait*, *alunt*. *Subj.* (rare) **ais**, **aiat**, *aiant*. *Past Imperf.* *Indic.* throughout, **alabant**, *etc.* *Imperat.* **ai** (rare) *Part. praes.* **alens** (rare). **Alin** is used in familiar dialogue = **ale-ne**. For *Past Imperf.* also **albas**, **albat**, and **albant** in *Plant.* and *Ter.* **Al** is always *disyll.* except in the *Imperat.* where it is sometimes *monosyll.* to *assent*, to *say* yes (opposed to *negro*, to *say* no): *vel* to *mihi* *ale* *vel* *negos*, Pl.: *negat* *quis*? *negos*. *Ait*? *ait*, *Ter.*: *Diogenes* *ait*, *Antipater* *negat*, Cic. || to *say*, or *assert*: *ego* *absurde* *dicitur* *hoc*, *derisorie* *dicere*, *at* *aleo* *recte*, *I* *assert*, Pl. || *Alunt* or *ut* *alunt*, quomodo *alunt*, quod *alunt*, in quoting a proverbial phrase, relating a story, *etc.*, as they say: *docebo* *aus*, *ut* *alunt*, *oratore* *eum*, Cic. || *As* a sort of conversational exclamation, expressing astonishment, regret, *etc.*: *Alin*? = *alene*? also often strengthened, *alim*? *tu* *alim*? *tue*? *alim*? *tandem*? *alim*? *vero*? *quid* *ais*? *hove*? *is* *it* *possible*? *indeed*? *what* *say* *you*? *etc.*: *Alin*? *tu*? *Scipio* *hic* *Metellus* *proavum* *sumum* *nescit* *censorem* *non* *fuisse*? *Cic.* Also with a plur.: *alim*? *tandem*? *inquit*, *nunc* *castra* *vallata* *non* *habetis*? *Liv.*

ain = *alane*, *v. alo*.
ais, *ae*, *f. a wing*: *galli* *plausu* *pre-*
munt *alas*, *Enn.* in *Cic.* Poet.: *mors* *ails* *circumvolat* *atriis*, *Hor.* Of sails:
velorum *pandimus* *alas*, *Virg.* Of oars:
classis *centenis* *remiget* *ails*, *Prop.* Of
other things: *Nisus* *emicat* *et* *ventis* *et*
fulminis *odor* *ails*, *Virg.* || *Meton.*:
the armpit: *Liv.*: *sub* *ala* *fasces* *portare*,
Hor. 2. *the shoulder-blade*: *Plin.*

3. In trees and plants: *the*
junction of a branch, *etc.*: *id.* || In
buildings: *the wings*, *the side* *apart-*
ments, *the colonnades*: also called in
Gr. *νῆμα*, *Vitr.* || *IV. Milit.* *t. t.*: *the*
wing of an army (orig. composed of the
Rom. *cavalry*): *ale*; *equites*, *hoc* *ale*
ale *dict*, *qui* *tugent* *pedes* *alarum*
vice, *Serv. Virg.* 2. *Subseq.* when the
Roman *army* was composed partly
of *Rom.* *citizens*, and partly of *Scoti*,
the *Rom.* were placed in the centre of
the *battle-line* and the *Scoti* upon the
wings. Hence *ale* and *alarii* denoted
the contingent furnished by the *Scoti*,
both horse and foot; and the two di-
visions were denoted as *dextera* *ale* and
sinistra *ale*: *prima* *legio* *et* *dextera* *ale*,
Liv.: *cohortes* *alarii*, *t. e.* *sociorum* *co-*
hortes, *id.*: *alarii* *equites*, *t. e.* *sociorum*
equites, *id.* 3. *Sull* later, when the
Alani *Socii* had become *Roman* *citizens*,
the *alarii* were the foreign troops
serving in the *Roman* *armies*: *cohortes*
alarii *et* *legionarii*, *Caes.* 4. Under
their empire the foreign troops serving
in the *Roman* *army* were divided into

cohortes (*Infantry*) and *alae* (*cavalry*):
hence *agmen* *legionum* *alae* *cohortesque*
praevalebant, *Tac.*

alabarches, *ae*, *m.* = *ἀλαβάρχης*
(from *ἀλαβή*, *ink*), *a receiver of taxes*, *a*
tax-gatherer: *Juv.*: *ironically* of *Pompey*,
Cic.

alabaster, *tri*, *m.* plur. **alabastra**,
orum, *n.* = *ἀλάβαστρος*, plur. *-ra*, *a box*
of a tapering form for perfumes, or
unguents: *alabaster* *plenus* *unguenti*,
Cic. || *Meton.* for a *rose-bud*: *in*
virides *alabastris* *fastigato*, *Plin.*

alacer, *cris*, *e*, *adj.* (*nom.* *masculine* *alacris*,
Enn., *Ter.*, *Virg.* *Andently* *alacer*,
comm.), *excited*, *cheerful*, *brisk*, *gay*,
active, *courageous*: *quid* *tu* *es* *tristis*?
quidne *es* *alacris*? *why* *are* *you* *so*
sorrowful? *why* *so* *excited*? *Ter.*: *videbat*
Caecilium *alacrem* *atque* *laetum*, *active*
and *joyous*, *Cic.*: *alacres* *animi* *sumus*,
are *cheerful* *in* *mind*, *id.*: *ad* *bella* *sus-*
cipienda *alacer* *et* *promptus* *animus*,
Caes.: *equus*, *Cic.* || *Meton.* *alacris*
voluptas, *a* *lively* *pleasure*, *Virg.*
(Hence, *Ital.* *allegro*, *allegrezza*, *Fr.*
allegresse.)

alacritas, *atis*, *f.* [*alacer*] *excite-*
ment, *cheerfulness*, *ardour*, *briskness*,
eagerness, *gladness*: *alacritas* *republicae*
defendendae, *Cic.*: *vir* *temperatus*,
sine *alacritate* *ulla*, *free* *from* *all* *ex-*
citement, *id.*: *clamor* *Romanorum* *al-*
acritate *perfecti* *operis* *sublatus*, *from*
joy, *Liv.*: *alacritas* *studiumque* *pug-*
naendi, *Caes.*: *animi* *incitatio* *atque*
alacritas, *id.* Of animals: *canum* *in*
venando, *Cic.*

alapa, *ae*, *f.* *a box on the ear*:
ducere *gravem* *alapam* *alicui*, *to* *give*,
Phaedr. Given by a master to his
slave on emancipation: hence *Meton.*
multo *maioris* *alapae* *meum* *venent*,
I sell *freedom* *at* *a* *much* *higher* *price*,
id.

alaris, *e*, *adj.* (rare for *alaris*)
Milit. *t. t.*, *pertaining* *to* *the* *ala*: *cum*
cohortibus *alaribus*, *Liv.*

alaris, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*ala*]. *Milit.* *t.*
t., *pertaining* *to* *the* *ala*. For examples
v. ala.

alatus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*ala*] *furnished*
with *wings*, *winged* (only poet.): *plan-*
tae, *of* *Mercury*, *Virg.*

alanda, *ae*, *f.* [*a* Celtic word, lit.
great *songstress*, from *al*, *high*, *great*, and
aud, *sung*]: *the* *lark*: *Plin.* || *The*
name *of* *a* *legion* *raised* *by* *Caesar*, *in*
Gaul: *Cic.*

albanus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *pertaining* *to*
Monte *Alb.*: *lapis* *albanus*, *a* *kind* *of*
stone *hewn* *from* *Mount* *Alba*, called in
Ital. *popperino* or *piperno*, *Vitr.*: hence
Alb. *columnae*, *made* *of* *such* *stone*,
Cic.

albatrus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*albus*, like
astratus, *from* *ater*] *clothed* *in* *white*:
cum *ipse* *epuli* *dominus* *albatrus* *esset*,
Cic. In the *Circensian* *games*, *the* *white*
party: *auriga* *albatrus*, *Plin.*

albéo, *2. e. n.* [*id.*] *to* *be* *white*:
(mostly poet.) *campi* *oestibus* *al-*
bis, *Virg.* *Esp.* in the *imperf.* *part.*: *al-*

bentes *rosae*, *Ov.*: *albente* *coelo*, *at* *day-*
break, *Caes.*

albesco, *3. v. n.* *incept.* *to* *become*
white: *mare* *albescit*, *Cic.*: *albescent*
capillus, *Hor.* Of *daybreak* (*cf.* *albo*):
to *dawn*: *lux*, *Virg.*

albio, *1. v. a.* [*albus*] *to* *make*
white: *rivus* *offensus* *a* *scopulo* *al-*
buitur, *becomes* *white*, *foamy*, *Varr.* ||
v. n. *to* *be* *white* (rare): *prata* *canis*
albicant *pruinis*, *Hor.*

albina, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *dim.* [*albus*] *whitish*, *white*: *colymbus*: *freta*, *the*
foaming *waves*, *Mart.*

album, *1. n.* *whiteness*, *the* *colour*
white: *maculis* *insignis* *et* *albo*, *Virg.*

|| *any* *white* *object*: *oculorum*, *the*
white *of* *the* *eye*: *Cic.*: *ovi*, *the* *white*
of *an* *egg*: *id.* 2. *a* *white* *spot*
on *the* *eye*, *i. e.* *a* *disease* *of* *it* = *albugo*, *id.*

|| *a* *white* *tablet*, *on* *which* *any*
thing *is* *inscribed* (*Alvina*). 1. *the*
tablets *on* *which* *the* *Pontifex* *Maximus*
registered *the* *principal* *events* *of*
the *year*, *the* *Annales* *maximi*: *in* *album*
refere, *to* *enter* *or* *record* *in*, *Cic.* 2. *the*
tablets *of* *the* *praetor*, *containing* *his*
edicts, *posted* *up* *in* *some* *public* *place*:
sedere *ad* *album*, *to* *be* *studying* *the*
edicts *of* *the* *praetor*, *Sen.* 3. *a* *list*
of *names*, *a* *register*, *e. g.* *Album* *sen-*
atorum, *the* *roll* *of* *the* *senators*: *albo*
senatorio *eraderet*, *Tac.* Also *the* *list*
of *the* *judges*: *albo* *iudicium* *eraderet*,
Suet.

albus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *white* (*prop.* *dead*
white, *opp.* *to* *ater*, *whilst* *caudius* *de-*
notes *a* *dazzling* *white*, *opp.* *to* *niger*):
barba, *Pl.*: *Democritus* *luminibus* *am-*
issis *alba* *et* *atra* *discernere* *non* *poterat*,
Cic. The opposition of *albus* and *niger*
(instead of *ater*) is in exception to the
gen. rule: *quae* *alba* *sint*, *quae* *nigra*
dicere, *id.* 2. *Meton.* *pale*, *from*
sickness, *care*, *etc.*: *aquosus* *albo* *cor-*
pore *languior*, *Hor.*: *vivat* *et* *urbanus*
albus *in* *officia*, *pale* *from* *the* *cares* *of*
office, *Mart.* 3. Of the weather, *wind*,
etc.: *bright*, *clear*, *dry*: *Notus*, *Hor.*

|| *Fig.*: *favourable*, *fortunate*,
propitious: *simul* *albis* *nautis* *stellis*
refulsi, *the* *twain-star* *castor*, *favourable*
to *sailors*, *id.* || *Proverbial*
phrases: 1. *Dentibus* *albis* *deridere*,
to *deride* *by* *laughing* *so* *as* *to* *show*
the *teeth*, *to* *laugh* *to* *scorn*: *Pl.*

2. *albus* *an* *ater* *ait* *nescio* *or* *ignoro*, *I* *know*
not *whether* *he* *is* *white* *or* *black*, *I* *know*
nothing *whatever* *about* *him*: *albus*
atervae *fuertis* *ignoras*, *Cic.* 3. *Albo*
rete *oppugnare*, *to* *attack* *or* *scize* *with-*
out *damage* *or* *danger* *to* *oneself*: *qui*
hic *albo* *rete* *alena* *oppugnant* *bona*, *Pl.*

4. *Alba* *linea*, *signare*, *to* *mark* *with*
a *white* *line*, *t. e.* *with* *a* *line* *which*
leaves *no* *impression*: *hence* *to* *make*
no *distinction*: *Gell.* 5. *Alba* *avis*,
for *rara* *avis*: *Cic.* 6. *Filius* *albo*
gallinae, *a* *favourite* *child* *of* *fortune*,
Juv. 7. *Equis* *albis* *praecurrere*, *to*
escort, *surpass* (*from* *the* *white* *horses*
in *a* *triumphal* *chariot*), *Hor.* 8. *Album*
calculus *adficere*, *to* *allow*, *approve*,

Plin. (from the white pebble used by the judges as a sign of acquittal).

alcedonia (halec), *drum, m. plur.* the winter days during which the kingfisher broods and the sea was supposed to be calm. Hence Fig.: profound tranquillity: Pl.

aleos, *ale, f. the elk; Caes.* [In old Germ. *Elch* or *Elg* meant a "stag." cf. Greek *ἄλκις*.]

alea, *ae, f.* orig. a die or cube. Hence a game played with dice, in gen. any game of chance. Games of chance were prohibited by the Lex Titia et Publica et Cornelia, except in the month of December, during the Saturnalia: ludere alea or aleam, also sometimes, in alea: homo nequissimus, qui non dubitavit in foro alea ludere, Cic.: aleam studiosissime luit, Suet.: in alea perdere, Cic.: exorere aleam, Tac.: indulgere aleae, Suet. Fig.: alea alea est, the die has been cast: the memorable exclamation of Caesar at the Rubicon, Suet. 3. gambling: in lustris, populus, alea, vino tempus consumere, Cic. II. Fig.: any thing uncertain, an accident, chance, venture, risk: alea vitae ac rei familiaris, the risk, Varr.: aleam inesse hostis diligenda, Cic.: dare summam rerum in aleam, Liv.: in dubium Imperii sacrificique aleam ire, id.: alea belli, id.: talibus admittis alea grandis inest, Ov.: periculosum plenum opus aleae, Hor.: M. Tullius extra omnem Ingenii aleam positus, raised above all doubt of his talents, Plin.

aleator, *gris, m.* [alea] a dice-player, a gambler: Cic.

aleatorius, *a, um, adj.* [id.] pertaining to a gambler: aleatoria damna, losses at play, Cic.

alea (also halec and allec), *aleis, n.* or **alea** (halec), *aleis, f.* and *m.* (plur. not used), the sediment of a costly sauce, garum: and in gen. the sauce prepared from small fish, fish-pickle, Plin.: Pl.: Hor. [Prob. connected with *sal, salt*.]

alea, *aleia* (abl. *aliti*, Sen.: *gen. plur.* *alium, Mart.*, and *alium, Lucr.*) [*ala*] *orig. adj.* afterwards subst. *gen. comm.* I. *adj.* *vergetus*: *alea aris, Cic.*: *equus, i. e. Pegurus, Ov.*: *Deus, Mercury, id.* 2. Meton.: *navis*: *alea Auster, Virg.*: *passus, Ov.* II. Subst. a bird (mostly poet.) *Gen. comm.*: *pennis delata ales, Lucr.*: *argentea, the raven, before its metamorphosis, Ov.*: *superba, the peacock, Mart.*: *longueva, the phoenix, Claud.*: *famelica, the kite, Plin.*: *Phoebus, the raven, Ov.*: *albus, the swan, Hor.*: *cristata, the cock, Ov.*: *vigil ales, the cock, id.*: *Daulias ales = phoenicea, id.*: *fulvus Jovis ales, the eagle, Virg.*: *also fem.*: *Jovis ales lapsa plaga aethera, Virg.* 2. Meton.: *any winged person or deity*: *Cyllenius ales, Mercury, Lucr.*: *aureus ales, Perseus, Suet.*: *ales canorus, a swan, for a poet, Hor.*: *also absol.*: *Maeceni carminis ales, an epic poet, id.* 3. In augury, *altes* are birds that give omens by their

flight, as the buteo, sanqualis, aquila, etc.: but oscines, by their voice, as the corvus, comix, and noctua: *tum huc, tum illic volent alites*: *tum a dextra, tum a sinistra parte canant oscines, Cic.* Hence, 4. Meton.: *augury, omen*: *mala soluta navis exit alite, Hor.*

alex, *v. alex.*

alexandrinus, *a, um, adj.* pertaining to Alexandria: *Alexandrina vita* aque licentia: a luxurious and licentious life, like that of Alexandria, Caes.

alga, *ae, f.* seaweed, Plin.: Hor. 2. Meton.: a thing of little value: villor alga, Hor.

algeo, *alsi, 2. v. n.* to be cold, to feel chilly: *erudiant juventutem, aligendo, aestuando, Cic.*: *sudavit et aliat, Hor.* Fig.: *probitas laudatur et alget, suffers from cold, i. e. is not cherished, Juv.* Part.: *algeat, cold, chilly*: *algentis manns est calcascenda sinu, Ov.*

algeo, *alsi, 2. v. incip. n.* [algeo] to catch cold: *ne ille aliserit, Ter.*

2. Of things: to become cold: vites, Plin.

aligidus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] cold: *aligida, c. regio, Naev.* in Cic.

algor, *gris, m.* [id.] the feeling of cold, coldness: *patiens algoris, Sall.*

algorus, *a, um, adj.* [alga] abounding in seaweed: Plin.

alguis, *tis, m. or algu, n.* [algeo] the feeling of cold, coldness: *interficere fame atque algu, Pl.* II., a root which appears in a great number of words, and from which are derived *alio* and *alid*, the old Nom. of *alius* (*v. alius*). This root *ali* has two meanings: I. *Else, other*. This meaning is negative, "not this one," but some other. II. *Any, some*. This meaning is indefinite, any you please, without limitation.

alio, *adv.* by another way: *equites alii alia in civitates suas dilapsi sunt, some by one way, others by another, Liv.*

alias, *adv.* [altius] I. Of place: *elsewhere*: *alii enim sunt alias, Cic.*: *facite is quidem sicut alias, as in other passages, id.* II. Of time, past or future: *at another time, on another occasion*: *sed plura scribemus alias, at another (or future) opportunity, id.* *Alias ... alias: alias eruptione tentata, alias cuniculis actis, Caes.* *Alias ... aliter, or alias ... aliud, at one time in one way, at another time in another way, Cic.* *Alias saepe: fecimus et alias saepe, id.* *Raro alias: ut raro alias quicquam tanto favore est auditus, Liv.* *Semper alias: Suet.* *Non alias = nunquam, verer: non alias militi familiarior dux fuit, Liv.* III. In other respects, otherwise, for the rest, on other conditions, for other reasons, etc.: *alias salubri potu aequae, Plin.*

alibi, *adv.* [The old dat. of *alius*. *Ali* = *else*, and *bi* is the locative case-ending; elsewhere: *alibi pavore, alibi gaudium ingens facit, in one place fear, in another joy, Liv.*: *exprobrantes suam*

quique alius alibi militiam, one his service in one place, another, his in another place, id.: *alibi decem millia peditum, alibi parte plus dimidia rem amatum, invenio* (speaking of different passages in authors), *id.* II. Meton.: *in other things, in other respects, otherwise*: *si alibi plus perdidit, minus aegre habebat, Pl.*

alica, *ae, f.* (orig. *alci*) a kind of grain, spelt, Cato. 2. *grits prepared from it, Cels.* 3. a drink prepared from these grits, Mart.

alibi, *adv.* somewhere, any where: *si salvis sit Pompeius et constitit alibi, Cic.* With *hic*: *somewhere here, whereabouts*: *utnam hic prope adeest alibi, Ter.* [The older form was *aliqui*, which proves that *alibi* is an old dat. of *aliquis*; cf. *si-cubi* from *aliquis*.]

alotia, *ae, f.* [ala] a light upper garment: Mart.

alundae, *adv.* lit. any-where, somewhere: *from some place*: frequently used with nouns and pronouns in the old writers: *venit meditando alundae ex solo loco, venit some solitary place, Ter.*: *alundae fluens alundae extrinsecae aer, from some other quarter, Lucr.*

2. Of persons: *non quo alundae audieris, not that you have heard it from some one else, Cic.* 3. Of things: *nos omnes, quibus est alundae aliquis obiectus labor, from any thing, Ter.* [The older form was *alundae*: the word should be divided *ali-cunde*.]

alid, for *alud*, *v. alius*.

alienatio, *onis, f.* [alieno] the transferring of a thing from one person to another: *alienatio scorum, a transfer of the sacred rites of one family to another, Cic.* II. Fig.: Of persons: *the going over from one person or party to another: separation, desertion, aversion*: *turpis fuga et alienatio exercitus, Caes.*: *in Vitellium alienatio, aversion, Tac.*: *alienatio mentis, loss of reason, lunacy, Cels.*

alienigena, *ae, m.* (earlier, *alienigenus*, *a, um, adj.*), born in another or foreign land: *foreign, alien*: and subst. a stranger, a foreigner: *homo longinquus et alienigena, Cic.* Of things: *vino alienigena utere, Gell.* Subst.: *quid alienigenae de vobis loqui soleant, Cic.* 2. *heterogeneous*: *Lucr.* [Alienus and *gen*, root of *gigno*.]

alieno, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* [alienus] to make another's, to alienate, to transfer by sale: *ea, quae acciperent a maioribus, vendidisse atque alienasse, Cic.* 2. to make other or different, to alter the nature of: *tu me alienabis nunquam, quia noster alem, Pl.* 3. In gen. to separate, estrange: *urbs alienata, subjected to a foreign power, Sall.* II. Fig.: Of mental objects: to estrange, set at variance, alienate: *eum omnibus ad eandem republicam reconciliavit, quae alienarat, Cic.* *me falsa suspicio alienatum sentiebam, neglected, discarded, Sall.* 2. Passa.

followed by *ab* and *abl.* : to keep at a distance from, to be disinclined to, to avoid = *abhorere* : a falsa assensio non alienata esse, Cic. 3. followed by *mentem*, *sensum*, etc., to deprive of reason, make delirious, insane : pæne alienata mente, Caes. : signum alienatæ mentis, of insanity, Suet. And *absol.* : odor sulphuris sæpius haustus alienat, deprives of sense, Sen. : alienari mente, to be insane, delirious, Plin.

Alienus, a. um, adj. [alius] belonging to another person, or thing, not one's own (opp. to *suus*) : *allis sua eripere*, allis dare aliena, Cic. : *alienum vulnus*, intended for another, Virg. : *allena cornu*, of Actæon transformed into a stag, Ov. : *alleno Martie pugnant*, sc. equites, i. e. without horses, as foot-soldiers, Liv. 2. *Aes alienum*, lit. another's money, hence *debit* : v. *Aes*. Subst. : *alienum*, i. n. the property of others : *alieni appetens*, scilicet profusus, Sall. II. not related or allied, foreign, strange : *cives potiores quam peregrini*, propinqui quam *alieni*, Cic. : se suasque omnia alienissima crediderunt, Caes. Subst. : *apud me coenant alieni novem, nine strangers*, Pl. III. Fig. : *unavailable*, *incongruous*, *unfavourable*, *inconvenient*, *foreign* (opp. to *aptus*) : with *Gen.* Dat. *Abi*, *ab*, *ad*, or *absol.* 1. With *Gen.* : *alienum ejus dignitatis*, quam mihi quisque tribuit, Cic. 2. With *Dat.* : *quod illi causæ maxime est alienum*, id. 3. With *Abi.* : *amicitia*, id. 4. With *ad* : *alienum a vita mea*, Ter. 5. With *ad* : *ad committendum proelium alienum esse tempus* arbitraturs, Caes. 6. *Absol.* : *alieno loco proelium committunt*, in an unfavourable place, id. : *aliena ac mihi profutura petere, things foreign* (to man's nature), *unavailable*, Sall. 7. With *Inf.* or *clause* : non alienum esse videtur de Gallie Germanique moribus proponere, Caes. 8. *Alienum esse in* or *ab aliqua re*, not to understand, or be versed in : in physics Epicurus totus est alienus, in natural philosophy he is altogether out of his element, Cic. IV. *averse*, *hostile*, *unfriendly* : *illum alieno animo a nobis esse res ipsa indicat*, Ter. : *alieno esse animo in Caesarem milites*, Caes. V. in medicine : Of the mind, *distracted*, *delirious* : *aliena mens*, Sall.

Aliger, gæra, gærum, adj. [ala gero] having wings, winged : *amor*, Virg. : *agmen*, i. e. of birds, id.

Alimentum, i. n. [alo] nourishment, sustenance, food : *desiderabat alimenta corporis*, Cic. 2. Fig. : *support*, *materials*, *matter* : *addidit alimenta rumoribus adventus Attali*, gave support to the rumours, Liv. : *concepit Iris aquas*, alimentaque nubilus affert, Ov. : *lacrimæ et alimenta fure*, id. II. *recompense due to parents from children for their rearing* : quasi alimenta expectaret a nobis patria, Cic.

Alimonia, ii. n. [id.] nourishment, sustenance : *medis*, Varr. : *querere*, Juv.

Alis, adv. Prop. of place : *lit. elsewhere* : *to some other place* : *si offenderet me loci celebritas alio me conferam*, Cic. : *principes anno post alio transire cogunt*, Caes. Strengthened by *quo* : *statum*, Arpinumque mihi eundem sit, an quo alio, Cic. 2. Of persons or things : *quo alio*, nisi ad nos confugeret? Liv. : *vocat me alio jam dudum tacita vestra expectatio*, to another subject, Cic. 3. Of purpose or design : *plebem nusquam alio natam quam ad serviendum*, Liv. 2. *alio . . . alio*, in one direction . . . in another : *aliter . . . aliter* = *huc . . . illic* : *alio res familiaris*, alio ductu humanitas, Cic. 3. *Alius alio*, an abbreviated phrase : *one in one way*, *another in another* : *alio alio dispavit*, id. So also : *alio alio*, from one place to another : *quassatione terræ alio alio aquæ transferuntur*, Sen.

Alioquin, and **alioquin** (both forms are used indifferently, like *ceteroquin* and *ceteroquin*) adv. prop., Abl. of *alius* and *quis*, *other-where*, *other-wise*, in other respects : *milites tantum, qui sequerentur curram, deferunt* : *alioquin magnificus triumphus fuit*, Liv. II. *besides*, in general, already, moreover (præterea) : *ne pugnemus agere*, quam præsertim plurimæ *alioquin* Græciis sit nitendum, many other Greek words besides, Quint. III. In arguments, inferences, etc. : *otherwise*, *else* : *credo minimam latius rei fuisse cupiditatem* : *alioquin multa exstarent exempla majorum*, Cic.

Alloquor, **alloquor**, contr. of *alloquor* and *alloquor* which are also used, *adv.* : *lit. else-where, else-ward*, in another direction : *mater necillas jubet, aliam alloquor ire*, Pl. II = in aliam partem or rationem, in another manner, in a different sense : *veror*, ne alloquor atque ego feci, acceperit, Ter. (Hence, Fr. *alloquer*.)

Alipes, **alipes**, **alipes** (poet. and rare) having wings on the feet, wing-footed : *sacra delipidis*, of Mercury, Ov. : *and absol.* : *maciatur vacca Melioræ*, Alipedi vitulus, id. II. Meton. *swift*, *fleet* : *cervi*, Lucr. : *equi*, Virg. And *absol.* for *equis*, id.

Alipetes or **Alipetes**, se, m. = *Alipetes*, i. n. the wrestler in the wrestling-schools or the baths : but *gen. the trainer or teacher in the gymnasia* : Cic.

Alia, adv. (orig. Abl. of *aliquis*, agreeing with *via*), by some road, somehow, in some way or other : *aliqua evolare* si posset, Cic.

Alivum, adv. [aliquis], in some degree : used only in connection with *multus*, and *plures*. I. *Alivum* *diu*, and *alivum* *diu*, a while, for a while, for some time : ut non *alivum* condemnatum esse *Opianicum*, sed *alivum* *diu* incoleum fuisse *infrimū*, Cic. 2. Often followed by *deinde*, *postea*, *postremo*, *tandem*, etc. : *cunctari alivum* *diu* *sunt* : *pudor* *deinde* *commovit aciem*, Liv. 3. Of place : *for a long*

distance : *Rhodanus alivum* *diu* *Gallias* dirimit, Mela. II. *Alivum* *multus*, and *alivum* *multus* : *considerable in number or quantity* : *sunt vestrum alivum* *multi* *qui* *Pisonem* *cognorunt*, Cic. [The pronom. -adv. ending in *am* denote "how much" or "in what degree," as *tam*, *quam*, *quantum*, *Key*, § 791.]

Alivando, adv. temp. [id.] related to *aliquis*, as *quando* to *quis* : *hence*, *quando*, *when*, *alivando*, *any-when*, *some-when*, that is, at some indefinite time, past or future, at some or any time, at some time or another, formerly, heretofore. *Alivando* is generally used in affirmative clauses, unquam in negative clauses, or those implying doubt : *legiones cohortatus ut alivando fructum victoriæ perciperent*, Caes. : *veritus sum deesse Pompeii salutem*, *quum* *ille alivando non derisisset meam*, *once*, Cic. Strengthened with *ulius* and *alivus* : *querere ea num vel* *Phlone* *vel* *ex illo Academico audivisset alivando*, id. : *non despero fore alivum alivando*, id. : *Si forte alivando or si alivando, if at any time, if ever, etc.* : *si quid hujus simile forte alivando eveniret*, Ter. II. *sometimes*, *now and then* = *nonnunquam*, *interdum* : *te nonnunquam a me alienatur*, et *me alivando immutat* *tibi*, Cic. It is sometimes repeated : *confirmatio alivando totius causæ est*, *alivando partium*, Quint. III. *at length*, *for once*, on this occasion, *now* : *sero* : *verum alivando tamen*, Cic. : *sed ne plura* : *dicendum enim alivando est* : *must for once say it*, id. *Pleon.* with *tandem* : *alivando tandem* *huc* *animum* *ut adducere* *tuum*, Ter.

Alivantulus, a. um, adj. dim. [alivantulus] a little bit : Pl.

Alivantiper, adv. temp. [alivantulus] for a while, for some time : Pl. : Ter.

Alivanto and **Alivantulus**, adv. [id.] somewhat (great or small) considerably, a little, in some degree (the degree depends on the context) : a middle term between *multo* and *parvo* : *nam ut in navi vecta es, credo timida es*, Ba. *Alivantulus*, *soror*, *somewhat*, Pl. : *non modo non contra legem*, sed *etiam* *hæc* *legem* *et* *quidem alivanto*, not a little, Cic. : *quale sit*, non *tam* *definitio*, *intelligi potest* (*quantum* *alivantulus* *potest*), *quam*, *etc.*, in some degree, id. Of time : *quum in* *liadem* *locis alivanto ante fuisset*, *some time before*, id. 2. With comparatives : *carinæ alivanto planiores* *quam* *nostrarum* *navium*, Caes.

Alivantulus, adv. [alivantulus] a little, somewhat : *alivantulus* *tibi* *perce*, Ter. : *subtristis*, id.

Alivantulus, a. um, adj. dim. [alivantulus] (rare as *adv.*) very little : *alivantulus* *frumentum* *numerus*, Hirt. *Neutr. subst.* with *gen. partit.* : *quum aeris alieni alivantulus relictum* *esset*, Cic.

Aliquantus, a. um, *adj.* [ali, any, some, and quantus somewhat (great), or somewhat (small), hence, in considerable quantity or in small quantity: see a middle term between much and little: Romanus aliquotus et armorum aliquanto numero, hostium paucorum, potius, a considerable number, Sall. 2. As a neut. superl.: sed quero, utrum aliqui actum superiorem diebus, an nihil arbitramur? A. Actum vero, et aliquantum quidem. Cic.: with gen. perit; aliquantum agri, id.

Aliquantus, *adv.* [aliqua and tempus for some distance. Of place: aliquantus procedere, Mel. 2. Gen. to a certain degree, in some measure, to some extent: aliquantus, inquit, dolere, aliquantus timere permitte: sed illud aliquantus longe producat, Sen.

Aliqui, aliqua, aliquod, plur. aliqui, aliqua, aliqua [ali qui] (the nom. fem. sing. and neut. plur. were originally aliquae: aliquae res verberet, Lucr.: afterwards aliqua), *pron. indef. adj.*: some, any, always emphatic, and opposed, either expressly or by implication, to such words as all, much, none: si est aliqui sensus in morte praecellorum virorum, Cic.: aliquod bellum, Cic.: ut aliqua pars laboris minuat mibi, Ter.: qui aliter rei est (ac aptus), who is fit for something, id.: in aliquis certe personae laudem aut vituperationem, to the praise or blame of some definite individual, Cic.: haec enim ille aliqua ex parte habebat, in some degree, id.: nihil (i. e. habere), quod aut hoc, aut aliquo republicae statu timeas, in this or any other, id. || In the neut. plur. (subet = aliqui): some, several: in narratione aut aliqua neganda, aliqua adficienda, aliqua mutanda, sic aliqua etiam tacenda, Quint. Hence also like aliqui followed by Gen.: trium rerum aliqua consequamur, Cic. ||| With numerals (as Gr. *ris*) to express an indefinite number: aliquos viginti dies, a-me, or about 20 days, Pl.: tres aliqui aut quatuor, Cic. ||V With alius, any other, etc.: quae non habent caput aut aliquid aliam partem, Varr.

Aliquiplam, *aliquiplam*, *aliquodpiam*, *pron. indef. adj.* [aliqui] (a doubtful form), some, any: etiam aliquiplam vi expelleretur ex hac urbe, Cic.: num memas, aut num aliquodpiam membrum, any other, id.

Aliquis, aliqui, plur. aliqui [ali-que] (fem. sing. and fem. and neut. plur. not used: for the forms aliquae, aliqua, properly belong to aliqui, q. v. — Abl. sing. aliqui, Plaut.) — *pron. indef. subet.* (Sometimes for aliqui: quibus est aliqua objecta labor, Ter.), some one, any one, some or any thing, somebody or something else: in the plur., some, any, many: quicquid est ille, si modo est aliquis, qui, etc., if there be anybody, Cic.: aut tunc, aut vino aut aliquid semper suppeditat, with something, Pl.: aliqui faciem, ut hoc ne facerem, I would do any thing whatever,

so as to avoid doing this, Ter.: aut ipse occurrere aut aliquos mittere, some others, Liv.: Tiberium ne tum quidem aliquam quam rem meditatum, any thing else, Tac. 2. With adjectives: iudicabant, esse profecto aliqui naturae pulcrum atque praecellum, Cic.: aliqui magnam, Virg. 3. With unus, to denote a single, but indefinite person: ad unum aliquem confugebant, Cic. 4. With alius, alius: dum alium aliqui flagiti conficiat, Ter. 5. Partitive with ex, de, or the Gen.: aliquis ex vobis, Cic.: aliquis de tribus nobis, id.: suorum aliqua, id. 6. Adj. for the adject. aliqui: aliqui pugnae, Pl.: virum, Cic.: in quibus aliqui condili aut dignitatis tuit, Caes. 7. In Plant. and Ter. with a plur. verb. (as *ris* in Gr.): aperite atque Erotium aliquis evocate, open, some one, Pl. With the 2 pers. sing.: exoriare aliquis nostris ex ostibus ultor, Virg. 8. In the neut. as *adv.*: si in me aliqui offenditis, Cic. || somebody or something great or considerable: esse aliquem or aliquam (as *ris*, *vi*, in Gr.): to be somebody or something, i. e. to be of some worth, value, or note: atque fac, ut me vellis esse aliquem, Cic.: est aliqui, id. is no trifle, id. 2. Dicit aliqui, like *ἀλλοι* *vi*, to say something of importance, id.

Aliquisquam, *aliquidquam*, *pron. indef. subet.* [aliqua], any one, any thing (rare): Cic.

Aliquid, *adv.* [aliqua] lit. anywhere, somewhere: to some place or other: aliquam rus aliquo educere, Cic. With Gen. like *quo*, *ubi*, etc.: migrandum Rhodum aut aliquo terrarum, Brut. in Cic.

Aliquot, *num. indef. indecl.* [all, quot] lit. some-what in point of number, some, a few: dies, Ter.: saecula, Cic. Without subet.: aliquot me adierant, Ter.

Aliquoties (aliquotiens, Sall. Frag.), *adv.* [aliquot] some-times, either many or few, at several times, at different times: aliquoties causam agere, Cic.

Aliquod-vorsum, *adv.* towards some place, one way or other: Pl.

Alis, old form for alius, q. v.

Aliter, *adv.* [alis for alius] otherwise, in another manner: tu si aliter exitimes, nihil errabis, Cic.: uterque nostrum his etiam ex studiis notus, quibus aliter ignotus est, *otherwise*, i. e. personally unknown, Plin.: neque mordeas aliter diffugiunt sollicitudines, by any other means, Hor.: aliter Modoro, aliter Philoni, Chrysippe aliter placet, Cic. With atque, ac, quam: sed aliter atque ostenderam facio, id. Non, nec, nihil, haud aliter, not otherwise, i. e. just as if: nec scripsi aliter ac si, etc. id. Non aliter nisi, or quam ut, on no other condition than: non patet C. Caesarem consulem aliter fieri, nisi exercitum et provincias tradidit Coel. Cic.: id sibi contendendum, aut aliter non

transcundendum exercitum existimabat, Caes.—Aliter esse, or se habere, to be differently constituted or disposed: ratio ordoque agnitis aliter se habebat ac Belgae ad Nervicos detulerant, id. 2. in a different manner, i. e. contrary to expectation or wish: verum aliter evenire multo intelligit, Ter. 3. Of local position: atque aliter curvantem brachia cancrum, in the opposite direction, Or. 4. || For alioquin, in any other case, else: Jus enim semper est quaequam aequabile: neque enim aliter esset Jus, Cic.

Alitius, *Part. (alo)*.

Alibi, *adv.* [all ubi] (Rare for the contr. alibi) elsewhere: vetant hoc alibi vendi, Plin.: alibi pro alium pro pabulo pendunt, *here i. e. there*, id.

Alium, *l. n. v. alium*.

Alunde, *adv.* [all unde] lit. elsewhere: from such a person, place, or thing: cum assumpto alunde, ut bono, Cic.: alunde dicens copiam petere, id.: alius alunde est periculum, some are exposed to danger from one quarter, others from another, Ter.

Alius, a. ud, *adj.* (old form, *alis*, *alid*, *Lucr.*, *Cat.*, *Gen. sing. m. alii*, *Cato*, *Dat. m. alii*, *Lucr.* — *Fem. gen. aliae*, *Lucr.*: *Cic.*: *Liv.* — *Fem. dat. aliae*, *Plaut.* — *Dat. plur. alii*, *Lucr.*), not the same, different, other (usually of several, whereas aliter means the other of two): diuturnitate pugnae hostes defess proleto excedebant, alii integris viribus succedebant, Caes.: freq. with the *pron. indef. aliqua*, *quis*, *quidam*: nec nobis praeter me alius quisquam est servos Sodia, Pl.: *ALIO DIE*, *augural t.* when the comitia were to be postponed to another day, on the pretence of unfavourable omens: quid gravius, quam rem suscepam dirimi, si unus angur *ALIO DIE* dixerit? Cic. Followed by atque or ac and et, more rarely by nisi and quam: instead of quam, the *Abt. compar.* or praeter, and similar words, are sometimes used. 1. With atque or ac: timeo ne aliud credam, atque aliud nunties, I fear that I am giving credit to one thing, and you asserting another, Ter.: ut longe alia in fortuna esset atque ejus pietas ac dignitas postulabat, in a far different condition from that which, etc., Cic.: non alius essem atque nunc sum, a different person from what I now am, id. 2. With et, the things compared are brought together; a pause should precede: lux longe alia est, solis et lychnorum, there is a wide difference between the light of the sun and that of a lamp, id. 3. With nisi or quam (the latter is doubtful in Cic.): erat historia nihil aliud nisi anniculum confectio, id. Also, nihil aliud nisi or quam, followed by verb. finit., nothing else than, nothing but, only. This constr. is often elliptical, and fecit, factum est, or something similar must be supplied: et hostes quidem nihil aliud (i. e. nulla alia res facta) quam periculi vano timore Ro-

manis citato agmine abeunt. Liv. So, quid aliud quam? *what else than?* quibus quid aliud quam admonem, cives nos eorum esse, id. In affirmative clauses, rare and only post-Aug.: te alia omnia, quam quae velle, agere, molestae ferrem. Plin. 4. With *ab.*, *other than*, *different from*: qui quærit alia his, inelium videtur querere. Pl.: alius Lysippo. Hor. 5. With *propter*: nec quinquam aliud est philosophia præter studium sapientiae. Cic. II. Alius repeated in distributive clauses or opposed to nonnulli, quidam, ceteri, partim, etc.: in sing. the one... the other: in plur. some... others: alia bestia nantes, alia volucres, serpentes quadam, quadam ceteris, gradientes: eorum ipsarum partim soliviva, partim congregatas: immanes alia, quadam autem cunctas, nonnullas abditas. Cic. Sometimes alius is omitted in one clause: castra metari placuit, ut opus, et alii proelium inciperent. Tac. Opposed to aliquis: putat aliquis esse voluptatem bonum: alius autem, pecuniam. Cic. Sometimes aliud... aliud mark the contrast between two different propositions: one thing... another: aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, id. III. Alius repeated (in another case) or joined with alter, alias, alio, alibi, aliunde, etc.: an abbreviated expression which must be translated twice: signa et ornamenta alia alio in loco intuebantur, *some in one place, others in another*. Cic.: illi alias aliud fadem de rebus sentiant, *they are at one time of one opinion, at another of a different opinion*, id.: equites alii alia dilapsi sunt, *some by one road, others by another*. Tac. Liv. IV. Alius ex alio, alius super alium, alius post alium, *one after another*: ex alio in aliud vicissitudo atque mutatio. Cic.: quae impie per biennium alia super alia es ausus. Liv.: deinde ab eo magistratu alium post alium sibi peperit. Sall. V. Alius atque alius or alius aliusque, *one and another*: *now this, now that*: *different*: eadem res aesse aut probatur aut rejicitur, *also atque alio elata verbo*. Cic.

VI. With a negative and the comparative: mulier, quam mulier alia nulla est pulchrior, *than whom no other woman is more beautiful* (where *other* is redundant in English). Pl.: non alia ante Romanam pugna atrocior fuit. Liv. VII. Of another kind, different: alium fecisti me, alius ad te veneram, *you have changed me*. Pl.: longe alia mihi mens est. Sall. Hence, in alia omnia, *as votes, ire, transire, or discedere, to reject or oppose a measure, to vote or divide against it*: frequens enim senatus reliquit et in alia omnia discessit. Cic. VIII. Where the contrasted objects together compose one whole, alius = reliquus, ceteri, the rest, the others. Dividuo ex aliis (Gallia) maximam fidem habebat. Caes. IX. Like alter: one of two, second: duo Romani super alium alium corruerunt. Liv. Also in

the enumeration of the parts of any thing: Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitani, tertiam Celtæ, Caes. And with a proper name: ne quis alius Aristovistus regno Galliarum potiretur, a second Aristovistus. Tac. [Gr. ἄλλος; Eng. *else*.]

alius-mōdi (alius) adv. of another kind (rare): res eiusmodi est ac putatur. Cic.

alius-vis, aliavis, aliōvis, adj. any other you please (rare), Cic.

aliūta, adv. in another manner, otherwise.

al-lāhor (ad.), apus, 3. v. dep. lit. to slip or to towards: hence, of any easy or noiseless motion: to fly, *fly, glide*: with *Dat.* or *Acc.*: viri alapas sagitta est. Virg.: fama alabatur aures, id.: Curetum alabimur oris, *we sail to*, id.: mare crescenti alabatur aestu, *rolls in with flowing tide*, id.

al-lāhor (ad.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to labour or toil at: ore alaborandum est tibi. Hor.: simpliciter myrto nihil alabores, *add to with labour*, id.

al-lācrimans, nta, part.: shedding tears: Juno alacrimans. Virg.

al-laevo, v. alveo.

al-lapsus (ad.) a, um, Part. [alla-bor]. al-lapsus (ad.), ūs, m. [id.] a gliding to, a stealthy approach: serpentum. Hor.

al-latro (ad.), avi, atum, 1. v. a.: to bark at: and fig. of persons: to revile, rail at: Cato allatrate Africanū magnitudinem solitus erat. Liv.

al-lātus (ad.), a, um, Part. [allero]. al-laudō (ad.), 1. v. a. to praise: ingenium alaudat meum. Pl.

al-lēctatio (ad.), ōnis, f. [allecto] an enticing or alluring: Quint.

al-lego (ad.), avi, atum, 1. v. freq. [allico] to allure, entice (rare): Cic.

al-lectus, a, um, Part. [allicio].

al-lēgatio (ad.), ōnis, f. [allēgo] a despatching, a mission: quum sibi omnes ad satum allegationes difficiles vident. Cic.

al-lēgatus, ūs, m. a sending: meo allegatu venit. Pl.

al-lēgo (ad.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to despatch on private business, to commission: (lego, of state affairs) (freq. in Plaut., elsewhere rare, but class.): ego si allegetis aliquem ad hoc negotium. Pl.: homines nobiles allegat ūs, qui peterent. Cic. Hence allegati, deputies: inter allegatos Oppianici, id. [Meton. (post-Aug.): to adduce, allege: exemplum. Plin.: (legati) munera, preces, mandata regis sui allegant, bring the gifts, and allege the entreaties and commands (a zeugma). Tac.

2. to investigate = subornare: ut ne credas a me allegatum hunc senem. Ter. al-lēgo (ad.), ēgi, ectum, 3. v. a. to gather to, to elect into (a body or corporation), to choose: Druidibus praestitit ūs: hoc mortuo, si sunt plures parus, suffragio Druidum allegitur, Caes.

al-lēvamentum, 1. n. [allēvo] a means of alleviating (rare): sine ullo remedio atque allevamento, Cic.

al-lēvō (ad.), ōnis, f. [id.] a raising up, elevating: numerorum allevatio. Quint. 2. Fig.: the lifting up or taking away of a burden, etc.: an alleviating, alleviating: ut (doloris) diuturnitatem allevatio consoleretur, Cic.

al-lēvo (ad.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to lift up, to raise up: quibus (laqueis) allevati milites facilius accedebant. Sall. Fig.: C. Caesar eloquentia et jam consulat allevabatur, was raised (i. e. to distinction), Flor.

II. Fig.: to lighten, alleviate, comfort: onus aliqua ex parte, Cic. 2. to diminish the force of, to weaken: adversariorum confirmatio al-lēvatur ad infirmat ut allevatur, id.

allex or alex = eloc, q. v.

al-līfugō (ad.), 1. v. a. [allīco] facio] to allure (rare): Sen.: Suet.

al-līcō (ad.), lēxi, lectum, 3. v. a. [also allīco, allīci, 2. v. a. Char.] [allico] to draw gently, to entice: rex sum, ego illū hūc hōminem ad me allexero. Pl.: exules damnatoque tota Gallia magnis praemiis ad se allicere coepit. Caes.

al-līdō (ad.), ūs, sum, 3. v. a. [alēdo] to strike, or dash against: (remigum) pars ad scopulos al-līda. Caes. II. Fig.: to endanger: passus, to suffer damage: in quibus (damnationibus) Servius al-līdus est. Cic.

al-līfina, ōrum, n. plu. sc. pocula, large drinking-cups made at Allifae, Hor.

al-līgo (ad.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to bind to, up, etc.: ad statuum, Cic. Of binding the vine to trees or other props. Col.: alligatum vulnus. Liv.: oculus alligatus. Cic.: naves alligat ancora, makes or holds fast. Virg.: alligare colorem, to fix it. Plin.: alligat sc. servi, slaves who are fettered. Col.: alligatus calculus, in games, a piece that cannot be moved. Sen.: lac alligatum, curdled milk. Mart. II. Fig.: to bind down, hold fast, to restrain: and in a moral sense: to oblige or bind: lex omnes mortales alligat. Cic.: beneficio alligari, id.: alligare se, to make oneself responsible, to implicate oneself: with gen. or abl.: hic furti se alligat. Ter.: alligare se scelere, Cic.

al-līno (ad.), lēvi, lūm, 3. v. a. (inf. allīnre, Pall.) to blemish, to bedaub (rare): bulbos epiphoria. Plin. Fig.: nulla nota, nullae sordes videbantur his sententiis allīni posce, Cic.

al-līus (ad.), a, um, Part. [allido]. al-līum (or al-lūm), 1. n. part of thongus Allium, Linn. (Vide, Caepa and Porrum), paric (much used for food among the poor): obolusit allium. Pl. (Hence, Fr. ad.) [Same as our lack, Germ. lauch.]

al-lēctō (ad.), ōnis, f. [alloquo] a speaking to, an accosting: verti allocutionem. Plin. II. a consolatory address, an exhortation: qua solatus

es allocutione? Cat. **|||**, *an harangue by a Roman general to his soldiers: v. Smith's Ant. 17.*

allocūtus (adj.), a, um, Part. [allocuo] **|||**

allocuor (adj.), il, n. [allocuo] **|||** *as address, exhortation, consolation: allocuo leni pericere homines ad dedendam urbem, Liv.: benigno allocuo adjuvabat, id.*

al-lōquor (adj.), cūsus, 3. v. dep. *to speak to, address, exhort, console (rare in class per.)*: Dile gratias agere atque alioqui, Pl.: quem nemo alloqui vellet, Cic.

al-lūbeo, 3. v. incho. [lūbet], *to begin to please: Hercle vero jam allubeat (semina) primum, Pl.*

al-lūeo (adj.), xi, no perf. part., 2 v. n. *to shine upon (very rare): nisi alioqui igniculus alluxerit, Sen.* **|||** Fig.: *as v. a. fortuna faculam luculentam allucere vult, is ready to light up the torch of prosperity, Pl.*

allucinatio, allucinor, v. aluc. **|||** **al-lūdo**, 1. v. a. *to jest at: quando adhibeo, alludiabo, Pl.: and of dogs: to cavil, id.*

al-lūdo (adj.), ūst, ūsum, 3. v. a. *and n. to play with, to joke, jest: [freq. after Aug. per.; in Cic. only once:] with ad or Dat.: aludit (taurus) viridique exsultat in herba, Ov.: alludens varie et copiose, discoursing sportively, Cic.* **2.** *to allude or refer to: Homeri verbatim, Val. Max.* **|||** Fig.: *of the waves: to play or dash upon: mare terram appetens litibus alludit, Cic.* **3.** *Of the wind: summa cacumina silvis lenibus aludit fabris levis Anser, Val. Fl.*

al-lūo (adj.), ūi, 3. v. a. *to wash against, to bathe: non alluuntur a mari moenia, Cic. Fig.: (Maestili) cuncta Gallorum gentibus barbariae Suecibus alluitur, id.*

alluvies (adj.), ei, f. [alluo] *a pool occasioned by the overflowing of a river, etc.: in proxima alluvie pueros exponunt, Liv.*

alluvio (adj.), ōnis, f. [lit.] *an overflowing, an inundation: terra aquarum seque alluvionibus merta, App.* **2.** *alluvial land: Jura alluvionum et circumlacuonum, Cic.*

alumnus, a, um, adj. *nourishing (generally poet. epithet of Ceres, Venus, and other patron deities of the earth, of light, day, wine, etc.): hence, life-supporting or producing, general, propitious, etc.: munda, Pl.: Venus, Lucr.: Ceres, Virg.: ager, id.: vites, id.: Faustas, Hor.: domus, id.: [conts. of alumnus, from alo, ūlms, the Gr. ἄλσος.]*

alumnus, l, f. *the elder: alumnus gluttonus, Caecili. Plin. Poet.: anything made of alder-wood: tunc alnus primum fuit sensere cavata, Virg.: whence also used for navis: nec sperat comae gurgitis alnum, Juv. (Hence, Fr. *alme*.)*

alo, alui, altum, and altum, 3. v. a. *to rear, nourish, support, maintain:*

Athenis natus altusque, Pl.: cum Hannibale alto atque educato inter arma, Liv.: aut equos alere aut canes ad venandum, Ter.: haec (animalia) alunt animi voluptatisque causa, rear for the sake of excitement and pleasure, Caes.: velut amnis, imbre quem super notas alere ripas, have raised above their banks, Hor. With **||| of the means: reliquam partem hincis se eorum opibus aluerunt, Caes. **|||** Fig.: *to increase, promote, cherish: honos alit artes, Cic.: civitas quam ipse semper aluisset, iohes property he has always promoted, Caes.***

ālōs, ōs, f. = ἄλσος, *the alow: alope perfoliata, Linn., and probably other species: Plin. Fig.: from its bitterness: plus aloes quam mellis habet, Juv.*

ālōs, v. aluana. **Alpes**, tum (sometimes in the sing. **Alpis**, is), *Alp, high mountain, and in particular, the high mountains of Switzerland, the Alps.* In the sing. numb.: nec quot apes Hyble, nec quot in Alpe ferat, Ov. As a gen. name for a mountain, only poet.: geminae Alpes, the Alps and Pyrenees, Sil.

alpha, n. indecl. = ἄλφα, *the Gr. name of the first letter of the alphabet: hoc discunt ante alpha et beta, Juv. Hence poet. the first: alpae pascuntur, Mart.*

alpinus, a, um (rarely Alpicus), adj. [Alpes] *pertaining to the Alps: nives, Virg.: Alpini mures, marmos, Plin.*

alpinus or **alpinus**, a, um; adj. [algeo] *coldly, cold, cool (rare): alia corpora, cold bodies, Lucr.: Alus only in the Comp. neutr.: Antio nihil quietius, nihil alius, nihil amoenius, Cic.*

altare and **altāre**, āris, n. (v. altaria). **altāria**, tum, n. plu. [altus: term. are: cf. alveare, collare] (post class. in the sing.: *altare, is, n.: altar, āris, n. and altarium, ūi, n. Alti altari, Petr.: that which was placed upon the altar (ara) for the burning of the victims: aris altaria imponere, Quint.*

Hence poet.: *a high altar (built and ornamented with more splendour than the ara): en quatuor aras ecce duas tibi Despini, duas, altaria Phoebo, two high altars to Phoebus, Virg. Of a single altar: a cujus altaribus, Cic. (Hence, Fr. *autel*.)*

altārium, ūi, n. v. altaria. **ālōs**, ūs, on high, highly: video te alio spectare et in coelum velle migrare, Cic. **2.** Fig.: *ingenium altissime assurgit, Plin. **|||** deeply: sulcus altius impressus, Cic. **2.** Fig.: indignum is qui altius perspiciebant, who took a deeper view, Cic.*

alter, tēra, tērum, adj. (Gen. **altērius** and **altērius** in dactyl. **|||** **Dat. alteri**, rarely **altero**: **Dat. fem. alterae**, Ter., Nep.) *one of two, the other of two: necesse est enim, sit alterum de duobus, Cic.: alter consumum, Liv. In the plur.: binas a te*

accepti literas: quarum alteris mihi gratulabare: alteris dicebas, etc., Cic. And of more than two, of things regarded as forming two classes or divisions: *hos libros alteros quinque mitavimus, these other five, id. Alter ambove, one or both of two; commonly in the abbreviation: A. A. S. E. V. = ALTER AMBOVE SI EIS VIDERETUR: utique C. Panas, A. Hirtius consules alter ambove S. E. V. rationum agri habebant, id.*

||| Alter . . . alter, the one . . . the other: *alteram ille amat sororem, ego alteram, Pl. In the plur.: alteri dicant, alteri victorem timent, Cic.*

2. With a subet. or pronoun, instead of the second alter: *Epaminondas . . . Leonidas: quorum alter, etc. . . . Leonidas autem, Cic. 3.* Sometimes one alter is omitted: *duas turmas hacere: altera metu dedita hosti, perinador (sc. altera) in repugnando, Liv.*

4. The second alter in a diff. case, with an ellipsis similar to that which occurs with **aluis**: *alter alterius ova fragit, each breaks the eggs of the other, Cic. 5.* With **unus**: *quum inter nos sorderemus unus alteri, Pl. After two subs., the first alter generally refers to the first subet., and the second to the second; but the order is sometimes reversed. **|||** As a numeral = secundus, the second, the next: primo die, . . . alter dies, . . . tertius dies, . . . deinde reliquis diebus, Cic.: fortunate puer, tu nunc eris alter ab illo, thou shalt now be next after him, Virg.: alteris mensis (for mensis secundae), at the desert, Hor. So with tens, hundred, etc.: *accepti tus literas, quas mihi Cornificius altero vicesimo die reddidit, on the twenty-second day, Cic.: anno trecentesimo altero, quam condita Roma erat, in the three hundred and second year, Liv.: altero quoque die, every other day, Cels.: olea non continuus annis, sed fere altero quoque fructum affert, about every other year, Col.**

2. **Unus et alter, the one and the other.** For two (as in Gr. *et kai frapo*): *unus et alter dies intercesserat, Cic.* As a small but indefinite number, *one and another, one or two: accessit amans unus et item alter, Ter. 3.* *Alterum tantum ac much more or again, twice as much (cf. in Gr. *frapa roxairo*): altero tanto aut aequal maior, Cic. 4.* To denote similarity: *a second, another: Verres alter Marcus, a second Orcus, id.: Hamilcar, Marcus, Liv. 80.* *alter idem: amicus est tanquam alter idem, Cic. Analogous to this is the emphatic use of alter with a neg. or interrog.: scelerestrem in terra nullam esse alteram, Pl. **|||** either of two, for alteruter: ac si decesset est in alteram errare partem, on one side or the other, Quint. **V.** As a subet.: *a neighbour, a fellow creature (cf. ἄλλος): qui nihil alterius causa facit et mittitur suis commodis omnia, Cic. In some cases it has the meaning of another, but only when opposed to a**

word in the *sing.*: nil obstat tibi, dum
ne sit te ditior alter, Hor. [From ALI
or ALI, the root of alius: -ter is alluded
to the comparative suffix, and hence
occurs as the suffix of several words
which denote one of a pair, or one
considered relatively to another: cf.
u-ter, neu-ter, al-ter-u-ter.] (Hence, Fr.
autre, autrui.)

altercătio, *onis*, *f.* [*ld.*] *wrangling*, a dispute, debate: *dies consumptus est altercatione*, *Cic.* 2. *Esp.: a sharp questioning, or cross-examination in a court of justice: nulla est enim altercătio clamoribus unquam habita majoribus*, *Cic.*

alterco, are (act. form for altercor),
to wrangle, quarrel: cum patre alter-
casti, Ter.

altercor, *atus*, i. v. *dep.* [*alter*] to *bicker*, to *dispute*, to *wrangle*, *quarrel*, etc.: *Labiens altercori cum Vatinius incipit*, *Caes.* 2. to *cross-examine* sharply or *severely* in a court of justice: *Crassus in altercando invenit parum neminem*, *Cic.* Hence poet., to *contend*, *struggle with*: *altercante libidinibus pavor*, *Hor.*

alternis, v. alternus, f.n.
alternus, avi, altus, i. n. a. [alternus]
to do first one thing, then a second
 alternare vices, Ov.: alternant spesque
 timorque fidem, make it at one time
 credible, at another not, id.: hirundines
 in fetu summa aequilate alternant cibum,
 feed their young in succession,
 Plin. ||, Neutr.: to alternate: alternantes
 proelia miscant, Virg.: arborum
 fertillitas omnium fere alternat, *alternates*,
 i. e. they bear every other year,
 Plin.

alternus, *a, um, ad*, [alter] every other (out of two, or a series of pairs, *e.g.*, 1, 3; or 2, 4, 6), *alternat*, one after the other: *alterni* tenebras et lucos tempore gigni, Lucr.: *alternis* trabibus ex axis with beams and stones *alternately*, Coes.: *alterno* pede terram quantulum, first with one foot, then with the other, Hor.: *alternus* metus, mutual or reciprocal fear, Liv.: *alternis* penebris T. Manili factum laudans, with almost every other (second) word, Liv.: *alternis* diebus, made by two rivals *alternately*, Virg.: *alternis* aptum sermonibus, dialogue, Hor. Of verses: *alternately* Hexam. and Pentam., Cicero: *pedes alternos esse oportebit*, Cl.

II. *Legal t. t. alterna consilia* or *alternos judices rejicere*, to denote the right of *plfss.* and *dfds.* alternately to strike out the names of a certain number of jurors, as in English law, *Cic.* II. *alternis* (*abl. plur. sc. vicibus*), *alternately*, by turns (not in *Cic.*), *Lucr.* : *liv.*

alter-iter, alterutra more freq.
than altera ultra, alterutrum more freq.
than alterum utrum (and so in *casib.*
obliq. alterutrius, alterutri, etc.), *adj.*
one of two, the one or the other, either:
utrum te perfidissimum an praevaricato-

rem existimari mavis? video necesse
esse alterutrum, Cic.: alterutrum ve-
lox victoria fronde coronet, Hor.

altioinctus, a, um, *adj.* [altus cinctus] high-girt, i. e. active, employed: Phaedr.

altilis, *a. adj.* [also] *fattened, fat, large*: boves, Varr. Absol.: altilis (sc. avis), *a fattened bird, esp. of fowls*:

satur altillium, Hor. Also of plants: asparagi, Plin. Fig. for rich, abundant: dote altilli atque opima, Pl.

altisonus, *a*, *adj.* [*altus* sonus] *high-sounding, umding from on high* (rare and poet.): *cardo*, *Enn.*: *Jupiter*, *Clc.* II. *Fig.*: *lofty, sublime*: *Maro*, *Juv.*

altitōnans, *antis*, *adj.* [*altus tonans*] *thundering from on high*: *Juplter*, *Enn.*: *petr. Cic.* || *Meton.* of

altitudo, *dīnis*, *f.* [*altus*] *height*: *altitudo aedium*, *Cic.* *Fig.*: *elevation*.

loftiness: elatio atque altitudo orationis, Id. || *depth*: spelunca infinita altitudine, Id.: altitudo fluminis, Caes. Fig.: *depth of soul*, *unfathomableness*, *secrecy* (Gr. *βαβυρς*): exercenda est facilitas et altitudo animi, *impenetrable reserve*, Cic.

altivolans, *antis, adj.* [altus volans]
high-flying, soaring: altivolans solis
rota, Lucr.

altivölus, a, um, *adj.* [altus volo]
flying high, soaring: aves, Plin.

altor, ōris, m. [alo] a nourisher, foster-father: educator et altor, Cic.

altrinsēcus, adv. from the other side: perge; ego assistam jam hinc altrinsecus, Pl.

altrix, *lciis*, *f.* [also] a female nourisher: eorum eadem terra parens, altrix, patria dicitur, Cic.: a wet nurse: Ov.

altus, a, um, *adj.* orig. Part. from *alō*: seen from below upwards, *high*: *altae sub arboris ramis*, Lucr.: *altior illis ipsa Dea est*, *taller*, Ov.: *altis de montibus*, Virg. With *gen.* of the measure: *alta novem pedum*, Col.

2. Fig.: lofty, elevated, noble: altissimus dignitatis gradus, Cic.: Roma, Ov. Of the voice: high, shrill: con-
clamate iterum altiore voce. Cat. 3

Subst.: altum, *f. n.* a height: sic est hic ordo (senatorius) quasi propositus atque editus in altum, Cic. Esp. (sc. coelum) the heavens: Mala genitum demisti ab alto, Virg. || seen from above downwards, deep, profound: altissimae radices Cic.: altissima flu-

altissima, Caes.: gurgite in alto, in the deep surge, Virg. altum vulnus, id. Fig.: somno quibus est opus alto, Hor.: sopor, Virg.: silentio. 2 Subst.:

Virg.: *silentia*, Ov. 2. *Subst.*:
altum, i, n. depth, the interior: ex
alto dissimulare, id. Hence, ex alto
repetere, or petere, in discourse, to
bring from far and want for fetched

bring from far, and part. far-fetched: quid causas petis ex alto? Virg.: altius omnem expeditiam prima repetens ab origine famam, *farther back*, id. Still more freq. (sc. mare) *the deep sea*:

terris jactatus et alto, id. : ab illa parte
urbis navibus aditus ex alto est, Cic.
Fig. : imbecillitas—in altum provehitur
imprudens, id. III. Poet. : an-
cient, venerable : genus alto a sanguine
Teuci, Virg. (Hence, Fr. *haut*, from
old Fr. *hault* : Germ. *alt*, i. e. *alto*,
counter tenor.)

alūcīnor (better than all. or hall.)
 atus, i. v. dep. [prob. from αλῦς,
 αλύσσω] : to wander in mind, to talk
 idly, dream, mistake: quae Epicurus
 oscitans alucinatus est, Cic.: epistolae
 nostrae debent interdum alucinari, to
 be discursive. Cic.

Alumna, ae, v. alumnus,

alumnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [also] nourished, brought up for the most part subst.: *a* nursing, *a* foster-son, *a* disciple: quid vobis dulci nutricula majus alumnus? Hor.: legumum alumnus, brought up among soldiers, Tac.: Pionis alumnus, Cic. Of the inhabitants of a country: Italia alumnus sum, summo supplicio affluxum videret, Id. And of cattle: Faune, abeas parvas aequus alumnus, Hor. Fig.: ego itaque pater, ut ita dicam, alumnus, Cic. 2. **alumnus**, *fem.* *a* foster-daughter: nostra haec aluma, Pl. Fig.: bene constitutae civitatis quasi aluma quaedam, eloquentia, the foster-child of a well-ordered state, Cic. 3. **Neutr.**: numerus alumnorum, Ov.

Aluta, ae. f. orig. *adj.* ec. pellis, a kind of soft leather, dressed with alum: *alutae tenuiter confectae*, Caes. II. Meton.: a shoe: *nivea*, Ov. 2. a purse: *tumida superbus aluta*, Juv. 3. a patch for the face: Ov.

alvëarium, *il. n.* (and **alveare**, *is*), [**alveus**] *lit. a bellying vessel*: hence, *a bee-hive*: seu lento fuerint alvearia vimine texta, *Virg.* Also, *a bee-house*: circum villam totam alvearium facere, *Varr.*

alvēōlus, *i. m. dim.* [*alveus*] a little trough: *Liv.* 2. a gaming-board: *alveolum poscere*, *Cic.* 3. a small channel of a river. *Curt.*

alveus, *i. m.* (alveum, *n.* in Fest.)
[*alvus*] a hollow, an excavation, a cavity: vitiosus *allicis* alveo, Virg.
Hence, a hollow vessel, a tub, or tray:
fluitans alveus, Liv. II, the hold or
hull of a ship: alveus navium, Sall.
Hence, a small ship, a boat: accipit
alveo Aeneas, Virg. III, a gaming-
board: alveus cum tesseris lusorius,
Plin. IV, = alveus and alvearium, a
beehive: *alveus alveo* ne continent Plin.

V. a *bathing-tub*: Cic. VI. a *river-bed*: fluminis alveo, Virg.: plenos capit alveus amnes, Ov. (Hence, Fr. *alvee* from *alvus*.)

alvus, *i. f.* (anciently *m.*) the belly, the paunch: purgatio alvi, Cic. Meton.: excrement, ordure: varia, Cels.

2. the womb: cum praegnavit Dionysium alvo contineret, Cic. 3. Gen.: the stomach, the digestive organs, Cic. 11. a bee-hive: media alvo, qua introeunt apes, Varr.

am. v. ambi.

ambilis, e, adj. [amo] *deserving of love, lovely, amiable*: filiolam tuam et amo, et amabilem esse certo scio, Cic.: *amabile carmen, a pleasant song*, Hor.

ambilitas, itis, f. [ambilis] *amiableness, loveliness*: et ambilitas nostra tibi placet, Pl.

ambiliter, ad. [ambilis] *lovingly, amably*: spectet amabilis juvenem, Ov.: *iusti ambiliter, pleasantly*, Hor.

amandatio, onis, f. [amando] *a sending away*: Cic.

amando, avi, atum, i. v. a. to

send away, to remove: an amandat huc? Cic.

amans, antis, Part. [amo] *with Gen.: fond, loving, affectionate*: and subst., *a friend, patron*: veterem amicum suum studiosum, amantem, observantem sui, Cic. And Fig.: *uicem amantius indulgentisque*, id.

II. a lover, sweetheart: amantium irae amoris integritas ter, Ter.

amanter, ad. [amans] *lovingly, affectionately*: Cic. Comp. Tac. Sup. Cic.

amantissimus, is, m. [ab amans] *a clerk, secretary, a man very servile*, Suet.

amaracinus, a, um, adj. [amaracus] *of marjoram*: am. oleum, Plin.: also absol., *amaracium*, l. n. sc. unguentum, marjoram ointment, Lucr.

amars, ade, biteris, Pl.

amarities, ei, f. [amarus] *bitterness*: dulcia, Cat.

amaritudo, inis, f. [id.] *bitterness*: of flavour opp. to *dulcedo*, Varr. II. Fig.: *bitterness, severity, acrimony*: *amaritudo* in verat injuria, Plin.: *amaritudo vocis, harshness of voice*, Quint. (Hence, Fr. asertame.)

amator, oris, m. [id.] *bitterness* (poet. and rare), Lucr.: Virg.

amarus, a, um, adj. *bitter*: of flavour opp. to *dulcis*: sensus iudicat dulce, amarus, Cic.: *Doris amara, for the sea*, Virg. 2. Meton. of other senses:

soritus amarus, harsh, Stat.: *fructus amarus odore, offensive*, Plin. II.

Fig.: *disagreeable, sad, calamitous*: *amores dulces aut am.*, Virg. Of speech: *biting, acrimonious, sarcastic*: *dictis amaris*, Ov. Of conduct: *morose, ill-natured, irritable*: *mulleres*, Ter.: *amarorem me senectus facit*, Cic. Subst. pl. *bitterness, bitter things*: et amara lenis temperat risu, Hor. [Prob. connected with Heb. marah, "bitter."] (Hence, Fr. amer.)

amatio, onis, f. [amo] *a making love, an amour, an intrigue*: Pl.

amator, oris, m. [id.] *a lover, a friend*: vir bonus amatorque noxter, a friend of mine, Cic.: *amatores Catoni desunt*, i. e. readers of his writings, id.

2. *a gallant, paramour*: *mullerum*, Pl.

amatorculus, i, m. dim. a little, pitiful lover, Pl.

amatoris, ad. *amorously*, Pl.: Cic.

amatorius, a, um, adj. [amo] *loving, amorous*: *frui voluptate amatoris*, Cic.

amatricis, icis, f. [id.] *a sweetheart, a mistress*: Sappho amatricis, Mart.

amb, v. ambi.

ambactus, i, m. (a Gallic word) *a nasal, a dependent upon a lord*: plurimos ambactus habent, Cæs.

amb-ād-ēdo, i. v. a. to eat or gnaw around, to eat up entirely: Pl.

ambages, is, f. (found only in the abstr.) *but the plur. is complete, gen. ambagum* [amb or ambi and agō] *a going around, a roundabout way, a winding*: *variarum ambage viarum* (of the labyrinth), Ov.: *dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit*, Virg. II. Fig.: of speech: *a turning, shifting or shuffling*: *roundabout, rambling stories, quibbles*: *ambages mihi narrare occipit*, Ter.: *ne te longis ambagibus morer*, to cut the matter short, Hor. 2. *obscurity, ambiguity*: *immemor ambagum* (of the Sphinx), Ov. Of oracles: *en ambage Chalcodoni monstrabantur*, Tac.

ambēdo, ēdi, ēsum, i. v. a. to eat or gnaw around, to waste, consume (very rare): *robora ambesa flammis*, Virg. [Compounded of amb and a verb ēdo, like am-buro: ēdo is connected with Germ. *beissen*, Engl. *bite*.]

ambens, v. ambēdo.

ambesus, Part. (ambēdo).

ambi, abbrev. amb, am, an, insep. *prep. around, round about*: before vowels gen. amb: *ambages*: before consonants, ambi: *ambivium*: am: *amburo*: and an: *anquiro*.

amb-igo, (no perf.) i. v. n. [ago] *to wander about, go around*: *ambigens patriam et declinans*, Tac. Fig.: *to hesitate, to be in doubt, suspense, etc.* (In this sense, in Cic. always *impers. or pass.*): *quale quid sit ambigitur*, Cic.: *ut rei primum occurreret, ambigebat*, Just. II. *to argue, dispute, wrangle, etc.*: *ut inter eos, qui ambigunt, conveniat quid sit id, de quo agatur*, Cic.

ambigēs, ad. *ambiguously, doubtfully*: amb. dicere, Cic. 2. *undecidedly*: amb. pugnare, Tac.

ambiguitas, itis, f. [ambiguus] *ambiguity, equivocality, double meaning*: *ambiguitas nominis*, Cic.

ambiguus, a, um, adj. [ambigo] *shifting from one side to another, changeable*: *per ambiguum favorem gradum victoris spectare, by showing equal friendliness to both sides*, Liv.: *ambiguus Proteus, of varying form*, Ov.

II. *uncertain, doubtful*: *agnovit prolem ambiguum geminique parentes*, Virg.: *haud ambiguus rex*, i. e. *sure of becoming king*, Liv. Subs.: *ambiguum, i. n. doubt, uncertainty*: in ambiguo est, Pl. III. Of speech: *obscure, dark, ambiguous*: *scriptum ambiguum*, Cic. Subs.: *ambiguum, i. n. an obscure, dark saying*: *ambiguum complura sunt genera*, id. IV. Of conduct:

vacillating, wavering, untrustworthy: *esse ambigua rede*, Liv.: *domum timent ambiguum Tyriosque bilingues*, Virg. And of fortune: *changing, fickle*: *ambiguarum rerum sciens*, Tac. In Tac, with Gen.: *pudoris ac metus, roaverit g between*.

amb-lo, ivi and li, Itum, 4. v. n. and a. (regularly conjugated throughout. *part. perf.* ambitus: but *Past Imperf.* ambibat is found as well as ambiebat) *to go around or about*: *ambibat Scyllae castris fundamina terrae*, Ov. II. *to surround, encompass*: *insula quam amnis Euphrates ambebat*, Vell.: *clipei oras ambibat* auro, Virg. III. Of candidates for office: *to go about canvassing, to solicit*, Cic.: *virtute ambire oportet, non fastidibus*, Pl. With acc. of the office: *magistratum ambire*, id.

IV. In gen.: *to ask, entreat, solicit*: *regnum ambire astatu*, Virg. With sub.: *ambienti, ut legibus solveretur*, Suet. With Inf.: *donec nitro ambiretur consulatum accipere*, Tac.

ambitio, onis, f. [ambio] *a going round, hence the going about of candidates for office in Rome*: *a canvassing* (by lawful means, whilst ambitus implies unlawful means): *quid de nostris ambitionibus loquar?* Cic.: *cretata ambitio* (from a candidate wearing a white dress), Pers. II. In gen.: *a striving for favour or power, with a courting, flattery*: *ambitione labi*, Cic.: *Dionysius Platonem magna ambitione Syracusas perduxit, by great importunity*, Nep.: *ambitione relegata, without flattery*, Hor. Hence also *partiality*: *ius sibi per ambitionem dictum non esse*, Liv.

III. *a seeking after rank, fame, etc., ambition, vanity*: *me ambitio quaedam ad honorum studium duxit*, Cic.: *a quo incepto studioque me ambitio mala detinuerat*, Sall.: *funerum nulla ambitio, no ostentatious pomp*, Tac. IV. *great exertion or effort*: *quum admitti magna ambitione aegro obtulisset*, Just.

ambitiōēs, ad. *with a wish to please*: *nec amb. corrigere orationem*, Cic. II. *ambitiously, ostentatiously*: *ambitiosius facere*, id.

ambitiosus, a, um, adj. [ambitio] *going around, encompassing, embracing, twining around* (In its lit. sense, rare, and mostly poet.): *lascivis hederis ambitiosior*, Hor.: *ambitiosa recidit ornamenta, excessive, superfluous*, id.

II. *going about in order to canvass or solicit, courting, ambitious*: and, in a bad sense, *obsequious, vain-glorious*, etc.: *qui ita sit ambitiosus, ut omnes vos nosque quotidie persalutat*, Cic.: *ne forte me in Graecos tam ambitiosum factum esse mirere, desirous of the favour of the Greeks*, id.: *malis artibus ambitiosus, seeking to ingratiate one-self*, Tac. Also of things: *ambitiosae et fuscose amicitiae, founded merely on a desire to please, interested*, Cic.: *preces, urgent*, Tac.: *amb. mors, ostentatious, vain-glorious*, id. III. *Pass.*

much sought after, fond of being admired: turba coelestis ambitiosa summa, Ov.: nota quidem sed non ambitiosa domus, visited, frequented, id.

ambitus, a, um, Part. [ambio].

ambitus, ūa, m. [ambio] a going around, a moving round or about, a revolution: cum se octo ambitus ad idem caput retulerit, Cic. || Rhetor. t. t.: a period: perfectus et completus ambitus, id.: also periphrasis, circumlocution=ambages: multos circa unam rem ambitus facere, Liv. || Meton.: a circuit, circle, circumference, edge: ambitus parvae, Plin.

IV the space left round a house: Scaevola id solum esse ambitum aedium dixit, quod parietis communis tegendi causa tectum proloqueretur, Cic. **V** unlawful canvassing for an office, esp. by bribery: legem ambitus flagitasti, Cic. (On the laws against ambitus, v. Smith's Ant. 18 seq.). **VI** ostentation, vanity, parade: relinque ambitum: tumida res est, vana, ventosa: Sen. Of speech: bombast, verbiage: ambitu rerum, Quint.

ambo, bae, bō and bō, rum. (dat. and abl. pl. ambobus, ambabus; acc. pl. ambo and ambo; ambo was the old form, like Gr. ἀμφω; Cic. never uses ambo: ambo for ambeae, Pl.) both (i. e. two together; whilst uterque means both considered separately, or as individuals): ambo accusandi estis, Ter.: una salus ambobus erit, Virg.

ambrosia, ae, f. = ἀμβροσία, the food of the gods: non enim ambrosia Deos aut neactare laetari arbitror, Cic. **2**, the unguent of the gods: liquidum ambrosiae diffundit odorem, Virg.

ambrosius, a, um, adj. = ἀμβροσιος, immortal, divine: hence an epithet for everything lovely, pleasant, etc. (mostly poet.): comes, Virg.

ambrosia, ae (usu. in the plur., ambrosiae, ārum), f. a Syrian musician and courtier: ambrosiarum collegia, Hor. (From Syr. ambāba or ambāyā, tibia, flauta).

ambulatio, ōis, f. [ambulo] a walking about, a walk: ambulationem postmeridianam conficere, Cic.

II Meton.: a place for walking, a promenade: nihil ei restabat praeter balnearia et ambulationem, id.

ambulationella, ae, dim. f. (rare) a short walk: Cic. || Meton.: a small place for walking: tecta ambulationella, id.

ambulator, ōis, m. [ambulo] one who walks about, an idler, loungeur: villicus ne sit ambulator, Cato. || **II** a pedlar, a coterwinger: transfuturius, Mart.

ambulatorius, a, um, adj. [id.] (rare), moreable: turres ambulatoriae, Hirt.

ambulo, avi, atum, i. v. n. to go about, to go backwards and forwards, to walk: aves ambulantes aliquae ut cornices, Plin.: hence, to take a walk: vixit sum mihi cum Galba ambulare, Cic.

Bene ambula, a form of bidding farewell: bene ambula et redambula, Pl. Ambulare in ius, to go to law, id. || To travel, make a voyage, etc.: biduo, aut triduo septingenta milia passuum ambulare, Cic. **2**, Of inanimate things: amnia, quae naves ambulant, Cato. Fig.: quod deinde caput translatum per omnes leges ambulavit, pervadit, went through, Plin. **3**, Act: with the acc. of such words as iter, mare, etc., to navigate, traverse, etc.: quum Xerxes landis classibus, landisque copiis, Hellesponto juncto, Athone perfores, maria ambulavisset, terrarumque navigasset, Cic. (Troj. formed directly from the prep. am—like intro, adv.).

amburo, usel, ustum, i. v. a. to burn around, to scorch: but also, with an extension of the idea, to burn wholly up, to consume (gen. in part. perf.): Hadrianus vivus exustus est: Verres solum ambustus incendio, tamen ex illa flamma periculo evasit, Cic. ambusta nubila fumant, Ov. Hence ambustum, i. n. Medic. t. t.: a burn: inflammatio recentis ambusti, Plin. Meton.: to nip or wither with cold: ambusti multorum artus vi frigoris, Tac. **II** Fig.: ambustus fortunatum meum reliquias, Cic. (From am and burn: cf. com-buro and bustum; with Gr. ὠπ and Eng. burn, Germ. brennen.)

ambustus, Part. [amburo].

amelus, i, m. the purple Italian star-wort: Aster amellus, Linn.: Virg. **E-mena**, entis, adj. out of one's senses: mad, senseless, frantic: Incepto est amentium, haud amentium, Ter.: homo amentissimus atque in omnibus consiliis praeceps, Cic. With gen. or abl.: aspectu amens, Virg.: amens animi, id. More rarely foolish, stupid: homo audacissimus atque amentissimus, Cic. Of things: amentissimum consilium, id. [a is the prep. ab: cf. demens.]

Amentia, ae, f. [amentis] want of reason, madness, stupidity: furore atque amentia impulsus, Caes.

Amento, avi, atum, i. v. a. [amentum] to furnish with a strap or thong: hastae velutibus amentatae traduntur, Cic. Fig. of discourse: amentatae hastae, ready-made arguments, id. **II** Poet.: to hurl or dart the javelin by means of this thong: quum iaculum parva Lityas amentavit habena, Lucan.

Amentum, i, n. a strap or thong attached to a spear, and used for throwing the missile (Smith's Ant. 200): epistola ad amentum deligata, Caes. **II** a shoe-tie: solcae sine amento, Plin. (Root probably a-p, as amentum is a termination: cf. ap-tus.)

Ameo, itis, prob. m. a pole for spreading bird-nets: aut amite levi rara tendit retia, Hor.

Amfractus, v. anfr.

Amica, ae, f. [amicus] a female

friend: amicae, cognatae, Ter. || a mistress, concubine: sive ista uxor sive amica est, id.

Amico, ade. in a friendly manner, kindly, amicably: amice et benevole facere, Cic.

Am-icō, icul, or ixi, icum, 4. v. a. (fut. amicibor, Pl.) to throw around, to wrap about (properly of upper garments), or pass to veil or throw around oneself: Hippia gloriatu est pallium, quo amictus esset, se sua manu confectae, Cic. Poet.: nube humeros amictus, Hor. || Fig.: to veil, cover, wrap up: amictur vilibus arbor, Ov. [Am or amb and jacio: the j has been dropped.]

Amictitia, ae, f. (gen. sing. amictitiae, Lucr.) [amicus] friendship: est autem amictitia nihil aliud, nisi omnium divinarum humanarumque rerum cum benevolentia et caritate summa consensus, Cic. Fig. of plants: rutae cum fico, Plin. || Of a league or alliance between nations: Ubii, qui amictitiam fecerant, Caes. || Meton. = amicus: qui et parte ejusdem epistolae increpuit amictitias mulieres, Tac.

Amictitius, i, f. = amictitia: amictitium jungere, Lucr.

Amictus, a, um, Part. [amicus].

Amictus, ūa, m. [amicus] prop. an upper or outer garment, also any garment: statuum esse ejusdem, statum, amictus, annulus, imago, ipse, declarat, Cic. || a mode of dress, dress, clothing: mihi amicti est Scythicum tegmen, my clothing is, id. || Fig.: nebulas amictus, Virg.

Amictitia, ae, f. dim. of amica, a mistress: amictitia rixata, Cic.

Amictiolium, i, n. [amicus] a mantle, cloak: agrestis duplex amictiolium, Nep.: Too a diminutive, but derived immediately from the verb: as curriculum, ferculum, gubernaculum, etc.]

Amictiolus, i, m. dim. [amicus] a little friend, a dear friend: quid de Docimo amictio meo? Cic.

Amicus (old form AMICUS), a, um, adj. [amo] friendly, kind, fond of, with dat.: animo esse amico erga aliquem, Ter.: tribuni sunt nobis amici, Cic. Amicum est mihi, if I please me: nec Dis amicum est nec mihi, Hor.

Amicus, i, m. [id.] (Gen. plur. amicim, Ter.) a friend: ex omnibus saeculis vir tris aut quatuor dominantur paria amicorum, Cic. Also for patronus, patron, protector: amicus potens, Hor. And for socius, companion, comrade: trepidi fugam exprobravit amico, Ov. **2** In and after the Aug. per.: a courtier, or minister of a prince: fuerunt multi reges ex amicis Alexandri Magni, Nep. (Hence, Fr. ami.)

Amisio, ōis, f. [amitto] a losing, a loss: opprobrium, Cic.

Amisus, a, um, Part. [amitto].

Amisus, ūa, m. for the more usu. amissio, a loss: Siciliæ, Nep.

Amita, ae, f. a father's sister, a paternal aunt (the mother's sister is

amicus, cognata, Ter. || a mistress, concubine: sive ista uxor sive amica est, id.

Amico, ade. in a friendly manner, kindly, amicably: amice et benevole facere, Cic.

Am-icō, icul, or ixi, icum, 4. v. a. (fut. amicibor, Pl.) to throw around, to wrap about (properly of upper garments), or pass to veil or throw around oneself: Hippia gloriatu est pallium, quo amictus esset, se sua manu confectae, Cic. Poet.: nube humeros amictus, Hor. || Fig.: to veil, cover, wrap up: amictur vilibus arbor, Ov. [Am or amb and jacio: the j has been dropped.]

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Amisus, a, um, Part. [amitto].

Amisus, ūa, m. for the more usu. amissio, a loss: Siciliæ, Nep.

Amita, ae, f. a father's sister, a paternal aunt (the mother's sister is

called matertera): Cic.: Liv. (Hence Fr. tante, Old Fr. tante, Eng. aunt.)

ā-mitto, lit. *issum*, *i. v. a.* (amittit) *sync.* = amittit, Ter.: amittis, *sync.* = amittis, Plant.: *to let go, let slip, to dismiss* (freq. in Plant.): *stulte fecit, qui hunc (nervum) amittit*, Pl.: *vis me a uxore docere? hanc amittes?* Ter. *praeda de manibus amissa, vult slip*, Cic. Fig.: *tibi hanc amittam notiam unum, remisit, pardon*, Pl.: *servire tempori et non amittere tempus*, Cic.: *stetum amittere, to break one's word*, Nep. *|| to lose* (sometimes opp. to *perdere*, *to lose by one's own fault*; but the two words are often confounded): *simul consilium cum re amittit* Ter.: *classes amissae et perditae*, Cic.: *ignominia amissarum navium*, Caes.: *oppidum Capaeum et magnam pecuniam amiserat*, Sall.

ammiror and **ammitto**, *v. admiror*, etc.

ammoneo and **ammonitrix**, *v. ammoneo*, etc.

amnicola, *ae. com.* [amnis col] *dwelling or growing by a river*: Ov.

amniculus, *i. m. dim.* [amnis] *a rivulet, brook*, Liv.

amnis, *i. m.* (anciently *fem.*) *Abn.* *amne*, sometimes *amni*; esp. in the poets: *a stream of water, a river, a torrent*: quodque suo Tagus amne vellet, fluit lignibus aurum, in its current, Ov.: *prodium amnis aut vix aut nullo morio, corruptitur*, Cic.: *ruunt de montibus amnes*, Virg.: *secundo amni, down the stream*, id.: *adverso amne, up the stream*, Curt. Also in contradistinction to the sea: *com pontus et amnes cuncti invicem committant*, Sen. On the contr. of the ocean, like the Gr. *ἁλῶναι ὁρμαίνε*: *ocean amnis, the ocean-stream*, Virg. Poet.: *Of the constellation Eridanus: Eridanum cernes funestum magnae cum viribus amnem*, Cic. *|| Meton.* *anything flowing, liquid*: Virg.

amo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* (amasso = *amareo*, Plant.) *to love, to have a warm, hearty affection*: *videas corde amare (eo)* inter se, Pl.: *magis te, quam oculos nunc amo meos*, Ter.: *amare aliquem ex animo*, Cic. *Amare* and *diligere* are often contrasted, the former denoting a stronger feeling: *eum a me non diligi somno, verum etiam amari*, id. The phrase *amare et diligere*, *to love and esteem*, is often found: *homo nobilis qui a suis amari et diligi vellet*, id. *|| Of sexual love*: *meum gnatum rumor est amare*, Ter. *|| Used* in oaths or strong asseverations: *ita (sic) me diti (hebe) ament or amant, so help me (God), most assuredly*: *ita me diti amant*, Plaut. and Ter. Also ellipt.: *ita me Jupiter*! *ae. amet or amati*, Pl. *|| Of things*: *to like, to be fond of, to find pleasure in*: *somen, orationem, vultum, incessum aculeus amare*, Cic.: *non omnes eadem mirantur amantque*, Hor. And with *Inf.* as object: *hic ames dicit pater*

atque princeps, id. *|| Amare* *aliquem de or in aliqua re, quod, etc., to be obliged to one for something, to be thankful*: *de raudusculo multum te amo*, Cic.: *et in Atillii negotio te amavi*, id. *Abso.*: *bene facis: merito te amo*, Ter. Hence in intreaties, *amabo* or *amabo te* (*never vos*), lit. *I shall be much obliged, may often be translated by, be so good, I pray, etc.*: *amabo te, advola*, Cic. With *ut* or *ne*: *amabo ut illuc transeas*, Ter.: *amabo te, me improbitati meae assignes*, Cic. *IV* With *Inf.*: *to be wont or accustomed*: *clamore, vultu, saepe impetu, atque aliis omnibus, quae ira fieri amat*, Sall. (Hence Fr. *aimer*.)

amoenus, *adv.* *pleasantly, sweetly*: Pl.; Gell.; Plin.

amoenitas, *itis, f.* [amoenus] *pleasantness, delightfulness, a delight, a pleasure*: *nunc domus suppeditat mihi hortorum amoenitatem*, Cic. *|| 2* As a term of endearment in Plant.: *uxor mea, mea amoenitas, quid tu agis?*

amoenus, *a. um, adj.* *pleasant, delightful, charming* (mostly of sensible objects): *locus*, Cic.: *loca amoena, voluptaria*, Sall.: *rus*, Hor.: *aqueae, aurae*, id. In Tac. *amoena*, *brum*, *n. plus*. *pleasant places*: *per amoena Asiae atque Achaiae*. *|| 2* Of abstract things: *vita*, Tac. *|| 3* Of dress: *showy*: *cultus amoenior*, Liv. [Most prob. *amoenus*, from *amo*.]

amollor, *Itus*, *4. v. dep.* *to remove* (with effort or difficulty): *amolliri omnia*, Pl. *|| 2* *to send away, to get rid of*: *donec uxorem amolliretur*, Tac.

|| 3 With a reflexive pronoun: *to take oneself off, begone*: *hinc vos amollimini*, Ter. *|| Fig.*: *to avert*: *In rhetor., to refuse, repel*: *invidiam crimenque ab aliquo*, Tac.: *amollor et amoveo nomen meum, I pass over, lay no stress on*, Liv.

amollitus, *Part.* [amollor].

amomum or **-on**, *i. n.* = *ἀνιμον*, an aromatic shrub, from which the Romans prepared a costly fragrant balsam: *Assyrium vulgo nascetur amomum*, Virg.

amor (old form *amos*, like *bonos*, *labos*, *colos*, etc., Pl.) *ōis*, *m.* [amo] *love*: (Of natural affection among kindred, etc.; of sexual passion; and of a high degree of friendship.) With *in*, *erga*, or *Gen.* of the object: *ab his initiis noster in te amor profectus*, Cic.: *si quid in te residet amoris erga me*, id.: *ne sit ancillae tibi amor pudori*, id. In the plur.: *amores hominum in te*, Cic. Also *Meton.*, *the loved object itself*: *Pompeius nostri amores*, id. Personified: *Amor, the god of love*, *Love, Cupid*, *Epos*: *Virg.* Also in the plur., *Cupid, Loves*: *corpora nudorum Amorum*, Ov. *|| Gen.* *a passionate longing, an eager desire*: *consulatus amor*, Cic.: *with gerund*; *habendi*, Ov. Poet. with *Inf.*: *si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros*, Virg.

amos, *v. amor*.

āmōtio, *ōis*, *f.* [amoveo] *a removing, removal* (rare): *doloris*, Cic.

āmōpus, *a. um, Part.* [amoveo].

āmōvus, *mōvi*, *mōtum*, *2. v. a.* *to move away, put or take away, to remove*: *me exinde amovit loco*, Pl.: *illum ex latu loci amove*, Cic. With a reflexive pronoun: *to retire, withdraw*: *te hinc amove*, Ter.: *e coetu se amovissent*, Liv. Fig.: *to lay aside, to cast off*: *libidinem, odium, cupiditates omnes amovere*, Cic. *|| to take away by stealth*: *euphem. for furari, furtum facere*: *boves per dolum amotas*, Hor.

|| to banish: *amotus Cerchiam quatuordecim annis exsilium toleravit*, Tac.

amphibōlia, *ae. f.* = *ἀμφιβολία*: in rhetor., *ambiguity, double-meaning*, Cic.

amphithēstrum, *i. n.* = *ἀμφιθέατρον*: lit., *a double theatre* (the ancient theatres being usually of a form approaching that of a semicircle) *an amphitheatre, a circular or oval building for public spectacles*: *Plin.*; *Tac.* (For an account of the Roman amphitheatres, see *Smith's Ant.* 21.)

amphōra, *ae. (gen. pl.)* *as a measure, usually amphorum*, *f.* = *ἀμφόρεα*, a vessel, usually made of clay, with two handles or ears; for liquids, esp. wine, a *flagon, pitcher, jar*, etc. (*v. Smith's Ant.* 21): *amphora coepit institui*, Hor. *Meton.*: *for the wine contained therein*: *id.* For oil: *amphorae oleariae*, Cato: *for honey*: *aut pressa puris mella condit amphora*, Hor. *|| a measure for liquids*, also called *quadrantal* = 48 sextarii, or rather more than 54 Imp. gallons: *in singulas vini amphoras*, Cic. *|| a measure of a ship*: *as we speak of a ship of so many tons burden*: *navem, quae plus quam trecentarum amphorarum esset*, Liv.

amplē, *adv.* *abundantly, richly, splendidly*: *exornare ample magnificentem triclinium*, Cic.: *elate et ample loqui*, sublimely, id.

am-plector, *exus*, *3. v. dep.* (act. form *amplecto*: *amplectitor* *crura fustibus*, Pl. in pass.: *id.*) *Lit.*, *to wind or twine around, to encompass, encircle*: *of living beings*: *to embrace*: *amplectimur tibi genua*, Pl.: *serpens arboris amplectens stirpem, coiling round*, Lucr.: *manibus saxa, to grasp*, Liv.: *quindexim millia passuum circuitu amplectens, hoc spatio pabulabatur*, Caes.: *ille me amplexus atque oscula ferre prohibebat*, Cic. *|| Fig.*, *to embrace or grasp with the mind, to understand, comprehend*: *quae si iudex non amplectetur omnia consilio, non animo ac mente cernenspiciet*, id. In discourse, *to discuss, to handle, to compare*: *omnes res per scriptum amplecti*, id. Also, *to comprehend under a term*: *quod item interdum virtutis nomine amplectimur*, id. *|| 2*, *to embrace in our affection, to love, cherish, esteem*: *me amplexissime quotidie magis Caesar amplectitur*, id.: *hoc se am-*

plectitur uno, *values, esteems himself, for.*

amplexor, ātus, i. v. freq. dep. (the act. form **amplexo**, analogous to **ampecto**, in Plaut., Attius, Lucil., and Petr.) [**ampector**] to encircle, embrace: aram amplexantes, Pl.: inimicum meum amplexabantur, Cic. || Fig.: to love, esteem: Appius totum me amplexatur, id.

amplexus, a, um, Part. [**ampector**].

amplexus, ūs, m. [**ampector**] an encircling, embracing, surrounding: amplexu terrarum, Lucr.: puer circumplexatus serpentis amplexu, Cic.: cum dabat amplexus atque oscula dulcia figet, Virg.

ampliatio, ōnis, f. [**amplio**]. Legal t. t. an adjournment of the hearing of a case to another day: the **judex** unannounced this adjournment by the word "amplius." The "ampliatio" was an adjournment to any day which the **judex** might please: cf. **compendiatio**.

amplificatio, ōnis, f. [**amplifico**] a widening, an increasing, enlarging: pecuniae, Cic. 2. Rhetor. t. t. an exaggerated description: an **amplification**, id.

amplificator, ōris, m. [id.] an enlarger, an amplifier (rare): rerum, Cic. **amplifio**, adv. splendidly, Cat.

amplifico, avi, atum, i. v. a. [**amplius** facio] to widen, to extend, enlarge: divitiās, Cic.: sonum, to strengthen, increase, id.: urbem, id. 2. Rhetor. t. t. to amplify, dilate, enlarge: **amplificare** rem orando, id.

amplio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [**amplius**] to make wider, to extend, enlarge, increase: rem, Hor. Fig.: **ampliare** nomen, to render glorious, Mart. || Legal t. t. **ampliare** aliquem or aliquid, to adjourn the hearing of a case (vide **ampliatio**): potestas ampliandi, Cic.

amplifier, adv. **amplius**, abundantly, magnificently, Pl. 2. greatly, vehemently, much, id.

amplitudo, ōnis, f. [**amplius**] width, breadth, size, bulk: cornuum, Caes.

|| Of moral qualities, etc.: qualified by a gen.: greatness: **amplitudo** animi, Cic.: propter **amplitudinem** civitatis, Caes. 2. Absol.: dignity, grandeur, importance: homines, in quibus summa auctoritas est et **amplitudo**, Cic. 3. In Rhetor. copiousness and dignity of expression: **amplitudo** Platonis, id.

amplius, adv. (comp. of **amplius**) more, longer, further: (usually of time and number) freq. used without quam, the case not being affected by the omission: also in the usual construction with quam or abl.: quum eum **amplius** centum cives Romani cognoscerent, Cic.: duo haud **amplius** millia pedum et equitatus omnis efferunt, Cic.: milites **amplius** horis quattuor fortissime pugnauerunt, Caes.: inveniebāt Sabini **amplius** non **amplius** millia passuum decem

abesse, id.: de sepulcris autem nihil est apud Solonem **amplius** quam, etc., Cic. 2. Besides, moreover = praeterea, insuper; nihil dico **amplius**, I say nothing further, id. 3. Nihil **amplius**, an ellipt. phrase, to denote that nothing remains to be stated: sese ipsum abesse repetit: nihil **amplius**, id. 4. Also ellipt.: si nihil **amplius**, like si nihil aliud ac possit: excedam tectis? an, si nihil **amplius**, obstem? Ov. || **Amplius**, legal t. t. pronounced by the **judex**, on adjourning the hearing of a case, (vide **ampliatio**): tanta in isto improbitas putabatur ut de Philodamo **amplius** pronuntiaretur, Cic. Also, **amplius** non petere: to bring no further action, to make no further claim: id. And polit. t. t. of senators, when they gave their sanction to a proposal, but made an addition to it: Servilius assentior et hoc **amplius** censeo, id.

amplius, a, um, adj. Of space: large, wide, spacious, roomy: amplissima curia et amplissimum gymnasium, Cic.: porticus, Virg. || Meton.: abundant, great, long, much: pabula, Lucr.: civitas ampla atque florens, Caes.: Galli **ampliores** copias expectabant, id.: **amplissima** dies horarum quindecim, the longest day, Plin. And of abstract things, passions, etc.: **amplior** potentia, Plin.: haec irae facies essent multo **ampliores**, Ter.: pro viribus **amplius**, in proportion to the great strength, Lucr. Also in comp. n. **amplius**, as a subst. (not to be confounded with the adv.) more: datus non sum **amplius**, Cic. Also with Gen.: **amplius** obediūm, Caes. || Magnificent, splendid, glorious, renowned, distinguished: ne ullum munus aedilitatis **amplius** aut gratius populo esse possit, Cic.: praemia, id.: **amplissimo** genere natus, Caes. Hence, **amplissimus**, as a title for persons high in office: **amplissimum** collegium decemvirale, Cic. || In Rhetor. **amplius** orator, who speaks with dignity and fullness, id.

ampulla, ae, f. a globular vessel for holding liquids, a flask, bottle, jar, pot, etc. (sometimes of leather), Cic. || Meton.: of inflated discourse, bombast: proicit **ampullas** et aequipedalia verba, Hor. **ampullaceus**, a, um, adj. [**ampulla**] pertaining to a flask, bottle-shaped or globular: pira, Plin. **ampullarius**, i, m. [id.] a flask-maker: Pl. **ampullor**, atus, i. v. dep. [id.] || To employ a bombastic style, **ampullari** in tragica arte, Hor.

amputatio, ōnis, f. [**amputo**] a pruning, lopping off: sarmentorum, Cic. || Meton.: the part cut off, a cutting: Plin. **am-pūto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to cut away or off, to lop off, prune: esp. of plants: vitem ferro, Cic.: caput, Suet. || Fig.: to curtail, shorten, remove: **amputata** et circumcisa inanis omnis

et error, removed, Cic. In rhet., **amputata** loqui, to speak unconnectedly, id.

amigdālium, i, n. an almond, an almond kernel, Ov.

amystia, idis, f. a long draught, the emptying of a cup at once: Hor.

an, conj. It introduces the second and succeeding members in a disjunctive interrogation, or in sentences implying doubt: or, or whether: in disjunctive interrogations. Direct: dicam hunc an non dicam? Ter.: Romamne venio, an hic maneo, an Arpinum fugiam? Cic. 2. Indirect: nunc vero non id agitur, bonisne an malis moribus vivamus, Sall. An potius, or rather: an id flagitum est, an potius haec patri aequum esset fieri? Ter. 3. When an alternative, or inference is implied from something said before, an may begin the whole interrogatory. ad mortem te, Catilla, duci jampridem oportebat: an vero P. Scipio T. Gracchum privatus interfecit? Catillam vero, non consules perferemus? Cic. 4. Particular onstr.: an non, and in one word, anion, occurs in direct questions more freq. than necne: isne est quem quaero an non? Ter.: nomina in codicem accepti et expensi digesta habes annon? Cic. An ne, commonly anec, pleon. for an: nec, aequum ane iniquum imperet cogitabit, Pl. || In disjunctive clauses expressing doubt: whether: honestumne factu sit an turpe dubitant, Cic. 2. As in such disjunctive clauses the opinion of the speaker himself usually inclines to the second, or that introduced with an, the particle sometimes obtains a modified affirmative signif.: I almost think, it is possible that, perhaps, probably. || With a negative, or word implying doubt in the principal clause: testem non mediocrem, sed haud scio an gravissimum, I would almost venture to say the most important, Cic.: ingens eo die res, ac nescio an maxima illo bello gesta sit, Liv. 2. With negatives also in the dependent clause: eloquentia quidem nescio an habuisset peremneminem, Cic.

anādema, ātis, n. a band for the head, a wreath: et bene paria patrum filium anademata, Lucr.

anagnostēs, ae, m. a reader: noster, Cic.

analectris, idis, f. a pad for the shoulders, used to improve, the figure: Ov.

anapaestum, i, n. sc. carmen, an anapaestic poem, Cic.

anapaestus, a, um, adj. pes, the metrical foot anapaest: — (a reversed dactyl), Cic.

anas, anātis (gen. **pluer**: anatum, rarely anatim), f. the duck: anatum ova, Cic. (Hence, Ital. anatra; Fr. cane, canette, canard.)

anaticula, ae, f. dim. [anas] a little duck, a duckling: Cic. 2. A term of endearment: my duckling: Pl.

anatinus, a, um, adj. [id.] of or

pertaining to the duck: fortuna anatina, Pl.

anātōcismus, *i. m.* interest upon interest, compound interest: centesima cum anatocismo anniversario, Cic.

anceps (anciently *ancipes*, Pl.: *abl. sing. ancipiti*): *capitis, adj.* [amb- and caput, v. amb.] *that has two heads, two-headed* (cf. *biceps, praepiceps, etc.*): only in the poets: *anceps Janus*, Ov. Also of a mountain: *two-peaked*: *anceps acumen*, id. || In gen. having two sides, two natures, double: and of abstract things; *doubtful, uncertain, undecided, changeable*: *securicula ancipes*, a two-edged hatchet, Pl.: *bestiae quas ancipites in utraque sede viventes, amphibious animals*, Cic.: *ancipiti proelio duo atque acriter pugnantem est, viis duobus, Caes.*: *Jus anceps, a doubtful point of law*, Hor.: *ancipiti Martē pugnare, to fight with doubtful success*, Liv. || *dangerous, critical*: *vise*, Ov.: *vox pro republica honesta, ipsi anceps*, Tac.

anchora and **anchoralis**, *v. ancōra, etc.*

ancile (also *ancule*), *is, n. (gen. plur. also ancilium, Hor.)*: *a small oval shield*: Virg. Esp.: *the shield said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa, and on the preservation of which the prosperity of Rome depended*: Liv.: (cf. Smith's Ant. 326). *Adj.*: *dilepis ancilibus*, Juv.

ancilla, *ae, f. dim. a maid-servant, female slave*: *ancilla ere emptā, Ter.*: *servi ancillaeque*, Cic. [Dim. of *ancula*, from an old verb *anculare* or *ancularē*, "to serve."

ancillāris, *e, adj.* [*ancilla*] *relating to female servants*: *ancillare artificium, maid-servant's work*, Cic.

ancillula, *ae, f. dim. [id.] a little serving-maid, a young female slave*: Ter. Fig.: *juris scientiam eloquentiae terquam ancillulam pedisequamque adjunxit*, Cic.

ancipēs, *v. anceps.*

ancinus (also *amc.*), *a, um, Part.* [amb and caedo] *cut around or gnaw*: *omnia ancina recentia volvere*, Lucr.

ancōra, *ae* (erroneously written *anchōra*), *f. an anchor*: *dente tenaci anchora fundat naves*, Virg.: *ancoras hēre, to cast anchor*, Caes.: *consistere ad ancoram, to lie at anchor*, id.: *solvere, to weigh anchor*, Cic.: *tolle, Caes.* Fig.: *as a symbol of security*: *refuge, hope, support*: *ancora iam non tenet ulla ratem*, Ov. [Root *anc* of *anc*, "a bend," or "crooked": *v. angō*.]

ancōralis, *e, adj.* [*ancōra*] *belonging to an anchor*. Hence *ancorale*, *is, n. a cable*: Liv.

ancōrarius, *a, um, adj. [id.] belonging to an anchor*: *funes, cables*, Caes.

andabātā, *ae, m. a gladiator, whose helmet was without any openings for the eyes*, Cic.

androgynus, *i, m. -gynē, ex, f. a man-woman, hermaphrodite*: Cic.

anellus (ann.), *i, m. dim. [anulus] a little ring*: *cum tribus anellis*, Hor.

anēthum, *i, n. dill, anise*: Virg.

anfractus, *ūs, m. [amb and frag the root of frango] a curving or bending, an orbit*: *solis anfractus, a circuit, revolution*, Cic. Also, *a tortuous, circuitous route*: *si nullus anfractus intercederet, Caes.*: *litorum anfractus, the windings*, Liv. || Fig.: *of discourse* = *ambages, digression, prolixity*: *quid opus est circuitione et anfractu*? Cic. Of legal proceedings: *intricacies, prolixity*: *Judiciorum*, id.

angina, *ae, f. [ango] the quincy*: Pl.

angiportus, *ūs, m.*, and **angiportus**, *i, n.* *a narrow street, lane, or alley*: *in angiportum quoddam desertum*, Ter.: *vise omnes angiportusque*, Cic. [The root *ang* means "make narrow": *v. angō*: *portus* anciently meant "a passage, a gangway."]

ango, *xi, ctum, and anxum, 3. v. a* (*perf. and sup., only in Gram.*) *to press tight, to throttle, strangle* (in this signif., poet. or antiquated): *angit inhaerens ellis oculos*, Virg. || Fig.: *to cause pain, both physical and mental*, esp. the latter: *to torment, vex, trouble*: hence *angi, to suffer pain*: Plin.: *cura angit hominem*, Ter.: *cruciatu timoris angit*, Cic.: *ne munere te parvo beat, aut incommodus angat, or vex by refusing*, Hor. With *de*: *de Statō manumisso angor*, Cic. *Angi animi* (as in Gr.): Pl. On the other hand, Cic. says *angi animo*. [In the root *ang* of *ang* the ideas of "bending" and "squeezing" are comprised].

angor, *ōris, m. = angina [ango] a compression of the neck, suffocation, the quincy*: *aestu et angore vexata*, Liv. || Fig.: *anguish, torment, vexation* (of a transitory nature, whereas *anxietas* is of an abiding nature): *differt anxietas ab angore*: neque enim omnes anxii, qui anguntur aliquando; nec qui anxii, semper anguntur, Cic. In plur.: *conflict angoribus*, id.

anguen, *v. angulus.*

angulicōmus, *a, um, adj.* [*angula comā*] *with snaky hair* (poet.): Gorgon, Ov.

anguliculus, *i, m. dim. [angula] a small snake*: Cic.

angulifer, *ēra, ērum, adj.* [*angula fero*] *serpent-bearing*: *caput*, Ov.

anguligēna, *ae, m. [angulus and gen. root of gigno] i. t. snake-born, sprung from a snake or dragon, an epithet of the Thebans, who sprung from dragons' teeth*: Ov.

angullia, *ae, f. [angulus] an eel*: *vos angullia monet longae cognata colubula*, Juv.: *angullia est, elabitor, proverb. of a sly, slippery fellow*: Pl.

angūstinus, *a, um, adj. [angulus] (rare)*: *pertaining to the serpent, snaky*: *Gorgonis comae*, Ov.

angūstinus, *a, um, adj. [id.] pertain-*

ing to the serpent, snaky: Cato: Plin. Subst.: *angustum, i, n. (sc. ovum), a snake's egg*, id.

angulipēs, *ēdis, adj.* [*angulus pes*] *snake-footed, an epithet of the giants*: Ov.

anguis, *is* (rare form *anguen*, like *sanguis* for *sanguis*. *Abi. angue and angui*), *m. and f. a snake, a serpent*: *femina anguis, mas anguis*, Cic. As *fem.*: *torta*, Ov. *Latet anguis in herba*, proverb. for some concealed danger, Virg. 2. Fig.: for any thing odious: *odisse aliquem aequae atque angues*, Pl. As an emblem (1) of terror: of the head of Medusa, Ov. (2) of rage: the serpent-girdle of Tisiphone, id. (3) of art and wisdom: the serpent-team of Medea, id., and of the inventive Ceres, id. || Meton.: As a constellation = *draco, the Dragon*, between the Great and Little Bear, Cic. 2. = *hydra, the Hydra, water serpent*: Ov. 3. *the Serpent*, which Anguitenens carries in his hand, id.

angul-tēnōns, *entis, adj.* [*anguis tenēs*] *serpent-holding*: hence, subst. *the constellation Ophiuchus* = *angulifer, serpent-bearer*, Cic.

angulātus, *a, um, Part.* [*angulo*] *made angular, with angles*: Cic.

angulus, *i, m.* [root *ang*, *v. angō*] *an angle, a corner*: *obtusus, Lucr.*: *hujus lateris aliter angulus qui est ad Cantium, Caes.*: *extremus, the extreme point, corner*, Ov. || *a retired, unfrequented place, a nook, corner, lurking-place*: *In angulum abire*, Ter.: *gratus puellae rursus ab angulo*, Hor.

angustē, *adv. narrowly, closely, sparingly, briefly*: *anguste sēdere*, Cic.: *eo anno frumentum angustius proveniret, more sparingly*, Caes.: *anguste transportare milites, with difficulty*, id.

angustia, *arum, f. plu. rare* in the sing. *angustia, ae* [*angustus*] *a narrow place, a strait, defile*: *Corinthus posita in angustis atque in faucibus Graeciae*, Cic.: *per angustas Hellepontis, the straits of the Hellespont*, Suet. Hence,

|| Fig.: In gen.: *shortness, narrowness, want, deficiency, difficulty, perplexity, etc.*: *angustiae spiritus, shortness of breath*, Cic.: *pecuniae publicae*, id.: *rei futurariae*, Caes. Sometimes *abst.*: *ex meis angustis illius sustento tenuitatem*, Cic. In summis: *angustias adduct, perplexity*, id. (Hence, Ital. *angoscia*; Fr. *angoisse*.)

angusticlavus, *a, um, adj.* [*angustus clavus*] *wearing a narrow stripe of purple*, as a plebeian tribune: Suet.

angusto, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [*angustus*] *to make narrow, to straiten*: *iter caesis angustans corporum cervicis*, Cat. **angustus**, *a, um, adj. [ang.]* Of space: *narrow, strait, contracted*: *longa brevis*, *lata angusta*, Cic.: *montibus angustis mare continetur, contracted mountains* (probably so called because they had no slope), Caes. Subst.: *angustum, i, n.* (mostly plur.) *narrowness*: *angusta viarum*, Virg. || Fig.:

in angustum concludere, adducere, deducere, etc.: to reduce to a strait, to restrain, confine, etc.: ab illa immensa societate humani generis in exiguum angustumque concluditur, Cic. 2. short, scanty: angustus spiritus Demosthenis, short breath, id. 3. needy, pinching: pauperies, Hor.: domus, poor, built inexpensively, Tac. 4. critical, difficult, uncertain, wavering: rebus angustis animosus atque fortis appare, Hor. Subst.: angustum, a critical condition, difficulty, danger: rem esse in angusto vidit, Caes. 5. base, low, mean-spirited: nihil est tam angusti animi, tam parvi, quam amare divites, Cic. 6. subtle, minute: minutae angustaeque concertationes, id. 7. Of style: brief, simple: angusta oratio, id.

anhelitus, ūs, m. [anhelō] a difficulty of breathing, panting, puffing: cum nimiae celerritates sunt, anhelitus moventur, are occasioned, Cic. II. Meton.: breathing, breath: sufferre anhelitum, to draw breath, Pl.: recipere, to take breath, respire, id. III. Fig.: an exhaling, exhalation: terrae, Cic.: vini, fumes, id.

anhelō, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [anhelus] to draw the breath with difficulty, to pant, puff, gasp, etc.: nullus anhelabat sub aduoco vomere taurus, Ov. II. Fig.: fornacibus ignis anhelat, roars, Virg.: Castillam furentem audacia, acelus anhelantem, breathing out wickedness, Cic.

anhelūs, a, um, adj. [halo] panting, puffing (poet.): equi, Virg. 2. causing shortness of breath: cursus, Ov.

anicula, ae, f. dim. [anus] a little old woman: haec ne aniculae quidem existimant, Cic.

anilis, e, adj. [id.], pertaining to an old woman, old womanish: voltus, Virg.: Ineptiae pene aniles, Cic.

anilliter, adv., like an old woman: supersustitose atque anilliter dicere, Cic.

anima, ae, f. (gen. animā), Lucr.: air, a breeze, wind (mostly poet.): Impellunt animae lintea, Hor.: ignes animaeque, Virg. II. the air, as an element: inter ignem et terram aërum deus animaeque posuit, Cic. Hence, III. the breath: animam compressi, Ter.: animam recipe, take breath, id. Fig.: anima amphorae, the fumes of wine, Phaedr. IV. Meton.: the principle of animal life, animus, the spiritual principle of life, the rational soul: sapimus animo, fruimur anima: sine animo anima est debilis, Att.: pauci, quibus relicta est anima, clausi in tenebris, Sall.: adimere animam, Pl.: extinguerre, Ter.: relinquare, id.: edere, Cic.: animam agere, to give up the ghost, to die, id. As a term of endearment: my life, my soul: vos meae carissimae animae, id. Fig.: anima putel, water, Pl. Prov.: animam debere, to owe his very life, of one deeply in debt: quid, si animam debet? Ter.

2. an animal, a living being: esp. of men: egregias animas, quae sanguine

nobis hanc patriam peperere suo, Virg. Hence also, souls separated from the body, manes: tu pietas laetis animas reponis sedibus, Hor. 3. Sometimes for animus: the rational soul of man, the mind: anima rationis consistitque particeps, Cic. (Hence, Fr. âme.)

animadversio, ōnis, f. [animadverto] the perception or observation of an object, attention: notatio naturae et animadversio peperit artem, Cic.: extendenda animadversio et diligentia, our care, attention, id.: and in gen. inquiry: quaestio atque animadversio in aliquid, Liv. II. reproach, censure, chastisement, punishment: nec effugere possumus animadversionem, Cic.

animadvorsor, ōris, m. [id.] an observer (rare): Cic.

animadverto (vort.), ti, sum, i. v. a. [confr. from animus adverto, which orthography is very freq. in the ante-class. per.; cf. advorto no. 2] (scarcely found in any poet except Ter. and Virg.) to turn or bend the mind to, to give heed to, to attend to, to consider, observe: alios tuam rem creditisti magis quam te animadversuros? Ter.: dignitas tua facit, ut animadveritatur quiddam facias, Cic. Of the lictor, whose duty it was to see that the consul received due homage, as he passed by, etc.: consuli animadvertere proximum lictorem iussit, Liv. (cf. Smith's Ant. 239). II. to remark, notice, understand, perceive (as the result of attention): nutrit animadverit puerum dormientem circumspicunt serpentis amplexu, Cic.: animadverit Caesar unus ex omnibus Sequanos nihil eorum rerum facere, Caes. III. to avenge, punish, blame, etc.: ea primum ab illo animadvertdenda iniuria est, deserves to be punished, Ter. Esp. followed by in: satis esse causae arbitrabatur quare in eum aut ipse animadverteret, aut civitatem animadvertere juberet, Caes. And absol.: to inflict capital punishment: in M. Ioculum animadversum, Tac.

animālis, ālis (Abd. gen. animālī) [animālis], n. a living being, an animal: quod animal est, id motu cietur Interiore et sagu, Cic. Of man: animal providum et sagax homo, id. Of the universe: hunc mundum animal esse, id. 2. As antith. to man: multa ab animalium vobis tralata in homines, Varr. Hence, contemptuously of a man: funestum illud animal, ex nefarlis stupris concretum, Cic. (Hence, Fr. animaux, "black cattle.")

animālis, e, adj. [anima], of air, aerial: natura animantis vel terrena, vel ignea, vel animalis, vel humida, Cic.

II. living: animalia corpora, Lucr.: quaedam animalis intelligentia per omnia ea transit, a kind of living mind, Cic.

animans, antis, Part. [animō] animate, living: Deo ne animantes quidem esse, Cic. II. Subst.: any living being: an animal. (The gender is either masc., fem., or neut.: Gen. plur.

animantum Lucr.): beu! quantum scelus est alterius animantem animantem vivere leto, Ov. Poet.: of man: hi stultus haud petet ulro quemquam animantem, Hor.

animatio, ōnis, f. [id.] the bestowal of life, animating (extremely rare): and meton. for the living being itself: divinae animationis species Cic.

animatus, a, um, Part. [id.] animated. II. Adj. disposed, minded: animatus melius quam paratus, Cic. With Inf.: si quid animatus es facere Pl. 2. courageous, stout-hearted (= animosus): milites armati atque animati prope, id.

animō, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [anima] lit. to fill with breath or air: hence, to make alive, animate: formare, figurare, colorare, animare, Cic. Poet.: animare in aliquid, to transform a lifeless object to a living being: guttas animavit in angues, Ov. II. to endow with, to temper: utcumque temperatus sit aër, ita pueros orientari animari atque formare, Cic.

animōsē, adv. courageously: animosē et fortiter facere aliquid, Cic.

II. ardently, eagerly: Suet.

animosus, a, um, adj. [anima] full of air, airy: animosa guttura, through which the breath passes, Ov. Of the wind, blowing violently: Euros, Virg.

animosus, a, um, adj. [animus] full of courage, bold, spirited: in gladiatori pugnis timidos odisse soleamus, fortes et animosos servari cupimus, Cic.: quadrupedes animosos, i. e. equos, Ov.

II. Poet.: proud, with abl.: en ego (Latona) vestra parvula, vobis animosa creatis, proud to have borne you, Ov.

III. ardent, eager: corruptor animosus, a bold rascal, Tac.

animula, ae, f. dim. [anima] a little soul, life, courage: quae (litterae) mihi quiddam quasi animulae restillarunt, refreshment, Cic.

animulus, i, m. dim. [animus] only in the voc.: mi animule! my heart! my darling! Pl.

animus, i, m. [v. anima] the spiritual principle of life in man, the rational soul (opp. to anima, the principle of animal life): credo, deos immortales sparsisse animos in corpora humana, Cic. In a more restricted sense, for the separate faculties of the soul: as the will, the passions, and the reason or understanding: with their different branches, or subdivisions. When mens and animus occur together, animus expresses the impetuosity and impulse, mens more of the habit and character of a man: ut ad bella suscipienda Gallorum alacer ac promptus est animus, sic mollis ac minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas mens eorum est, Caes. I. will, purpose, desire: istum exheredare in animo habebat, Cic.: legatos mittunt qui dicent sibi esse in animo iter per Provinciam facere, Caes. Hence, est animus with Dat.

and *Inf.*, to have a mind to do something, to aim at, etc.: fuerat animus conjuratis bona publicare, the conspirators had intended, Suet. Sometimes without dat.: perficere est animus, finemque imponere curis, Virg. **¶** The affections, inclinations, passions.

1. the feelings, in gen., heart, disposition, or character: animus perturbatus et incitatus nec colubere se potest, nec quo loco vult insistere, Cic. Fig. of plants: haec quoque exterius silvestrem animum, put off their wild nature, Virg. **2.** of particular passions: (i.) courage, spirit: (freq. in plur.): virtute atque animo resistere, Cic. Hinc bono animo esse, to be of good courage, id.: et satis animi, sufficient courage, Ov. Also for hope, confidence: magnus mihi animus est, fore diem initium libertatis fore, Tac. (ii.) haughtiness, pride: quae civitas est in Asia, quae unius tribuni militum animos ac spiritus capere possit? could satisfy the arrogance and pride, Cic. (iii.) vehemence, wrath: vince animos iraque tuum, Ov. Fig. of the stormy winds: Aëolus mollitque animos et temperat iras, Virg. (iv.) entertainment, pleasure, delight: haec (animalia) alunt animi voluptatisque causa, as a pastime or amusement, Caes. (v.) disposition towards any one: hoc animo in nos esse debetis, Cic. Hence meton. of a beloved person, my heart, my soul: salve, anime mi, Pl. (vi.) care, anxiety, solicitude: multae sollicitudines, quae mihi animum exaugant, Ter. **¶** The reasoning faculty, the understanding, intellect: recordari cum animo, Cic.: and without cum: animo meditari, Nep. Hence the expressions aënum advertere, adungere, applicare, appellere, inducere, etc. **3.** the memory: ex animo effluere, Cic. **3.** consciousness: reliquit animus Sextium, Caes. **4.** opinion, judgment: mostly in the Abl. meo quidem animo or meo animo, in my opinion: hoc, meo quidem animo, amoris meli signum debet esse certissimum, Cic. **¶** Sometimes poet. in the signif. of anima: vital power, life: una eademque via sanguis animusque sequuntur, Virg. The phrase ex animi sententia is explained under sententia. The Gen. animi, instead of the Abl. animo, with Adj. (aeget, miser, certus, anxius, ingens, validus, etc.), is freq. used both by the poets and historians.

annalis, *a*, adj. [annus] continuing a year, annual: tempus, cursus, Varr. **¶** relating to the year or the age: lex, the law which determined the age necessary for election to any public office: legibus annalibus grandiore aetatem ad consulatum constituebant, Cic. **¶** Subst. *m.* sc. liber, most freq. in the plur. annales, tum, sc. libri, year-books, yearly records, chronicles, annals: quem ego arbitror, praesentium quum scribat historiam, multos ex suis annalibus posse deligere, id. Respecting

the annales of the pontiffs, see Smith's Ant. 304.

annascor, *v.* agnascor.

anne, *v.* an.

an-necto (adj.), exul, exum, *j.* v. a. to tie on or bind to, to annex: funiculus scapham annexam trahabat, Cic. Fig.: rebus praesentibus annectit futuras, id.

annellus, *v.* anellus.

annexus (adj.), *a*, um, Part. [an-necto].

annexus (adj.), *tis*, *m.* [id.] a tying or binding to, a connection: Tac. **annulus** (adj.), *a*, um, Part. [ann-itor].

an-nitor (adj.), *nisus* or *nixus*, *j.* v. dep., to press or lean upon: with ad or Dat.: natura ad aliquod tanquam adminiculum annititur, Cic.: hasta ingenti annexa columnae, Virg. **¶** Fig.: to take pains, to exert oneself, strive: with ut, ne, or a Gerund with ad: quo mihi acutus annitendum est, ut illi frustra sint, Sall.: ad ea patranda omnia civitas summo studio annitebatur, id. **2.** With de: nisi Bibulus anniteretur de triumpho, Cic. **3.** With pro: patres non temere pro ullo aequo annisi sunt, Plin. **4.** With acc. quod ego adnitar, Plin. **5.** With inf.: annititibus retinere morem, Tac. **6.** Absol.: annitente Crasso, Sall.

anniversarius, *a*, um, adj. [annus ver]o annual, yearly: sacra, Cic.: (coell) vicissitudines, the annually recurring seasons, id.

annixus (adj.), *a*, um, Part. [ann-itor].

an-no (adj.), *i.* v. n. to swim to, near, or towards: with ad, the Dat. or Acc.: pauci milites, qui naves annare possent, Caes.: terrae, Virg.: ad litus, Gell. Absol.: plures annabunt thygni, Hor. Fig.: quod ubique gentium est, ad eam urbem posset annare, Cic.

annon, *v.* an.

annona, *ae*, *f.* [annus, like pomona from pomum] the year's produce, hence the necessities of life, esp. grain: copia frumenti et annona tolerabilis rerum aliarum, a tolerable supply, Liv.: annona nisi in calamitate pretium non habet, Cic. **¶** Meton.: the price of grain or other food: annona est gravis, Pl.: putarem annonam in macello cariorem fore, Cic. Fig.: villas amicosum est annona, bonis vili quid dedit, small indeed is the price of friends, Hor.

annosus, *a*, um, adj. [annus] full of years, aged, old: anus, Ov.

annotinus, *a*, um, adj. [annus, formed like homo-tinus, diu-tinus] a year old, of last year (rare): cum annotinis (navibus), the ships used in the former year, others interpret it, the provision ships, Caes.

annularis, annularius, annulatus, annulus, *v.* anul., etc.

an-nūmēro (adj.), *avi*, *atum*, *i.* v. a. to count out, to pay: quum senatus singulos tibi denarios annumerasset, Cic. **¶** to add to, to reckon with: with dat.: his libris annumerandi sunt sex

de republica, id. With in: in grege annunero, I am numbered with the multitude, id.

an-nūcio (adj.) or **an-nūcio** (adj.), *i.* v. a. to bring news, make known, proclaim: annuntiavere exanimatum illum, Plin.

an-nūo (adj.), *ūi*, *atum*, *j.* v. n. to nod at, to nod to: ne illa vili homini nutet, nictet, annuat, Pl. **¶** to nod assent, approve, consent: petenti annuit, Virg. With acc. and Inf.: amicitiam se Romanorum accipere annuit, Liv. **¶** With acc. and Dat.: to promise or grant: coeli quibus annuis arceat, Virg. **¶** to designate by a nod or wink: quos iste annuerat, Cic. **¶** to state, declare: falsa annuere, Tac. [Root *an*: *v.* abnuo.]

annus, *i.* *m.* a year: annos sexaginta natus, Ter.: nemo est tam senex, qui se annum non putet posse vivere, Cic. poet. annum pleno, at the close of, Hor. Adverbial phrases: **1.** Anno, a year ago, last year: quatuor minis ego emi istanc anno, Pl.: a whole year: qui anno jam prope senatum non habuerint, Liv.: in each year, yearly, Plin. *Is* is freq. added with the adverbial numerals: ter in anno, Cic. **2.** Annum, a year, during a whole year: matronae annum cum luxurint, Liv. **3.** Ad annum, a year hence, for the coming year: faciendum est ad annum, Cic. **4.** In annum, for a year: prorogatum in annum imperium est, Liv. With numerals annus is used in various phrases to denote (i.) age: cum annorum octoginta in Aegyptum ivisset, at the age of eighty, Nep. (2.) other dates: nondum centum et decem anni sunt, cum lata est lex, sine, Cic. **¶** Poet.: for a season of the year: nunc formosissimus annus, now the season is most beautiful, Virg. **¶** Poet. the produce of the year: nec arare terram aut expectare annum, Tac. **¶** Poet.: age, time of life: ruga integer annus, Prop. **¶** The legal age for an office: hoc honore me affectis prima petitione, quod anno meo, Cic. [Root *an*: "round," whence *ānus*, "a ring."] (Hence, Ital. *annata*, from which Fr. *année*; also *an*, directly from *annus*.)

annus, *a*, um, adj. [annus] lasting a year, of a year's duration: tempus, Cic.: magistratus, Caes.: non erat annus nobis, seemed a year long, Ov. **¶** recurring every year, yearly, annual: commutationes, the changes of the seasons, Cic.: vice, annuus, Plin.

an-qui-ro, *quisi*, *itum*, *j.* v. a. [an- or amb- quero] to seek on all sides, to search after: anquire aliquem, Cic. **¶** Fig.: to inquire into, to examine: anquirentibus nobis omniaque acie ingenti contplantibus, id. **¶** Legal *t.* to institute an inquiry or examination: de perduellione, Liv. **2.** to accuse, with Abl. or Gen. of the punishment: capite or capitis anquisit, Liv.

ansa, ae, f. a handle, haft. Of an earthen vessel: Cato. Of a door: *ansa ostii*, Petr. Of the loop of a sandal: Plin. || Fig.: occasion, opportunity (rare): reprehensionis *ansa*, Cic.

anser, a, um, adj. [ansa] having a handle: *vas, Col.*: homo *anasus*, with his arms *a-kimbo*, Pl.

anser, eris, m. (f. Varr.): a goose: pinguis et *stis* pastum jecur *anseris* albi, Hor.

antē, praep. and adv. A. *Prep.* with *acc.*: before, in front of, facing. 1. In space, or Fig. in regard to order and preference. 1. In space (a) without motion: ante suum fundum, Cic. Of persons: ante se statuit funditores, Liv. Fig.: causam ante eum diceret, before him as judge, Cic. Hence, homines ante pedes, *servant*, Juv. (B) with motion: equitatum omnem ante se mittit, Caes.

2. Fig.: in regard to order and preference: before = *prae*: O felix una ante alias *Praxeas* virgo, Virg. Hence, ante esse, to surpass, excel: facundia Graecae, gloria belli *Gallio* ante *Romano* fuisse, Sall. The phrase ante omnia is used adverbially. (I) first of all: Suet. (II) comparatively: above all, especially: dulces ante omnia *Musae*, *pleasing above all things*, Virg. (III) in discourse: firstly, in the first place: ante omnia quid sit *rhethorica*, Quint.

|| In time (the more usual meaning), before: ante noctem, Hor. Often paraphrastically: jam ante *Socratem*, before the time of *Socrates*, Cic.: ante has meas litteras, before the receipt of this letter, id. So with a part. perf.: ante decemviris creatos, Liv. 2. Particular phrases: (I) ante tempus, before the right time: ante tempus excitatis suis, id.: before the fixed or lawful time: factus est consul bis, primum ante tempus, Cic. (II) ante diem, poet.: before the usual time: *Caesarius* virtus contigit ante diem, Ov.: before the time destined by fate: filius ante diem patrios inquit in annos, id. (III) ante hunc diem nunquam, in Plaut. and Ter.: never before. (IV) ante diem (abbrev. a. d.) and an ordinal number are used to denote the day of the month; where the prep. causes the abl. of time to be changed into an acc., as if the word depended upon the prep. Hence, in translating such phrases diem must be translated by on the day, and the prep. ante be transferred to the following acc.: a. d. IV. Id. Mart. (i. e. ante diem quartum Idus Martias), on the 12th of March, Liv. As in this constr. ante diem were considered as one word, they are often found with the prep. in or ex: caedem te optatum contulisse in ante diem V. Cal. Nov. to the 28th Oct., Cic.

B. Used without a case, or adverbially. 1. In space (a) without motion: in front: fluvius ab tergo, ante creaque velut ripa praeciperam oram ejus omnem cingebat, Liv. (B) with motion, forwards: si aut manibus ingreditur quis, aut non ante sed retro, non forward, but backward, Cic. || In time: before (in the sense of previously), either with an abl. of time, or with an acc. depending upon the prep. in syntax, but not in signification: paucis ante diebus dederam Q. Mucio litteras ad te, ante quadriennium amissas es, four years previously, Tac. With the Advv. multo, paulo, tanto, aliquanto, more rarely multum and paulum: multo ante propelesti tempestate futuram, Cic.: permultum ante certior factus eram litteris, id. 2. With quam (when the two words come together, they are frequently joined, making what is sometimes called the conjunction antequam), sooner than, before: ut ante videret quam e vita discederet, id.: antequam de incommoda Sicilia dico, id. 3. As adv. (rare): neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum, previous calamities, Virg. C. In composition: with verbs, before, in place, time and excellence (Key, § 1110): e. g.: antecapere, antecedere, antefigere, anteferre, antestare, anteposere. In designations of time often with adv. and advv.: e. g.: antelucanus, antemeridianus, antehac, anteculo. Ante sometimes appears as anti, e. g.: anticipare; and sometimes with the suffix d, anted or antid. (Hence, Ital. anzi.)

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|| Subst. in rhet.: the antecedent: locus ex antecedentibus, Cic.

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antē-gradior, essus, 3. v. dep. [gradior] to go before, to precede: stella Veneris cum antegraditur solem, Cic. Fig.: id tum apparet, quum antegressa est honestas, id.

antē-hābēo, 2. v. a. to prefer: incredibilia veris, Tac.

antē-hāc (old form antīdhac, like antidea for antea.—Antehac, dissyll., Hor.) *before this* (present) time, formerly, previously (cf. antea): antehac sperare saltem licebat, nunc etiam id eripsum est, Cic. Sometimes = antea: antea, before that time: ea saepe antehac fidem prodiderat, Sall. [Prob. hāc is a corrupted form of acc. hanc: cf. antea.]

antē-lātus, a, um, Part. [antefero]. **antē-lūcānus**, a, um, adj. [lux] *before daybreak*: ex antelucano tempore, Cic.: coenae, which continue until daybreak, Id.

antē-mēridiānus, a, um, adj. *before mid-day*, in the forenoon: sermo, Cic.: litterae, received before mid-day, Id.

antē-mitto, 3. v. a. to send before (rare for praemittere): antemissis equibus, Caes.

antenna (less correctly, antemna), ae, f. a sail-yard: funes, qui antennas ad malos destinabant, Caes.: cornua velatarum antennarum, the ends of the clothed sail-yards, i. e. with sails set, Virg. (Cf. Smith's Ant. 267.) [Prob. from *ana-reiv-a*, "to spread out."]

antē-pes, edis, m. the forefoot, Cic. || = antambulatio, a forerunner, Juv.

antē-pīlānus, i, m. Milii. t. t., the soldiers who fought before the pīlani, or triarii; the hastati and principes, Liv.: (Cf. Smith's Ant. 168.)

antē-pōno, sul, atum, 3. v. a. with acc. and dat.: to set or place before: equitum locos sedilibus plebis anteponebam, Tac. || Fig.: to prefer, give the preference: neque has occupationes sibi Britanniae anteponeudas judicabat, Caes.

antē-pōtens, entis, adj. superior in power, fortune, etc.: Pl.

antēquam and **antequam**, v. ante, B. H. 2.

antēs, tum, m. plur. roves, or ranks, of anything: e.g. of vines, Virg.: of soldiers, Cato.

antē-sīgnānus, i, m. [signum] *that is before the standard*; hence, Antesignani ac milites, a chosen band of Roman soldiers who fought before the standards, Caes.: (Cf. Smith's Ant. 168.) Meton.: a leader, commander: antesignanus in acie Pharsalica, Cic.

antē-sto or **antisto**, stēll, 1. v. n. to stand before, used Fig. only: to be foremost, to excel: with Dat. or Acc. also Abol.: antestatur eloquentia Innocentio, Nep.

antestor, atus, 1. v. dep. [Contr. from antestor?] Legal t. t. to call to witness: the formula was, "licet antestari?" and was addressed to a bystander by the plaintiff who, when about to summon a defendant into court, wished to have a witness to the summons: at the same time he touched the ear of the witness: magna incomplexat voce et "licet antestari?" Ego vero oppono auriculum, Hor. In Cic. once without respect to

judic. proceedings: nae iste te antestatur.

antē-vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. to come before, get the start of: with Dat. or Acc.: temporis, Pl.: consilia et insidias (hostium), to anticipate, prevent, Sall. || Fig.: to exceed, surpass, excel (very rare): per virtutem nobilitatem, Id. Abol. beneficia, ubi multum antevenero, have become very excessive, Tac.

antē-vertō (-vor-), ti, sum, 3. v. n. and a. (As dep. antevortor, Pl.) to take one's turn before another, to go or come before, to precede: stella tum antevortens, tum subsequens, Cic. || Fig.: to anticipate, prevent: miror, ubi ego hunc antevorterim, Ter. || To prefer: Caesar omnibus consiliis antevortendum existimavit, Caes.

anticipatio, ōnis, f. [anticipo] a preconception, an innate idea: anticipatio Deorum, Cic.

anti-cipo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. [ante and cap the root of caplo] to take beforehand, to anticipate: anticipatum mentibus nostris, already anticipated, Cic.: anticipata via, travelled over before, Ov.

anticus, a, um, adj. [ante] in front, foremost: in anticam partem pellit, Cic.

antidōtum, i, n. and -us or -os, i, f. = antidotum (-os), a counterpoison: Suet. In gen. an antidote, remedy: Fig.: antidotum adversus Caesarem, Suet.

antipōdes, um, m. plu. = antipodes, the antipodes, In Cic. as a G. word.

antiqūarius, ii, m. [antiquus] one who studies antiquities, an antiquarian: nec quiesquam adeo antiquarium puto, Tac.

antiquē, adv., like the ancients, Hor. Comp. Tac.

antiquitas, ātis, f. [antiquus] olden time, antiquity, ancientness: fabulae ab ultima antiquitate repetitae, Cic.

|| Meton.: the events of antiquity, the history of ancient times: memoria antiquitatis, Id. 2. noun of former times, the ancients: antiquitas melius ea, quae erant vera, cernebat, Id. || Primitive virtue, integrity, honesty, etc.: his gravissimae antiquitatis viris probatus, Id.

antiquitās, adri. [Id.] in former times, anciently: Belgae Rhenum antiquitus transductos, Caes. 2. from ancient times; hence sometimes with inde or ab... ad: quum (hoc studium) antiquitus usque a Chirone ad nostra tempora apud omnes duraverit, Quint. Also in speaking of times comparatively recent: horreo corrupto aleanthor, quod ad hujusmodi casus antiquitus paratum in publicum contulerant, Caes.

antiquo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [Id.] to restore a thing to its former condition. Only as a forensic term: to reject a bill, not to adopt it: legem agrariam antiquari facile passus est, Cic.

antiquus, a, um, adj. [ante; an-

other form of anti-icus opposed to post-icus] (antiquus refers to time, anticus to space), former, old, ancient, that has formerly been in existence: (opp. to novus, as vetus to recens. Yet antiquus and vetus are often synonymous): Jupiter Alumenan redigit in antiquam concordiam conjugis, to her former harmony with her husband, Pl.: antiquior dies in tuis erat anticipatio litteris, quam in Caesaris, an earlier or older date, Cic. Subst.: antiqui, the ancients, esp. the ancient writers: habemus Scaurum in antiquis, Id. Poet. = praetertitus, past, gone by: vulnus, Ov. || Of things begun before the present age, yet still existing: antiquissima scripta, Hor.: saxum antiquum, Virg.: antiquum obtinere, to retain an old custom or habit: antiquum hoc obtines tuum, tardus ut sis, Pl. || Meton.: of the old stamp, or fashion, for, simple, honest, innocent, venerable, etc.: homo antiqua virtute et fide, Ter.: terra antiqua potens armis, venerabile, illustrius, Virg. 2. Hence, comp. and sup.: more or more celebrated, famous, preferable or better: quod honestius, Id. nihil est antiquius, Cic.: judiciorum causam antiquissimum se habiturum dixit, Id. || IV. aged: Virg.

antistes, atilis, m. and f. also antistita, ae, f. (like hospita from hospes, sospita from sospes, clienta from ellens). Lit.: a foreman, an overseer, president in gen. (rare): vindemiarum, Col. || a president of a temple, a high-priest: caeremoniarum et sacrorum, Cic. In fem.: a chief priestess: assidue templi antistites, Liv. || Fig.: a master in any science or art: artis dicendi antistes, Cic. [Ante and stat: the root of sto appears under the two forms stat and sta: cf. Eng. stand, stood, stood, etc. Cf. superstites.]

antistita, v. antistes.

antistheton, i, m. = antidotum, Rhet. t. t. opposition, antithesis, Cic.

antrum, i, n. = arceps, a cave, cavern (almost entirely poet.): antra gelida, Virg. Of the hollow of a tree: exaeae arboris antrum, Id.

ānūlārius [ann.], a, um, adj. [anulus] pertaining to a signet-ring. || Subst. anularius, ii, m., a ring-maker: Cic.

ānūlātus [ann.], a, um, [Id.]: furnished or ornamented with a ring: aures, Pl.

ānūlis [ann.], i, m., any article in the form of a ring: velares anuli, curtain rings, Plin.: anulus catenae, a link of a chain, Id.: anulus cruribus aptus, fritter, Mart. || Esp. a ring for the finger, a signet-ring: (Igyes) anulum detrahit, Cic. The right to wear a gold ring was possessed in the time of the Republic by the equites only: hence anulus equestris, Hor.: anulum invenit, i. e. he has been promoted to the equestrian order, Cic. So jus anulorum, equestrian rank, Suet. (Cf. Smith's Ant. 35.) [The root an

meant a ring or circle: hence anus, "the circle of the year."

anus, *i. m.* the *fundament*: Cic. **anus**, *is* (also *us*, Ter.). *q. an old woman, old wife, old maid*: quae est anus tam delirica, quae ista timest? Cic. *For the sibyl*: Hor. **||** Adj. *old, aged*: anus matronae, Suet. Also of animals and things: cervæ anus, Ov.: terra, Plin. [Prob. connected with ante.]

anxi, *adv.* anxiously: Sall. **anxiestas**, *âus*, *f.* [anxi] *mental trouble, anxiety* (gen. a permanent condition, while *angor* is temporary). Cic. Sometimes = *angor, anguish, fear*: anxietas animi, Ov. **||** *anxious care, carefulness*: quaerendi, iudicandi, comparandi anxietas, Quint.

anxifer, *âra, ârum, adj.* [anxi] *causing or bringing anxiety* (only in the poems of Cicero).

anxiosus, *in* *is*, *f.* [anxi] *(rare) anxiously, trouble, anguish*: anxiosus prope ad luctum, Cic.

anxius, *a, um, adj.* [ango] *anxious, solicitous, uneasy, painfully uncertain* (mostly of a permanent state of mind): neque omnes anxii, qui anguntur aliquando, nec qui anxii semper anguntur, Cic.: but frequently of a transient feeling: anxiae asperitudo et acoerba, id. With Gen.: anxius animi, Sall. The source or cause of the feeling.

1. In Abl.: gloria ejus, Liv. 2. In Gen. (objective and subjective): Inopiae, Liv.: potentiae, Tac. 3. In Abl. with *de*: de fama ingenii, Quint. 4. In Acc. with or without *ad*: vicem, Liv. 5. Expressed by a dependent clause: anxius, ne bellum oriat, Sall. **||** In an act. sense: causing anxiety, solicitude, etc.: curae, Liv.

âpâge, *interj.* = *âway*, away! *be-gone! go to hell! marry!* with Acc. or absol.: also with *sis* (= *si vis*): apage istas a me sorores, Pl.: apage, haud nos id deceat, id.

âper, *pri, m.* a wild boar: âper Erymanthius, the Erymanthian boar slain by Hercules, Cic. Prov.: uno saltu duos âpros capere, to kill two birds with one stone, Pl.: âpros immittere liquidus fontibus, to do any perverse action, Virg.

âperio, *âri, ertum*, 4. v. a. (fut. âperibo, Pl.). to uncover, lay bare: ut corporis partes quaedam âperiantur, Cic.: âperito pectore, with naked bosom, Ov. Fig.: to make visible, to show, reveal: dispulsa nebula diem âperuit, Liv. **||** to open, unclose: âperite aliquid ostium, Ter.: locum âsylum, to open a place as an asylum, Liv. Fig.: âplicitatæ fores, Cic. **||** *âperire locum* (populum, gentes, etc.), to lay open a country, people, etc.: to open up, to render accessible: qui âperuerint armis orbem terrarum, Liv. **||** *âperire* (of mental objects): to disclose, to unveil, reveal, prove; or gen. to explain, relate, etc.: occulta quaedam et

quasi involuta âperiri, Cic.: lux fugam hostium âperuit, Liv.: causâ âperire futuro, to disclose the future, Ov. Also, with a reflective pronoun, or in the passive: to reveal one's true character: tum coacti necessario se âperunt, show themselves in their true light, Ter. Sometimes with acc. and inf., a relative clause or *de*: domino navis, quis sit, âperit, Nep.

âperts, *adv.* openly, clearly, plainly, etc.: Cic. Comp. id. Sup. id.

âpertus, *a, um, Part.* [âperio] *open, uncovered*. A. d. j., opp. to *tectus*, open, uncovered: nares âpertae, without deck, Cic. Opp. to *silvestris*: porrecta ac loca âperta, Caes.: exposed, unprotected: âpertioribus etiam locis impetum sustinere, id. Poet.: Of the sky: unclouded, cloudless, clear: coelo invectus âperio, Virg. 2. Opp. to *clausus*: unclosed, open. Of the sea: the high seas, the ocean: in vastissimo atque âpertissimo oceano, Caes.: of other things: oculi, Lucr.: coelum, Cic.: iter, Liv. Poet. of a battle: nec âperi copia Martis ulla fuit, in the open field, Ov. 3. *âpertum*, *i, n.* an open space: per âpertum fugientes, Hor. **||** Fig.: open, clear, evident, avowed: illum ex occultis insidulis in âpertum iatrocinum conjecimus, Cic. Hence the phrase, in âperito esse, (a) to be clear, notorious, *in re* *âperite* *eluci*: ad cognoscendum omnia illustra magis magisque in âperito, Sall. (b) to be practicable, easy: hostes âgredi in âperito foret, Tac.

2. Of character: frank, open, candid: animus âpertus et simplex, Cic. Ironical: ut semper fuit âpertissimus, very frank, i. e. impudent, shameless, id.

âpex, *icis, m.* the tip or top of a thing, the point, summit: lauri, Virg.: flammæ, Ov. **||** a hat, cap, crown, etc.: ab aquila Tarquinio âpex impositum putent, Cic. **||** The conical cap of a flumen, ornamented with a piece of olive wood, the base of which was surrounded with a lock of wool: (this ornament was properly the apex): v. Smith's Ant. 28: âpexim dialem, Liv.

IV, Fig.: the highest ornament or honour: âpex senectutis est auctoritas, Cic.

âphractus, *i, = âpparctos* (uncovered, ac. vâv, hence), *f.*, a long vessel without a deck (= pure Lat. navis âperta): Cic.

âpicatus, *a, um* [âpex] *adorned with the priest's cap*: Dialis, Ov.

âpicula, *ae, f. dim.* [âpis] *a little bee*, Pl.: (whence Ital. *peccia*: Fr. *abeille*.)

âpis or *-es*, *is, f.* (gen. plur. âpium and âpum) *a bee*: Hor.

âpiscor, *âptus, 3. v. dep.* [rare, âdipiscor more common] *to reach after, attain to, get, gain, come up with, etc.*: hereditatem, Pl.: maris âpiscendi causa, Cic.: spes âpiscendi summi honoris, Liv. Poet.: to perceive, understand: Lucr. [Root *ar*, v. âdipiscor.]

âpium, *âi, n.* umbelliferous plants of doubtful species, *parsley, celery*, etc. The leaves of one species were often used by the ancients for garlands, on account of their strong fragrance: this species is supposed by most to be the *wild celery*: by others *wild parsley*: floribus atque apia crines ornatus amaro, Virg.: neu desint epulis rosae, neu vivax âpium, Hor. Also in allusion to its use as a prize in the Greek games: Graesae apium meruissæ coronæ, Juv. (Hence Ital. *appio*: Fr. *ache*.)

âplustris, *is, n.* (nom. plur. âplustres, Lucr.: dat. âplustria, id.) *the curved stern of a ship, with its ornaments* (v. Smith's Ant. 264): fluitantia quaerere âplustria, Cic.

âpolesti, (or acc. to some *âpolecti*) = *ἀπολέτης*, the supreme council of the Aetolians: in consilio delectorum quos âpolectos vocant, Liv.

âpodytærium, *âi, n.* = *ἀποδυτήριον*, the undressing-room in a bathing-house, Cic.

âpologus, *i, m.* = *ἀπόλογος*, a narrative: âpologum âgere, Pl. **||** a fable, apologue: narrationes âpologorum, Cic.

âpophorismenon, *i, n.* = *ἀποφωρισμένον*, in the lang. of the Stoics, that which is to be rejected, opp. to *προφωρισμένον*, Cic.

âpôtheca, *ae, f.* = *ἀποθήκη*, any place where a thing is laid up, a shop, storehouse, etc.: the apotheca in which the wine was kept was in the upper part of the house above the fumarium (Smith's Ant. 28): Cic.: neque illis aut apotheca proclis intacta est, aut pectus, Hor. (Whence Ital. *bottega*: Fr. *boutique*.)

âpparâtus (âdp.), *adv.* with great preparation, sumptuously: opipare et âpparate edere et bibere, Cic.

âpparâtio (âdp.), *ânis, f.* [âpparo] *a preparing, preparation* (rare) *apparatus* popularium munus, Cic.

âpparâtus (âdp.), *a, um, Part.* [id.]. Of persons: prepared, ready: âpparatus et meditatus ad causam accedo, Cic. **||** Of things: well supplied: domus omnibus instructoribus et âpparator, id. Hence *magnificence, splendid, sumptuous*: ludî âpparâtissimî et magnificentissimî, id.

âpparâtus (âdp.), *âs, m.* [id.] *a getting or making ready, a preparing, providing*: operum ac munitionum, Liv.

|| a preparation, provision, equipment, apparatus (instruments, furniture, machines, etc.): omnem commensatum, totiusque belli âpparatum is eo contulisset, Caes.: so in the plural, id.: âpparatus et munitiones, military engines, Nep. Also of men: auxiliorum âpparatus, Liv. **||** splendour, pomp, magnificence, state: magnifici âpparatus vitiæque cultus cum elegantia et copia, Cic.

âp-pârêo (âdp.), *ut, itum*, 2. v. v. to become visible, make one's appearance, to appear: ego apparebo domi,

Pl.: equus mecum una demersus, rursus apparuit, Cic. With *Dat.*: angulus ille, qui Sullae apparuit immolandi, id.: rebus angustis animosus atque fortis apparuit, *show yourself, appear*, Hor. Hinc apparet, opp. to latens, *visible, evident*: typhana non apparetia obstruere, Ov. || Res apparet, and far more freq. *impero*, apparet with acc. and inf. or *relat. clause*: the thing (or it) is evident, clear, manifest, *certum*, *quidam* *terro*, *quidam*: apparet id etiam caeco, Liv.: apparet servum hunc esse domini puerperis, Tac. And by attraction with the *nom.* and *Inf.* as in Gr. *quidam* *terro*: membra nobis ita data sunt, ut ad quamdam rationem vivendi data esse appareant, Cic. Or without the inf.: apparet atrox cum plebe certamen, there was at hand a fierce struggle, Liv. || To appear as the attendant of any public officer, the priest of a deity, etc., to attend, *serve* (rare): cf. apparitor: quum appareret aedilibus, Liv.: quatuor et viginti lectores apparet consulis, id.

ap-prio (adv.), 3. v. a. to gain, acquire, Lucr.

appario (adv.), 5nis, f. [apparere] service, attendance: in longa appositione singularem fidem cognovi, Cic. || Meton.: domestica, servantis: ex necessariis apparitionibus, id.

apparitor (adv.), 5nis, m. [id.] a servant, esp. a public servant (Victor, scribe, priest, etc.): Cic. Fig. sit licitor non suae, sed tuae lenitatis apparitor, id. (v. Smith's Ant. 29).

ap-piro (adv.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to prepare or make ready, to fit out, put in order, provide, etc.: ornare et apparere convivium, Cic.: nuptias, Tac.: bellum, Cic.: ludos magnificentissimos, id.: aggerem, Caes. With *ad* et hostes bellum apparatur, Liv. With *in*: in Scythiam apparaturus crimina, were got up against, Cic. Fig.: nunc hoc consilium capio et hanc fabricam apparro, Pl. With *inf.* as object: trajicere ex Sicilia apparantem tempestates inhiuberunt, Suet. Absol.: dum apparatur, Ter. With *ut*: ut eriperes, apparabes, Pl. Se apparare, with *inf.*: qui sece parere apparent legibus, id.

appellatio (adv.), 5nis, f. [appello] an addressing, accosting: hanc nactus appellations causam, this opportunity of addressing, Caes. || Legal t. i., an appeal to a tribune for assistance, and from one magistrate to another of equal or higher rank: provocatio and provoco of an appeal to the populus in a matter affecting life (Smith's Ant. 29): intercessit appellatio tribunorum, i. e. ad tribunos, Cic.: appellationem et tribunum auxilium, Liv. || A naming, a calling by name: neque nomen ullorum inter eos appellatio est, Plin. Hence, Meton.: name, title: voluit appellatione hac inani nobis esse par, Cic. || In gram., pronunciation: suavitas vocis, et lenis appellatio litterarum, Cic.

appellator (adv.), 5nis, m. [id.] one who appeals, an appellant: Cic.

appellito (adv.), 1. v. freq. a. [id.] to name often, to be accustomed to call or name: Montem Caesium appellitatum a Caese Vibenna, Tac.

ap-pello (adv.), pñl, pulsum, 3. v. a. and n. to drive, move, or bring to. With *ad* or *Dat.*: ad littora juvenos, Ov. Fig.: animum ad scribendum appellit, applied his mind to writing, Ter. || Nautical t. i., to bring to land, to make any coast, haven, etc. (very freq.) Constr. with acc. or *abl.* of navis, classis, etc., or in pass. with *nom.*: and *absol.*, both act. and pass.

1. With acc. or *nom.*: quum Persae classem ad Delum appellasset, Cic.: quum ad villam nostram navis appelleretur, id. 2. In a similar sense with acc. of person: me vestris deus appellit oris, Virg. So pass.: alios milites ad Siciliam appulos esse, Cic. And fig.: thinde, tanquam ad aliquem libidinis scopulum, sic tuam mentem ad philosophiam appellit, you have directed your mind towards, id. 3. With *abl.*: quum Rhegium oneraria nave appellet, Suet. 4. Absol.: huc appelle, Hor. 5. Intrans.: Germanici trimires Chaucorum terram appellit, comes ashore, Tac.

appello (adv.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. (perf. subg. appellasse = appellaveris, Ter.), to call upon, speak to, accost or address: aggrediar hominem, appellabo, Pl.: appellat hilari vultu hominem, Cic. Also, to address by letter: crebris nō literis appellato, id. || To entreat, implore: quo accedam, aut quos appellem? Sall. 2. With acc. and *de*: to incite to something (bad): aliquem de prodicione, Liv.: and without *de*: aliquem, Sen. Also, to apply for payment, to dun: Tulliola tuum munusculum flagitat, et me ut sponsorem appellat, Cic. || Legal t. i.: to appeal to, especially to a tribune for assistance, v. appellatio: procurator a praetore tribunos appellare ausus, id.: so appellare auctores, to quote the authorities, Plin. 2. To sue, accuse, summon: ne alii plectantur, alii ne appellentur quidem, Cic. || V. To name or call, to entitle: ne me appella falso nomine, Pl.: O Spar-tace, quem enim te potius appellem? Cic. V. Appellare literas, to pronounce: id. [There are three verbs, appellare, compellere, interpellare, in which *pell* means speak.]

appendeo, v. appendo.

appendicula, ae, f. dim. [appendix] a small appendage: Cic.

appendix, icis, f. [appendo] that which hangs to anything, an appendage: hence || an addition, supplement: vidit enim appendicem animi esse corpus, Cic.: appendices Olacum, Liv.

ap-pendo (adv.), endi, ensum, 3. v. a. (kindred with appendeo, 5re), to weigh to: aurum alicui, Cic. Fig.: non

verba me annumerare lectori putavi oportere, sed tanquam appendere, to have regard not to their number, but their weight, Cic.

appensus (adv.), a, um, Part. [appendo].

appētens (adv.), entis, Part. [appeto] striving passionately after, eager for: with Gen.: appētens gloriae atque avidus laudis, Cic. || grasping, arduous: homo non cupidus, neque appētens, id.

appētenter (adv.), adv. eagerly, greedily: ne cupide quid agerent, ne appēter, Cic.

appētentia (adv.), ae, f. [appētens] a longing after, appetite: cibl, Plin.: libido effrenata (efficit) appētentiam, Cic.

appētito (adv.), 5nis, f. [appeto] a grasping at: solis, Cic. || Fig.: a passionate longing for, desire: alieni, id.

appētitus (adv.), a, um, Part. [appeto].

appētitus (adv.), 5is, m. an onset, attack: Amm. || Fig.: a passionate, eager longing or desire: voluptatis, Cic. Passion or desire, as a faculty of the soul: id.

ap-peto (adv.), 5vi or 5l, itum, 3. v. a. and n. (in poetry rare). A v. a. to go to, approach, arrive at: Europam, Cic. And of things without life: Thule, quam hactenus nix et hiems appēbat, only snow and frost approached, Tac. || To seek or grasp after: solem manibus, Cic. || To attack as an enemy, to fall or seize upon, assail: filli vita infesta, saepe ferro atque insidia appetita, id. || V. Fig.: to strive after eagerly, to long for: amicitiam, Caes.: alium, Phaedr. B. v. n. to draw on or nigh, to approach (only of time): dies appēbat, Caes.

ap-pingo (adv.), 3. v. a. to paint upon (very rare): delphinum silvis ap-pingit fluctibus aprum, Hor. Also, to write, add by writing: applinge aliquid novi, Cic.

ap-plaudo (adv.), si, sum, 3. v. a. to strike upon, to clap: cavis applauso corpore palmis, Ov. || To clap the hands in approbation, to applaud: cui genit civium maxime applauditur? Cic.

applausus (adv.), a, um, Part. [applaudo].

applicatio (adv.), 5nis, f. [applico] Lit.: a binding on, a joining to: hence, fig.: applicatione animi, a bending or inclination of the mind, Cic.

applicatus (adv.), a, um, Part. [applico] lying upon or close to, attached to: Leucas colli applicata, Liv. || Fig.: inclined or adapted to, directed to: omne animal applicatum esse ad se diligendum, inclined to self-love, Cic.

applicitus (adv.), a, um, Part. [applico] lying upon or close to, attached to: Plin.: Quint.

ap-plico (adv.), avi and ul, atum

and (later) *Itum*, i. v. a. (the perf. applicui appears to have first become prevalent in the time of Cic., but he frequently uses applicui) [plicui]: to join, *fasten*, or *attach* to: to place at or near, etc. (very frequent, esp. in fig. signif. and in more elevated style). With *ad*, more rarely with *Dat.*: *ratem* (sc. *rat*) applicare, Liv.: *se ad arbores applicant, lean against*, Caes.: *fumini castra*, Liv. || Fig.: to connect with, to add to: ut *ad honestatem applicetur voluptas*, Cic. || 2. to direct intently towards, to apply, devote to: Sicilia *se ad amicitiam fidemque populi Romani applicavit*, id.: *se ad philosophiam, ad jus civile, ad eloquentiam*, id. || 3. Crimen alicui, to charge one with a crime: Plin. || Nautical t. t., Navem applicare, or absol. applicari, and as v. n., to steer a ship towards, to bring to land: ad Heracum naves applicuit, Liv.: *Caeae telluris ad oras applicor*, Ov.: *quae vis immanibus applicat oris, bring you*, Virg.: *Medea Creteis regionibus applicat angues*, Ov.

ap-plōro (adv.), *avi*, i. v. n. to deplore, weep at: *quererebatur plorans tibi*, Hor.

ap-pōno (adv.), *pōnēti, pōnētum*, j. v. a. (perf. apposui, Pl.; cf. pono) to put, or lay at, near, or by the side of, to apply to, etc.: *appone hic mensulam*, Pl.: *omnes columnae machina apposita delectae*, Cic.: *scalis appositis urbem defenderunt*, Liv. Of the putting on of anything: *cur tam apposita velatur janua lauro*, Ov. || To serve up, put on the table: *apposita sit coena*, Pl.: *apposuit patellam*, Cic. || With acc. and *Dat.*: to appoint to any service or duty, to join as an assistant: *accusator apponitur civis Romanus*, id.: *moderator et magister consilium appositus*, Liv. || IV. to add to, *superadd* (rare): *aetas illi, quos tibi dempsit, apponet annos*, Hor. || V. With a *Dat.* of the effect: to put down as, reckon, or consider (very rare): *aliquid lucro*, id.

ap-porrec-tus (adv.), a, um, Part. [ad and porrectus] stretched or extended near: *draco*, Ov.

ap-por-to (adv.), *avi, atum*, i. v. a. to carry, bring, convey to: *divitias domum*, Pl.: *signa populo Romano*, Cic.

ap-posco (adv.), j. v. a. to demand in addition (rare): Ter.: Hor.

ap-pōsītē (adv.), *adv. pertinently, appropriately*: *dicere apposite ad persuasionem*, Cic.

ap-pōsītus (adv.), a, um, Part. put or applied to. Prop. of place: *adv.*: situated at or near to, contiguous. With *Dat.*: *castellum flumini app.*, Tac. Fig.: *andacia fidentiae non contrarium, sed appositum ac propinquum*, Cic. || *fit*, suitable, appropriate, etc. With *ad*: *ager ad vitem appositus*, Varr.: *mensae ad agendum maxime app.*, Cic.

ap-pōtus (adv.), a, um, *adj.* drunk, intoxicated, Pl.

ap-prōor (adv.), i. v. dep. to worship, pray to: *rite Icos*, Hor.

ap-prēhēdo (poet. *apprehendo*), *di, sum*, i. v. a. to seize, take hold of: *aliquid manu*, Pl. So of embracing, etc.: *manu oculandi causa*, Suet.

|| 2. to seize hostilely: *apprehendere Hispanias*, Cic. || Fig.: Of discourse: to bring forward, allege: *quidquid ego apprehenderam, statim accusator extorquebat e manibus*, id.

apprehēdo, v. apprehendo.

ap-prīmū (adv.), *adv. especially*, very: *ap. nobilita*, Pl.

ap-primo (adv.), *esset, essum*, j. v. a. to press to (rare): *ad ossa carnes*, Plin.: *aliquid pectori*, Tac.

ap-primus (adv.), a, um, *adj.* by far the first: *flos apprima tenax*, Virg., but the best edit. have *ad prima*.

ap-prōbātō (adv.), *ōnis*, f. [ap-probo] an approving, assenting to, approbation: *id vulgi assensu et populari approbatione judicari solet*, Cic. ||

|| *proof, confirmation*: *approbatio assumptionis, proof of the minor premises*, id.

ap-prōbātōr (adv.), *ōris, m.* [id.] one who gives his assent or approval (rare): Cic.

ap-prōbē (adv.), *adv. very well*: Pl.

ap-prōbo (adv.), *avi, atum*, i. v. a. to approve, assent to, favour: *id fama approbat*, Ter.: *legiones clamore domum approbantes*, Liv.: *orationem approbant*, Caes. || To prove, demonstrate, establish, justify: *Innocentiam*, Tac. || To do according to one's liking or satisfactorily: *opus approbavit*, Phaedr.

ap-prōmittō (adv.), j. v. a. to promise in addition: Cic.

ap-prōpēro (adv.), *avi, atum*, i. v. a. and v. Act.: to hasten, accelerate: *opus approperatum est*, Liv. || Neutr. to hasten, hurry; eum, ut appropere, adiorters, Cic.

ap-prōpinqūatō (adv.), *ōnis, f.* an approach (in time), drawing near (very rare): *mortis*, Cic.

ap-prōpinqūo (adv.), *avi, atum*, i. v. n. to approach, come, or draw near to. Of place: *ad summam aquam*, Cic. With *Dat.*: *sinibus Bellovacorum*, Caes. Fig.: *centuriones, qui jam primis ordinibus appropinquabant, were near obtaining*, id. || Of time: *jamque hiems appropinquabat*, id.

ap-pugno (adv.), i. v. a. to fight against, attack, assault: *castra*, Tac.

ap-pulsus (adv.), a, um, Part. [appello]

appulsus (adv.), *ūs, m.* [i. appello] lit. a driving to: hence, || a landing, bringing to land: *ab litiorum appulsu arce*, Liv. || an approaching, approach, in gen.: *pars terrae appulsu solis exarsit*, Cic. || an effect, influence caused by approach: *frigoris et caloris appulsus sentire*, id.

ap-pricātō, *ōnis, f.* [apricor] a basking in the sun (very rare): Cic.

ap-pricitas, *ātis, f.* [apricus] summi-

ness, sunshine: *regio apricitatis inclutae*, Plin.

ap-pricor, i. v. dep. [id.] to sun oneself, bask in the sun: Alexander offerret Diogeni apricitati, Cic.

ap-pricus, a, um, *adj.* lying open, uncovered: *qui tulit aprico frigida castra Lae, under the open sky*, Prop. || exposed to the sun, sunny: *loci opaci* an aprici, Cic. Also subst. *apricum*, i. n. a sunny spot: *buxus amat aprica*, Plin. Fig. in apricum proferre, to bring to light: Hor. || 2. Meton. of objects exposed to the sun: *arbor*, Ov.: *flores*, Hor. [Apricus is opp. to opacus, and may possibly come from aperio: term-icus, as in anti-icus, post-icus.]

ap-prilis, is [contr. of aperilis, from aperio] (orig. *adv.*: sc. mensis) m. the month April (as the month in which the earth opens for the growth of plants): *mensis Aprilis atque Maio*, Cic.

ap-prigūsus (also written *aprigus*), a, um, *adv.* [aper] pertaining to the wild boar: *callum*, Pl.

ap-tātus, a, um, Part. [apto] adapted to, suitable, appropriate: *verum aptatum ad aliquid*, Cic.

ap-tē, *adv.* closely, fitly, suitably: *mundi corpus apte cohaeret*, Cic.

ap-to, *avi, atum*, i. v. a. freq. to fit, apply, put on, adjust, etc. with *Dat.*: *vincula collo*, Ov. || In gen.: to prepare, get ready, furnish, etc. With *Dat.*, *ad*, or *absol.*: *aptare idonea bello*, Hor.: *ad pugnam classem*, Liv.: *aptare classem velis* (Abl.), to furnish with sails, Virg.: *ut qulesce se aptaverat armis, had armed himself*, Liv. [Root *ap*: v. aptus.]

ap-tus, a, um, Part. and *adv.*: fitted, attached to: *gladium e lacunari seta equina aptum demittit*, Justit. Cic. Fig.: *ex aliqua re = pendens ex aliqua re, depending on, arising from*: *honestum, ex quo aptum est officium*, id. Also without *ex*: *vita apta virtute perfrui*, Id. Poet.: in aliquid: *changed into*: *formas Deus aptat in omnes*, Ov.

|| bound or tied together, connected, etc.: *facilius est apta dissolvere quam dissipata connectere*, Cic. Poet. with Abl.: *endowed or furnished with*: *coelum stellis fulgentibus aptum*, Virg.

|| suitable, appropriate, adapted: with *ad* or *Dat.* (of persons always with *Dat.*): *castra ad bellum ducendum aptissima*, Caes.: *non omnia rebus sunt omnia apta*, Lucr. With *in*: in quod (genus pugnae) minime apti sunt, Liv. With *qui*: *nulla videbatur aptior persona, quae de aetate loqueretur*, Cic. Poet. with *Inf.*: *aetas mollis et apta regi*, Ov. Absol.: *lar aptus, an adequate possession*, Hor.: *aptus exercitui, in fighting order*, Liv.: *tempus aptum, the right time*, Id. [Aptus is a participle from root *ap*, "go to," and hence "obtain": v. apiscor, altipiscor.]

ap-tūd, *praep.* with acc. (also *aput*, *lucet*) near, at, by, with, always of rest, and principally of persons. || Of persons: *quum in lecto Crassus*

emmet et apud eum Salpiculus sederet, Cic. 2. Apud me, *te, se, etc.*, at the house of: apud me domi, Ter. So, in the country of, among the people of a nation: apud nostros iustitia culta est, Cic. Hence, 3. Fig., with a personal pronoun: to be in one's senses, not wandering in mind (only conversational): summe ego apud me? Pl.

4. before, in the presence of = *coram*: apud iudices reus est factus, Cic.: Caesar apud milites concionatur, Caes.

5. in the mind of a person: apud viros bonos gratiam consecuti sumus, Cic.

6. in the time of: haec apud maiores nostros facilitata, id. 7. in authors: apud Xenophontem autem moriens Cyrus major haec dicit, id.: apud Solonem, i. e. in his laws, id.

8. Instead of the Dat. (rare): sacrificae apud deos, Tac. ||. Of places (rarely): ad, near, in: nos apud Alizyam unum diem commorati sumus, Cic.: apud oppidum morati, Caes.

||. For ad implying motion: aquae apud hunc eo vicinum, Pl. Apud is sometimes placed at the subst.: Misenum apud et Ravennam, Tac.

ĀQUA, *ae* (aquil, Lucr.), *f.* water in gen.: ex terra aqua, ex aqua oritur aer, Cic. Particular phrases: 1. Praeterea aquam, to invite to a feast, to entertain (from the use of water at table for washing and drinking), Hor. 2. Aquam aspergere alicui, to animate, refresh: Pl. 3. Aquam liberam, servam bibere, to be in freedom, in slavery: Ov. 4. In aqua scribere, applied to vain or resultless actions, Cat.

5. Aqua et ignis, to denote the necessities of life: non aqua, non igni, ut alunt, pluribus locis utitur quam amicicia, Cic. Hence aqua et igni interdoscere alicui, to exclude from civil society, to banish, id. So the bride, on the day of marriage, received from the bridegroom aqua et ignis as a symbol of, their union: v. Smith's Ant. 173.

6. Aquam et terram petere, from an enemy, to demand submission, Liv.

||. water, in a more restricted sense. 1. *the sea*: coque, ut ad aquam tibi frumentum Evnenses metiantur, on the sea-coast, Cic. 2. *a lake*: Albanae aquae deductio, id. 3. *a stream*, a river: in Tuscae gurgite mersus aequae, i. e. the Albulae, Ov. 4. *rain*: coram angur aquae, Hor. 5. In the plur.: medicinal springs: ad aquas venire, Cic. Hence, often as the name of a place, Aquae Sextiae, etc. 6. *the water in the water-clock*. Hence the phrases: aquam dare, to give the advocate time for speaking, Plin.: aquam perdere, to spend time unprofitably, to waste it: Quint.: aqua haeret, the water stops, to denote a difficulty in explaining one's meaning: Cic. 7. *Aqua interius, the dropsy*: medicamentum ad aquam intercutem, Cic. (Hence, Fr. eau, from old Fr. aigue, jauret.)

ĀQUEDUCTUS, *ūs*, *m.*, separ. aquae ductus, a conveyance of water, a conduit, an aqueduct: Cic. Also, the right of conducting water: id.

ĀQUILIS, *e*, *adj.* [aqua] pertaining to water: nubes aquales, Varr. ||. Aquilla, *is*, *comm.* (sc. urceus or bama), a vessel for washing, a basin, ewer: Pl.

ĀQUARIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] of or relating to water: rota, a wheel for drawing water, Cato: provincia, superintendence of the supply of water, Cic.

||. Subst., Aquarius, *il*, *m.*, a water-carrier: veniet conductus aquarius, Liv.

2, an inspector of the conduits or water-pipes: cum tabernarilis et aquarilis pugnare, Coel. in Cic. 3, the water-bearer, one of the signs of the Zodiac: Inversum contristat Aquarius annum, Hor.

ĀQUATILIS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] found in or by the water, aquatic: aves, water-fowl, Plin. ||. watery, moist, humid: Auster, Ov.

ĀQUATILIS, *e*, *adj.* [id.] found in or near water, aquatic: vestimur bestia et terrenis et aquatilibus et volatilibus, Cic. Subst., Aquatilis, *a*, *um*, *pl.*, aquatic animals: Plin. ||. having a watery taste, waterish: sunt aquatiles cucurbitae, id.

ĀQUATIO, *ōnis*, *f.* [aquor] a fetching of water: aquationis causa procedere, Caes. ||. a place whence water is brought, a watering-place: hic aquatio, Cic.

ĀQUATOR, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] a water-carrier: Caes.

ĀQUILA, *a*, *f.* an eagle: nec imbellem feroces progenierat aquilae colombam, Hor. In poetry, the lightning-bearer of Jupiter, Plin. From aquilae senectus, a vigorous old age, Ter. ||. the eagle, as the principal standard of a Roman legion (while signs are the standards of the cohorts), v. Smith's Ant. 343: aquila argentea, Cic.: aquilifer aquila intra vallum project, Caes. Hence meton.: a legion: Lucan. ||. In architecture, aquilae, the timbers which formed the pediment of a temple, and were called aquilae from their resemblance to an eagle with outspread wings: sustentantes fastigium aquilae, Tac. ||. the name of a constellation: Cic. (Hence, Fr. aigle.)

ĀQUILIFER, *eri*, *m.* [aquila fero] an eagle or standard-bearer: the chief centurion of a legion: Caes.

ĀQUILINUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [aquila] pertaining to the eagle, aquiline: ungulae, Pl.

ĀQUILIO, *ōnis*, *m.* the north wind: Aëolis aquilonem clauduit in antris, Ov. In plur. Cic. Meton. for the North: spelunca conversa ad aquilonem, id.

ĀQUILONARIS, *e*, *adj.* [aquilio] northerly, northern: regio tum aquilonaria tum australis, Cic.

ĀQUILUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* dark-coloured, dun, swarthy (rare): colore aquillo, Pl. **ĀQUOR**, *ātus*, *i*. e. dep. [aqua] to

bring or fetch water (a milit. t. l.): aquabantur aegre, Caes. Poet. of bees: Virg.

ĀQUOSUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] abounding in water, humid, rainy: hiemis, rainy winter, Virg.: nubes, rain-clouds, Ov.: languor, the dropsy, Hor.: mater, i. e. Thetis, Ov.: Aquosus Placidus, a constellation, id.

ĀQUILLA, *ae*, *f.* dim. [id.] a little water, a small stream (rare): non secus aliqua aquilla, sed universum flumen, Cic.

AR, an old form for ad, q. v.

ĀRA, *ae*, *f.* (old form ara): orig. any elevation (of wood, stone, earth, etc.): ara sepulchri, Virg. 2, a tombstone, Cic. ||. an elevation for sacrifices, etc., an altar: aras sanguine multo spargere, Lucr.: aras condita atque dicata, Liv. One who took an oath laid hold of the altar: hence, qui si aram tenens iuraret, crederet nemo, Cic.: aras et foci, altars and hearths, meton. for home (from the altars to the Penates, erected in dwelling houses): hence, pro aris et foci pugnare, to fight for one's dearest possessions: de vestris conjugiis ac liberis, de aris ac fociis, deornate, Cic. Criminals and others fled to the altars for safety: Primum quum in aras confugisset, hostilis manus interemit, id. Hence, ||. Fig., protection, refuge, shelter: ad aram legum confugere, id. ||. IV. the altar, a constellation in the southern part of the heavens: statu permulcet spiritus auri, id.

ĀRANEA, *ae*, *f.* [ἀράνη] a spider: antiquas crevit aranea telas, Ov. ||. Meton.: a spider's web, cobweb: (aedes) opietae aranea, Pl. (Hence, Ital. aragna: Fr. araignée; cf. also Ital. raginata, "cobweb.")

ĀRANĒOLA, *a*, *f.* dim. [aranea] a small spider: Cic.

ĀRANĒOSUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [araneum] full of spider's webs: situs, Cat.

ĀRANĒUM, *i*, *n.* a spider's web: Phaedr.

ĀRĀNEUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [araneus] a spider: Lucr. (Hence, Ital. ragno.)

ĀRĀNEUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [araneus] pertaining to the spider: araneum genus, Plin.

ĀRĀTIO, *ōnis*, *f.* [aro] a ploughing, and in gen. the cultivation of the ground, agriculture: ut quaestuosos mercatura, fructuosos aratio dicitur, Cic. ||. Meton.: arable land: arationes, the public farms or plots of land formed out for a tenth of the produce, Cic.

ĀRĀTIONĒLLA, *ae*, *f.* dim. [aratio] a small arable field, or a small estate: Pl.

ĀRĀTOR, *ōris*, *m.* [aro] a ploughman, husbandman, farmer: neque jam stabulis gaudet pecus aut arator igni, Hor. Also *adj.*: taurus arator, Ov.

Aratores, the cultivators of public lands for a tenth of the produce: aratorum penuria, Suet.

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Aratores, the cultivators of public lands for a tenth of the produce: aratorum penuria, Suet.

ārātrum, *n.*, [id.] a plough (of its construction, etc., v. Smith's Ant. 31-seq.): unicus arātrī, Lucr.

arbitrator, *tri*, *m.*, [ar (ad), and the root ar, "to come," or "go"] one who comes to a place, a visitor, intruder: ab arbitrio remoto loco, in a spot safe from all intruders, Cic.: a spectator, hearer, an eye-witness: a witness: remotus arbitrio, id. || Legal *t. t.* an umpire, arbiter, a judge (one who decides acc. to equity, while the *iudex* decides acc. to strict law): vicini nostri hic ambigunt de finibus: me cepere arbitrum. Ter.: Caesar constituit ut arbitri darentur; per eos ferent aestimationes, Caes. Fig.: arbiter inter antiquam Academiam et Zenonem, Cic.: pugnas, the judge, umpire of the contest, Hor. || He who governs or manages, a lord, master: arbiter imperii (Augustus), Ov.: armorum (Mars), id.

arbitrarius, *v.* arbitrium.

arbitra, *ae*, *f.* [arbitr] a female witness: arbitrae Nox et Diana, Hor.

arbitrārius, *adv.* with uncertainty: Pl.

arbitrārius, *a.* *um*, *adj.* [arbitr] uncertain, not fixed: hoc certum est, non arbitrium, Pl.

arbitrātus, *us*, *m.* [arbitr] an arbitrating, an arbitration: si quid dominus emptori damni dederit, viri boni arbitrato resolveret, Cato. || Will, pleasure, choice, decision: meo arbitrato loquar libere, Pl. || Direction, superintendence: considerare oportet, cuius arbitrato sit educatus, Cic.

arbitrium (sometimes arbitrium), *n.*, [arbitr] a being present, presence. || The judgment or decision of an arbitrator: aliud est iudicium, aliud arbitrium: iudicium est pecuniae certae: arbitrium incertae, Cic. || In gen.: an arbitrating, a sentence, decision: quorum (principum) ad arbitrium iudiciumque summa omnium rerum consiliorumque redeat, Caes. || Will, mastery, dominion, authority: Bellovacae suo nomine atque arbitrio cum Romanis bellum gesturos dicerent, on their own account and at their own pleasure, id. V. **Arbitria** funera, the expenses of a funeral, Cic.

arbitro, *are*, *v.* arbitror, *ad fin.*

arbitror, *atus*, *r.* *v.* dep. [arbitr] I. Orig.: to observe, perceive, hear: dicta alicuius, Pl. || Legal *t. t.* (cf. arbitro no. 2): to make a decision, give judgment or sentence: hence, fidem alcaui arbitrari, to put faith in, id.

|| Also legal *t. t.* to give evidence, testify, declare one's opinion: quaero de te, arbitrisne C. Sempronium consulim in tempore pugnae iniisse, Liv.

|| In gen.: to be of opinion, to believe, think: arbitratus id bellum celeriter confici posse, Caes. V. Act. form, arbitro, are: to sit arbitrator, dignum, Pl. 2. Arbitror in pass. dignum (rare): quum ipse praedonum socius arbitraretur, Cic.

arbor, *oris* (older form *arbos*, like *labos*, *colos*, *honor*, etc. Hence acc. *arborum*) *f.* a tree. Post.: arbor Jovis, the oak; Ov.: arbor Phoebei, the laurel, id.: arbor Palladis, the olive, id.

|| Meton. for things made of wood. 1. a mast, with or without mast: adversaque infigitur arbore mali, Virg. 2. an oar: centenasque arbore fluctus veras assurgens, id. 3. a ship: Phryxum petit Pelias arbor ovem, the ship Argo, Ov. 4. Arbor infelix, a gallows, gibbet: caput obnubito, arbori infelici suspendio, Cic.

arborārius, *a.* *um*, *adj.* [arbor] pertaining to trees: arboraria falx, a knife for pruning trees, Cato.

arborēus, *a.* *um*, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to a tree: arboreae frondes, Ov.

arbos, *v.* arbor.

arbuscula, *ae*, *f.* dim. [arbor] a small tree, shrub: Varr.

arbuscum, *n.*, [constr. from arborescens, from arbos = arbor, like virgultum from virguletum, salicetum from salicetum, etc.] a plantation, a vineyard planted with trees (while vinea was one in which the vine lay upon the earth, or was supported by poles): expressa arbusco regerit convicia, abusive language that smacked of the vineyard, Hor.

arbuscus, *a.* *um*, *adj.* [arbor or arbos = tus] planted with trees: ager, Cic.

arbuscus, *a.* *um*, *adj.* [arbuscus] of the wild strawberry-tree or arbutus: foetus, Ov.: crates, Virg.

arbutum, *n.*, [id.] the fruit of the wild strawberry-tree or arbutus, the wild strawberry: glandes alique arbuta, Lucr. || Meton.: for arbutus, the wild strawberry-tree or arbutus: jubeo frontidia capris arbuta sufficere, that you give the goats a supply of arbutus-shoots, Virg.

arbutus, *i.* *f.* [perh. connected with arbor, since the arbutus abounds in Italy] the wild strawberry-tree or arbutus: viridi membra sub arbuto stratus, Hor.

arca, *ae*, *f.* a place for keeping any thing, a chest, strong box, coffer: ex illa olea arcam esse factam eoque conditas sortes, Cic. Hence meton. like our purse, for the money in it: arcae nostrae confidit, rely upon my purse, id. 2. a coffin: in altera (arca) Numam Pompilium sepultum esse, Liv.

|| Meton. for any closed or confining place: a close prison, a cell: (Serv.) in arcae conjunctur, ne quis cum his colloqui possit, Cic. [From the same root as arceo, "to enclose," *g.* arceo.]

arcano, *adv.* in secret, privately: Domitius Arcano cum paucis familiaribus suis colloquitur, Caes.

arcānus, *a.* *um*, *adj.* [arca]. Lit.: shut up, closed: 1. Of things: secret, private, hidden, concealed: consilia, Liv.: fontis arcani aqua, Tac. Esp. of things sacred and mysterious: arcana

quum sunt sacra, Hor.: and by poet. license transf. to the deity presiding over such mysteries: qui Cereris arcum volgariter arcanus, id. || Of persons: that keeps a secret, trusty: dixisti arcano satis, Pl. Fig.: omnia arcana nocte petita, in silent night, Ov.

|| Subst.: arcanum, *n.*, a secret, a mystery: arcanae fides prodiga, Hor.

arceo, *cui*, *2.* *v.* a. to shut up, to inclose: 1. Alivus arceo et continet quod recipi, Cic. || to keep or hold off, to keep at a distance, to prevent.

Constr.: the word representing what is kept off is put in the acc. (or nom., to the pass.): that which is guarded is represented by the *abl.* either with or without *ab*: poet., also by the *dat.*: and sometimes it is not expressed at all. Sometimes also the constr. is reversed: that which is kept off being represented by the *abl.*, and that which is guarded by the acc.

1. With acc. only: somnos duere et arceore, Ov. With *Inf.* as obj.: to hinder, prevent: quae (dicta) clamor ad aures arceat ire meas, id. 2. With *ab*: tu Juppiter hunc a tuis arce ceteraque templis arcetis, Cic.

3. With the simple *abl.* (not with persons): Virginiam matronae sacris arceant, Liv.: arceat aris, Ov.: aliquid funesto vetero, i. e. to protect, guard, Hor. 4. With *dat.*: oestrum pecori, Virg. [The root *arceo* means "to keep, cover," and so, "ward off, defend,"]

arcescens, *a.* *um*, Part. [arcesco]. **arcescens**, *is*, *m.* [id.] a calling for, summons (very rare; only in the *abl. sing.*): quum ad eum ipse rogatus arcescensque venissem, Cic.

arcesso, *ivi*, *itum*, *3.* *v.* a. (*Inf.* also *arcescit* and *arcescitur*, like *laccasit* instead of *laccasce*: we also find in some MSS. and edit. an erroneous form, *arcesco*, which arose from a transposition of letters, frequently used by Sall.) to send for, fetch, call, summon: quum ab aratro arcescebantur, qui consules fierent, Cic.: ex continentibus alios fabros arcescitur (or arcescit) jubet, Caes. || Legal *t. t.* to summon, arraign before a court of justice: hence, in gen. to accuse, inform against: with acc. and *per* or *abl.*: ut hunc hoc iudicio arcesceret, Cic.: capitis arcescere, id.

|| Of mental objects: to bring, seek, derive a thought, etc.: ex medio res arcescere, Hor. Hence *arcescitur*: far-fetched, forced, unnatural: cavendum est, ne arcescitur dictum putetur, that an expression may not be thought forced, Cic. [The suffix *ces* appears to have been added to simple verbs, the roots of which end in a cons. or *i*: hence *capessere*, from *cap* or *capit*; *facessere*, from *fac* or *faci*, etc. There must, therefore, have been an old verb, *ar-cio* = *ac-cio*, seen in *cieo*: cf. *ar-vena* with *ad-vena*, ar being equivalent to *ad*.]

archimāgirus, *i.* *m.* = ἀρχιμαγειρος: a chief cook, Juv.

archipirata, ae. m. = ἀρχιπειράτης, a leader of pirates, arch-pirate: Cic.

architectō, ōnis, m. = ἀρχιτέκτων, a master builder, architect: Pl. Fig.: a master in cunning: id.

architector, atus, i. v. dep. [architectus] to build, construct, fabricate (very rare). || Fig.: to devise, invent: voluptates, Cic.

architectura, ae. f. [architectus] the art of building, architecture: Cic.

architectus, i. m. = ἀρχιτέκτων, a master-builder, architect: Philo architectus, Cic. || Fig.: an inventor, designer, author: princeps atque architectus sceleris, id.

archōn, ōnis, m. = ἀρχων (a ruler), the highest magistrate in republican Athens, an archon: Cic.

architēnos (in MSS. also architectus, like arctus for arcus, quor for cur, etc.), entis, adj. [arcus teno] holding a bow, bow-bearing. A poet. epithet of Apollo and of Diana: Ov. || A constellation: the archer: Cic.

arctē, adv. v. arctis.

arctē, v. arcto.

archēphylax, ae. m. = ἀρχεφύλαξ, the hear-keeper, a constellation, was called Bootes: Cic.

arctos (rar. arctus; acc. arcton, Ov.: Virg. nom. plur. arctoe) i. f. = ἄρκτος, the Great and Little Bears (ursa major et minor), a double constellation. || Meton.: the north pole: Ov. 2. the north wind: Hor.

arcturius, i. m. = ἀρκτουριος (the bear-keeper), the brightest star in the constellation Bootes: Cic. 2. the whole constellation: Virg. 3. the rising of Arcturus: id.

arctus, a, um, v. arctus.

arctus, i. m. v. arctos.

arctatus, a, um, Part. (arctuo), bent like a bow, curved: arcuatus curvus, Liv.

arcula, ae. f. dim. [arca] a small box, a casket for perfumes, ornaments, etc.: arculae muliebres, Cic. Hence, Fig.: of rhetor. ornament: id.

arcus, ōis, m. (anciently arcus, like quor for cur, quofus for curus, etc.), a bow: arcus intentus in alquem, Cic. incurvare arcum, Virg. || the rainbow: arcus ipse ex nubibus efficitur quoddammodo coloratus, Cic. || || anything arched or curved. Of waves: alger arcus aquarum, Ov. Of a serpent: immensus saltu sinuatur in arcus, id. Of a bay: sinus curvus falcatus in arcum, id. Of a harbour: portus curvus in arcum, Virg. Of the boughs of trees: id. Hence of the zones: via quique per arcus, Ov. In architect.: an arch, a vault, triumphal arch, etc.: efficiens humile lapidum compagibus arcum, id.

arcūs, ae. f. = ἄρκυς, a keron: Virg.

ardallo, ōnis, m. [ardeo] a busy-body, a meddler: Phaedr.

ardens, entis, Part. [id.] blazing, burning: oppidani cupas ardentis in

opera provolvunt, Hirt.: hence, glowing, fiery: quinta (zona) est ardentior illis, hottier, Ov. || Fig.: ardentis oculi, glowing eyes, Virg.: ardentis Falerni pocula, fiery, Hor. 2. Of passions, diseases, etc., eager, ardent, excited, burning: volneris ardentis dolore, from the burning pain of the wound, Lucr.: avaritia, Cic.: ardentior studio, id.

ardenter, adv. ardently, hotly, eagerly: quod cupias ardent, Cic.

ardēo, rei, rum, 2. v. n. [kindred with arceo] to be on fire, to burn, blaze: multis succensa locis ardent sola terrae, the soil is on fire in many places, Lucr.

|| Fig.: to flash, glow, sparkle, shine: Tyrio ardebat murice laena, shone, Virg. 2. Of passionate emotion, bodily disease, etc.: to be inflamed, burn, glow, to be consumed, etc.: In fluvio partim gelidos ardentia morbo membra dabant, their limbs burning with fever, Lucr.: dolore et ira, Cic.: ardere Galliam, Gaul was in a state of excitement, Caes.: militibus studio pugnae ardentibus, id. Esp., to burn with love: ex aquo capitis ardebant mentibus ambo, Ov.

ardescere, arsi, i. v. incomp. [ardeo] to take fire, to kindle, to become inflamed: ne longus ardesceret axis, Ov. || Fig.: to gleam, glitter, fulminate or descend ignibus undae, id. 2. Of the passions: to be inflamed, become more intense: ardescere ira cupidine, Lucr.

ardor, ōris, m. [id.] a burning, a fire, heat, flame: solis ardor, Lucr. || Fig.: brightness, brilliancy, vivacity: ille imperatorius ardor oculorum, Cic. 2. Of the passions or feelings: heat, ardour, eagerness: ardor mentis ad gloriam, id. With Gen. of the object: at te ejusdem virginis ardor perdidit, Ar. And meton.: the beloved object: tu primus, et ultimus illi ardor eris, id.

ardus, a, um, adj. v. aridus.

arduus, a, um, adj. steep, lofty, high: oppidum erat difficili ascensu atque arduo, Cic. 2. Subst.: arduum, i. m. a steep place, a steep: ardua terrarum, Virg. || Fig.: difficult, arduous, hard: magnum opus omnino et arduum conamur, Cic.: id arduum factu erat, Liv.: rebus in ardua, in difficult circumstances, adversity, Hor. Subst.: nec fuit societas in arduo, Tac.

are, v. arefacto.

ārea (in inscriptions sometimes ARIA), ae. f. a vacant piece of ground, esp. in a town: pugnabatur ab illis ex area quae erat adversus pontem, Hirt. The word has various special meanings determinable by the context: 1. a plot of ground for building, the site of a house: si ponendae domo quaerenda est area primum, Hor. 2. an open space for games, a playground: id. Hence, fig.: area scelerum, i. e. where vices have full scope, Cic. Also, a race-ground: Ov. 3. a threshing-floor: neque in segetibus, neque in ariis,

neque in borreis, Cic. Respecting its construction, see Smith's Ant. 37.

āre-facio (per anastrophe: facio are), fēci, factum, 3. v. a. [areo facio] to make dry, to dry up: principio terram sol excoquit et facit are, Lucr.

ārena (harena, Varr.), ae. f. [areo] orig. acc. terra, dry earth: hence,

1. sand: litorea incurvi bibulam pavit aequor arenam, the thirsty sand, Lucr. Arena nigra = limus, silt, mud, Virg. Poet.: in the plur. summae cauda verruntur arenae, Ov. Prov. arenae mandare semina, to sow the sand, i. e. to begin a fruitless work, id. || a sandy place, sandy land: ut arenam aliquam aut paludes emat, Cic. Hence, 1. (in plur.) a sandy desert: super Libycas arenas, Ov. 2. the sea-shore: vadae inlitor arenae, id. 3. the place of combat (covered with sand) in the amphitheatre, the arena: missus in arenam apud, Suet. Hence, meton., the combat in the amphitheatre: operae arenae promittit, Ter. Cic. Hence, fig., 4. the fighting ground, the scene or theatre of any kind of contention: civilis bell arena, Flor. (Hence, Ital. arena.)

ārenārius, a, um, adj. [arena] pertaining to sand, lapis, sandstone, Serv. Virg. || Arenaria, ae. f. (sc. to dina), a sand-pit: Cic.

ārenosus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of sand, sandy: litus, Virg.

ārens, entis, Part. [areo] dry, arid, parched: arenia saxa, Ov.: dried up, thirsty: arente fauce trahere pocula, Hor.

āro, 2. v. n. to be dry: tellus succa arid adempta, Ov. 2. to be dried up, to languish from thirst: arenibus siti faucibus, Liv.

areo, v. areis.

āreoso, 3. v. incomp. [areo] to become dry, to dry up: cito arecūt lacrima, praesentim in alienis malis, Cic.

āretālogus, i. m. = ἀρετάλογος, a babler about virtue, a boaster: in gen. of a Cynic or Stoic: Suet.: Juv.

argentāria, ae. f. (sc. taberna) a banking-house, a bank: Liv. || (sc. ars) the trade of a banker or money-changer: argentarium Lepti facere, Cic.

|| (sc. fodina) a silver mine: Liv.

argentārius, a, um, adj. [argenteus] pertaining to silver: metalli, silver mines, Plin. || pertaining to money: cura, care of money, Ter.: taberna, a bank, Liv.

argentārius, i. m. [id.] a money-changer, banker: Cic.

argentatus, a, um [id.] plated or ornamented with silver: milites, whose shields are plated, Liv. Fig.: semper tu ad me cum argentata acceditis querimonia, come only with silvered complaints, i. e. bring money with your complaints, Pl.

argentolus, a, um, adj. dim. [argenteus] of silver: Pl.

argentus, a, um, adj. [argenteus] of silver, made of silver: argentea

aquila, Cic.: salus argentea, a silver salutation (a present), Pl. II. Meton.: adorned with silver = argenteus: argentea scena, Cic. 2. of a glittering white colour, silvery: niveis argentea pennis ales, Ov. 3. of the silver age: sublit argentea proles, id.

Argentixterebroides [argenteum exterebro] a name coined by Plautus, an extortioner, a sponger.

argentum, i, n. Lit.: the white metal; silver: villus argentum est auro, Hor. II. Meton.: silver plate: argentum expositum in aedibus, Cic.

2. silver money; also, money in gen.: argentum aere solutum est, Sall. (Root ARO seen in Gr. ἀργός, ἀργίς, ἀργύρεος.)

argilla, ac, f. white clay, potter's earth: homulus ex argilla et luto factus, Cic. (Root ARG; same as in arg-mentum.)

argumentatio, ōnis, f. [argumentor] (a rhetor. i. t. most freq. in Cic.), an adducing of proof, an argumentation: probabilis, Cic. II. the proof itself: id.

argumentor, atus, i. v. dep. [argumentum] to adduce proof, to demonstrate: nec jure an injuria caesi sint argumentari refert, Liv.: argumentari de voluntate aliequus, to conclude from, Cic.

II. to adduce something as proof: multaque in eam partem probabiliter argumentantur, Liv.

argumentum, i, n. [arguo] an argument, proof, evidence, sign: argumentum est ratio, quae rei dubiae facit fidem, Cic.: animi laeti argumenta, indications, Ov. II. a logical conclusion: concludi argumentum non potest, nisi illa, quae ad concludendum sumpta erant, probata, Cic. III. the subject of any written composition, theme, argument, plot: argumentum est ficta res, quae tamen fieri potuit, id.: epistola, id.: Livius Andronicus ab satiris ausus est primus argumento fabulam serere, a play with a plot, Liv.

IV. the subject of artistic representations (sculpture, painting, embroidery, etc.): ex ebore diligentissime perfecta argumenta erant in valvis, Cic.

arguo, ūl, ūtum 3. v. a. to make clear, prove, assert, declare: hoc uno tenetur, si arguitur non licere, Cic.: M. Valerius Laevinus speculatores, non legatos venisse arguebat, Liv. Pass. in a reflect. signif.: apparet virtus arguturque malis, shows itself in, Ov.

II. With acc. or pass.: to accuse, censure, charge with, convict, refute: servos ipsos neque accuso, neque arguo, neque purgo, Cic.: laudibus arguitur vincti vinctus, Hor. The offences charged is expressed by a word in the gen. abs., or dependent on de: by the acc. and inf.: or by the acc. with ut. I. With gen.: viros mortuos summi sceleris, Cic. 2.

With abl.: to hoe crimine non arguo, id.

3. With abl. and de: de eo crimine, quo de arguitur, id.

With the acc. and inf.: me arguit

hanc comam ab se subripuisse, Pl. 5. With acc. and ut: fratrem ut subditulum apud patrem arguere, Suet. III. Meton. of things: to find fault with, complain of, censure: ea culpa, quam arguo, Liv.

argūtus, ado. subtly, acutely: Cic. II. craftily: Pl.

argutiae, ūrum, f. plu. [argutus] that which affects the senses strongly, vigour of expression, lineities, animation: nulla mollitia cervicium, nullae argutiae digitorum, quick motion of the fingers, Cic. II. Of mental qualities: genius, acuteness, wit, subtlety, shrewdness, cunning: Demosthenes nihil Lysiae subtilitate cedit, nihil argutis et acumine Hyperidi, id.

argūtulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] somewhat subtle, acute, keen: libri, Cic.

argutus, a, um, Part. [arguo], but usually adj. Lit. made clear: hence of objects affecting the senses: clear, lively, active, sharp, pungent, etc.: et oculi nimis arguti, quem ad modum animo affecti sumus, loquuntur, Cic.: argutum caput, graceful in motion, Virg.: hiruendo, the twittering swallow, id.: olores, id.: illex, rustling, id.: Neaera, melodious, Hor.: forum, noisy, Ov.: serra, creaking, Virg. Of omens: distinct, clear, conclusive: sunt qui vel argutissima haec exta esse dicant, Cic.

II. babbling, wordy (in good as well as bad sense): sine virtute argutum cilem nihil habeam pro praefata, Pl.

III. Of mental qualities: 1. In a good sense: sagacious, acute, witty: poema facit ita festivum, ita concinnum, ita elegans, nihil ut fieri possit argutus, Cic. 2. In a bad sense: cunning, sly, artful: meretrix, Hor.

argyraeas, idis, adj. = ἀργυραεὶς, having a silver shield: Liv.

aridus (contr. arduus), a, um, adj. [areo] dry, withered, parched: ligna, Lucr.: folia, Cic. Subst. aridum, i, n. a dry place, dry land: ex arido late conficere, Caes.

II. Fig.: arida fella, Virg.: aridus altis montibus (incipit) audiri fragor, a dry crackling noise, id.: in victu arido, ininutritious food, Cic.: genus sermonis exille, aridum, concinnum ac minutum, dry, frigid, id.: aridissimū libet, Tac.: pater avidus, miser atque aridus, acerbicus, Ter.: arido argento et opus, ready money, Pl.

aries (old form ares; poet. aries, sometimes dimyl., like abies; hence a long), ūris, m. a ram: Varr. II. the ram, a sign of the zodiac: Ov. III. a battering-ram (v. Smith's Ant. do.) arctibus aliquantum muri discussit, Liv.

IV. a beam, a prop: quae (publicae) pro arietate subjectae vni fluminis exciperent, Caes.

āristo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and neut. (aristat, arisyl. Virg.) [aries] to butt like a ram, to strike violently. I. Act.: quis illic est, qui tam proterve nostras aedes arietat? knocks so vio-

lently at Pl. 2. Neutr.: arietat in portas, Virg.

ārista, ac, f. the awn or beard of an ear of grain: munitor vallo aristarum, Cic. II. Meton.: the ear itself: maturae aristae, Ov. Also, spikenard: id.

ārihmeticus, a, um, adj. = ἀριθμητικός, pertaining to arithmetic. Subst. arithmeticus, ōrum, n. plu. arithmetic: in arithmeticiis satis exercitatus, Cic.

āritido, inis, f. [aridus] dryness: Pl.

arma, ōrum, n. plu., tools, implements. 1. of agriculture: duris agrestibus arma, Virg. 2. of grinding and baking: cerealia arma, id.

3. the tackle of a ship: nares omni genere armorum ornatisimas, Caes. 4. of the wings of Daedalus: Ov.

II. usually implements of war, arms, both of defence and offence: but of the latter only those used in close combat, as distinguished from tela, used at a distance: arma alla ad tegendum, alla ad nocendum, Cic.: armis et castris, proverb. = remis velisque, viris equisque, with vigour, with might and main, Cic. 2. Specifically, a shield: coelestia arma, quae ancilla appellantur, Liv.: se in sua colligit arma, covers his whole person with his shield, Virg.

3. Meton.: soldiers, army: nulla usquam apparuerunt arma, Liv.: auxillaria arma, auxiliaries, Ov. b. war:

silent leges inter arma, Cic. Also for battle: in arma teror, Virg. 4. Fig.: means of protection, defence, weapons: horribilium contra Boream ovīs arma ministrat, Ov. [Prob. from root AR, "ft.", "join", v. ars.]

armamenta, ōrum, n. plu. [armo] outfitings, esp. the tackle of a ship, including everything except the hull of the vessel: aptari suis plinium jubet armamenta, Ov.

armamentarium, i, n. [armamenta] an arsenal, armoury: ex armamentariis publicis arma populo Romano dantur, Cic. 2. armamentarium navium, a dock-yard, Plin.

armatūrium, i, n. dim. [armarium] a little chest or closet: Pl.

armatūrum, i, n. [arma] lit. a place for tools; hence, a chest for clothing, money, etc.: reducat armatūrum, Pl.

armātura, ac, f. [armo] an outfit, equipment, armour: Numidae levis armaturae, the light-armed Numidians, Caes. II. Meton.: armed soldiers: nostras sunt legiones, nostra levis armatura, nobis, tanquam levis armaturae, prima orationis excursio: nunc cominus agamus, id.

armātus, a, um, Part. (armo) equipped, armed: armatum conallium indicit, he summons an armed assembly, i. e. a Gallic assembly, which all male adults were bound to attend fully equipped for war, Caes.: saepe ipsa plebes armata a patribus secessat, Sall.

In the *Sup. armatusim*, Cic. Subst. armatus, *i. m.* an armed man, a soldier: omnia fere superiora loca multitudine armorum completa conspiciuntur, Cæsar.

armatus, *us, m.* [armo] the manner of arming: (only in the *abl.*): hand dispari armatu, Liv. || Meton.: armed soldiers: magna pars impedimentorum relicta in Brutillis, et omni graviore armatu, id.

armatus, *ae, f. v.* armentum. *armentalis*, *e, adj.* [armentum] pertaining to a herd: equa, Virg.

armenarius, *a, um, adj.* [id.] pertaining to a herd: App. Subst. armentarius, *i, m.* a herdsman, neotherm: omnia secum armentarius Afer agit, Virg.

armentum, *i, n.* (old form *armenta*, *ae, f.*) [aro]: lit. cattle for ploughing, any beast of draught: most freq. in the plur.: greges armentorum reliquos pecoris, Cic.: and collectively a herd: ut accensis cornibus armenta concidentur, Liv. In the sing.: armentum aegrotat in agris, Hor. || Meton.: Of other large animals: hos (cervos) tota armenta sequuntur, Virg.

armifer, *era, erum, adj.* [arma fero] weapon-bearing, armed, varlike: armifer armiferæ correptus amore Minervæ, Ov.

armiger (armigerus, Inscr.), *era, erum, adj.* [arma gero] weapon-bearing, armed, varlike. || Subst.: an armed person: cum pance armigeris, Curt.: a weapon-bearer, shield-bearer (the usual signif.): Pl.: Sergius armiger Octavianæ, an adherent, Cic.: armiger Jovis, *i. e.* aquila, Ov.

armilla, *ae, f.* [armus] an arm-let, an arm-ring, a bracelet: manipulum hastatorum armillis aureisque coronis donavit, Liv.

armillatus, *a, um* [armilla] ornamented with a bracelet: armillata et phalerata turba, Suet.

armipotens, *entis, adj.* [arma potens] powerful in arms, valiant, warlike: Diva, Virg.

armipotens, *a, um, adj.* [arma sono] resonating with arms (poet.): nomina Palladia armisonæ, Virg.

armo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [arma] to furnish with implements, to fit out, to equip: ea quæ sunt usui ad armandas naves ex Hispania apportari jubet, Cæsar. || To furnish with weapons, to arm: servos pastores armat, id. With *his, contra, adversus*: servi in domos armanbantur, Cic.: delecta juvenes contra Miloniæ impetum armata est, id.: Hannibal regem armavit et exercitus adversus Romanos, Nep. || Fig.: naves armatus, armed with noise, Hor.: Claudii sententiæ consules armant in tribunis, Liv.

armus, *i, m.* the shoulder where it is fitted to the shoulder-blade, the fore-quarter: gen. of an animal, while *humerus* designates that of men: ex humeris armi sunt (of Hippomenes

changed into a lion), Ov. Of men: latus hunc hasta per armos atque, Virg.

|| The side of an animal: equi fodere calcitrabis armos, Virg. (Root *AR*, "fit," "join": *v. ars*: cf. *Gr. ἀρῶς*, "a joint": Eng. arm.)

aro, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* = *ἀρῶν*, to plough, to till: in fundo fodere aut arare, Ter.: ager non semel aratus, sed novatus et iteratus, Cic. Fig.: Of a ship: to plough: sequor, Ov. Of age: to furrow, wrinkle: jam venient rugæ, quæ tibi corpus arant, id. Proverb. arare litus, to lose one's labour: non profecturus litora bobus aras, id. || Meton.: to live by husbandry, to farm or cultivate: cives Romani qui arant in Sicilia, Cic.

arqatus, *a, um, adj.* [arqus = arcus] bowed, bent: Iris arqato coelum curvamine signans, Ov.: arqatus morbus (lit., the disease in which the skin becomes of the yellow colour of the rainbow), the jaundice, Cels. Subst. arqatus, *i, m.* he who has the jaundice: Lucr.

arquitonens, *entis, adj. v.* arcitonens.

arqus, *us, m. v.* arcus.

arra, *arrabo*, *arralis, v.* arrha, arrhabo, arrhalis.

arrectus (adr.), *a, um, Part.* [ar-rigo] set upright: Adj.: steep, precipitous: pleraque Alpium ab Italia scilicet breviora, ita arrectiora sunt, Liv.

ar-rêpo (adr.), *pal, ptum, i. v. n.* to creep towards, to steal softly to: with ad, post-Ad, with dat.: mus aut la-certa arripit ad columbaria, Varr. Fig.: sensim atque moderate ad amicitiam arripere, Cic.: animis muliercularum, Tac.

arrepus (adr.), *a, um, Part.* [ar-rîpo].

arra or *arra*, *ae, f.* and *arrhâbo*, or *arrabo*, *ûnis, m.* the money given to ratify a contract, earnest-money, deposit (v. Smith's Ant. 42): arrhaboni has dedit quadraginta minas, Pl.

arrhâbo, *onis, v.* the preceding.

ar-rîdo (adr.), *risi, risum, i. v. n.* to smile upon, especially approvingly: used by Cic. in opposition to derideo: absol. or with dat., more rarely with acc.: quum risi aridos, Ov.: ridensibus arridens humani vultus, Hor.: video quid arrires, Cic. Pass.: si arri-de-rentur, esset id ipsum Atticorum, id. || Fig.: to be favourable, kindly disposed to: quom tempestas aridet, Lucr. Also, to be pleasing to, to please: Inhibere illum tum, quod valde mihi ariserat, vehementer displicet, Cic.

ar-rîgo (adr.), *rexî, rectum, i. v. a.* [rigo] to set upright, raise, erect: leo comas arrixit, Virg. Fig.: to encourage, animate, rouse, excite: eos non paulum oratione sua Marius arrexerat, Sall.: arrigere animos, to incite, rouse the courage: arrezere animos Itali, Virg.

ar-rîpo (adr.), *ripit, reptum, i. v. a.* [rîpo] to seize, snatch, lay hold of, draw to oneself (esp. with eagerness and force): nostri, repentina fortuna permoti, arma quæ posuunt arripunt, Cæsar. Poet.: arripere tellurem vellis, to sail towards, Virg. || To seize upon, to take to oneself, appropriate: cognomen sibi ex Aellorum imaginibus arripuit, Cic. || To take hold of, or grasp with the mind, to learn quickly or with avidity, to apprehend: pueri celeriter res innumerabiles arripunt, id. || V. Judicial t. t. to drag before a tribunal, to complain of, accuse: tribunus plebis consules abeuntes magistratu arripuit, Liv. V. Poet. to attack with ridicule or reproach, to satirise: primores populi arripuit, populumque tributum, Hor.

ar-rôdo (adr.), *rosi, rôsum, i. v. a.* to gnaw or nibble at: Plin. Fig.: ut illa ex vepreculis extracta nitidula rem-publicam conaretur arrodere, Cic.

arrogans (adr.), *antis, Part.* [ar-rogo] appropriating something not one's own: hence assuming, arrogant, haughty: Indulentiarius late minax atque arrogans, Cic.: ne arrogans in præsepiendo populi beneficio videretur, Cæsar.

arrogantor (adr.), *adv.* proudly, arrogantly: Cic.

arrogantia (adr.), *ae, f.* [arrogans] assumption, i. e. the claiming of what belongs to another: licentiam arrogantiamque (militum) reprehendit, Cæsar.

|| The assumption of superiority, of some specified kind. With gen.: quum omnis arrogantia odiosa est, tum illa ingenti alio eloquentiam multo molestissima, Cic. 2. of superiority in general, haughtiness, arrogance, conceitedness. Ahol.: stultia ac barbara arrogantia elati, despiciunt suos, Cæsar. || A pertinacity in one's demands, obstinacy: Rhodii cæcrosus se potius arrogantias Antipatri, quam causam turbandæ pacis præbuitur dixerunt, Liv.

ar-rôgo (adr.), *avi, atum, i. v. a.* 1. to ask or inquire, to question: aliquid, Plin. || With dat.: to associate an officer with another, to place by the side of: hunc (consuli) dictatorem arrogari haud satis decorum visum est patribus, Liv. || To claim what is not one's own, to assume, arrogate: nihil non sumo tantum, Judæes, neque ar-rogo, Cic. IV. Poet. With dat. and acc.: to confer upon, claim for (opp. to arrogare): scribe velim, chartis prelium quotus ar-roget annus, Hor.

arrogus (adr.), *a, um, Part.* [ar-rôdo].

ars, *artis, f.* acquired skill, whether manual or mental: artium alud ejusmodi genus est, ut tantummodo animo rem cernat, aliud, ut molliatur aliquid et faciat, Cic. Hence art, according to Roman notions, was both theoretical and practical, and the *ars* either liberal or illiberal. The end of art was to produce: Zeno censet artis proprium esse, creare et gignere, id. Hence *ars* denotes

the faculty of producing some material object, whether of mere handicraft, or of that higher kind included under the name of the *fine arts*. *I. The skill exercised in any trade or calling (artes sordidae or illiberales):* opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur, minimeque artes esse probandas, quae ministras sunt voluptatum, id. *2. Meton.: the object produced:* clipeum effertur Jussit Didymachus artes, Virg.: the workmanship: et tripodas septem pondere et arte pares, Ov. *III. Skill in the liberal arts, combining theory and practice:* quibus autem artibus aut prudentia major inest, aut non mediocri utilitas quaeritur, aut medicina, aut architectura, ut doctrina rerum honestarum, haec sunt illi, quorum ordinem conveniunt, honestas, Cic. *So, ars et gymnastica, Pl.: ars est discedendi, dialectica, Cic.: artes urbanae, juris, prudentiae et eloquentiae, Liv. *2. Meton.: a work of art:* divite me scilicet artium, quas aut Parrhasius protulit aut Scopas, Hor. *III. The theory of any art or science, abstract knowledge:* res mihi videtur esse facillita (in practice) praecleara, ars (in theory) medicis, Cic. *2. Hence, meton.: for rhetorical, oratory, or a later period for grammar, treatises or systems: id. IV. Transferred to moral qualities, conduct, character, way or manner of acting:* both in a good and in a bad sense: si in te agrotant artes antiquae tuae, thy former manner of life, conduct, Pl.: multae sunt artes (i. e. virtutes) eximiae, hujus administratae comitaeque virtutis (sc. Imperatoris), Cic. Hence also absol.: cunning, artifice, hypocrisy: capiti eadem arte sunt, quae ceperant Fabios, Liv. *V. Artes (personified) the Muses:* artium chorus, Paeaed. [Root probably *ar*, "fit," "join," seen in the Greek *ἀρ-α-*: hence the etymological meaning of *ars* would be adaptation or fitness, and most of its secondary significations have a reference to and include this elementary one.]*

arsus, a. um, Part. [ardeo].
arte (arte), adv. narrowly, closely, tightly, briefly, vehemently, etc.: arte continetur trabes, Caes.

artēria, ae, f. (arterium, i. n. Lucr.) = *ἀρτηρία*, the windpipe: arteria ad pulmonem atque cor pertinet, Plin. From its roughness also called *arteria aspera*: quum aspera arteria (sic enim a medicis appellatur) oetum habeat adjunctum linguae radicibus, Cic. *II. an artery:* sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, et spiritus per arterias, id.

arthriticus, a. um, adv. = *ἀρθρικός*, gouty, arthritic: coccus, Cic.

articulatio, adv. [articulus] joint by joint, piecemeal: membra (pueri) articulatum dividit, old poet in Cic. *II. Fig.:* Of speech: properly divided: hence clearly, distinctly: aliquid articulatum distincte dicere, Cic.

articulus, avi, atum, i. v. a. [articulus]. Lit.: to divide into joints, to separate into natural divisions: but used only of discourse, to utter distinctly, to articulate: haec voces mobilis articulat verborum daedala lingua, the nimble tongue articulates, Lucr.

articulus, i. m. dim. [arts] a little joint, a joint, a knuckle: a knot in trees: crura sine nodis articulaeque, Caes.: auxerat articulos macies, had made the joints larger (apparently), Ov.: articulum dolor habere, gouty pains, Cic. Of plants: exsistit, tanquam ad articulos armentorum, ea quae gemma dicitur, id. *2. Limbs, members in gen. (cf. artus):* Lucr. *II. Fig.:* of discourse: a member, division: Cic. *2. Of time:* a point of time, a moment: in ipso articulo temporis, at the most critical moment, Cic. Also, without tempus: in ipso articulo, at the very nick of time, Ter. And with res: in articulo rerum, Curt. *3. Of other abstract things:* part, division, point: per eodem articulos et gradus (honorum) producere, August. in Suet.

artifex, kis, m. [ars facio]. *1. Subst.: one who exercises a liberal art (while opifex is one engaged in the artes sordidae), an artist, artificer:* gen. with some qualifying word: artifices scendi, Cic. Also a boai artifex: multi artifices ex Graecia venerunt, Liv. Of a physician, Liv. Of an orator or writer: Graeci dicendi artifices et doctores, Cic. *2. a maker, originator, author, contriver:* si pulcr est hic mundus, si probus ejus artifex, id. *II. Adj.:* *1. Act. skilful, ingenious, dexterous:* with gen. or absol.: Bomilcar per homines talis negotii artificis itinera explorat, Sall. Fig.: artifices Natura manus admovit, Ov. *2. Pass.:* skilfully made, artificial, ingenious: artifex vultus, Pers. Poet. of a horse: broken, trained: Ov.

artificiosus, adv. artificially, according to art: illa artificiose digesta, Cic.

artificiosus, a. um, adv. [artificium] accomplished in art, skilful: rhetores elegantissimi atque artificiosissimi, Cic. *II. Pass.:* made with art, ingenious: utraque (sc. venae et arteriae) vim quandam incredibilem artificiosum operis divinitus testantur, id.

III. artificial (as opp. to natural): ea genera divinandi non naturalia, sed artificiosa dicuntur, id.

artificium, ii, n. [artifex] the occupation of an artificer, profession, trade, handicraft, art: de artificis et quaestibus, qui liberales habendi, qui sordidissimi, Cic.: credo magna artificia fuisse in ea insula, i. e. the arts in the highest sense, sculpture, painting, etc., id. *II. skill, ingenuity:* simulacrum Dianae singulari opere artificioque perfectum, id. *III. theory, system:* non esse eloquentiam ex artificio, sed artificium ex

eloquentia natum, id. *IV. In gen.:* dexterity, skilfulness: in a bad sense, artfulness, cunning: opus est non solum ingenio, verum etiam artificio quodam singulari, id.: non virtute, neque in acie vicisse Romanos, sed artificio quodam et scientia oppugnationis, Caes.

arto (arcto), avi, atum, i. v. a. [artus, Part.]. *to press close, to compress, contract:* omnia conciliata arto possunt, Lucr. *II. Fig.:* to abridge, limit, curtail, etc.: in praemissis, in honoribus, omnia arcta, Liv.

artolagnus, i. m. = *ἀρτολάγνος*, a kind of bread or cake (made of meal, wine, milk, oil, lard, and pepper: Cic.

artoptes, ae, m. = *ἀρτοπτης*, a baker: Juv. *II. a vessel to bake in, a bread-pan:* Pl.

artro, are, v. anatro.
artus, v. artus.

artus (in some odd. artus), a. um, Part. [arso] pressed together. Hence, adj. close, thick, narrow: confined, short: hostes caros impedimentaque sua in artiores silvas abdiderunt, Caes.: nexu, Ov.: artu stipata theatro, crowded in a narrow theatre, Hor.: nimis arcta convivia, too crowded, id.

II. Fig.: strict, severe, scanty, brief, etc.: sponte sua occidit sub legem, artaque iura severe laque, Lucr.: artus somnus, a sounder sleep, Cic.: arta in rebus, in distressed circumstances, Ov.

III. Subst.: Artium, i. n. a narrow space (lit. and fig.): non desilies imitator in artum, Hor.: ne spes alii ponat in artio, Ov.: ne in artu res esset, straitened, Liv.

artus, um, m. plu. (sing. n. Pl.): dat. artibus, better artibus: artem, Lucan.) joints: molles commissurae et artus (digitorum), Cic.: per membra, per artus, in every limb and joint, Lucr. *II. Meton. the limbs:* tota mente atque omnibus artibus contremisco, Cic.: torpor gravis alligat artus, Ov.

artula, ae, f. dim. [ars] a small altar: ante hosce Deos erant artulae, Cic.

arundofer (har-), ēra, ērum, adv. [arundo fer] reed-bearing: caput, Ov.

arundineus (harund-), a. um, adv. [arundo] made of or abounding in reeds, reedy: arundinea silva, Virg. Poet.: arundineum carmen, a shepherd's song, Ov.

arundo (har-),inis, f. a reed, cane (slenderer and taller than canna), the common reed: erat summa inopia pa-bull, adeo ut follis ex arboribus strictis et teneris arundinum radicibus equos alerent, Caes. *II. Meton. for anything made of reed:* *1. an angling rod:* haec laqueo volucres, haec captae arundine pisces, Tib. *2. time-twigs for catching birds:* Petr. Fig.: duae unum expetitis palumbem: perit, arundo alas verberat, Plin. *3. the shaft of an arrow:* quod fugat, obtusum est, et habet sub arundine plumbum, Ov.

Hence, an arrow: haeret lateri letalis arando, Virg. 4. a pen: Pers. 5. a reed or Pan-pipe, evayē: Junctioque cuncto vincere arandibus servantia lumbis tentat, Ov. 8. a flute: id.

7. a weaver's comb made of reed: stamen secreti arando, id. 8. a reed for brushing down cobwebs: Pl. 9. a plaything for children, a hobby-horse: equitare in arundine longa, Hor. [In some MSS. and Inscr. Arando is found, which may be a dialectic variety; cf. Aereus for arena.]

aruspex, v. haruspex.

arvina, ae, f. grass, fat: pinguis, Virg.

arvum, i, n. (sc. solum) [aro] an arable field, cultivated land: Numidae pabulo pecoris magis quam arvo student, Sall. 11. Meton.: a region, country: aspice an, praeses, quali iacemus in arvo, Ov. Arva Neptunia, the sea, Virg.: land, shore: nec places (quænt) vivere in arvis, Lucr.

arvus, a, um, adj. [instead of arvus from arvo] that has been ploughed, but not yet sown, arabile: agri, arvi et arbesti et pascui, latii atque uberes, Cic.

arx, arcia, f., a keep, stronghold, citadel, equivalent to the Greek ἀκρόπολις: minora castra, inclusa majoribus, castris atque arce locum obtinebant, Caes. In Rome the arx was on the northern summit of the Capitoline hill, and the Capitolium, or temple of Jupiter, on the southern summit: arx et Capitolium, Cic. The aspics were taken on the arx at Rome, Liv. 2. As citadels were the usual abodes of tyrants, Meton.: tyranny: cupidi arcium, Sen.

3. Proverb.: arcem facere e cloaca, to make much ado about nothing, Cic. 11. Fig.: defence, protection, refuge, bulwark, etc.: Cestoris templum fuit to consulere arce civium perditorem, id. 111. Since citadels were usually on heights, arx came to mean generally, a summit or height, especially of a mountain: celsa sedet Aethes arce, Virg.: summa locum sibi legit in arce, at the very top, Ov. Of the citadel of heaven: siderum mundi qui temperat arcem, id. Of the heavens themselves: arce igneae, Hor. Of temples erected on an eminence: dextera sacras jaculatur arces, id. Fig.: (rare): ubi Hannibal ait, ibi caput atque arcem totius belli esse, Liv. [Arx is derived by the ancient gramm. from arce: the root is the same as the Greek ἀρεω.]

as, assis, m. a unit. As a standard of weight, a pound, divided into 12 parts viz.: uncia, an ounce; sextans, one-sixth; 4 uncies; quadrans, 4 uncies; triens, 4 uncies; quincunx, 3 uncies; semis, the half, 6 uncies; sextunx, 7 uncies; 8 uncies; dodrans, 9 uncies; dextans 6 uncies; 12 uncies.

11. As a coin, the as was, acc. to the ancient custom of weighing money, originally a pound weight of uncoined copper (asses librales or aes grave),

afterwards gradually reduced in weight. (Respecting these reductions, as well as respecting the as in general, v. Smith's Ant. 4; seq.) The small value of the as after the last reduction led to the word being used in various phrases to denote anything worthless: quod (sc. pondus auri) si communis, vitem redigatur ad asem, Hor.: viaticum ad asem perdidit, to the last farthing, id.

111. In divisions of money among heirs, etc., the as, with its parts, was used to designate the portions. Thus, heres ex ase, is sole heir; heres ex semise, he who receives half; heres ex dodrante, he who receives three-fourths of the inheritance: and so heres ex besse, triente, quadrante, sextante, etc.: Cic. (Hence, Fr. and Eng. ace, in dice and cards.)

a-scendo (asce), ndi, nsum, 3. v. n. (In MSS. ascendo is often found where edit. have ascendo) [scando] to climb up, mount up, ascend. Mostly with in: but also with ad and acc., and absol. With in: ascendi in lembum, Plin. In Amanum (urbem), Cic.: in equum, id. With ad: ad Gitanas, Epti oppidum, Liv. With acc.: summum jugum montis, Caes. Also pass.: si mors erat ascendendus, id. Absol.: qua fellatit ascendens hostia, Liv.

11. Fig.: with in: in summum locum civitatis, Cic. With ad: ad hunc gradum amicitiae, Curt. With acc.: ex honoribus continuis familiae unum gradum dignitatis ascendere, Cic. Absol.: gradatim ascendit vox, id. 2. Super, supra aliquem or aliquod ascendere, to surpass, to stand higher (only in Tacitus): liberti ibi super ingenuos et super nobiles ascendunt, Tac.

ascensio (asce), ōnis, f. [ascendo] a climbing up, an ascending, ascent: ad hirundinum nidum ascensionem, Pl. Fig.: quorum (oratorum) quae fuerit ascensio, a rising, a soaring, Cic.

ascensus (asce), a, um, Part. [ascendo] a climbing up, an ascending, ascent: primos prohibere ascensus coeperrunt, Caes. Also in plur.: hostes partim scalis ascensus tentant, Liv. Fig.: ollaque ad honoris amplioris gradum is primus ascensus esto, Cic. 11. Meton.: a place for ascending, an ascent, approach: ascensus difficilis atque arduus, id.: qualls caset natura montis, et qualls in circuitu ascensus, Cic. Fig.: in virtute multi ascensus, many degrees, Cic.

ascia, ae, f. an ace or hatchet: notum ascia ne roltro, Fragm. XII. Tab. In Cic. 11. a mason's trowel: Vitruv. The phrases sub ascia ponit; consummatum hoc opus sub ascia est; sub ascia or ad asciam dedicatum; occur often in sepulchral inscriptions, and are supposed to mean that the tomb was consecrated before its building was finished. [Gr. ἀξίον; O. H. G. sahs, saz; Germ. ast; Eng. axe.]

a-seio (asce), 4. v. a. to take to, or associate with oneself: socios asceire, Virg. [This verb is only found in the infinitive, and was probably formed by the Romans on false analogy from the perfect tenses of ascio.]

a-sciose (asce), lvi (in class. Lat. never li), itum, 3. v. a. to approve or adopt anything: quum jussisset populus Romanus aliquid, si id ascesissent socii populi ac Latini, Cic. 11. to receive or admit a person in some capacity (as citizen, ally, son, etc.): Numam Pompiliū regem alienigenam sibi ipse populus ascescit eumque ad regnandum Romanis Curibus ascevit, id.: socios sibi ad id bellum Oisismos ascescunt, Caes.: aliquem successorem, Suet. In the hist. with in (in civitatem, societatem, senatum, nomen, etc.): asceit simul in civitatem et patres, Liv. With inter: inter patricos, Tac.

11. In gen.: to admit into one's society, associate: also, of things, to appropriate, adopt: Volentes voluntarios unidique ad epem praedae asceverunt, Liv. 2. Of things: sibi oppidum, Cic. 11. = arrego, to assume or arrogate something to oneself (very rare): eos illius expertes esse prudentiae, quam sibi asceiderent, id.

ascitus (asce), a, um, Part. [ascisco] approved, adopted, etc.: of speech: assumed, affected: in eo nativum quemdam lprorem esse, non ascitum, Nep.

ascitus (asce), ūs, m. [id.] an acceptance, reception: Cic.

ascopora, ae, f. = ἀσκωπια, a leather sack or wallet: Suet.

a-scribo (asce), psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to add to or insert in a writing: constr. Absol., with dat., ad or in with acc., or with in and abl.: antiquior dies in tua scripta literis, Cic. Esp. of superscriptions and inscriptions: non credo scripturum esse magno, id. 11. Fig.: to ascribe, attribute, impute, etc.: hoc incommodum Scipioni ascribendum videtur, id. 2. to place to one's credit, to fix, appoint: eidem (nervo) ascriptissae legatum, bequeathed to him, Plin. Poet.: culpam laes, olim quam scriptus venerit poenae dies, Thaeod. So ascribe sibi aliquid, to apply something to oneself, id.

111. to enrol, enter in a list (as citizen, soldier, colonist, etc.): ascribi se in eam civitatem voluit, to be entered, received as citizen, Cic.: colonos Venusiam ascripserunt, Liv. 11. Fig.: to reckon or number in a class, include among: Satyria postula, Hor.

ascripitiuus (asce), (-cius), a, um, adj. [ascri] enrolled or received in any community (as citizen, soldier, etc.): novi et ascripiti cives, Cic.

ascripio (asce), ōnis, f. [id.] an addition in writing: Cic.

ascripitiuus (asce), a, um, adj. [id. no. 1] enrolled as a (supernumerary) soldier (cf. ascripitiuus and accensus): Pl.

ascrip̄tor (adscr.), *ōis*, m. [id. no. 1] *one who approves or subscribes to anything (rare): ascrip̄tores legis agrariae*, Cic.

ascrip̄tus (adscr.), a, um, *Part.* [ascribo]: *clivis, a naturalized citizen*, Cic.: of colonists: *veterani Tarentum et Andium ascrip̄ti, enrolled for Tarentum*, Tac. A d.j. *prescribed, fixed: ascrip̄tus dies*, Plaut.

asella, ae, f. dim. [asina] *a small she-ass: Ōv.*

asellus, i, m. dim. [asinus] *a little ass, an ass's colt: asellus onustus auro*, Cic. Prov.: *narrare fabulum auro asello, to preach to the deaf*, Hor.

asiaticus, a, um, adj. = *asiaticus*, *Asiatic: Asiaticum genus dicendi, a florid, oriental style of speaking*, Cic.

asilus, i, m. a *gad-fly, horse-fly*, for tabanus: Virg.

asina, ae, f. [asinus] *a she-ass: Varr.*

asinus, i, m. an ass: Cic. II. Meton.: *a dolt, blockhead: neque quō homines magis asinos unquam vidi*, Pl. [-inus] is a suffix, as in *ac-inus, circ-inus, dom-inus*: hence it appears that the root is *as*: Germ. *aes*; Eng. *ass*.] (Hence, Fr. *âne*.)

asotus, i, m. = *asotros*, *a sensualist, a debauchee*: Cic.

aspiratus, i, m. = *ἀσπράγος* (*asp̄r*), *aspiragus: velocius quam asparagi coquuntur*, Suet.

aspergo, *inis*, v. aspergo.

aspectabilis (adsp.), e, adj. [aspecto] *that may be seen, visible (rare): corporeum et aspectabile itemque tractabile*, Cic.

aspecto (adsp.), avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [aspicio] *to look at repeatedly or attentively, to gaze at: quid me aspectas?* Cic.: *stabula aspectans regnis excoisit avitis, gazing upon*, Virg. II. Fig.: *to observe, pay attention to: iussa principis aspectas, Tac.* III. Of site: *to face, lie towards: collis, qui adversas aspectat desuper arces*, Virg.

aspectus (adsp.), a, um, f. art. [aspicio].

aspectus (adsp.), ūs, m. (*dat. sing.* aspectus, like *iussu, manu*, etc., Virg.) [id.] I. Act.: *a seeing, looking at, a glance, sight, view: lubricos oculos fecit (natura) et mobiles ut aspectum, quo vellent, facile converterent*, Cic. In plur.: *sic omnes Apollo mortales medio aspectus sermone reliquit*, Virg.

2. *the sense of sight: aspectum omnino amittere, to go blind*, Cic. 3. *the sensible horizon: portus prope in aspectu urbis inclusit, within sight*, id.

II. Pass. (i.e. transferred to the object seen): *visibility, appearance: aliderum*, Plin. 2. Meton.: *the look, aspect, mien, countenance: pomorum jucundus aspectus*, Cic.

as-pello (aspep.), i, v. a. to drive away: eos, qui adversum eunt, aspellito, Pl.

aspe, ēra, ērum, adj. (aspra = asper, Enn.: aspris = asperis, Virg.)

1. Of touch: *rough, uneven* (opp. to *levis* or *lenis*): *loca aspera et montuosa*, Caes.: *quid iudicant sensus? dulce, amarum: lene, asperum*, Cic.: *aspera arteria, the windpipe* (v. arteria), id. Of carvings or bas-relief: as in Gr. *σπερμα*: *aspera signis pocula*, Virg. Fig.: of climate, etc.: *aspera coelo Germania, severe*, Tac.: *hiems, Ov.* Subst. asperum, i, n. an *uneven, rough place: aspera maris*, Tac. II. Transf. from the touch to other senses. Of taste: *harsh, sour, bitter, pungent: asper asper maris*, Plin. 2. Of sound: *harsh, grating, etc.: pronunciationis genus lene, asperum*, Cic. 3. Of smell: *sharp, pungent: herba odoris asperi*, Plin. III. Fig.: of moral qualities: *rude, harsh, violent, unkind, savage, wayward: homo asper et durus*, Cic.: *homines asperi et montani*, Caes.: *cladi- bus asper, exasperated*, Ov.: *aspera Phoeos, coy, skittish*, Hor. 2. Of principles, tenets, etc., *rigid, austere: doctrinae* (sc. Stoicorum) *non moderata, nec mitis, sed paulo asperior et durior*, Cic. And of discourse: *harsh, biting: asperioribus facilius perstringere*, id. 2. Of animals: *wild, savage, fierce: (an- gulis) asper sit*, Virg.: *tigris aspera*, Hor.

IV. Of circumstances or situations: *critical, adverse, calamitous, perilous*, etc.: *in die gravior atque asperior oppugnatio erat*, Caes.: *bellum*, Sall. (Hence, Fr. *ap̄re*.)

aspēr, adv. roughly. Fig.: *harshly, severely, rudely: Cic.*

asperatus, a, um, Part. [aspero].

a-spergo (adsp.) (in MSS. sometimes aspergo), eri, ersum, i. v. a. [aspargo] *to scatter or strewn upon: or of liquids, to sprinkle upon: to bestrew, besprinkle, bespatter*. The contr. is twofold: 1. the thing scattered is expressed by the acc. (or nom. with verb. pass.), that on which it is scattered by the dat. 2. the former is expressed by the abl.; the latter by the acc. (or nom. with verb. pass.). I. with acc. and dat.: *guttam bulbo*, Cic.: *pecori virus, to infect, poison*, Virg. Sometimes in with acc. instead of dat.: *pimenta in tabula aspergere, to dash in*, Cic. 2. Fig.: *to cast upon, mingle with: quum clarissimo viro nonnullam laudatione tua libebatam aspergas, fasten upon*, id.: *si illius* (sc. Catonis maioris) *comitatem et facilitatem tuam gravitati severitatemque aspereris, mingled*, id. So of an inheritance: *to bequeath, set apart for: Aebulo sextulum aspergit*, id. II. with abl. and acc.: *ne aram sanguine aspergeret*, id.: *vaccam semine*, Liv. 2. Fig.: *to asperse, defile, sully, stain: hunc in vitae splendorem maculis aspergis istis?* Cic.

aspergo (adsp.) (in MSS. sometimes aspergo) *inis*, f. [aspargo] *a sprinkling, besprinkling: aquarum*, Ov. Meton.: *that which is sprinkled, drops: objectae salis spumant aspergine cautes, the spray*, Virg.

asperitas, ūis, f. [asper] *unevenness, roughness*, opposed to *levis*: *asaxorum asperitates*, Cic.: *locorum*, Sall.: *ob asperitatem hiems, the severity*, Tac. 2. Of taste: *harshness, sharpness, tartness: vini*, Plin. 3. Of hearing: *shrillness, harshness of tone: vocis*, Lucr. 4. Of sight: *inequality, contrast: Vitr.*

II. Fig.: of moral qualities: *roughness, severity, harshness, fierceness: si quis en asperitate est et immanitate naturae, congressus at hominum fugiat atque oderit*, Cic. 2. Of speech: *verbosum*, Ov. 3. Of circumstances: *adversity, calamity, difficulty, etc.: asperitas belli*, Sall.

aspernatio, ōnis, f. [aspernor] *contempt, disdain (rare): aspernatio rationis*, Cic.

aspernor, atus, i. v. dep. act. [ab asper] *to scorn, to despise: ab asello, asporto for ab-asporto to kick away, spurn, reject, despise: aliuscum famulum*, Ter.: *gustatus id, quod velle dulce est, aspernatur ac respicit*, Cic.: *querimonias aspernari, contemnere ac negligere*, id.: *aspernari furorem aliusque atque crudelitatem a suis aris atque templis, to avert* (a rare signif.), id. Fig.: *qui colore ipso patriam aspernari deny, id.* With Inf. as object: *dare aspernabantur*, Tac. Pass.: *qui habet, ultra appetitur, qui est pauper, aspernatur*, Cic.

aspiro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [asper] *to make rough, uneven, harsh: tum enim (apes) propter laborem asperantur, become rough*, Varr.: et glacialis hiems aquilonibus asperat undas, *roughens*, Virg. II. *to sharpen, whet: sagittas inopia ferri oisibus asperant, point*, Tac. III. Fig.: *to make fierce, to rouse up, excite: hunc quoque asperare carmina in aservitum*, id.

asperiō (adsp.), ōnis, f. [aspargo] *a sprinkling: aspersione aquae*, Cic. Of the laying on of colours: *asperisae fortuita*, id.

asperus (adsp.), a, um, Part. [aspargo].

a-spicio (adsp.), exi, ectum, i. v. a. (aspekit = asperexit, Pl.), *to look at, to behold, see: with ad, acc., or absol.*

I. With ad (ante-claus.): *aspice ad me*, Pl. 2. With acc.: *aspicite ipsum, contemni* os, Cic.: *odi celebritatem, fugio homines, lucem aspicere vix possum*, id.: *lumen aspicere, to be born: ut propter quos hanc suaviissimam lucem aspererit, eos indignissime locum privavit*, id. In Plaut. with contra: *aspiciam aliquem contra oculos*. 3. Absol.: *postquam aspekit, illico cognovi*, Ter. II. Fig.: of locality: *to face, lie towards: ea pars Britanniae quae Hiberniam aspicit*, Tac. III. to consider, survey, inspect, contemplate, etc.: *hujus ut aspicerent opus admirabile*, Ov.: *Boeotiam quae Euboeam aspicere iussit*, Liv.

IV. *to look upon with respect, admiration: erat in classe*

Chabrias privatus, sed eum magis militis quam qui praecarat, aspiciant, Nep.

aspiratio (aspir.), *ōnis*, *f.* [aspiro] a breathing to or upon. Fig.: animantes aspiratione aëris sustinentur, by breathing the air, Cic.: aspiratio coeli, the sky's influences, id. ||. *exp.* respiration, exhalation: quae omnia sunt et ex coeli varietate et ex dispersis aspiratione terrarum, id. ||. In gramm.: a breathing, aspiration: ita majores locutione esse, ut nusquam nisi in vocali aspiratione uterentur, id.

aspiro (aspir.), *avi*, *atrum*, *i. v. n.* and *act.* **A.** *aspiro, v. n. to breathe or blow upon: with dat. or the dat. or absol.: ad quae granaria nulla aura humida ex propinquis locis aspiret*, Varr.: pulmoes tum se contrahunt aspirantes, tum respirati dilato, exhaling, Cic.: tibi aspirat choros, accompanies, Hor.

Fig.: to be favourable to, to assist, sustain: aspirat primo fortuna labori, Virg. ||. Meton.: to endeavour to reach or attain, to aspire to, approach: with *ad*, in, a local *adv.* or *absol.*: quid enim quinquam ad meum pecuniam me invito aspirat? Cic.: aspirare in curiam, id.: bellica laude aspirare ad Africanum nemo potest, approach, id. Poet.: with *dat.*: nec equis aspirat Achillis, Virg. **B.** *v. act. to breathe or blow upon, to invase, lit. and fig.:* Juno ventos aspirat omni, id.

aspiis, *id.*, *f.* (acc. *Gr.* aspidia, Lucan.: *pler. aspidia*, Cic.) = *aspis*, the asp, viper: aspide ad corpus admoto, Cic.

asportatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [asporto] a carrying away: signorum, Cic.

as-porto (as-porto), *avi*, *atrum*, *i. v. n.* a. to carry away: simulacrum e signo Cerrita, Cic. Of persons: to transport: aliquem trans mare, Pl.

aspratum, *i. n.* [aspra] a rough place: ad haec saxa erant, et temere jacenta, ut sit, in aspratis, Liv.

assa, *v. assus*, a, um.

assēla or **assēcula** (ads.), *ae*, *m.* [assessor] an attendant, servant: gen. in a contemptuous sense: a *hanger on*, *symplician*: assessoratus eorum atque assēlae, Cic.

assessorio (ads.), *ōnis*, *f.* [assessor] an (assiduous, respectful) attendance (as that of clients, etc.): in petitionibus opera atque assessorio, Cic.

assessor (ads.), *ōnis*, *m.* [id.] an attendant, follower (in a good sense): quidam veter assessor ex numero amicorum, Cic. ||. Fig.: a disciple: sapientiae, i. e. philosophus, Plin.

as-sector (ads.), *atus*, *i. v. dep. act.* [asequor] to accompany, follow, attend (esp. of the friends of candidates): quum adititium per Crassum peteret, cumque major natu, etiam consulari, Ser. Galba assecutorum, Cic.

assēcula (ads.), *ae*, *m. v. assēla*.

as-seculo (ads.), *ōnis*, *f.* [assessor] assent, approbation, applause: orationis gravis exile, nec satis populari assen-

sloni accommodatum, Cic. ||. In philos. lang.: a belief in the reality of sensible appearances: id.

assessor (ads.), *ōnis*, *m.* [id.] he who assents to or agrees with: Cic.

assensus (ads.), *a*, *um*, *Part.* [assentor].

assensus (ads.), *ūs*, *m.* [id.] an agreeing with any one, assent, approbation: assensus omnium dicere, Cic. In the plur.: dicta Jovis pars voce probant: alii partes assensibus implent, Ov.

Fig. In philos. lang. like assensus: an admission of the reality of sensible appearances: Cic.

III. Poet.: an echo: et vox assensu nemorum ingemina remugit, Virg.

assentatio (ads.), *ōnis*, *f.* [assentor] a flattering assent, adulation: nullum in amicitis pestem esse majorem quam adulationem, blanditium, assentationem, Cic. Plur.: infamia assentationibus, Liv.

Fig. In a good sense (rare): approbation, assent: Vell.

assentatio (ads.), *ae*, *f. dim.* [assentatio] trivial flattery: Cic.

assentator (ads.), *ōnis*, *m.* [assentor] a flatterer: Cic.

assentatoris (ads.), *adv.* in a flattering manner, flatteringly: dubitare te, non assentatorie sed fraterne veto, Cic.

assentatrix (ads.), *id.*, *f.* [assentor] a female flatterer: scelerata, Pl.

assentio (ads.), *si*, *sum*, *a. v. n.* (more rare than the deponent form): to assent to, agree with, approve, etc.: is assensit, qui mihi lenissima sentire videt, Cic.: assensit precibus Rhamnusia iustus, Ov. *Pass. Impers.*: Falso assensum est, Liv.

as-sentior (ads.), *sensus*, *a. v. dep.* [sentio] (i. q. assentio), to assent to, approve, agree: with *dat.* or *absol.*: quum tibi senatus sit assensus, Cic.: ne assentiri necesse esset, Suet. With a *neut. acc.*: non habeo autem, quid tibi assentiar, Cic.

assessor (ads.), *atus*, *i. v. dep. freq.* [euphon. for assensor, from assentor] to assent habitually or in a flattering manner: to flatter: imperavi egomet mihi, omnia assentari, Ter. Fig.: Of things: Balae tibi assentantur, flatters you (by changing its climate), Cic.

as-sequor (ads.), *sequor* (or sequuntur), *i. v. n. dep.* 1. to follow on, to pursue: assequere ac retine, Ter. ||. To overtake, come up with: nec quidquam sequi, quod asequi nequeas, Cic. In the histt. also *absol.*: ut ai via recta vestigia sequentes essent, hand dubie assecuturi fuerint, Liv. ||.

Fig. To gain, attain to: eosdem honorum gradus assecuti, Cic. 2. to equal, rival: benevolentiam tuam erga me imitabor, merita non assequar, id.

IV. Of mental operations: to comprehend, understand: ratione et intelligentia utimur ad eam rem, ut apertis obscura assequamur, id.

asser, *ōnis*, *m.* a pole, stake, post: Caea, ||. a pole on which a litter was borne: Suet.

as-sēro (ads.), *ēvi*, *atrum*, *i. v. a.* to sow, plant, or set near something (rare): populus assila limbitibus, Hor.

as-sēro (ads.), *ēvī*, *atrum*, *i. v. a.* 1. to put or join to. Gen.: as legat i. e. manum or aliquem manu, in liberatorem or liberatorem manu, also merely manu, and finally *absol.*, to lay hands upon, to take hold of a slave and declare him free, to liberate (cf. Smith's Ant. a. v. assessor, p. 45): si quicumque hanc liberatorem manu, Pl.: quum in causa liberali eum, qui asserebat cognatum, sum esse diceret, Cic.: assere jam me, rupique cavenas, Ov. 2. Aliquem in servitium, to declare one to be a slave by laying the hand upon him, to claim as a slave: M. Claudio clienti negotium dedit (Ap. Claudius), ut virginem in servitium assereret, Liv. ||. Hence, in gen.: to free from, to protect, defend: dignitatem, Suet. 2. With *acc.* and *dat.*: to appropriate, to claim: nec laudes asserere nostras, claim not for yourself, Ov.: and by inversion: me asserere coelo, claim me for the sky, i. e. assert my celestial origin, id.

asserto (ads.), *ōnis*, *f.* [assero] a formal declaration respecting the freedom or servitude of any person: perfunctoriae assertiones, unsupported declarations of freedom, Suet.

assessor (ads.), *ōnis*, *m.* [id.] one who formally asserts that another is free or a slave: 1. a restorer of liberty: populo detractante dominationem atque assessoris flagitante, Suet. Fig.: a protector, deliverer, advocate: publicus assessor damnis suppressa levabo pectora, Ov. ||. he who claims or declares one to be a slave: quum instaret assessor puellae, Liv.

assertus (ads.), *a*, *um*, *Part.* [assero, ut].

as-servio (ads.), *a. v. n.* to serve, assist: contentioni vocis asservienti, Cic.

as-servo (ads.), *avi*, *atrum*, *i. v. a.* to keep, preserve, guard, watch, observe: tabulae negligentius asservatae, Cic.: portus murosque, Caes.

assideo (ads.), *ōnis*, *f.* [assideo] a sitting by (to console): Cic.

assessor (ads.), *ōnis*, *m.* [id.] he who sits by another, an assessor, assistant: Lacedaemoni regibus suis augurem assessorum dederunt, Cic.

assensus (ads.), *a*, *um*, *Part.* [assideo].

asseveranter (ads.), *adv.* [assevero] with asseveration, earnestly, emphatically: loqui valde asseveranter, Cic.

asseveratio (ads.), *ōnis*, *f.* [id.] a vehement assertion, affirmation, asseveration: omni tibi asseveratione affirmo, Cic. ||. firmness, rigour: multa asseveratione coguntur patres, Tac.

as-sēvero (ads.), *avi*, *atrum*, *i. v. a.* [severo] 1. to act with earnestness, to pursue earnestly: quae est ista defensio? utrum asseveratur in hoc, an

tentatur, *is it here conducted in earnest*, Cic.

II. Of speech: *to assert strongly, Army*: unum illud firmissime asseverabat in exilium se iturum, id. Also de aliqua re: quemadmodum adversarius de quoque re asseveret, id. Fig.: asseverant magni artus Germanicam originem, *proclaim, prove*, Tac.

as-si-deo (ads.), *asidi*, seessum, 2. v. n. and a. [asideo] *to sit by or near*: apud carbones, Pl.: in Tiburti, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to sit at one's side, as attendant, protector, nurse, etc.*: with dat.: quum Pompeius P. Lentulo consuli frequens assideret, id. **III.** legal t.t., *to assist in the office of judge, to be an assessor*: Tac. **IV.** *to be assiduously engaged about*: literis, Plin. **V.** *to sit down before a place hostilely, to besiege, blockade*: constr. with dat. or acc.: Gracchus assidens tantum Cassilino, Liv.: muros assidet hostis, Virg. **VI.** *to resemble*: parvus nimulque severus assidet insano, Hor.

as-si-do, *asdi*, no perf. part. 3. v. n. *to sit down, seat oneself*: asideo, accurant se, soccos detrahunt, Ter. With acc.: Hiempsal dextra Adherbalem assedit, *sat down on his right*, Sall.

assidū (ads.), *adv. continually, constantly*: venes quas audio assidue, Cic.: assidue veniebat, *kept coming constantly*, Virg.

assidū (ads.), *attis, f.* [assiduum] *a constant sitting by or near, attendance*: medici assiduitas, Cic. So of candidates for offices, who paid constant attention to the people: valuit assiduitate, valuit observandis amicis, valuit liberalitate, id. **II.** *constant presence*: Suet. **III.** *the continued duration of anything*: also, recurrence, repetition: bellorum, Cic.: epistolarum, unbroken correspondence, id. And without gen.: talis in remp. nostram labor, assiduitas, assiduitas, constant care, id.

assidū (ads.), *adv. continually, always*: Pl.

assiduum, 1. m. the name of the citizens in the first classes of the Servian constitution, afterwards called locupletes, and opposed to the proletarii: quum locupletes assiduos (Servius) appellasset ab aere dando, Cic. Hence for a rich person: noctesque diesque assiduo satia superque est, Pl.

assiduum (ads.), a. um, *adj.* [from assideo, like continens from continere] *one sitting by or near, continually present, in constant attendance*: quum hic filius assidius in praedile esset, Cic. So of the constant attendants upon candidates: et sarcastically of parasites: urbani assidui cives, quos scurras vocant, Pl. **II.** *continual, unremitting, perpetual*: nostros assiduo labore defatigant, Caes.

assignatio (ads.), *asnis, f.* [assigno] *a marking out, an assignment, allotment*: haec agrorum assignatio, Cic. Plur. and absol.: novae assignationes, id.

as-si-gno (ads.), *avi, atum, 1. v. a.*

to mark out, to assign, to confer upon, allot: mihi ex agro tuo tantum assignes, quantum corpore meo occupari potest, Cic. Exp. of the division of public lands: ut ager militibus legionis Martiae assignaretur, id. Hence, agros assignant, they found a colony, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *to ascribe, to impute to* (gen. in a bad sense): nec vero id homini tum quicquam, sed temporis assignandum putavit, Cic. In a good sense: nos omnia, quae prospera tibi evenere, tuo consilio assignare, Liv. **3.** *to commit to one's care, to consign, and e contr.*: *to appoint as guardian, etc.* (rare): quibus deportanda Romam regina Juno assignata erat, id. Fig.: honos juvenes assignare famae, *to consign them to fame*, Pl. **3.** *to make a mark upon, to seal*: tabellas, Pers.

as-si-gno (ads.), *asni, sultum, 4. v. n.* [asno] *to leap, spring upon, or jump at*: moenibus urbis, Ov. Poet. of the dashing of water: assilens aqua, id. Fig.: assilire ad aliud genus orationis, *to jump to*, Cic.

assimilans (ads.), v. assimulanter. **assimilatio** (ads.), v. assimilatio. **as-si-milis** (ads.), e. *adj. sim'lar, like*: with gen. or dat. (rare): assimilis sul. Ov.: cadenti, Virg.

assimiliter (ads.), *adv. in like manner*: Pl.

assimilatus (ads.), a. um, *Part.* [assimilo] *made sim'lar, like*: montibus assimilata nubila, Lucr. **II.** *feigned, pretended, devised*: familiaritas, Cic.

as-si-mi-lo (not assimilo) (ads.), *avi, atum, 1. v. a. and 1. m. to make like, to think like, to consider as similar, to compare*: linquitur ut totis animalibus assimulentur, *be thought like*, Lucr.: deos in ullam humani oris speciem assimilare, Tac.: convivia assimilare freto, *to compare*, Ov. **II.** *to counterfeit, to pretend, to feign*. With acc., inf., acc. and inf., or with quasi. With acc.: clipeum Jubaesque, Virg. With simple inf.: amare, Pl. With acc. and inf.: ego me assimilem insequere, id. With quasi: assimilabo quae nunc exeam, Ter. Absol.: quid si assimilo? id. [The true form is assimilo, though some MSS. read assimillo: cf. the variations between optumus and optimus with other ads. in -umus: aestumo and aestimo, etc.]

as-si-s, 1s, m. = as, q. v.

as-si-s, 1s, m. and f. = axis, q. v.

as-si-to (ads.), *asiti, no perf. part. 3. v. n. to stand at or by, to attend, be present at*: flum puerili acetate in publico, in conspectu patriae assistere turpe ducunt, Caes.: consulum tribunalibus assistere, *to appear before*, Tac.: ita Iacere talum, ut rectus assistat, *stand erect*, Cic.

assutus (ads.), a. um, *Part.* [asero]

as-si-lō (ads.), 2. v. n. *to be accustomed or wont* (only in the 3d person sing. and plur. and imperz.): senatus,

quos adoleret, referendum censuit, Cic.: deinde quae assueti, *what is usual, id.* Hence the phrase, ut assueti, *as is usual, customary*: sacrificio, ut assueti, rite facit, Liv.

as-si-ō (ads.), 1. v. n. *to sound or respond to* (rare): plangentibus assonat Echo, Ov.

as-si-ficio (ads.), *feci, factum, 3. v. a.* [assuetus] *to habituate, accustom*. Constr. with adl., dat., or ad. With adl.: nullo officio aut disciplina aseasonati, Caes. With dat.: operi, Liv. With ad: ad supplicia patrum plebem, id. With inf.: equos eodem remanere vestigio assuescunt, Caes.

as-si-sco (ads.), *avi, atum, 3. v. n. and a.* [Neutr.: to be accustomed to, to be wont: with adl., inf., ad, in, or dat. With adl.: genus pugnacis, quo assuerant, Liv. With inf.: ut fremunt assuesceret voce vincere, Cic. With ad or in: (uri) assuescere ad homines ne parvuli quidem possunt, Caes. With dat.: ex more, cui assueverunt, Quint. Absol.: sic assuevi, I am accustomed, Cic. **II.** *Active: to accustom to* (gen. pass.) homines labore assiduo et quotidiani assueti, Cic.: ne pueri, ne tanta animis assuescit bella, *render not such great wars familiar to your minds*, Virg. With gen.: Romanis Gallici tumultus assueti, Liv.

assuetudo (ads.), *inis, f.* [assuetus] *custom, habit* (rare): longa assuetudo, Ov.

assuetus (ads.), a. um, *Part.* [assuesco]. **II.** *Adj. accustomed, customary, usual*: tempus et assueti ponere in arte juvat, Ov.: Hispanorum cohors assuetior montibus, Liv.

as-si-ō (ads.), *cum, 3. v. a. to suck*: assuetis labris, Lucr.

astula (in many MSS astula), *ae, f.* *a splinter of wood, stone, etc., shaving, chip*: foribus facere astulas, Pl.

astillicum, *adv. in splinters or splinters*: pultando assulatim foribus exitum afferre, Pl.

assulto (ads.), *avi, atum, 1. v. freq.* [assilio] *to jump or leap at*: constr. absol. with dat. or acc.: canis assultans, Plin.: feminae assultabant ut insaniens Bacchae, Tac. **II.** *to attack, assault*: tertia vigilia assultatim est castris, id.

assultus (ads.), *us, m.* [id.] *a leaping upon, an attack, assault* (rare): locum variis assultibus urget, Virg.

assum, 1. n. anything roared: assum vitulinum, roat-roat, Cic. **II.** In plur. asna, orum, *a sweating bath, sudatory*: id.

as-sum (ads. and anciently arsum), *asni, adeo*. (Pres. imperf. subj. older form, assem, assem, asiet, etc.: past imperf. subj. sometimes asforem, ea, etc.: inf./fut. affore, imperf. part. not used), v. *to afford, to be at or near, to be present*: omnes qui aderant auxilium petere coperunt, Caes. With dat.: senatui, Tac. **3.** *to stand by, to help,*

protect, support: ibo ad forum, atque aliquot milia amicos advocabo, ad haec rem qui adesset, Ter.: origini Romanæ et deos adfuisse, et non defuturam virtutem, Liv. Hence in invocations, etc.: ams, o Tegeæce, favens, Virg.: ades Dea munera auctor, Ov. 3. to be present as a witness, to be witness: promissis testis adeo, id. Hence the *i. t.* scribendo adesse (usu. placed at the beginning of documents), to be present as a witness to any legal document: Cic.

4. Adesse animo or animis, to be present in mind, i. e. to attend to, observe: adestote omnes animis, qui adestis corporibus, id. Also, to be of good courage: quomobrem adeste animis, iudices, et timorem, si quem habetis, deponite, id. 5. Of abstract and inanimate things: to be at hand, wait or attend upon: aderat iudicio dies, Liv. omnia assunt bona, quem penes est virtus, Pl. Poet.: to be present or associated with: tu ducibus Latiss aders quum læta triumphum vox canet (of the laurel), Ov. 11. With the idea of motion: to come, to appear: hi ex Africa jam affuturi videntur, Cic.: ecce Arcas adest, appears, has arrived, Ov. quum hostes adessent, Liv. 2. Legal i. t. to appear before a tribunal: augurum adesse iussurunt, Vell.

as-sūmo (asstr.), mpt., mptum, 3. v. a. to take up, to take up in, adopt: neququam committit, ut id, quod alteri detraxerit, sibi assumat, Cic.: sacra Cereris assumpta de Græcia, id.: socius et administrator omnium consiliorum assumitur Scæurus, Sall.: cautus dignos assumere, to choose worthy friends, Hor. Fig.: libero tempore, omnia voluptas assumenda est, omnis dolor repellendus, Cic. 11. Without the idea of action: to receive, obtain (passively): a venitis alimenta assumere, Ov. 111. to take in addition to, to add to: ne qui postea (socii) assumerentur, Liv. IV. to usurp, assume, arrogate: neque mihi quicquam assumpti, neque hodie assumo, Cic. V. In logic, i. t. to state the minor premises of a syllogism: id.

VI. In gram., assumpta verba, epithets, id. 2. figurative expressions, Quint.

assumptio (ada.), ðnis, f. [assumo] a taking, receiving, adoption: Cic. 11. In logic: the minor premises of a syllogism: Quint.

assumptivus (ada.), a, um, adj. [assumptus]. In Rhetoric: assumptiva constitutio or causa, which takes its defence from some extrinsic circumstance, Cic.

assumptus (ada.), a, um, Part. [assumo]

as-sūdo (ads.), 3. v. a. to sew on, patch on: purpureus assuitur pannus, Hor.

as-surgo (ada.), surrexi, surrectum, 3. v. a. to rise up, stand up: quæ dum locatio recitatur, vos quæso, qui eam detulisti, assurgite, Cic.: assurgere ex morbo, Liv. Hence, to rise up out

of respect: with *dat.* or *absol.*: an quicquam in curiam venientem assurrexit? Cic. In pass. impers.: ut maioribus natu assurgat, id. Hence, fig.: to yield the preference: sunt et Aminæe vites Tmolius assurgit quibus, Virg.

2. Of inanimate objects: colles assurgunt, Liv. 11. to mount or tower up, to rise, to swell: quum subito assurgens fluctu nimboſus Orion, Virg.

111. Of mental objects: nunc sera querellis haud iustis assurgis, break out in complaints, id. Of poetry, etc.: to soar, rise. raro assurgit Hæmiodus, Quint.

assus, a, um, adj. roasted: elixus esse quam assus soleo suavior, Pl.

11. Meton.: dry, simple: assus sudatio, a sweating bath, Cels.: assus sola, a basking in the sun without previous anointing, Cic.: femina or nutrita assa, a dry-nurse: hoc monstrant vetula pueri repentibus assæ, Juv.

ast, cony. v. at.

a-sterno (adst.), 3. v. a. to strew upon, stretch out: asternuntur sepulcro, Ov.

astipulātor (adst.), ðris, m. [astipulo] one who joins another in a stipulation or contract: testes tot cum astipulatore tuo comparabunt? Cic. Fig. one who assents or agrees: illud falsum esse, et Stoici dicunt et eorum astipulator Antiochus, id.

a-stipulor (adst.), stus, i, v. dep. Lit. to join another in a stipulation or contract. 11. Fig. to agree with = assentiri (rare): astipulari fratri consuli, Liv.

a-stitūo (adst.), stum, 3. v. a. [statuo] to place at or near (very rare): iuben' astitui aulas (ollas), Pl.

a-sto (adst.), stili, no perf. part. i. v. n. to stand at or near, to stand by, stand still: followed by various prep., or with *dat.*, acc. or abl.: quum Alexander in Sigæo ad Achillis tumulum astitisset, Cic.: astat in conspectu meo, id.: supra caput, Virg. Fig.: certa quidem finis vitæ mortalibus astat, cavetis mortales, Lucr. 11. to stand at one's side as counsel, to assist: Pl.

111. Poet.: of things: to be in existence: astante ope barbarica, Enn.

IV. to stand up, to stand upright: squamis astantibus, Virg.

a-strepo (adstr.), 3. v. n. and a. to make a noise at or to: astrepebat vulgus diversis inclementis, Tac. 11. With *dat.* like acclamation, to applaud, huzza: hæc dicenti astrepre vulgus, id.

111. As v. act.: eadem, id.

astrotē (adstr.), adv. concisely, briefly (only of discourse): orationem non astricte sed remissius numerosam esse oportere, Cic.

astriectus (adstr.), a, um, Part. [astri] drawn together. Hence adj.: tight, narrow, close: lumen astriectum, Lucr., Ov. 11. Fig.: Of speech: concise, short (opp. to remissus): dialectica quasi contracta et astricte eloquentia putanda est, Cic. 2. parri-

monious, covetous, close-fisted: pater, Prop.

a-stringo (adstr.), inxi, ictum, 3. v. a. to draw close, to bind, to tighten, contract, etc.: hunc astringite ad columnam fortiter, Pl.: artius atque hecdera procerâ astringitur flex, is turned around, Hor. Fig.: aspice quam non astricte percurrat pulpa socco, not drawn close, loose, for an inaccurate style of writing, id. Of the contraction occasioned by cold: ventis glacies astricte pendit, Ov. 11. Fig.: to draw closer, circumscribe: to bind, put under obligation, necessitate: pater nimis indulgens, quidquid ego astrinxî, relaxat, Cic.: astringi sacra, to be bound to maintain them, id. 2. to commit oneself to, become guilty of: et ipsum sese et illum furti astringeret, Pl.

3. Of reasoning or discourse: to compress, abridge: Stoici breviter astringere solent argumenta, Cic.

astrôlogia, ac, f. = *αστρολογία*, knowledge of the stars (class. for the later astronomy): Cic.

astrôlogus, i, m. = *αστρολόγος*, an astronomer (class. for the later astronomer): Cic. 11. a star-interpret, astrologer: Suet.

astrum, i, n. = *αστρον*, a star, a constellation: orbem per dardania regit mundi sol aureus astra, Virg. 11. Meton.: heaven, immortality: sic itur ad astra, id.: educere in astra, Hor. Poet.: *height*: turrim sub astra educam, Virg.

a-strûo (adstr.), uxi, netum, 3. v. a. to build near or in addition: utrique (villas) quæ desunt astruere, Plin.

11. Fig.: to pile up, heap on, add to: with acc. and *dat.*: nobilitatem accedat, Tac. 11. to furnish with: contignationem laterculo astruxerunt, Cæs.

astu, n. indecl. = *αστυ*, a city, esp. Athens (as urbs for Rome): Cic.

astula, v. assula.

a-stûpeo (adstr.), 2. v. n. to be stunned at, be astonished: astupet ipse sibi, Ov.

astus, us, m. cleverness, craft, cunning (shown in a single act, while astutia designates cunning as a trait of character): nam doli non doli sunt, nisi astu colas, Pl.: consilio versare dolo ingressus et astu incipit hanc, Virg.

astûdo, adv. craftily, cunningly: Cic.

astûtia, ac, f. [astutus]. Orig. *dezteritæ*, *adroitness* (quibus feris) abest ad præcavendum intelligendi astutia, Pac. In Cic. Later in a bad sense: cunning, *alyness*, craft: inest spes nobis in hac astutia, Pl. In plur.: alter leges, aliter philosophi tollunt astutias Cic.

astûtus, a, um, adj. [lengthened form of astus] clever, expert: more freq. in a bad sense: *stly*, cunning, *artful*, etc.: malus, callidus, astutus admodum, Pl.: ratio, Cic.

asty, v. astu.

Asylum, *a. n.* = *ἀσυλον*, a place of refuge, a sanctuary, an asylum: *Romulus asyllum apertit*, Liv.

Asymptotus, *a. um, adj.* = *ἀσυμπτωτος*, *contributing nothing, scot-free* (pure Lat. immunitas, Hor.): Ter.

at or **atque**, *conj.* (the latter ancient form is retained by the poets, and by Cicero in his letters. For the sake of euphony sometimes written *ad*). At denotes transition of thought, and in most cases adds something, the effect of which is to diminish or destroy the force of what has been admitted: *sed* is a word of opposition, and *at* one of addition: *at* is always at the beginning of a sentence or clause. 1. Mere transition (freq. with a limiting meaning): *but, yet*: *cominus gladius pugnatum est*: at Germani, celeriter phalanga facta, impetus gladiorum exceperunt, Caes. Hence *at* frequently occurs at the beginning of the subdivisions of works, as the books of the Aeneid, Ovid's Metamorphoses, etc., in which cases it serves to indicate a close connection, yet by way of contrast, between the end of the preceding division and the beginning of the new one, e. g.: talibus exemplis monitae nova sacra frequentant, turque dant, sanctasque colunt Iasmenides aras (the last two lines of Ov. M. 5): at non Alcibios Minyelas orgia censeat accipienda (the commencement of the next book). 2. Esp. in emphatic or impassioned style: consurgit Turnus in ensem et ferit. At perfidus ensis frangitur in medio, *but, lo!* Virg. Hence in appeals and passionate exclamations: at tu natua, vagae ne parce malignae arenae ossibus et capiti inhumato particulam dare, Hor. And in ironical expressions: at credo mea numina tandem fessa jacent, Virg. 3. In adding something different from what has been previously mentioned: *but, but then, but on the other hand*: nefarius Hippos Pististrati filius arma contra patriam ferens: at Sulla, at Marius, at Cinna recte, immo iure fortasse, Cic. Cingitor simul atque de Caesaris adventu cognitum est ad eum venit. At Indutiomarus bellum parare instituit, Caes. Strengthened with *pol*, *decepol*, *hercle*, etc. *Ha. Gaudio ero vobis. Ad* At edepol nos voluptati libi, Pl. With *contra*, *e contrario*, *potius*, *etiam*, *vero*, etc. (Cornutus) taedio curarum mortem in se festinavit: at contra reus nihil infracto animo, quater vincula, Tac.: at etiam sunt, Quirites, qui dicant, a me in exilium electum esse Catilinam, *on the contrary, there are even people who say*, Cic.

2. In anticipating an objection or introducing an answer, at may frequently be translated, *but it may be said, but it may be objected*: quid porro quaerendum est? Factumne sit? At constat: A quo? At patet, id. 3. With *enim*, to state a reason for an objection: *but certainly, but consider, but indeed*, etc.: at enim nimis hic

longo sermone utimur: diem conficimus, *At* In questions: at enim cur me potissimum hoc praesidium petiverunt? Cic. 4. After a condition or concession expressed by *si*, *etiamsi*, *etsi*, etc.: *yet, still, at least*: licet haec nobis, si obliviscer non possumus, at tacere, id. 5. Sometimes equivalent to *sed*: non est, inquit, in partibus res publica. At in aris et focis, Cic.

atque or **atque** [at repeated] also several times repeated *atque*, *atque*, *atque*, or *atque*, *atque*, *atque*, *interj.* An exclamation of joy, pain, wonder, fright, warning, etc.: *oh! oh! alas! lo! strange!* etc.: Pl.: Ter.

atavus, *i. m.* [avus] the father of the great-great-grandfather (abavi), (or great-great-grandmother), opp. to the *adepos*. 2. Meton. like *avus*, *abavus*, etc.: *ancestor, forefather*: Turnus avis atavisque potens, Virg.

atellanicus, *a. um, adj.* belonging to the Atellan farce: exodium, Suet. **atellanicus**, *a. um, adj.* pertaining to the Atellan farce: versus, Cic.

atellanus, *a. um, adj.* of or belonging to Atella, an ancient town of the *Usci*: Atellana fabula, fabella, or *absol.* Atellana, *ae, f.* a popular kind of farce, respecting which v. Smith's Ant. 46.

atellanus, *i. m.* an actor in an Atellan farce: Cic.

ater, *tra, trum, adj.* black (dead black, diff. from *niger*, glossy black): album an atrum vinum potas? Pl.: mare, dark, stormy: Hor. Poet. = *atratus*: clothed in black: lictores atri, id. 2. Fig. dark, gloomy, sad, dismal, unfortunate, etc.: timor, Virg.: mors, Hor.: Esquiliae, as a burying-place, id. Dies atrae are the days on which the state experienced some calamity, *unlucky days*: si atro die faxit insciens, probe factum esto, Liv. 3. Poet.: *malevolent, malicious, virulent* (rare): versus, Hor.

atheos (us), *i. m.* = *atheos*, one who does not believe in a God, an atheist: Diagonas, atheos qui dictus est, Cic.

athleta, *ae, m.* and **athletes** = *ἀθλητής*, a wrestler, a prize-fighter, athlete: Cic.

athletice, *adv.* *athletically*: Pl.

atomus, *a. um, adj.* = *ἄτομος*, undivided, indivisible: tus, Plin. Far more freq. Subst. *atomus*, *i. f.* = *ἄτομος*, an indivisible element, an atom: of these atoms, all things, acc. to the doctrine of Democritus, are composed, Cic.

atque or **ac** (the latter in class. prose in gen. only before consonants), *conj.* [from *adque*, which form sometimes occurs in MSS. and inscriptions]: a copulative particle, denoting a closer connection between the ideas represented by single words or entire clauses than is implied by *et*: and *also*, and *besides*, and *even*, and.

A. In joining single words: ex animo ac vere dicere, Ter.: copia

sententiarum atque verborum, Cic. With *simul*: Britannorum acies in speciem simul ac terrorem editoribus loca conlitterat, at once to make a show and to inspire terror, Tac. 2.

It is employed to join two substs., which together represent a single complex idea: *lato animo atque virtute*, with this virtuous feeling, Cic. 3.

In this a more important word: and *indeed*, and *even*: magna diis immortalibus habenda est gratia adeo huic ipi Jovi Statori, id. With *adco*: non petentem atque adeo etiam adventum, Liv. With *etiam*: id tum popolare atque etiam plausible factum est, Cic. With the *pron* hic: maximis defixis trabibus atque eis praecinctis, Caes. 4. In comparisons: 1. With *par*, *idem*, *item*, *aequus*, *similis*, *juxta*, *talis*, *totidem*, etc.: neque enim mihi per ratio cum Lucilio est ac tecum fuit, Cic.: pariter patribus ac plebi carus, Liv. 2. With *altus*, *dissimilis*, *contra*, *contrarius*, *secus*, etc.: *than*, *to*, *from*: illi sunt alto ingenic atque tu, Pl.: quod est non dissimile atque ire in Solonem, Cic. 3. Sometimes in both cases (1, 2) with *ut* or *si*: quod iste aliter atque ad edixerat decrevisset, id. Egnatii abeundi rem ut tuare, neque a te peto ac si mea negotia essent, as much as if, id. 4.

More rare with *nimis*, in partem, pro, etc.: *nimis hic bellus*, atque ut ease maxime optabam, locus est, Pl. 5. Sometimes the word indicating comparison (*aeque*, *tantopere*, etc.) is to be supplied from the connection (very rare in class. prose): quem esse amicum ratus sum atque ipse sum mihi, id. 6. With comparatives for *quam*, *than*: haud minus ac iusti faciunt, Virg. 7. With adverbs of time, *esse simul* (v. examples under *simul*). Also with *principio*, *statim*: principia atque animus ephiebas aetate exiit, Pl. B. To connect whole clauses: and, and so, and even, and too: hence sometimes with *ac* or *similiter*: Africanus indigens me? Minime hercle. Ac ne ego quidem illius, Cic. 2. To annex something emphatic or important: hoc enim spectant leges, hoc volunt, inquam esse civium conjunctionem, quum qui dirimunt, eos morte coercent. Atque hoc multo magis efficit ipsa naturae ratio, id. 3. In expressing a wish, usu. atque utinam: videmus enim fuisse quosdam, qui lidem ornate ac graviter, lidem versute et subtiliter dicerent. Atque utinam in Latinis talis oratoris simulacrum reperire possemus! id. 4. To connect an adversative clause: often with *tamen*: *yet, nevertheless*: ego quia non redit filius, quae cogito! Atque ex me hic natus non est, sed ex fratre, Ter. 5. To connect a minor affirmative premise: *non, but*: Cic. 6. In anticipating an objection: *ac ne sine causa videretur edixisse*, id. 7. In comparisons: atque ut (Poet.: atque velut): id.: ac

relati magno in populo quum sepe coorta est editio, Virg.

C. In particular phrases: 1. *Alnus atque alius: one and another: now this, now that:* Liv. 2. *Atque eorum et atque eorum video: see now, behold:* Ter. 3. *With other conjunctions:*

a. After *et*: equidem putabam virtutem hominibus instituendo et persuadendo, non minis et vi ac metu tradi, Cic. **b.** After *que*, subumvenique atque in castra rediit, Liv. **c.** After *aque*: naturam Oceani atque aestus neque quaserent huius operis est, ac multi retulere, Tac. 4. *Aque repeated: atque ut C. Flaminium atque ea, quae jam prisca videntur, propter vetustatem reliquum, Cic. Esp. freq. in the poets: haec atque illa dies atque alia atque alia, Cat.*

at-qui conj. [qui=que]. To connect an emphatic adversative assertion or clause: *but, yet, notwithstanding, however, rather, but now, but nevertheless, and yet.* Cf. Satis scite promittit ubi. *Sy. Atqui tu hanc Jocarē credis? and yet do you suppose that she is jesting?* Ter.: tum, ut me Cotta vidit, peropportune, inquit, venis: atqui mihi quoque videor, inquam, venisse, ut dicis, opportune, *rather I seem to myself.* Cic. 2. Sometimes merely to indicate emphatically a new or confirmatory, but not antithetical clause: *indeed, certainly, by all means:* et Philus, praeclarum vero causam ad me deferat, quum me improbitatis patrociniū suscipere vultis. Atqui id tibi, inquit Laelius, verendum est, *certainly* (ironic), id. *With pot or sic:* atqui sic a summis hominibus eruditissimis accipimus, *yet so we have certainly heard,* id. 3. In conditional sentences: atqui si: *if now, now indeed, if: well now, if: or adversative: but if now: size veniat.* Atqui, si illam digito attingit, oculi illi illico effluunt, Ter.: atqui, si ita placet, inquit Antonius, trademus etiam, *well now, if, Cic.* 4. To reject or modify (sometimes to confirm, but in a different sense, *no, but*) a preceding negation or negative interrogation: *yet, still, nevertheless, instead:* Ni. Nunquam aures hinc aurum. *CA.* Atqui jam dices: *No— but you will give it to me, Pl.* O rem, inquit, difficilem et inexplicabilem. Atqui explicanda est, Cic. 5. To connect a minor premis, whether affirmative or negative (while atque only connects an affirm. proposition): *now, but, but now:* qui fortis est, idem est fidens. Qui autem est fidens, is profecto non extimescit. Atqui in quem cadit aegritudo, in eundem timor, id.

ātramentum, *n.* [ater] any black liquid: *aspice, Cic.: writing-ink: calamo et atramento temperato, id.: shoe-blackening, blue sulphate of copper, id.*

ātratus, *a. um* [id.] *darkened:* quid quod fluvius atratus sanguine

fluxit? Cic. **||** *clothed in black or mourning: cedo, quis unquam coenarit atratus? id.*

ātrānis, *is, m.* [atrium] the overseer of the hall or court (atrium), and in gen. of the house, a steward, major-domo: Pl.: Cic.

ātrīolūm, *i. n. dim.* [id.] a small hall, an ante-chamber: Cic.

ātritas, *ātris, f.* [ater] blackness: Pl.

ātrium, *il, n. the hall or principal room in a Roman house (v. Smith's Ant. 142):* Cic. Poet. in the plur. of a single atrium apparet domus intus et atria longa patescunt, Virg. Meton.: the whole house: nec capient Phrygias atria nostra nurus, Ov. So of the entrance-room in the dwelling of the gods: dextra laevaue Deorum atria nobilium valvis celebrantur apertis, id. **||** a particular sort of temple, or part of a temple: in atrio Libertatis, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 48). So atrium auctionarium, an auction room, id.

ātrōtia, *ātris, f.* [atrox] fierceness, harshness, hatefulness: acerbis, Sall.: temporum, Suet. **||** Of the mind or manners: rage, savageness, cruelty, roughness: ego quod in hac causa vehementior sum, non atrocitate animi moveor, Cic. 2. In philosophy and law: severity, rigour: atrocitas formularum, the rigid strictness of judicial formulas, Quint.

ātrōriter, *adv.* violently, fiercely, cruelly, severely, harshly: nimis atrociter minitans alicui, Cic.

ātrōx, *ōcis, adj.* savage, cruel, fierce, harsh, severe, etc. (both of things and persons): *saevus, only of persons:* res tam scelestas, tam atroas, tam nefarias credi non potest, Cic.: Agrippina semper atroas, always gloomy, Tac.: hora Caniculi flagrantis, Hor.: atrocissimae litterae, Cic.: bellum magnum et atroas, Sall. Poet.: firm, inflexible: et cuncta terrarum subacta praeter atrocem animum Catonis, Hor.

ātingo (adt.), *a. um, Part.* [attingo] a touching, touch (very rare, and only in abl. sing.): Virg.

āttālionicus, *a. um, adj.* pertaining to Attalus, king of Pergamum: urbes, i. e. Pergameae, Hor.: vestes, woven with gold, Prop. Absol.: Attalica, orum, *n. plu.* (sc. vestimenta), garments of woven gold, Plin. Meton.: splendid, brilliant, rich: Attalica conditionibus, Hor.

āttamen, *adt.* (also, as two words, at tamen), but yet, but however, nevertheless: attamen quod fuit roboris duobus praesiliis interit, Caes.

āttat and **āttate**, *v. atat.*

āttāgia, *ae, f.* a collage, hut: Maurorum attegiae, Juv.

āttēperātē (adt.), *adv.* opportunely, in the nick of time: Ter.

at-tēdo (adt.), *endit, entum, g. v. e. a.* Orig., to stretch or bend (e. g. the bow).

in some direction: arcum, App. Hence, in gen., to direct or turn towards: attendere signa ad aliquid, to attach, Quint.

|| Fig.: animum or animas attendere, *C. absol.* attendere, also animo attendere, to direct the attention, bend the mind, to attend to, consider (cf. advertere animum, and animadvertere). 1. Animum or animas: jubet peritos linguae attendere animum, pastorum sermo agresti an urbano propior esset, Liv. With a relative clause: nunc quid velim, animum attendite, Ter. 2. *Abol.*: rem gestam vobis dum breviter expono, quaestum, diligenter attendite, Cic. With acc. of the thing or person to which the attention is directed: sed stuporem hominis attendite, id. Pass.: verus aequa prima et media et extrema pars attenditur, id. With inf. or acc. with inf.: non attendere superius ad ea re a se esse concessum, id. With relat. clauses: quum attendo, qua prudentia sit Hortensius, id. With de: quum de necessitate attendemus, id. Post-Aug. with dat.: eloquentiae plurimum attendit, applied to, studied, Suet.

attēdo (adt.), *adv.* attentively, carefully, diligently: attente audire, Cic.

attēntio (adt.), *ōnis, f.* [attendo] a bending of the mind, attention: Cic.

at-tēto (adtento or adtempto), *avi, atum, i. v. a. freq.* [attendo] to reach after: hence, to try, attempt, assail, attack: attentata defecto, the attempted revolt, Liv.: Capuam attentari auspicabamur, i. e. to be seduced to revolt, Cic. mecum facientia jura si tamen attentas, attack, Hor. Of a warlike attack: vi attentantem repellere, Tac.

attentus (adt.), *a. um, Part.* [attendo] directed towards, attentive: animus, Ter.: acerrima atque attentissima cogitatio, a very acute and close manner of thinking, Cic. **||** bent on or striving after, careful, frugal, industrious: unum hoc vitium senectus affert hominibus, attentiores sumus ad rem omnes, Ter.

attentus (adt.), *a. um, Part.* [attineo] a

attēntiō (adt.), *adv.* without rhetorical ornament, simply: Cic.

attēntiō (adt.), *a. um, Part.* [attenuo] thinned, enfeebled, weakened, weak: attenuatus amore, Ov. Of discourse: shortened, brief: ipsa illa pro Roscio juvenilis redundantia multa habet attenuata, Cic. 2. polished, too refined, affected: oratio nimia religione attenuata, id.

at-tēdo (adt.), *avi, atum, i. v. a. to thin, to make thin, weak, or lean: to lessen, diminish:* bellum (servile) expectatione Pompeii attenuatum atque imminutum est, adventu sublatum ac sepultum, Cic.: legio prociis attenuata, Caes. Fig.: insignem attenuat Leius, Hor.

at-tēro (adt.), *trivi, tritum* (perf. atterit, Tib.) *f. v. a. to rub at, to wear,*

or against (in Cic. used only once as a part.): Cerulus leniter attenderis candam, brushing his tail towards you, Hor. Poet. of the action of a running stream upon sand: Ov. II. to rub nearly through (v. ad. G. 5): hence fig. to destroy, waste, weaken, impair: postquam alteri alteris aliquid attulerant, Sall.: nec publicanus attulerit (Germano), exhaustus, drains, Tac.

at-tes-tor (adt.), attus, i. v. dep. to bear witness to, attest, confirm (rare): hoc attestatur brevis Aescopi fabula, Phaedr.

at-toxo (adt.), extul, extum, j. v. a. to weave or plait on or to (rare): turres contabulantur, pinnae loricae ex cratibus attextuntur, Caes. II. In gen.: to add: partem attextitote moralem, Cic.

attico, ade, in the Attic or Athenian manner: Cic.

atticisimo, i. v. n. = *atticus*, to imitate the Athenian manner: Pl.

atticus, a, um, adj. = *Atticus*, of or pertaining to Attica or Athens, Attic, Athenian: Attica idea, i. e. sincere, firm, proverb.: Vell.

attigo (adt.), ere, old form for attingo, to touch, strike, etc.: Pl.

at-tingo, tui, tentum, 2. v. a. and n. [teneo]. i. v. a. to hold on, hold fast, delay, keep, etc.: aliquem ante oculos, Pl.: sed ego compior Bocchum Punica fide simul Romanos et Numidam spe pacis attinuas, detained, amused, Sall. II. v. n. to stretch to, to reach to, senex nunc jam cultros attinet, i. e. ad cultros attinet, holds himself to the knife, Pl. 2. to pertain to or concern: complebare nihil ad Pamphilum quicquam attinere, Ter. With the subject hoc, haec, or haec res, followed by ad, rarely by the acc., or absol.: to belong to, refer to, and with the subject quod, as regards.

1. With ad+ vobis alio loco, quod ad eam civitatem attinet, demonstrabitur, in respect to, Cic. 2. With the acc.: neque quemquam attinebat id recusare, id. 3. Absol.: espec. with an Inf. as subject (act. and pass.): it matters, is of importance: nec patitur Scythas Parthum dicere, nec quae nihil attinent, Hor.: quid attinuit cum illis, quibuscum res concinebat, verbis discrepare, what did it avail, Cic.

at-tingo (adt.), tigi, tactum, 3. v. a. [tango] to touch, handle, come in contact with. Constr. with the acc., and in the poets with ad: prius quam arces murum attigisset, Caes. 2. to strike, assault, attack: quos (populos), si Vestinus attingeretur, omnes habendos hostes, should be attacked, Liv. 3. to reach, arrive at: ut primum Asiam attigisset, Cic.: cum primis navibus Britanniam attigit, Caes. 4. to lie near, border upon, touch: Cappadociae regio, quae Ciliciam attingeret, Cic. II. Fig.: to touch, affect: erant perpanci, quos ea infamia attingeret, Liv. 2. to touch upon (in speaking), to mention

slightly: ut planiloqua est: paucis ut rem ipsis attigit, how she has hit the very thing in a few words, Pl.: quod perquam breviter perstrinxit atque attigit, Cic. 3. to undertake, to apply oneself to, to take in hand, manage: ut primum forum attigi, applied myself to public affairs, id. 4. to come near to or resemble in qualities, to appertain or relate to: quae non magis legis nomen attingunt, quam si latrones aliqui sanxerint, id.

at-tol-lo (adt.), no perf. or perf. part. j. v. a. to lift or raise up, elevate: parvum attollite natum, lift up, Ov.: his (frons) contrahitur, attollitur, demittitur, is drawn up or raised, Quint.: miscet se maria, et nigrae attolluntur arenae, Virg.: se in femur, to rise, id. Of buildings: to erect, build: immensum molem, id. II. Fig.: to raise, exalt, sustain; also, to apprehend, to extol: attollere vocem, Quint.: quanto Ciceronis studio Brutus Cassiusque attollentur, were extolled, Vell.

at-ton-deo (adt.), ton-di, tonsum, 2. v. a. to shave, shear, clip, prune (rare): vitem attondens, Virg. Poet.: to eat or nibble at: tenera attendent virgulta capellae, id. II. Fig.: consiliis nostra laus est attona Laconum, scorn, i. e. diminished, poet. In Cic.: attondere aliquem, to cheat, fleece, Pl.

attontus (adt.), a, um, Part. [attono] thunder-struck: hence fig. stunned, awe-struck, stupefied, astonished, amazed, confounded: talibus attontus visis ac voce deorum, Virg.: attontus tanto miserarum turbine rerum, Ov. Absol.: mater attontae diu similis fuit, id. Trans. to inanimate things: neque enim ante debiscunt attontae magna ora domus, Virg. II. infuriated, inspired, frantic: vates, Hor.

at-tũ-do (adt.), tũ, itum, i. v. a. to thunder at: hence, to stun, stupefy (poet.: most freq. as Part.): quis furor vestras attontuit mentes? Ov.

attontus (adt.), a, um, Part. [attondeo].

at-tor-queo (adt.), 2. v. a. to hurl at or up: jaculum attorquens, Virg.

at-trah-o (adt.), trah, itum, 3. v. a. to draw to or towards, to attract, to drag on: adductur a Veneris atque adeo attrahitur Lollius, Cic.: tribunos attrahi ad se jussit, to be dragged before him, Liv. II. Fig.: nihil esse quod ad se rem ullam tam allicit et tam attrahat quam ad amicitiam similitudo, Cic.

at-tre-cto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [tracto] to touch, handle, esp. in an unlawful manner: aliquem nimium familiariter, Pl.: signum Junonis, Liv. 2. to appropriate to oneself: fauces securaeque, id. II. Fig.: illa occupatio et blanditia popularis aspicietur, non attrahitur, is apparent, not palpable, Cic.

at-trẽpido (adt.), 1. v. n. to hobble along: Pl.

at-tribũ-do (adt.), tũ, itum, j. v. a.

to associate, add, or join to, to assign, bestow, give: video, cui Appulia sit attributa, assigned as a province, Cic.: aquos gladiatoribus attribuit, Caes. Of money paid from the public treasury: pecunia attributa, numerata est, Cic. II. Fig.: umor, quoniam mihi natura pudorque meus attribuit, id. 2. to attribute or impute to, to ascribe to: alii causam calamitatis, id.

attribũdo (adt.), õnis, f. [attribuo] the assignment of a debt: de attributione confidit, Cic. II. In gram.: a predicate, attribute = attributum, id.

attribũtus (adt.), a, um, Part. [attribuo]. Hence, Subst. attributum, i. n. money assigned from the public treasury: Varr. In gramm.: a predicate, attribute: Cic.

at-tribu-tus (adt.), a, um, Part. [at-tero] rubbed off, worn away, wasted: anas, Virg.: vomer, scoured bright, id. Poet.: attrita fronte, a shameless, impudent face, Juv.

au, interj., v. hau.

auceps, cepis, m. [confr. for aviceps, from avis capio] a bird-catcher, fowler: veluti merulis intentus decidit aucupes in puteum, Hor.: a bird-seller: id. Fig.: circumspice diem, ne quis nostro hic aucupes sermoni det, spy, eavesdropper, Pl.: aucupes syllabarum, a minute and trifling critic, a caviller, Cic.

auctũrium, ii, n. [augo] an addition, an overweigh: Pl.

auctũficus, a, um, adj. [auctus facio] increasing, enlarging: Lucr.

auctio, õnis, f. [augo] an increasing, increase: diem, Macr. II. a public sale, auction (for the customs observed at an auction, v. Smith's Ant. 48): auctionem facere, Pl.: auctionem praedicare, to proclaim, id.: proscibere, to proclaim, Cic.: proferre, to defer, adjourn, id.

auctiũnarius, a, um, adj. [auctio] pertaining to an auction: atria auctiũnaria, auction rooms, Cic.: tabulae, auction catalogues, id.

auctiõner, atus, i. v. dep. [id.] to hold an auction, put up to public sale: Cic.: Caes.

auctio, i. v. freq. [aucto] to increase much (rare): Tac.

aucto, i. v. freq. [augo] to increase or enlarge much (rare): lucro, Pl.

auctor (incorrectly written autor or author), õris, com. (v. fin.) [id.] one who enlarges, confirms, or gives to a thing its complete form: hence it signifies one who originates or proposes anything: but with various meanings acc. to the context: creator, maker, inventor, producer, father, founder, teacher, composer, cause, leader, etc.

I. the originator, cause, doer: auctores belli esse nolebant, Caes. Hence in gen.: one from whom anything proceeds: muneri, the giver, Ov. II. a father, ancestor: L. Brutus, praclarus auctor nobilitatis tuae, the founder of thy nobility, Cic. III. founder,

insider: Trojæ Cynthius auctor, Virg.

IV. *an author of scientific or literary productions.* 1. *an investigator: non sordidus auctor naturæ verique, Hor.* 2. *a teacher: quæquam in antiquissima philosophia Cratippo auctore verarum, Cic.* 3. *a writer: ingeniosus poeta et auctor valde bonus, id. Meton. the work itself: in evolvendis utriusque lingue auctoribus, Suet.* 4. *an historian, with and without rerum: Polybius bonus auctor in primis, a good authority, Cic.* 5. *Hence in gen.: a narrator, reporter, informant: hæc se certis numis, certis auctoribus, compertisse, Cæs.* 6. *Hence auctorem esse, with an acc. and inf.: to relate, recount: Fabius Rusticus auctor est, scriptor esse ad Cæcilianum Tacum codicillos, Tac.* 7. *one who takes the lead: hence, an instigator, councillor, adviser, promoter, etc.* 8. *Contr. with gen., absol., ut and subg., or acc. and inf.: hunc, multis etiam ex civitate auctoribus, interfecerunt, Cæs.: protectionis auctor, the proposer, id.: auctore fieri, to take the initiative, to give occasion: ut nemini civis Romanus libertatem possit amittere, nisi ipse auctor factus sit, Cic.* 9. *Freq. in the abl. absol.: non me quidem faciet auctore, hodie ut illum decipiat, by my advice, Pl.* 10. *In political affairs: auctor legis, the proposer of a law (rare): quæ suorum legum auctor fuerat, eorum suorum se hanc dubium ferebat, Liv.* 11. *The promoter or cooperator of a law (nearly equivalent to senator, but somewhat stronger): isti latior neque latior quæquam est inventus neque auctor unquam bonus, Cic.* 12. *Poet. in gen.: a legislator: animum ad civitatem vertet jura eorum, legesque feret justissimus auctor, Ov.* 13. *Patres (patricii) auctores sunt or facti, and auctoritas patrum, in early Roman history, signified that the acts of the comitia centuriata were confirmed by the patres (patricians) in the comitia curiata: Liv.: Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 49. Auctor is also applied to the senate: senatores populi Romani, legum et iudiciorum et iuris auctores, Cic.* 14. *Auctor consilii publici, he who has the chief voice in the Senate, a leader: hunc reipublicæ recurrem et consilii publici auctorem esse habendum, id.* 15. *VIII. a model or pattern: Cæcilius, malus auctor Latinitatis, id.: unum cædo auctorem tui facti, minus proder exemplum, who has done a smaller thing, id.* 16. *IX. a voucher, bail, surety, witness: hoc ubi tu auctore ad plures permaneras, atque alius ad transideras, plures auctores eras rei relicturæ, Cæs.* 17. *Also with the acc. and inf.: auctores sumus, tuius ibi majestatis Romani nominis fuit, Liv.* 18. *X. Legal t. t.: a seller (as guaranteeing the right of possession, or title to the thing sold): quod a malo auctore emissum, from a man who had*

no right to sell, Cic. 19. *a guardian,*

of women and minors, many of whose acts were not valid without the consent of their guardian: majores nostri nullam ne privatam quidem rem agere feminas sine auctore voluerunt, Liv. 20. *The witnesses to a marriage contract: nubit genero socru, nullis auspicibus, nullis auctoribus, Cic.* 21. *an agent, spokesman, intercessor, champion: præclarus iste auctor suæ civitatis, id.*

auctoramentum, *i. n.* [auctor] *a consideration (in the legal sense): vages, pay, hire, reward: est in illis lilia merces auctoramentum servitutis, Cic.: Sen.*

auctoritas (not autor, nor author.), *âti, f.* [auctor] *an abstract subs. formed from the concrete, auctor: its various meanings correspond, therefore, to those of that word.* 1. *production or invention, cause (very rare): quod si exquiratur usque ad sursum auctoritas (ex rumoris), origin, Pl.* 2. *a view, opinion, judgment: reliquum est ut de Q. Catuli auctoritate et sententia dicendum esse videatur, Cic.* 3. *counsel, advice, persuasion, encouragement: auctoritate Orgetorigis permot, Cæs.*

IV. will, decision, command, precept, decree: nisi legiones ad Caesaris auctoritatem se contulissent, under his command, guidance, Cic. 50. *of the responsibility attached to any line of conduct: attende jam, quam ego defugiam auctoritatem consulatus mei, hear how I get rid of the responsibility of my consular acts, id.* 51. *In political affairs: Senatus auctoritas, any measure to which a majority of the Senate has assented (but only by an abuse of words, for a complete Senatus consultum). Hence, I. a S.C. proposed but not carried, owing to the intercessio of a tribune, but of which a record was kept: si quis intercedat S.to, auctoritate se fore contentum, Liv.* 2. *The names of the persons who were witnesses to the drawing up of the senatus-consultum were called the auctoritates: hence the superscription to a senatus consultum, S. C. A. = Senatus consulti auctoritates (not auctoritas), Cic.* 3. *Auctoritas populi, the popular will or decision: citra Senatus populi que auctoritatem, Suet.* 4. *Auctoritas collegii (pontificum), Liv.* 5. *VI. power or authority to act: qui habet imperium a populo Romano, auctoritatem legum dandam ad senatu, Cic.* 6. *VII. power, reputation, dignity, influence, etc.: ut vestra auctoritas meae auctoritali faustis adiutoris stet, Ter.: facere, to procure, Cic.* 7. *Transf. to things: importance, worth, value, estimation: sunt certa legum verba quo plus auctoritatis habent, paulo antiquiora, more sancta, id.* 8. *VIII. a pattern, model: valuit auctoritas, id.* 9. *IX. a warrant, evidence in support of an assertion, etc., credibility: quum iustitia sine pudentia subtili habet auctoritatis, pudentia sine iustitia nihil valeat ad faciendam*

fidem, id. Meton.: records, documents: nihil putas valere in iudiciis civitatum auctoritates ac literas, id.

2. *the name of a person who is a voucher or witness, authority: quia auctoritates principum conjurationis colligeret, id.* 3. *X. In law, legal ownership (cf. auctor X.) usus auctoritas fundi biennium est, id.*

auctore, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [auctor] 11. *to be an auctor, i. e. to produce, cause: sibi turpissimum mortem pessimo auctoravit facinore, Vell.* 12. *to give a pledge as bondsman, to become security for: Ulp.* 13. *With a reflect. pron. or pass.: to bind oneself, to hire oneself out: esp. of gladiators: quid refert, uti viris ferroque necari auctoratus eas, Hor.* 14. *In gen. to bind: eo pigore velut auctoratum sibi proditorum ratus est, Liv.*

auctumnalis (aut.), *e, adj.* [auctumnus] *pertaining to the autumn, autumnal: lumen, Cic.: corna, Ov.*

auctumnus (sometimes incorrectly written autumnus), *i. m.* [autus] *the season of abundance, the fruit-time, harvest-time, the autumn: non fere ante auctumnum Elaver vado transiri solet, Cæs.: pomifer auctumnus, Hor.: gravis auctumnus, unhealthy, Cæs.: auctumno adulto, about the middle of autumn, Tac.: vergente, drawing to a close, id.*

auctumnus (aut.), *a, um, adj.* *autumnal: frigus, Ov.*

auctus, *a, um, Part.* [augeo] *increased: adj. great, plentiful, abundant (found only in Comp. and Sup.): auctor et amplior majestas, Liv.*

auctus, *us, m.* [id.] *an increasing, augmenting: increase, growth, abundance: corporis, Lucr.*

aucupium, *il, n.* [aucupo] *bird-catching, fowling: placatu, aucupio, venatione, Cic.* Fig.: *a catching at, lying in wait for: facere aucupium auribus, Pl.: hoc novum est aucupium, a new means of gaining a living, Ter.: aucupia verborum, a catching at words, quibbling, Cic.*

aucupo, *are, for aucupor, to lie in wait for, to watch: num quis est, sermone nostrum qui aucupet, Pl.*

aucupor, *atus, i. v. dep.* [aucupo] *to go bird-catching or fowling: Varr.* 11. *Fig.: to chase, strive for, lie in wait for, etc.: vident sceleratus ut aucupatur? how he gives chase? Pl.: non longis navibus tranquillitates aucupatur eramus, Cic.*

audacia, *ae, f.* [audax] *boldness, in a good and (most freq.) in a bad sense. In a good sense: courage, intrepidity, valour, daring: audacia in bello, Sall.: summæ hominem audaciæ mittit, Cæs.*

11. *In a bad sense: audacity, presumption, insolence, shamelessness: O hominis impudentis audaciam, Pl.*

12. *In a milder signif.: freedom, boldness: licentia vel potius audacia, Cic.* **audaciter**, *adv. boldly, courageously, audaciously: Liv.*

audacter, adv. boldly, etc.: Cic.

audax, acis, adj. [audéo, like ferax from ferro, capax from capio] daring, in a good, and (oftener) in a bad sense, bold, courageous, spirited; *audacious*, *rash*, *presumptuous*, *fool-hardy*; o seclustum atque audacem hominem: Ter.: Verres homo audacissimus atque amenissimus, Cic.: poeta, a poet who remains unmoved by praise or blame, Hor. With *adv.*: ad facinus audacior, Cic. Poet.: with *abl.*: viribus audax, Virg. With *inf.*: audax omnia perpeit, Hor. 2. Transf. to things: audax facinus, Ter.: animus, Sall. 3. Poet.: violent, fierce, proud: ambitiosus et audax, Hor.

audens, entis, Part. [audéo] daring, bold (mostly in a good sense): tu ne cede malis sed contra audendor ito, Virg.

audenter, adv. boldly, courageously, rashly: Tac.

audentia, ae, f. [audens] boldness, courage, spirit, in a good sense (rare): nec defuit audentia Druso Germanico, Tac.

audéo, ausus, 2. v. a. (perf. ausi = ausus sum, Cato. Whence *subj.* ausim, ausis, ausit, ausint), to venture, to venture to do, to dare. Constr. with *acc.*, *inf.*, and *absol.* With *acc.*: quid domini faciant, audent quoniam talia fuerit: Virg.: plebs per se nihil audit, Caes. Hence also *pass.*: agenda res est audendaeque, Liv. 2. With *inf.*: (the usual constr.): ad quemvis numerum epiphilatorum equitum quamvis pauci adire audent, Caes.: adeo dicere, I dare say, I venture to assert, Cic. 3. *Absol.*: hos vero novos magistros nihil intelligebam posse docere, nisi ut auderent, id. 4. In a few instances with *quin*: ut non audcam quin promam omnia, Pl.

audiens, entis, Part. [audio] hearing. As *adj.*: obediens: with *gen.*: tibi servo atque audiens sum Imperii, Pl. 2. Subst.: a hearer, auditor: ad animos audientium permoveo, Cic.

audientia, ae, f. [audiens] a hearing, a listening: audientiae, attention: facti ipsa sibi audientiam mitis oratio, gains a hearing, Cic.

audio, ivi or ii, Itum, 4. v. a. (imperf. audibat, Ov.: fut. audibo, Pl.: audiri = audis, as *ai* = aine: *inf.* perf. audisse better than audivisse, acc. to Quint.) to hear, to know by hearing, to understand, learn. Constr. what is heard is expressed by the *acc.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, or *acc.* and *imperf. part.*: the sources of the information are denoted by the *abl.* dep. on *ex* (most freq.), *ab*, or *de*: both constructions are often united: quae vera audivi, taceo, Ter.: audiet cives aculeis ferrum, Hor.: audivi ex majoribus natu hoc idem fuisse in P. Scipione Nasica, Cic.: assepe audivi a majoribus natu mirari solitum C. Fabricium, id.: equidem assepe hoc audivi de patre et de socio meo, from

his mouth, id.: neque cum querentem quiescam audierit, Nep. Hence also *pass.* with the *nom.* and *inf.*: Bibulus nondum audiebatur esse in Syria, Cic. Diff. from the *preced.* constr. with *de* is *audire de aliquo* (aliquid), more freq. in *pass.* sense: to hear (any thing) concerning any one: de palatia hac audivit, Ter. With *and* *acc.*: to hear something bad of any one: Cic. Audito as *abl. absol.*: at the tidings, when news came, etc.: auditio, Q. Marcium in Cilicium tendere, Sall. 2. To listen, to hearken, attend to: etiam a vobis sic audior, ut nunquam benignus neque attentus quemquam auditum putem, Cic. Hence, 1. Of pupils: to hear a teacher, attend his lectures: Marce fili, te annum jam audientem Crispum, id. 2. With *de* or *acc.*: Of judges, etc.: to listen or hearken to: to examine: de pace, Liv.: dolos, Virg. 3. Of prayer or entreaty: to listen to, to lend an ear, regard, grant: In quo di immortales meas preces audiverunt, Cic. Also of persons: puellas ter vocata audia, Hor. 4. Of arguments, narrations, etc.: to approve, agree with, allow: nec Homerum audio, qui Gany-medem a Diis rapit, ait, Cic. So, non audio, that I do not grant, id. 3. To hear, heed, obey. With *acc.*: te audi, tibi obtempera, id. Transf. to things: neque audi currus habenas, Virg. With *dat.*: esp. in the phrase, dicto audientem esse, to listen to, to obey: non fore dicto audientes milites, Caes. And with a second *dat.* of the person: si potest tibi dicto audiens esse quisquam, Cic.

IV. to hear something of oneself: with *and* *ben.* or *mal.*, to be in good or bad repute, to be praised or blamed: tu recte vivis, si curas esse quod audis, Hor.: velle bene audire a parentibus, a propinquis, a bonis etiam viris, Cic. [The root *AUD* or *AUS*, the *s* being represented by *r*.] (Hence Ital. *udire*: Fr. *ouir*.)

auditio, ōis, f. [audio] a hearing, a listening to: (puer) fabellarum auditiōe ducuntur, Cic. *Pass.*: hoc solum auditiōe expetere coepit, quum id ipse non vidisset: by the mere hearing, id.

II. Meton.: a report, hearsay, news: si acceperis fama et auditiōe, esse quoddam numen et vim deorum, id.

auditor, ōris, m. [id.] a hearer, an auditor: semper oratorum eloquentiae moderatrix fuit auditorum prudentia, Cic. 2. *A pupil, scholar, disciple*: Demetrius Phalereus, Theophrasti auditor, id.

auditorium, ii, n. [audio, auditor] a lecture-room, hall of justice: Quint. Fig. of the forum: Tac.

auditus, a, um, Part. [audio]

auditus, ōs, m. [id.] a hearing, listening: brevi auditu, Tac. Also the sense of hearing: auditus semper patet, Cic. 2. Meton.: a rumour, report: occupaverat animos prior auditus, Tac.

aufero, abstuli, ablātum, auferre, v. a. [ab-fero] to bear away, to carry

off, withdraw: vos istaec intro auferre, Ter.: multa domum suam auferrebat, Cic. Auferre, with *pron. reflect.*: to take oneself off, go away: te obscuro, hercle, aufer te modo, Pl. 2. To carry along, to sweep away: auferor in scopulis, Ov. Fig.: to carry away, mislead: te hortor, ut omnia gubernes prudentia tua, ne te auferant aliorum consilia, Cic. 3. To take or snatch away: mostly in a bad sense: to take with violence, rob, steal, etc.: with *acc.* and *dat.*: aliquid heri, Pl.: pecuniam de avaricio, Cic.: curas, Hor. 2. Of death, pestilence, etc.: to sweep off, to destroy: abstulit clarum cithara mors Achillem, id. 3. To lay aside, desert from (some manner of speaking, etc.): jurgium hinc aufero, Pl. With *inf.* as object: auferi off, obtain, acquire: id. multum nunquam auferet, Ter. Also with *ut*: ut in foro statuerent (statuas), abstulisti, Cic. Fig.: to carry away knowledge, to learn: quis est in populo Romano, qui hoc non ex priore actione abstulerit, omnia ante damna, totum scelera vix cum hujus parva parte aequari conferre posse? id.

ausugio, fugi, v. n. [ab-fugio] to flee away or from (rare): quum multos libros surripisset, aufugit, Cic.: aspectum parentis, id. (The use of *acc.* is dub.)

augū, auxi, auxitum, 2. v. a. and n. (perf. *subj.* auxilis = auxeritis, Liv.) 1. A. t. to make to grow, to make large, increase, augment: cibus auget corpus altique, Lucr.: augentur illis copiae, Caes.: bellum augetur, the war extends, id.: nostris animus augetur, their courage rises, id. Fig.: to exalt, to praise, extol: homo tenuis non verbis auget suum munus, sed etiam extenuat, Cic. 2. With *acc.* and *abl.*: to furnish abundantly with, to heap upon, enrich, etc.: divitiis, id.: senectus augeri solet condilio, auctoritate, sententia, id. Without *abl.*: aliquem augere atque ornare, to advance, id.

3. In religious language, to honour, consecrate: si qua ipse meis venerandis auxi, if I have worshipped thee with offerings of the chase, Virg. 2. Neut. to grow, increase, become greater (rare): usque adeo pereunt fetus augentique labore, Lucr.

augesco, v. inep. [augéo] to begin to grow, to become greater, to keep growing: semina dicuntur temperatione caloris et oriri et augescere, Cic.: quum hostium res tantis augescere incrementis cerneret, Liv.

augmen, ōis, n. [id.] an increase, enlargement: corporis, Lucr.

augur, ōris (earlier also *AUGER*, Prisc.), comm., an augur, i. e. a member of a particular college of priests at Rome, who foretold the future by observing the flight or notes of birds, the feeding of the sacred fowls, lightning, certain appearances of quadrupeds, and any unusual occurrences:

Cic. The augur is said to have been orig. called *asuspex*: *asuspex* was supplanted by *augur*, but the scientific term for observation continued to be *asuspex* and not *augurium* (v. Smith's *Ant.* 49 *segg.*) ||. any soothsayer, diviner, seer, in gen.: augur Apollo, as god of prophecy, Hor.: veri providus augur Thestorides, Ov.: nocturnae imagines augur, interpreter of night-visions, id. (Elym. dub. From the analogy of *asuspex* and *asuspex* we incline to believe that the first part of the word is orig.)

augura, v. augurium.
augurialis, e, adj. [augur] pertaining to augurs, relating to soothsaying or prophecy: libri, Cic.: coena, which the augur gave on his entrance into office, id. ||. Subst.: augurale, is, n. the part of a Roman camp where the general took the auspices (cf. Smith's *Ant.* 50): Tac. Hence, meton. the general's tent: Quint. ||. the augur's wand or staff, lituus: Sen.

auguratio, ōis, f. [augur] a divining, a soothsaying: Cic.

auguratio, adv. after taking the auspices: sicut Romulus augurato in urbe condenda regnum adeptus est, Liv.

auguratus, a, um, adj. [augur] the office of augur: lituus clarissimum insignis auguratus, Cic.

auguralis, v. auguralis.

augurium, i, n. [augur] the profession of an augur, the watching and explanation of the flight of birds, etc., omens (v. augur): augurium agere, Cic. scilicet, to undertake and receive as an omen, Liv.: augurium salutis, an augury instituted in time of peace, to ascertain whether the Deity might be supplicated for the prosperity of the state (de salute), Cic. ||. every kind of divination, prophecy, soothsaying: cui laetus Apollo augurium cithararumque dabat, Virg.: conjugis augurio, by the interpretation, Ov.: and of the mind, premonition, foreboding of things to come: inhaeret in mentibus quasi securum quoddam augurium futurorum, Cic.

augurinus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to the augur, augural (very rare): augurium sua, Cic.

auguro, v. vi, i. v. *aus* [id.] (rarer than *auguror*) orig. to consult by means of augurs. Fig. oculis investigans acutis augura, examining as sharply as an augur, Pl.: to consecrate by auguries: anguratio templo ac loco, Cic.

||. In gen.: to presage, forebode: id quod veri mens augurat, Virg.

auguror, aus, i. v. dep. [id.] to act as augur, to take auspices, observe and interpret omens, to augur: Calchas ex passum numero belli Trojani ausus auguratus est, Cic. ||. In gen. to foretell, to forebode: or of the inward sense, to surmise, conjecture: Theramides Critiae, cui venenum praebat, morum est auguratus, id.: quantum ego opinione auguror, id.

augusta, ae, f. in the time of the emperors, a title of the mother, wife, daughter, and sister of the emperor: like imperial majesty, imperial highness: Tac.

augustalis, e, adj. relating to the Emperor Augustus: ludi (or AUGUSTALIA), games in honour of Augustus: Tac. ||. Augustales sodales, a college of 25 priests, instituted by Tiberius in honour of Augustus: id.

augustanus (augustianus, Suet.) a, um, adj. [Augustus] of or pertaining to Augustus.

||. pertaining to an emperor, imperial: augustani, Roman knights appointed by Nero, Tac.

auguste, adv. reverentially, sacredly: auguste venerari deos, Cic.

augustianus, v. augustianus.

augustinus, a, um, adj. [Augustus] pertaining to Augustus: currus, the chariot of Augustus, Suet.

augustus, a, um, adj. consecrated, sacred, venerable: sanctae vocantur augusta patres: augusta vocantur templa, sacerdotum rite dicata manu, Ov.: Eleusis sancta et augusta, Cic. ||. In gen.: augustus, august: tectum augustum, ingens, Virg.

augustus, i, m. a surname of the Roman emperors, derived from Octavius Caesar, to whom it was first given; equivalent to majesty or imperial majesty: Hor. Hence, ||. augustus, a, um, adj. of or relating to Augustus or the emperor, Augustan, imperial: caput = Augustus, Ov. But esp. mensis Augustus, the month August, after Octavius Caesar: earlier, Sextilis, Juv. (Hence Ital. agosto, Fr. août.)

aula, ae, f. (gen. aulæ, Virg.) = aulæ, the front court of a Grecian house: janitor aulae, i.e. Cerberus, Holi. Also an inner court of a house, a hall = atrium: Virg. ||. a palace, castle, the royal court: illa se jactat in aula, id.: caret invidianda sobrius aula, Hor. Poet. of the cell of the queen-bee: aulae et cerea regina reingunt, Virg. ||. Meton.: princely power, dignity: quum aula et novo rege pollebatur, possessed the greatest influence at court, Tac. ||. the persons composing the court, the court, courtiers: id.

aula = olla, q. v. init.

aulaeum, i, n. = αὐλαῖα, more freq. used in plur.: a curtain, canopy: suspensa aulaeae, Hor. ||. Esp. the curtain of a theatre = siparium; which, among the ancients, contrary to our practice, was let down below the stage when the play began, and raised again when the performance was concluded. (v. Smith's *Ant.* 34.) Hence the expressions, aulaeae premuntur, Hor.: or aulaeum mittitur, Phaedr. to denote the opening of the scene; and aulaeum tollitur, Cic. to signify the conclusion. ||. a covering for beds and sofas, tapestry: Virg. ||. an embroidered upper garment: Juv.

aulicus, a, um, adj. = αὐλαῖος [aulaios] pertaining to a princely court, princely:

aulicus apparatus, Suet. Hence Subst.: aulici, orum, m. plu. courtiers: Nep.

auloedus, i, m. = αὐλοῦδης, one whose singing is accompanied with the flute: Cic.

aura, ae (gen. sing. auræ, Virg.), f. = ἀῦρα, the wafting air, a gentle breeze, a breath of air: nocturna aura, Caes.: et me nunc omnes terrent auras, every little breeze terrifies, Virg. ||. 2. Fig.: dum flavit vells aura secunda melis, Ov.: aura spel, Liv.: tua ne retardat aura maritos, the breeze (of love) which carries them towards you, Hor. Hence aura popularis, the shifting breeze of popular favour, Cic. Also in plur.: nimium gaudens popularibus auris, Virg.: and aura abol.: Liv. ||. 3. the breath: flammis excussit auras, Ov. ||. wind, a gale: omnes ventos ceciderunt murmuris auras, Virg. ||. 4. the region of the air (mostly poet. and plur.): dum se laetus ad auras palmas agit, id.: stat ferrea turris ad auras, rises, stands up high, id. Hence, ||. 5. the upper world, as opp. to the lower: Eurydice supersa venebat ad auras, id. In gen. for publicity, daylight: ferre sub auras, i.e. to make known, id.

||. 6. the vital air: vivit et aetherias vitales suscipit auras, breathes a breath of ethereal air, Lucr. Fig.: libertatis auras capere, to catch at the breath of freedom, i.e. to seize upon any hope of liberty, Liv. ||. 7. Meton.: of atmospheric phenomena, as: light, heat, sound, vapour, etc. ||. 8. a gleam, glittering: discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit, Virg. ||. 9. vapour, our, exhalation: at illi dulcis comestis spiravit crinibus aura, a sweet odour, id.

aurarius, a, um, adj. [aurum] pertaining to gold, golden: metalli, gold mines, Plin. ||. Subst.: auraria, ae, f. (sc. fodina) a gold mine: Tac.

auratus, a, um, Part. [auro] ornamented with gold, gilt: aurata metalli, metals rich in gold, Lucr.: tecta, Cic.: tempora, covered with a golden helmet, Virg.: milites, with golden shields, Liv.

||. made of gold, golden: monilia, Ov.

auræa, ae, f. a bride: Fest. [Probably another form of *orea*, from *os ore*.]

auræolus, a, um, adj. dim. [aureus] of gold, golden: aureolus anellus, Pl.

||. Fig.: golden, magnificent, splendid: aureolus et ad verbum ediscendus libellus, Cic.

auræus, a, um, adj. [aurum] of gold, golden: corona (reward of valour), Liv.: numus, and abol. aureus, i. m. a gold coin, first struck in the second Punic war, of the value of 25 denarii or 100 sesterii, equal to about 12. 12. 12. present money, but in Rome, as to the relative value of gold and silver, worth only about 17s. 8d. (v. Smith's *Ant.* 53): Cic. Poet.: aurea vis, the power of changing every thing to gold, Ov.

II. wrought or ornamented with gold, gilded: aurea sella, Cic. Paelolus, whose sands were gold, Ov. III. of the colour of gold, glittering with gold: lumen solis, Lucr.: sidua, Virg. IV. Fig. of physical and mental excellence: beautiful, magnificent, attractive, excellent: aurea Venus, beautiful, with golden hair, id.: mediocritas, the golden mean, Hor.: setas, the golden age, Ov. aurioomus, um, adj. [aurum coma] golden-haired. Poet.: with golden foliage: fetus (arboris), Virg. aurigolia, ae, f. dim. [auris] the external ear, the ear-lap: sine te premdam auriculis, sine dem suavium, Pl. Proverb.: auricula infirma mollior, softer than the ear-lap, Cic. II. In gen., the ear: ut omne humanum genus est avidum nimis auricularum, have too tickling ears, Lucr. (Hence Ital. orecchio; Fr. oreille.)

aurifer, era, erum, adj. [aurum fero] gold-bearing, gold-bringing: aurifer amnis, i. e. Paelolus, Tib.

aurifex, ics, m. [aurum facio] a worker in gold, a goldsmith: Cic.

auriga, ae, comm. [aurea ago, v. aurea] a driver, a charioteer, Cæs.: Virg. Also, a groom, hostler, id. In fem.: nec curruis unquam videt aurigamque sororem, id. Poet.: a pilot, helmsman: aurigam video vela deducere rati, Ov. II. Ep. a charioteer in the games of the circus: auriga inductus, Cic. III. a constellation: the wagoner, id.

aurigarius, ii, m. [auriga] a charioteer in the races of the circus: Suet.

aurigatio, onis, f. [aurigo] a driving of a chariot in the course (very rare): Suet.

aurigena, ae, comm. [aurum and gen the root of gigno] gold-born, sprung from gold: Ov.

auriger, era, erum, adj. [aurum gero] gold-bearing: tauri, i. e. with gilded horns, Cic.

aurigo, avi, atum, i. v. n. [auriga] to drive a chariot, to contend in the chariot-race: Suet.

auris, is, f. [v. audio] the ear (usually in plur.): aures, a pair of ears: aures quum sonum percipere debent, qui natura sublimis fertur, recte in altis corporum partibus collocatae sunt, Cic.: aures adhibere, to be attentive, to listen, Pl.: auribus accipere, to hear, id. Particular phrases: in or ad aurem, also in aure, dicere, admonere, etc., to whisper in the ear: in aurem dicere nescio quid puero, Hor.: ad aurem admonere, Cic.: in aure, Juv.: Cynthia aurem vellit et admonuit, pulled my ear, by way of admonition, Virg.: in utramvis or in dextram aurem dormire, to sleep soundly, i. e. to be unconcerned, Ter. II. Meton.: the hearing, as judging of the euphony of a discourse: offendent aures, quarum est iudicium superbiendum, Cic. 2. hearers, auditors: Hor. III. the ear of a plough,

the mould or earth board; cf. Smith's Ant. 32: Virg.

auritulus, i, m. dim. [auritus] the long-eared animal, the ass: Phaedr.

auritus, a, um, adj. [auris] furnished with ears, having long or large ears: leporis, Virg.: aëlius, Ov. Fig.: attentive, listening: face jam nunc tu prececo omnem auritum populum, Pl.: testis auritus, a witness by hearsay, who has only heard, not seen, something, id.

aureka, ae, f. the dawn, daybreak (mostly poet.): Hercules ad primam aurorum somno exiit, Liv. II. Meton.: the East: Ov. [Aur-ora, from root ur, "to burn": v. aurum].

aurum (rustici orum dicebant, Fest.) i, n. the bright metal, gold: aurum et argentum in uribus et privatis et in fanis invidiosa res est, Cic. Proverb.: montes auri pollicent, to promise mountains of gold, Ter. II. Meton.: things made of gold, gold plate: nec domus argento fulget auroque renidet, Lucr.: a golden goblet: Virg.: a gold chain: Ter.: a gold ring: Juv.: a golden bit: fulvum mandant sub dentibus aurum, Virg.: the golden fleece: auro boreae Aesonius politur, Ov. a golden hairband: Virg. 2. Exp. coined gold, money: vide, quæso, ne qua lacuna sit in auro, Cic. III. the colour or lustre of gold: anguis cristis præsignis et auro, Ov. IV. Poet.: the Golden Age: redeant in aurum tempora prius, Hor.: proles, auro deterior, Ov. [Root aur = ur, "to burn": Lat. ur, uro, ustus.] (Hence Ital. oro; Fr. or.)

auscultatio, onis, f. [ausculto] a listening, attending to: Sen. II. an obeying: Pl. auscultator, oris, m. [id.] a hearer, listener: Cic. ausculto, avi, atum, i. v. freq. to hear with attention, to listen to: ausculto atque animum adverto sedulo, Pl. 2. to give credit to: criminali, id. 3. to listen in secret, to overhear: omnia ego istac auscultavi ab ostio, id. 4. Of servants: to attend or wait at the door, jam dudum ausculto et cupiens tibi dicere servus panica, reformido, Hor. II. With dat. or absol.: to hear obediently, to obey: mihi auscultat: vide, ne tibi desis, Cic. [The etym. dub.: perhaps from an obsolete verb, ausi-culare or aus-culare, which would come from ausi-cula, an old form of auri-cula.]

ausim, v. audio. auspex, ics, comm. [a contr. of avisper, from avis and root aper, "see"]. Lit.: a bird-seer, one who observes the flight, singing, or feeding of birds, and from them predicts future events: an augur, soothsayer: latores et auspices legis curiatae, Cic. 2. the birds observed for such purposes: (galli gallinae) victoriarum omnium auspices, Plin. 3. the person who witnessed the marriage ceremony, and who in ancient times took the auspices

at the ceremony: nubis genero accuro nullis auspiciis, nullis auctoribus, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 39 seqq.) II. an author, founder, director, leader, etc.: divis auspiciis coeptorum operum, Virg.

auspicato, adv. after taking the auspices: Romulus non solum auspiciato urbem condidisse, sed ipse etiam optimus augur fuisse traditur, Cic.

auspicatus, a, um, Part. [auspicio] consecrated to auguries: auspiciato in loco, Cic. 2. fortunate, favourable, auspicious: Vell.

auspicium, ii, n. [auspex]. Lit.: a bird-seeing, a bird-watching: divination from birds, auspices: pullarium in auspiciis mittit, Liv. The auspices were divided into the auspicia maxima or majora, and the auspicia minora: the former were possessed by the dictators, consuls, censors, and praetors: the latter by the curule aediles and quaestors. Magistrates, on their entrance upon office, received the auspices: while their office lasted, they were said, habere auspicia, to have the right of taking the auspices; and at the expiration of their office, they laid them down (v. Smith's Ant. 51 seq.): dum a populo auspicia accepta habemus, Cic. In war the commander-in-chief alone had the right of taking the auspices: ut gesserit republicam ductu, imperio, auspicio suo, Pl. Hence, meton. for the chief command: tuis auspiciis totum confecta duella per orbem, Hor. And in gen. right, power, will: me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitum auspicio, Virg. II. In gen.: a sign, omen, a divine premonition or token: fulmen optimum auspicium habemus, si sinistrum fuerit, Cic. Poet.: cui (divi) si vitiosa libido fecerit auspicium, if a morbid inclination encouraged him, Hor.

auspicio, i. v. a. (for auspicor): to take the auspices: auspicare musteliam, to accept as an augury, Pl. auspicior, atus, i. v. dep. [auspex] to take the auspices: Gracchus quum pomerium transiret, auspicari est oblitus, Cic. II. With acc., inf., or absol.: to take the auspices at the beginning of any undertaking, to make a beginning: auspicandi gratia tribunal ingredit, Tac. 3. In gen.: to begin, enter upon a thing: auspicari militiam, Suet.

auster, tri, m. the south wind (opp. to aquilo, the north wind): valida, Hor.: vehemens, Cic.: humidus, bringing or producing rain, Virg. Proverb.: floribus apros, id., said of those who bring evil upon themselves. II. Meton.: the south country, the south: in aquilonis austre partibus, Cic.

auster = austerus, q. v.

auster, adv. rigidly, severely: Cic. austerus, a, um, adj. = aversus, dry, harsh, sour, tart: vinum nigrum austerum, Cels. 2. Of smell: pun-

gent: Plin. 3. Of colour: deep, dark: id. II. Fig.: severe, rigid, stern: illo austero more ac modo, Cic. 2. Of discourse: severe, grave: austera poemata, Hor. III. Of circumstances, treatment, etc.: gloomy, sad, hard, irksome: labor, Hor.

austrālis, *a*, *adj.* [auster] southern: regio, Cic.: angulus, the torrid zone, id.

austrinus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] southern: calores, Virg.

ausum, *i*, *n*, *a* daring attempt, enterprise: fortis ausa, Virg.

ausus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [audio].

aut, *conj.* from alterum (one of two, not both) or: introduces an alternative regarded objectively as a fact: vel, from volo, also implies an alternative, but viewed as still to be chosen, and therefore dependent on the will; that is considered subjectively. Hence in many cases either aut or vel may be used, according to the point of view from which the subject is regarded: e.g. satis esse causae arbitrabatur quare in Dumnorigem aut ipse animadverteret, aut civitatem animadvertere juberet, Caes. Here Caesar contemplates the alternatives as hypothetical facts: petit ut vel ipse de eo statuatur, vel civitatem statueret fubeat, ib. In this passage the same alternatives are stated, but from a different point of view, viz., as left to the choice of Divitiacus. Aut (or aut . . . aut, for there is no essential distinction between the two cases, since aut may always be understood at the beginning of the former clause) introduces an alternative the acceptance or admission of which implies the rejection or denial of the connected alternative; but whether the co-existence of the alternatives is possible or not is indicated by the context: truncis arborum aut admodum firmis ramis abscisis, *trunks of trees*, or (if they were not to be had) *very stout branches*, Caes. II. In logical arguments, however, aut introduces an alternative inconsistent with another alternative, so that both propositions cannot be true: its most frequent employment in this way is in those arguments called *dilemmas*: omnia bene sunt ei dicenda, qui hoc se pos-e proficitur, aut eloquentiae nomen relinquendum est, Cic. 2. In two distinctive phrases: res ipsa et republicae tempus aut me ipsum, quod nullo, aut alium quemquam aut invitabit aut desubtrahit, id. 3. In negative clauses for neque . . . neque: ne aut ille alserit, aut usquam ceciderit aut perfergerit aliquid, Ter. 4. In interrogations: quaevisit nullo ille aut ille defensurus esset, Cic. III. In a limiting sense, to subjoin something less important: or at least: submersas obire puppes, aut age diversas, Virg.: quæro, num iniquate aut improbe fecerit, or at least unfairly, Cic. IV. Only in the poets, neque . . . aut sometimes takes the place of neque . . . neque:

neque ego hanc abscondere furto speravi, ne finge, fugam: nec conjugis unquam praetendi taedas, aut haec in fodera veni, Virg. V. The poets connect by aut . . . vel, vel . . . aut, instead of aut . . . aut, or vel . . . vel (in prose writers the two particles are never connected): tellus aut hisce, vel istam, quae facit ut laeclur, mutando perde figuram, Ov. VI. In connection with other particles: 1. Aut etiam: quid ergo aut hunc prohibet, aut etiam Xenocratem, Cic. 2. Aut certe: ac video hanc primam Ingressionem meam aut reprehensionis aliquid, aut certe admirationis habituram, id. 3. Aut vero for connecting a more important thought: or indeed, or truly: quem tibi aut hominem, aut vero deum, auxilio futurum putas? id. 4. Aut ne . . . quidem: ego jam aut rem, aut ne spem quidem exspecto, id. 5. Aut quidem: Suet. VII. Aut . . . aut = partim . . . partim: partem plantilae aut Jovis templum aut oppidum tenet, Liv. (Hence Ital. o; Fr. ou.)

autem, *conj.* [v. aut] (never used at the beginning of a clause): *again, moreover*: unum (iter) angustum et difficile erat: mons autem altissimus impendebat, Caes. 2. It frequently marks a transition with a more or less emphatic contrast: *again, on the other hand, but*: lego autem libentissime, Cic. II. When a word is repeated from a previous clause, in continuing a train of thought: nunc quod agitur, agamus: agitur autem, libere vivamus, aut mortem obeamus, id. III. = sed, vero, igitur, etc., in resuming a train of thought interrupted by a parenthesis: princeps omnium virtutum illa sapientia, quam *σοφία* Graeci vocant = (prudens enim, quam Graeci *φρόνησις*, illam quandam intelligimus, quae est rerum expetendarum fugendarumque scientia), illa autem sapientia, quam principem dixi, etc., id. IV. In connecting a parenthetical clause itself: quae autem nos ut recta aut recte facta dicamus, si placet (illi autem appellant *καρποθύματα*) omnes numeros virtutis continent, id. V. In arguments, to indicate the steps by which the conclusion is reached: aut hoc, aut illud: hoc autem non, igitur illud. Itemque: aut hoc, aut illud: non putting hoc: illud igitur, id. VI. In putting an emphatic question: *indeed, forsooth*. Th. Ego non tangam meam? Ch. Tuam autem, furcifer? *thine, forsooth*, Ter. Esp. where a correction is made: num quis testis Postumum appellavit? testis autem? num accusator? *witness did I say?* Cic. VII. In the poets, autem are connected in interrogations: sed quid ego haec autem nequiquam ingrata revolve? Virg.

VIII. With interjections: heia autem inimicos! PL: ecce autem subitum divortium, Cic.

authēpsa, *ae*, *f* = *αὐθιγός* [αὐτός

ἑῷ, a self-cooker], a utensil for cooking: Cic.

author, *authoritas*, etc. v. auctor, auctoritas, etc.

autographus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *αὐτογράφος*, written with one's own hand, autograph: epistola, Suet.

autor, *autoritas*, etc., v. auctor, etc.

autumnalis, -nesco, -nitas, -no, -num, -nus, v. autumnalis, etc.

autumo, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v*, *n* (opp. to *nego*, to say nay): to assert, aver, relate, say, think, name: factum hic esse id non negat, et deinde facturum autumat, Ter.: quae (res) si autumem omnes, nimis longus sermo sit, PL. [Comparing *autumo* with *aces-time*, the root seems to be *AT*, probably another form for *alo*: cf. *negumo* from *nego*.]

auxiliāris, *e*, *adj.* [auxilium] suitable for aid, aiding, helpful, helping: undae, Ov.: carmen, a formula of incantation in aid of Jason, id. II. Milit. *t. t.*: auxiliāres milites, cohortes, etc., or absol. auxiliāres, auxiliary troops, auxiliaries (freq. opp. to legiones): cohortes, Caes.: equites, Tac. A absol. auxiliāres, Caes. Hence,

2. of pertaining to auxiliaries: stipendia, Tac.

auxiliārius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] bringing aid, helping, auxiliary: magis consiliarius amicus quam auxiliāris, PL. II. Milit. *t. t.* = auxiliāris: cohortes, Cic.: equites, Sall.

auxiliator, *ōris*, *m*, [id.] a helper, assistant (rare): haud inglorius, Tac.

auxiliātus, *ūs*, *m*, [auxilio] a helping, aid: Lucr.

auxilior, *atās*, *i*, *v*, *dep.* [auxilium] to give aid, to assist, succour, help (rare in class. prose). With dat.: ei poteris auxiliāris, PL: sin mihi neque magistratum, neque senatum, neque populum auxiliāri licuerit, Cic.

auxilium, *ii*, *n*, [augeo], prob. through an obsolete adj. *auxilis* [help, aid, assistance]: auxilium argentarium, PL. In the phrases: auxilium esse alci, to assist one, id.; and more freq. auxilio esse alci, Ter.: so with *mittere*, Caes. In plur.: quum (marito) tumet, auxiliis assidet ille (navis) suis, his tackle, Ov.: magna duo auxilia, sources of aid, Liv. II. Polit. *t. t.* the help rendered by the tribunes of the plebs against a patrician magistrate, at first only to plebeians, afterwards to patricians also: auxiliū, non poenae jus datum illi potestati, Liv. III. Milit. *t. t.* gen. in plur. *auxilia*, auxiliary troops, auxiliaries: mostly composed of foreign allies and light-armed troops (while the Italian allies were usually called *Socii*): hence opp. to the legions: (v. Smith's Ant. 146): accersere ab sociis et nomine Latino, Sall. Opp. to the legions: sex legiones et magna equitum ac pedum auxilia, Cic. In sing.: Tac. 2. Fig.: mihi nunc auxilio adiutores sunt, et mecum militant, PL. 3. In gen..

military force, power: Caesar confusus fama rerum gestarum, infirmis auxiliis prodicari non dubitaverat, Cæs.

auxim, is, it, etc., v. augeo, *init.*
avāre, *adv. covetously, greedily*: nihil avari, nihil injuste facere, Cic.
avārīter, *adv. covetously, greedily*: Pl.

avārītia, ac, f. [avarus] *greediness, a craving after wealth, avarice, covetousness*: est autem avaritia opinatio vehemens de pecunia, quasi valde expectanda sit, inhaerens et penitus insita, Cic. In plur.: omnes avaritiae, every kind of selfishness, id. II. Fig.: Of gluttony: Pl.

avārītēs, el, f. = avaritia, avarice: Lucr.

avārus, a, um [aveo] *eagerly desirous of, greedy (esp. of wealth), avaricious, covetous*: avarus et furax homo, Cic.: semper avarus eget, Hor. With gen., publicae pecuniae, Tac. Poet. of inanimate things: fuge litus avarum, Virg. II. In the poets sometimes without the idea of reproach: Gralis praeter laudem nullius avaris, eager only for glory, Hor.

avēho (in MSS. sometimes abveho), vexi, vectum, j. v. a. to carry off or away: a patria, Pl.: frumentum quod subito poterunt, navibus aveherunt, Cic. With acc. of the place whither: penitusque alias aveherat oras, Virg. Pass. or reflect.: to ride, be carried away, to depart: avectus (sc. equo) ab sulis, Liv.

avēllo, velli or vulsi, vulsum, j. v. a. to pull or pluck away, to tear off or away: avellere signa trabesque, Lucr.: avolsim humeris caput, Virg. II. to separate by force: aliquem de matris complexu avellere atque abstrahere, Cic. Fig.: aliquem a tanto errore, id.

avēna, ae, f. oats: Virg. 2. wild oats, a weed: infelix lolium et steriles dominantur avenae, id. II. In gen.: any stem or stalk, a straw, etc.: fistula surgit disparibus avenis, Ov. III. Meton. as a shepherd's pipe, an oaten pipe: silvestrem tenui Musam meditaris avena, Virg. (Hence Fr. *avoine*.)

avēo or **hāvēo**, 2. v. n. lit. to be joyful, lively, 1. to be joyful, happy, in good health: (gen. used only in the imper., ave, aveto, avete (hav.), and inf., avere (hav.)) as a form of salutation, both at meeting and at separating, like *salve*: hail! 1. of good cheer, fare, well: Caesar simul atque, Hare, mihi dixit, statim exposuit, Coel. In Cic. So Hæveto at the end of a letter: Marcus avere jubet, Mart. As a farewell to the dead = vale: atque in perpetuum, frater, ave atque vale, Cat. II. to be eager to do something, to long for, crave for, desire earnestly, With inf., acc., or absol. 1. with inf.: valde avco scire quid aqas, Cic. 2. with acc.: avco genes legationis, id. 3. absol.: et mora, quae fluvios passim

refrenat aventes, the eager rivers, Lucr. [The root *HAV* or *AV* is perh. the same as *GAU* in gaudeo, gavisus: cf. audeo.]

averruncum, i. v. n. an ancient religious term: to avert: quorum (prodigiorum) averruncandorum causa supplicationes senatus decrevit, Liv. [Etyrn. dub.: perh. a-vert-uno, from the root *VRER* (sweep) or *VERT* (turn).]

averrābilis, e, adj. [aversor] *avoidable*: Lucr.

avēssor, atus, i. v. dep. [averto] *to turn oneself away: aversari advocati et jam vix ferre posse, Cic. II. with acc.: to turn oneself away from, avoid, shun, repulse: filium (consul) avernatus, i. e. not permitting his presence, Liv.*

avēssor, ōris, m. [id.] an *ambassador*: avessor pecuniae publicae, Cic.

avēssa, a, um, f. [arv.] *turned off or away: hence adj. of place: turned round, back-foremost, belonging to the hinder or after part (opposed to adaversus): et adversus et aversus impudicus ea, Cic.: aversos boves caudis in speculamen traxit, he dragged the oxen back-foremost, Liv.: milites aversi a proelio, withdrawn from the battle, Cæs. Subst. aversum, i. n. the hinder or back part, the back (in gen. only in the plur.): per aversa urbis fugam dederat, Liv. II. Fig.: disinclined, alienated, opposed, hostile: with ab, dat., or absol. 1. with ab: aversus a Musis, Cic. 2. with dat.: aversus mercaturis, Hor. 3. absol.: aversa Deae mens, Virg.*

avēvto (vortio) (in MSS. sometimes avorto), ū, sum, j. v. a. to turn away from, to turn aside, to avert, etc. (opp. to *adverto*). With acc. and ab or abs.: the new direction designated by in (more rare by ad): Iter ab Arari Helvetii averterant, had turned their march from, Cæs.: Italia Teu-crocorum regem, Virg. And poet. with acc. (of the place whither): quo regnum Italiae Libycae averteret oras, Virg. With in: in fugam classem, Liv. Absol.: mille alas avertit, id. et, etc. ac in fugam, put to flight, id. 2. Pass. In reflective signif. with the acc.: equus fontes avertitur, Virg. 3. As v. n. avertere = se avertere.

avēvto, v. n. to turn oneself away, to retire: ob eam causam huc abe to avorti, Pl. II. to turn anything aside from its proper channel, to steal, embezzle, appropriate to oneself: pecuniam publicam, Cic.: quatuor a stabulis parcos, Virg. III. Fig.: to divert a person from a course of action, purpose, etc.: accusandi terrores et minae populi opinionem a spe adipiscendi avertunt, Cic. 2. to divert, alienate, estrange in feeling: ipse Pompeius totum se ab ejus (sc. Caesaris) amicitia averterat, had alienated himself, Cæs.

avīa, ac, f. [avus] a grandmother: Pl.

avīarium, ū, n. [aviarius] a resort of wild birds: Virg.

avīde, *adv. eagerly, greedily: avido arripere literas Graecas, Cic.*

avīditas, itis, f. [avidus] *eagerness, longing, vehement desire (in both a good and a bad sense): habeo senectuti magnam gratiam, quae mihi sermoneis aviditatem auxit, potiones et cibi ausult, Cic. II. Esp. eagerness for money, covetousness, avarice: (justitia) eas res spernit et negligit, ad quas perlique inflammati avilitate rapiuntur, id.*

avīdus, a, um, adj. [aveo] *longing eagerly for (in either a good or a bad sense), desirous, eager, greedy: with gen., in, dat., or absol. 1. with gen.: cibi, Ter.: videndi, Ov. Poet., with inf. Instead of gen. gerund.: avidi committere pugnam, id. 2. with in and acc.: avida in novas res ingenia, Liv. 3. with dat.: servorum manus subitis avidae, Tac. 4. absol. and transf. to things: sunt avidae (aures meae), Cic. II. avaricious, covetous = avarus: aliquidum ad rem avidior, Ter.: avidae manus heredis, Hor. III. hungry, greedy, gluttonous: convivia, id. Poet. of things: insatiable: mare, Lucr. IV. Fig.: in Lucret.: large, vast: inde avidam partem montes silvaeque ferarum possedere, id.*

avīs, is, f. (abl. sing. both avi and ave, but the former more usual) a bird, or collect. the winged tribe, fowls: ista enim avi (sc. aquila) volat nulla vehementius, Cic. Prov. avia alba, for something rare, unusual: id. II. Esp. a bird of omen (v. augurium and auspiciis): and meton. a sign, omen, portent: liquido exeo foras auspicio, avi sinistra, Pl.

avītus, a, um, adj. [avus] *pertaining to a grandfather, ancestral: paternae atque avitae possessiones, Cic. II. Meton.: very old or ancient: merui, Ov.*

avīus, a, um, adj. [via] *out of the way, lone, lonely: also, untracked, trackless, pathless: avia Pleridum peragro loca, nullius ante trita solo, Lucr.: avia itineribus, through by-ways, Sall.: also, Subst. avium, ū, n. a pathless place, a wilderness: usu in plur.: avia cursum deo sequor, et nota excedo regione viarum, Virg. With gen.: nemorum, Ov. Poet. of persons: wandering, straying: continuo in montes sese avius addidit altos, Virg. II. Fig.: erroneous: avius a vera longe ratione vagaris, Lucr.*

avōcātio, ōnis, f. [avoco] a calling off, a diverting of the attention, diversion, interruption (very rare): avocatio a cogitando molestia, Cic.

avōco, avi, atum, i. v. a. to call off or away: parvum exercitum ad bellum, Liv. II. Fig. in gen.: to withdraw, divert, remove: aliquem ab aliqua re voluptas avocat, Cic. III. to divert or distract the mind (in both a good and a bad sense): quae simul et avocant animum et comminunt, Plin.

avōlo, avi, atum, i. v. n. to fly

away: per aetherias umbras, Cat. II. Meton. of persons: to hasten away, for away: experiar certe, ut hinc avolem, Cic.

avunculus, a. um, Part. [avello].
avunculus, l. m. dim. [avus].
a mother's brother, maternal uncle: Cic. avunculus magnus, a grandmother's brother (avie frater), great-uncle, id.: avunculus major, a brother of the great-grandmother, great-great-uncle (provis frater), Gal. Sometimes avunculus major = avunculus magnus, brother of the grandmother, Suet.: and avunculus abod. = avunculus major, Tac. (Hence Fr. oncle.)

avus, l. m. a grandfather: pater, avus, praeavus, abavus, atavus, tritavus, Fr. II. Meton.: ancestor, forefather: Hor. (Hence Fr. aïeul.)

axilla, ae. f. a pair of scissors, Pl.

axilla, ae. f. [ala] the arm-pit: Cic. [Cic. supposes ala to be a contraction of axilla: but axilla is a diminutive of ala: cf. mala, maxilla, velum, testillum; talus, taxillus; paulus, paullulus.] (Hence Fr. aisselle; Germ. achsel.)

axim, axit = egerim, it, v. ago init.
axis (also assis), is, m. = axis, an axle: faginus axis, Virg.: and meton.: a chariot, veggum, Ov. II. the axis of the earth: mundum versari circum axem coeli, Cic. Hence meton.: 1. the north pole: Lucr. 2. the whole sky: maximus Atlas axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum, Virg. 3. a region, climate: boreus, the north, Ov. III. a board, plank: Cae. [Perh. from ago.]

B.

B, b. *indecl.* n. denotes the soft labial sound between v and p: as a labial it is connected with v, p, f, and m: while as a medial it is the correlative of g and d. It is used in words formed to express certain natural sounds, as in balare, barrire, boare, bombitare, &c. The Romans probably gave the sound p in many cases where they wrote b, especially when the b was final, as in ab, ob, sub, or when these preps. were used in comp., as before c, p, and f, when no assimilation took place in writing. Quintilian says "quum dico obtinui secundam b litteram ratio poscit, aure magis audiant p." so sometimes scribitus is found instead of scriptus. Hence we find variations between b and ps: b seems to have been retained when it belonged to the root of the word, as plebs, urbs; except in the verbal forms nupsi, scripsi, where p was preferred. Still there are var. cf. Alcyurus and Apyrtus, opsonium and obsonium: gen., however, the Gr. φ was rendered by ps.

1. B is interchanged with other labials. 1. With v: *ferbus* and *ferri*; *sebum* and *serum*: thus the Latin b is often changed into v in Ital., Fr., and Sp., as *habere*, *avere*, *avoir*, etc. So also the MSS. often vary between *bixit* and *vixit*, *rene* for *bene*, and so on. Allied to this is the interchange of b with dy, de or die, as *bonus* for *duonus*, *bellum* for *duellum*, *bis* for *dis*; Sans. *divis*.

2. With p: *kappaoros*, *carbassus*; *μῦθος*, *buzus*; *μυρίος*, *burgus*; Germ. *burg*: *poplicus* was afterwards *publicus*, and Ennius wrote *hurrus* for *Pyrrhus*.

3. With f: *αἶψα*, *ambo*; *ὀφθαλμός* (later *ὀφθαλμός*) *orbis*; *so rubeo* and *rufus*. 4. With m: *βροτός*, *mortalis*: still more freq. b is inserted between m and a liquid, as *cumulare*; Fr. *comblor*: *numerus*; Fr. *nombre*, etc. II. B is interchanged, though rarely, with gutturals: with g, ch, c: Sans. *gō*, Lat. *dos*; *χολή*, Eng. *gall*, Lat. *bilis*: *Suevia* was an older form of *Saburia*, and *cuso* is found for *dufo*.

III. In Inscr. B. gen. denotes *bonus* or *bene*: thus B. D. = *Bona Dea*; B. M. = *Bene Merenti*. Sometimes it stands for *Beneficiarius*, and B. B. for *Beneficarius*.

babae or **papae**, *interj.* = *βαβαι* or *παπαι*, an exclamation of wonder and joy: *wonderful!* strange: Ter.

babylō, ōnis, m. [prob. from Babylon, whence, Babylonian, foreigner; a money-changer, banker: Ter.]

babylōnica, ōrum (more rare in sing. *Babylonicum*, l.), n. plu. *Babylonian coverings* or *tapestry*: Lucr.

baca, v. *bacca*.
bacca (in MSS. sometimes *baca*), ae. f. a berry: lauri, Virg. Exp. of the olive: *agricola* quum *florem oleae* videt, *baccam* quoque *se vianum* putat, Cic. A *bac*l. for the olive: *quod Scydon bacca*, *quod parit Hybla favos*, Ov. II. In Gen.: *any fruit of a tree*: *arboris secreta diligens agricola*, quorum *aspiciet baccam* ipse nunquam, Cic.

III. Meton. of things like a berry: 1. a pearl or bead: *aceto diluit insignem baccam*, Hor.: *circum cava tempora baccae*, Ov. [Cf. Goth. *basi*; Germ. *beere*; Eng. *berry*.] (Hence Fr. *baie*.)

baccar (bacchar), āris, n. = *βακχάρης*, plant having a fragrant root, from which an oil was expressed: also called *nardum rusticum*: *errantes hederas passim cum baccare*, Virg.

baccatus, a. um [bacca, n. 3] set or adorned with pearls (very rare): monile, Virg.

bacchanal (old orthog. *BACANAL*), ālis, n. a place devoted to Bacchus: ad Bacchas *veni* in Bacchanal, Pl. II. In gen., in the plur., Bacchanalia, ium: a feast of Bacchus, the orgies of Bacchus: v. Smith's Ant. 136: Liv. Cic. In sing.: Bacchanal facere, Pl. Poet.: Bacchanalia vivere, to live in the manner of the Bacchantes, to live riotously, Juv.

bacchatio, ōnis, f. [bacchor] a re-

velling, raving, in the manner of the Bacchae (very rare): Cic.

bacchor, atus, i. e. dep. [Bacchus] to celebrate the festival of Bacchus: Cat. Hence *bacchantes* = Bacchae, the Bacchantes: *sparsis Medea capillis Bacchantum ritu*, Ov. II. Meton.: to revel, rare, or rant, like the Bacchae: quibus *gaudis exultatibus* quanta in voluptate bacchabere? Cic.: *saevit inops animi*, totamque incensa per urbem bacchatur, goes about raving, Virg.

III. Fig.: of inanimate things. Of winds: *Thracio bacchante magis sub interlunia vento*, Hor. Of a rumour: *concussam bacchatur fama* per urbem, spreads rapidly, Virg. Of enthusiasm, slightly discourse quod eos, quorum altior oratio actoque eae ardentior furere et bacchari arbitretur, Cic. Pass. of the place in which the orgies of Bacchus were celebrated: *virginibus bacchata Lacus* Lytaea, Virg.

Bacchus, Meton. for the vine: *aperitos Bacchus amat colles*, Virg. II. Far more freq. for wine: et multo in primis hilarans convivia Baccho, id.

baculo, ēra, ērum, adj. [bacca fero] bearing berries, taxus, Plin. II. Esp. bearing olives: *Palmas*, Ov.

baculum, l. n. dim. [baculus] a small staff, a wand: Cic. In particular, the wand or staff of the licitor: id.

baculum, l. n. (also, baculus, l. m.) [Baculus] a stick, a walking stick: *incumbens baculo quem dextra gerat*, Ov. Also the augural staff or lituus: Liv.

bājūlo, l. v. a. [bajulus] to bear a burden, to carry anything heavy, = *βαρύνω*, (very rare): *asinus bajulus* sarcinae, Phaedr.

bājulus, l. m. a carrier of a burden, a porter, carrier, day-labourer: *utrum de bonis est querendum, quid bajuli atque operarii, an quid homines doctissimi senserint?* Cic.

balæna, ae. f. = *φάλανα*, a whale: Pl.: Ov. (Hence Fr. *baléine*.)

balānus, l. f. and m. = *βάλανος* = *glans*, an acorn, Plin. II. Meton.: any fruit of similar form. Esp. a nut yielding a balcan, the Arabian ben-nut: *pressa suis balanus apulia*, Hor.

balatro, ōnis, m. [blatero] lit. a babler: hence, a jester, a buffoon: *mendici, mimae, balatrones*, hoc genus omne, Hor.

balātus, ūs, m. [balō] the bleating of sheep: *agui balatum exercent*, Virg. **balbō**, adv. stammeringly, stutteringly: Lucr.

balbus, a. um, adj. stammering, stuttering: *os pueri balbus*, Hor.

balbūtio, a. v. n. and a. [balbus] 1. v. n. to stammer, stutter: Cels. Fig.: to speak obscurely, not correctly: *desinant balbutire* (Academici) aperteque et clara voce audient dicere, Cic.

II. v. a. to stutter, stammer, or lisp out something: *Stolcus perpaucē balbutiens*, id.

balineae = balneae, v. balneum.

balineum, v. balneum.

ballista (also ballista, and ballistra), ae, f. (βαλλίστρα) a large military engine for hurling stones and other missiles, the ballista (v. Smith's Ant. 381): ballistae lapidum et reliqua tormenta telorum, Cic. || Meton.: a missile: Pl. 2. Fig.: jam infortuni intenta ballista probe, id.

ballistrarium, il, n. = ballista, the ballista: Pl.

balneae, v. balneum.

balnearius, v. balnearius.

balnearius, a, um, adj. [balneum] pertaining to a bath: balnearii fures, lurking about baths, Cat. Subst. balnearia, orum, n. plu. a bathing-room, bath: nihil ei restabat praeter balnearia et ambulationem et aviarium, Cic.

balneator, oris, m. [id.] the keeper of a bath: Cic.

balneum, il, n. in plur. usu. heterocl. balneae, arum, f.: later, balnea, orum, m. [confr. from balineum, also in use, esp. in post-Aug. prose, plur. balinae = βαλανεῖον] a bath, a place for bathing (the public bath, as consisting of several apartments, only in plur. v. Smith's Ant. 54 seq.): Caesar ambulavit in illiore: post horam octavam in balneum, Cic. 2. neut. plur. balnea, orum: Hor. [Hence It. bagno; Fr. bain.]

ballo, avi, atum, i, v. n. [onomatop.] to bleat: oves aetate credo esse mutas: ne balant quidem, cum a pecu cetero absunt, Pl. Poet.: pecus balans, Juv.: and absol. balantum grex, Virg. (Hence Fr. blier, bélier.)

balasumum, i, n. = βάλαμον, a fragrant gum of the balsam-tree, balsm of Gilead: Virg.

balteus, i, m. (and baltea, n. plur.) a girdle, belt: esp. a shoulder-belt or sword-belt (v. Smith's Ant. 57): verum in balteo defligitur, Caes. 2. Poet.: a woman's girdle: caelatus balteus auro, Ov.

barathrum, il, n. = βάραθρον, a deep pit, a gulf, abyss (mostly poet.): o barathrum ubi nunc es? ut ego te usurpem lubens, Pl. Fig.: quid enim differt, barathrona donec quidquid habes, an nunquam utae paratis? ita thou est into the abyss, i. e. squanderest, Hor. Poet. of a whirlpool: imo barathri tes gurgite vastos sorbet in abruptum fluctus, Virg. || Fig.: the man, stomach (from its insatiableness): Pl. Hence of a greedy man: barathrum macelli, an abyss of the market, Hor.

barbatus, i, m. = βάρβατος, a man worthy of the infernal regions, a worthless fellow: Lucr.

barba, ae, f. the beard, of men and animals: alba, Pl.: barbam promittere, to let grow, Liv.: barbam submittere (as a sign of mourning), Suet.: barbam vellere alicui, to pluck one by the beard (a great insult), Hor.: barbam pacere sapientem, to study the Stoic philosophy, Id. (For the Roman customs respecting

the beard v. Smith's Ant. 57.) 2. Of animals: luporum, Hor.

barbare, adv. in the manner of foreigners, barbarously, rudely, etc.: si grammaticum se professus quisquam barbare loquatur, Cic. Of Latin (as opp. to Greek) Demophilus scripsit, Marcus voritit barbare, i. e. into Latin, Pl.

barbari, orum, v. barbarus.

barbaria, ae (rarely barbaries, acc. -em.), f. [barbarus] an outlandish or foreign country, i. e. one out of Greece or Italy: a quo (philosopho) non solum Graecia et Italia, sed etiam omnis barbaria commota est, Cic. Thus (with the Greeks) even of Italy, as opp. to Greece: Pl. || Meton.: mental or moral barbarousness: barbaria forensis, Cic. Of barbarism in language: id.

2. savagene, uncivilized manners: Invetierat barbariam ex Gaditanorum moribus disciplinaque delevit (Caesar), id.

barbaricum, Subst. v. barbaricus.

barbaricus, a, um, adj. = βαρβαρικὸς [barbarus], outlandish, foreign, strange, barbarous, in opp. to Grecian or Roman: vestes, Lucr.: barbarico postes auro spoliisque superbi, Virg. Thus (in the mouth of a Greek) for Italian, Roman: urbes, Pl. Hence Subst. barbaricum, i, n. a foreign land: Abbis in barbarico, longe ultra Rhenum est, Eutrop.

barbaries, v. barbaria.

barbarus, a, um, adj. = βάρβαρος, foreign, strange, barbarous: and Subst. a foreigner, stranger, barbarian: In opp. to Greek or Roman: barbarus hospes, Pl.: servi agrestes et barbari, Cic. Also of Latin as opp. to Greek: cum alienigenis, cum barbaris aeternum omnibus Graecis bellum est critique, Liv. In barbarum, adv. in the manner of barbarians or foreigners, Tac. || Meton.: Of manners: uncivilized, rude, unpolished: qui alius inhumanus ac barbarus, isti cum commodus ac disertus videtur, Cic. 2. Of character: wild, savage, cruel, barbarous: barbari quidam et immanes, id.

barbatulus, a, um, dim. [barbatus] having a small beard: concursabant barbatuli juvenes, Cic.

barbatus, a, um, adj. [barba] having a beard, bearded: dicere libet Jovem semper barbatum, Apollinem semper imberbem, Cic. Meton. an adult: delectare in arundine longa, si inferi equant barbatum, Hor. 2. an ancient Roman: aliquis mihi ab inferis excitandus est ex barbato illo, non hac barbula, Cic. || Of animals: aboli. a goat, Phaedr.: barbati muli, Cic.

barbiger, tra, -trum, adj. [barba] wearing a beard, bearded: capellae, Lucr.

barbiton, n. and barbiton, m. and f. (only in nom., acc., and voc.: plur. barbita, n.) = βάρβαρον (-ον), a lyre, a lute: ago, dic Latinum, barbiton carmen, Hor. Meton.: the tune played

upon the lute: non facit ad lacrimas barbiton iula meas, Ov.

barbula, ae, f. dim. [barba] a little beard: non hac barbula, qua ista (mulier) delectatur, sed illa horrida, Cic.

bardus, a, um, adj. = βάρβος, stupid, dull of apprehension (very rare): Zopyrus stupidum esse Socratem dixit et bardum, Cic.

barro, onis, m. a simpleton, block-head: nos barones stupemus, Cic.

basilica, v. basilicus.

basilice, adv. royally, splendidly, magnificently: Pl.

basilicus, a, um, adj. = βασιλικός, kingly, royal, splendid, magnificent: basilicas ediciones atque imperiofas habet, Pl. || Subst.: basilica, ae, f. = βασιλική (sc. οἰκία or οὐρά), a public building in the forum with double colonnades, which was used both as a court of justice and as an exchange: a basilica, portico. Subsequently there were many such buildings in Rome (v. Smith's Ant. 57): forum plenum et basilicas istorum hominum videmus, Cic.

basia, is, f. = βάσις (a stepping, going). Lit.: a foot track (of cattle, etc.). || a pedestal, foot, base: in basi statuarum, Cic.: basis villae, the foundation-wall, id. || In mathematics: basis trianguli, the base of a triangle, id.

basium, il, n. [for sāvium, suāvium] a kiss, a kissing of the hand (rare): iactat basia tibicen, throws a kiss of the hand, Phaedr.

batillum (in MSS. also vatillum), i, n. a shoe, fire-shovel, etc.: batilli ferrel, Plin. || a fire-pan, chafing-dish: prunae batillum, Hor.

batilla, ae, f. a small drinking-cup: Pl.

battuo, v. batuo.

batto (also written battuo), ui, 3. v. a. and n. to strike, beat, hit (very rare): Pl. Of fencing, as v. n.: batuetat pugnatioris armis, he fenced with sharp weapons (not with the foil), Suet. (Hence Ital. battere; Fr. battre.)

baubo, i, r. dep. Of dogs: to bark percy: Lucr.

beato, adv. happily: bene beateque vivere, Cic.

beatitas, itis, f. [beatus] happiness, blessedness: Cic.

beatitudo, inis, f. [id.] happiness, blessedness: Cic.

beatus, a, um, Part. and Adj. [beo] happy, prosperous, blessed: qui beatus est, non intelligi quid requirit, ut sit beator: si est enim quod deat, beatus quidem est, Cic.: opto ut beatus sis, I wish you all happiness, id. ||

wealthy, in good circumstances: Phrynus tyrannus fuit opulentissimae et beatissimae civitatis, id. Poet. of inanimate things: rices, abundant, excellent, splendid: arces, Hor.: rus, id.

bellaria, orum, n. plur.: desert-fruit, wine, confectionery, sweet wine, etc.: Pl.

bellator, *oris* (ancient form *duellator*), *m.* (bello) *a warrior, soldier*: domi bellique duellatores optimi, Pl.: primus bellator duxque, Liv. || *A. d. j.* (like amator, arator, venator, etc.): *varior, valorosus* (poet.): bellator Turanus, Virg.

bellatrix, *icis, f.* (bellator) *a female warrior*: or *adv. warlike* (mostly poet.): Penthesilea, Virg.: diva, i. e. Pallas, Ov. Fig.: ista bellatrix iracunda, this warlike rage, Cic.

bellatulus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [bellus] humorously for bellulus, pretty, neat: bella bellatula, Pl.

bello, *adv. finely, prettily, neatly, elegantly, well*, etc.: belle habere, to be in good health, Cic.: caetera belle, the rest are right, id.

bellicosus, *a, um, adj.* [bellicus] fond of war, warlike, martial, valorous: gentes immanes et barbarae et bellicose, Cic.: provincia, Caes. Fig.: bellicosus annus, a more warlike year, Liv.

bellicus (old form, duellicus), *a, um, adj.* [bellum] pertaining to war, military: ars duellica, Pl.: laus, Caes.: gloria, Tac. || *Subst.*: bellicum, *i. n.* a signal for march or for the beginning of an attack (given by the trumpet): Philippum, ubi primum bellum cum andisset, arma capturum, at the first signal will be ready to take arms, Liv. Fig.: lidem me bellicum occisio dicunt, aroused, incited, Cic. And of very inflammatory discourse: alter (Thucydides) incitator fertur et de bellicis rebus canit etiam quadammodo bellicum, sounds the alarm, id. || *Meton.*: bellicosus: warlike: Pallas, Ov.

belliger, *era, erum, adj.* [bellum] waging war, warlike, martial, valiant (poet.): gentes, Ov. Of inanimate things: ensis, id.

belliger, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [id.] to wage or carry on war, to fight (rare): cum Gallis tumultum verius quam belligerum, Liv. Fig.: cum fortuna, Cic.

belli-potens, *entis, adj.* [bellum] powerful or valiant in war (poet., and rare). *Subst.*: Bellipotens, i. e. Mars, Virg.

bello, *avi, atum, i. v. n.* (bellor, i. v. dep. Virg.) [bellum] to wage or carry on war, to war: quum illa citius cum Poenis bellaret, Cic.: homines bellandi cupidi, Caes.: quoad bellatum esset, until the war should be ended = debellatum esset, Liv. || In genl. to fight, contend (poet.): Ov.

bellor, *ari, v. bello*.
bellus, *bellualis, -ilis, -inus, v. bello, etc.*

bellinus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [bellus] pretty, elegant, lovely: Pl.

bellum, *i. n.* (old form *duellum*, first found in the poets of the Aug. per.) [from duo: hence prop., a contest between two, a duel]: war: Jamque atque ferrum, duelli instrumenta,

non fani, Cic.: bellum ita suscipiatur ut nihil aliud nisi pax quaesita videatur, id. Phrases: apparare, to arm, equip for war, Nep.: parare alicui, against any one, id.: denunciare et indicare, to declare, Cic.: inferre alicui, to make war upon, id.: facere, id.: Caes.: agere, to carry on, wage, id.: administrare cum aliquo = contra aliqueum, to conduct as general, Cic.: gerere cum aliquo, to carry on, sustain = sustinere, id.: deferre bellum ad aliqueum, or dare alicui bellum, to entrust any one with the management of a war, id.: trahere, to protract, id.: ducere, to protract, Caes.: conficere, to bring to a close, id. The abl. bello sometimes = in bello, in war, in time of war; esp. in connection with *adj.*: apud Regillum bello Latino, Cic. Contrasted with proelium, though the distinction is not always observed, and sometimes the terms are interchanged: Hannibal fassus in curia est, non proelio modo se, sed bello victum, Liv. || *Bell.* adverbially: in war, abroad, gen. with domi: in war and in peace: belli domique, Sall. In Livy sometimes belli domique. || *Fig.* in connection with the tribunes, Liv. || *Meton.*: for proelium, a combat, fight: hic vero ingentem pugnam, seu cetera nusquam bella forent, Virg.

beluosus, *v. beluosus*.
bellus, *a, um, adj.* [contr. from bellinus, from bonus = bonus] goodly, handsome, charming, lovely, neat, agreeable, polite, etc.: nimis bella es atque amabilia, Pl.: Plitae et puellae Caecliae bellissimae salutem dicea, Cic. Of things: unum quodque, quod quidem erit bellissimum, carpm, Ter.: recordor, quam bella paullisper nobis gubernantibus civitas fuerit, in what a pleasant condition the state was, Cic.: quam sit bellum cavere malum, hoc delictum ita, id. (Hence old Fr. *bel, beal, bial*; mod.: *beau, bel, belle*.)

belua (bellua), *ae, f. a beast*, esp. of large size, a monster: elephantum bellum nulla prudentior, Cic.: belua vasta lupus, Ov.: of the sea-monster slain by Perseus, veniens immenso belua ponto, id. Esp. the elephant: Ter. Fig.: avaritia, belua fera, Sall. || *Meton.*: as a term of reproach: *beast, brute*: age nunc, belua, credis huic quod dicat? Ter. [Perh. connected with *bal-aena*, a whale.] (Hence Ital. *belva*.)

belluatus (bell.), *a, um, adj.* [bellus] ornamented with figures of animals: tapetia, Pl.

belluosa (bell.), *a, um, adj.* [id.] abounding in beasts or monsters: Oceanus, Hor.

bene, *adv.* (Comp. melius: Sup. optime) [bonus for bonus] well, rightly, ably, beautifully, pleasantly, prosperously, etc.: villa bona beneque aedificata, Cic. || Particular phrases:

bene dicere, to speak well, sensibly:

bene et sapienter dixi dudum, Ter. || *2.* Bene facere, in gen., to do or act well: bene fecit A. Silius, qui transegerit, Cic.: bene facis, bene fecisti, bene facium, etc., very well, well done, I am obliged, etc., Plaut. and Ter. passim: bene facere alicui, to do any one a kindness: ego ne ingratissimum bene facere abestam, Liv. || *3.* Bene esse alicui, to be well with any one, be fortunate for: Jurat bene solis esse maritis, Hor. So bene est, bene habet, bene agitur, it is well, I am satisfied, etc. Thus in letters, si vales, bene est: bene habent tibi principia, a te prosperous, Ter. || *4.* Bene emere, to buy cheap: bene vendere, to sell dear: quo melius emptum sciat, Cic. || *5.* With *adj.* and *adv.*: very, right, exceedingly: bene magna caterva, id.: pectus bene fidum, Hor. || *6.* Non bene, vix bene, hardly: vix bene desideram, Ov. || *7.* As an exclamation: quod, excellent, etc.: Cic.: and with acc. or dat.: health to you! etc.: bene vos, Pl.: bene mihi, bene vobis, id. (Hence Fr. *bien*.)

beneficiolus, *adv.* [bene-dico] affably, kindly: Pl.
beneficium, *xi, ctum, j. v. n.* and *a.* to speak well of any one, to commend, praise: with dat. (in this signif. usu. written apart): cui bene dixit unquam bono? bene dixit? imo, quoniam fortis et bonum civem non petulantissime est insecutus? Cic. Abol.: ad bene dicendum delectandumque redacti (poetae), Hor. || *2.* to say words of good omen: heja bene dicite, Pl.

beneficium, *i. n.* a speaking in praise of, praise, commendation (very rare): Pl.
beneficio (more correctly as two words: v. bene), *fecti, factum, j. v. n.* With dat.: to do good to one, to benefit, show favour (rare): tibi Di bene faciant omnes, Pl. Also erga aliqueum: id. P. a. s.: quod bonis beneficii beneficium, id.

beneficium, *i. n.* = beneficium, a benefit, kindness (rare and poet.): pro beneficiis pretium reddere, Pl. Used in the plural in the sense of good actions, where many ed. read bene facta: beneficiorum recordatio, Cic.

beneficentia, *ae, f. kindness, beneficence*: quid praestantius bonitate est beneficentia? Cic.
beneficentissimus, *a, um, adj.* [beneficium] pertaining to a favour (as *adj.* rare): Sen. || *Subst.*: Beneficentia, *orum, m. plu.* soldiers who had received some honour or special exemption from service: duo cohortes, quae ex beneficiis superiorum exercituum ad eum conveniant, Caes.

beneficium, *ii, n.* [beneficus] a well-doing, good conduct: Cato. But gen. used in the sense of doing good, kindness, favour, benefit: pro maleficio beneficium reddere, Ter. With in and acc.: Caesar sua senatusque in eum beneficia commemoravit, Caes. In *abl.*

by the help, support: *beneficio* tuo salvas, Cic.: hoc beneficio, *by this means*, Ter.

II. Trans. to public life: a distinction, a favour, grant: especially of the public offices conferred by the Roman people: cooptatio collegiorum ad populi beneficium transferrebat, Cic. Esp. of military promotions: quae antea dictatorum et consulum ferme fuerant beneficia, Liv. Meton.: the persons promoted: magna esse Pompeii beneficia et magnas clientelas in ceteris provincia sciat, Caes.

beneficius, a, um, adj. [bene and facio]. Lit.: well-doing: generous, liberal, beneficent, obliging (rare): ubi beneficis, si nemo alterius causa benigne facit? Cic.

beneficio, v. beneficio.

benévole, adv. *benivolently, kindly*: amice et benévole aliquid facere, Cic.

benévols (in MSS. also *benivolens*), entis, adj. for *benivolens* [bene volo] *well-wishing, kind-hearted, favourable, kind, obliging*: amicus multum benivolens, Pl.: benevolentior quam semper fui esse non possum, Cic. II. Subst.: a *well-wisher, friend*: aliquid amicus et benevolens, Pl.

benévolutus (in MSS. also *benivolus*), ae, f. [bene and volens] *good-will, good-feeling, kindness, favour, friendship*: nihil est quod studio et benevolentia, vel amore potius, effici non possit, Cic. felicitas rerum gestarum exercitui benevolentiam imperatoribus conciliat, Caes. With in and acc.: huic Caesar pro ejus virtute atque in se benevolentia maiorum locum restituerat, id.

benévolutus (in MSS. also *benivolus*), a, um, adj. [volo] *well-wishing, kind, friendly*: erga aliquem benévolutus, Pl. Of servants: devoted, willing: servus domino benévolutus, Cic.

benignus, adv. Of feeling: kindly, benevolently, courteously, favourably: benigne et amice facere, Pl.: salutare benigne, Cic.: arma capere, readily, willingly, Liv. 2. benigne dictis, or absol. benigne, in colloquial lang., both in accepting and declining an offer: I thank you, I am much obliged; no, I thank you, etc.: benigne dictis, Pl.: dic ad coenam veniat... Benigne respondet, Hor. II. Of action: abundantly, liberally, generously: benigne pecuniam praebere, Pl. Of things: si benigne coram vepres et pruna ferant, Hor.

benignitas, atis, f. [benignus] 1. Of feeling or behaviour: good-heartedness, kindness, friendliness, courtesy, mildness: etsi me attentissimis animis summa cum benignitate auditis, Cic. II. Of action: beneficence, liberality, bounty, favour: satis asperque me benignitas tua ditavit, Hor. In plur.: vides, benignitatis bonum ut periere, Pl.

benignus, a, um, adj. 1. Of feeling or behaviour: kind-hearted, kindly, friendly, pleasing, mild, affable: be-

nignus et lepidus et comis, Ter. Of things: oratio benigna, Cic. Poet.=faustus, propitious, favourable: quas benigno numine Jupiter defendit, Hor.

II. Of action: *beneficent, liberal, bounteous*, etc. (opp. to malignus, scanty, miserably): erga te benignus fui, atque opera mea haec tibi sunt servata, Pl. Poet. with gen.: vini somnique benignus, a hard drinker and a lover of sleep, Hor. Opp. to frugi bonae = prodigius, prodigal, lavish: Pl. 2. Of things: abundant, fruitful, fertile, copious, rich: ager, Ov.: vepres, Hor.: egens benignae Tantalus semper daplis, id. [BEN root of bonus, and GEN root of gigno: cf. malignus and privignus.]

beo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make happy, to bless, gladden (rare, and mostly poet.): hoc me beat, Pl.: coequid beo te? does that rejoice thee? Ter. Hence, bees or beasts, that delights me, I am rejoiced at that, Pl. II. With acc. and abl.: to make happy, reward with, enrich: coelo Musa beat, Hor. [Root BE, which appears in bene, bonus.]

berberx, v. ververx.

bēs, besis, m. [be-is = binae partes asis] *two-thirds of a unit* (of the as, as a coin, weight, measure, etc.): fenus ex triente idib. Quint. factum erat besibus, i. e. instead of the previous monthly interest of $\frac{1}{3}$ p. cent., $\frac{1}{3}$ was now reckoned; thus for the year, the interest advanced from 4 p. cent. ($12 \times \frac{1}{3}$), Cic.

bestia, ae, f. a *beast* (an irrational creature; opp. to man: while animal includes man): quod si hoc apparet in bestis, quanto id magis in homine, Cic. As a term of reproach: mala tu es bestia, Pl. II. Esp. a wild beast destined to fight with gladiators and criminals in the public spectacles: hence, ad bestias mittere, id. (Hence Fr. bête.)

bestiarius, a, um, adj. [bestia] *pertaining to beasts*: bestiarius ludus, a fight with beasts, Sen. II. Subst. bestiarius, il, m. one who fought with wild beasts in the public spectacles: praefatus edidit! Unus leo, ducenti bestiarii, Cic.

bestiola, ae, f. dim. [id.] *a little beast, or animal*: Cic. *bēta*, ae, f. a vegetable, the beet: Cic. (Hence Fr. bête.)

bēta, n. indecl. = βῆτα, the second letter of the Greek alphabet (pure Lat. be): hoc discunt omnes ante alpha et beta puellae, Juv.

bi-, two, found in composition only [like Sans. dvi-; Gr. δι-]: the older form was *dui*, as *dui-dens* for *bi-dens*.

biber, for *bibere*, v. bibo.

bibulari, a, um, i. art. [bibō].

bibliothēca, ae, f. = βιβλιοθήκη, a library, both a libraryroom and a collection of books: Cic.: (on the Rom. libraries, v. Smith's Ant. 59.)

bibo, bibi, i. v. a. to drink: Darius in fuga quum aquam turbidam bibisset,

negavit unquam se bibisse jucundius; nunquam videlicet sitiens biberat, Cic.: lac, to suck, Ov. II. Particular phrases: bibere pro summo, to drain the last cup, to drink very eagerly, Pl.: Graeco more, i. e. propinando, to drink to one, Cic.: ant bibat aut abeat, let him quaff or quit! id.: bibere flumen, poet.: to dwell near a river: qui Thybrim Fabarintque bibant, Virg.

II. Transf. to things: to imbibe, drink in, absorb: claudite jam rivos, pueri: sat prata biberunt, id.: amphora fumum bibere instituta, Hor.

III. Fig.: longum amorem, Virg.: bibere aures or auribus, of eager listening, to drink in: pugnas et exactos tyrannos densum humeris bibit aure vulgus, Hor. [bi-bo is a redupl. of the root bi or bo: cf. Gr. βίβω, βίβω-κα; Lat. po in potus, poculum.] (Hence Ital. bere; Fr. boire.)

bibulus, a, um, adj. [bibō] *drinking readily, freely*: bibulus Falerni, Hor.

II. Transf. to things: that sucks in or absorbs: arena, Lucr.: lanæ, absorbing or taking colour, Ov.

biceps, cipitis, adj. [bi caput] *having two heads, two-headed* (rare): puella nata biceps, Cic.: Parnassus, having two summits, Ov.

biellium, il, n. a *dining-couch for two persons*: Pl. [BI and root CLIS, to lean. The root clis is seen in inclino, clivus, etc.]

bi-color, oris, adj. *two-coloured*: bi-color ovum, Virg.: bacca, green and black, Ov.

bicorniger, eri, m. [bi corniger] *two-horned*, an epithet of Bacchus: Ov.

bicornis, e [bi cornu] *two-horned*: caper, Ov. II. Meton.: of a two-pronged fork, Virg. Of the new moon: Of rivers having two mouths: Rhenus, Virg.

bicorpor, oris, adj. [bi corpus] *having two bodies* (rare): manus, poet. Cic.

bi-dens, entis, adj. *with two teeth, two-pronged*: ancora, Plin. II. Subst. m. a pitch-fork, a two-pronged fork: Virg. Hence, poet.: agriculture: bi-dens amans, Juv. 2. f. (old form dupdens), an animal for sacrifice whose two rows of teeth are complete: maxillae lectae de more bidentis legissime Cereri, Virg. Meton.: a shop: Phaeac.

bidental, alis, n. a place where any one had been struck by lightning, or killed by lightning and buried. (The spot was consecrated by the sacrifice of a sheep [bidentis]; whence the name of the athenae and of the officiating priest: v. Smith's Ant. 59): Hor.

biduum, il, n. [biduus] *a period of two days*: eximant unum aliquem diem aut summum biduum ex mense, Cic.: biduo post, Caes.

bidiuus, a, um, adj. [bi- and dies] *continuing two days*: Liv.

biennium, il, n. [bi annus] *a period of two years*: a publicanis debitum biennii pecuniam exegerat, Caes.

bifariam, adv. [bifarius] (acc. fem. ac. partem), in two parts, in two places, twice, etc.: bifariam quatuor perturbationes aequaliter distributae sunt, Cic.: victoria duobus bifariam procellis parata, Liv.: castra bifariam facta, id.: bifariam laudatos est, Suet.

bifarius, a, um, adj. two-fold, double. [Bi and far, root of fari, "to speak": cf. ambifarius, multifarius, trifarius.]

bifer, era, erum, adj. [bi fero] bearing fruit twice a year: biferique rosaria Pestis, Virg.

bifidus, a, um, adj. [bi- and fido root of findo] cleft or divided into two parts: bifidos relinquit rima pedes, Ov.

biforis, e, adj. [bi foris] having folding doors: valvae, Ov. || having two openings, double: via (narium), App. Poet.: ubi assueti biforem dat uba cantum, Virg.

biformatus, a, um, adj. double-formed, two-shaped: poet. in Cic.

biformis, e, adj. [bi forma] double or two-formed, two-shaped: biformis Janus, Ov. Fig.: Of a poet (as man and swan): vates, Hor.

bi-frons, ontis, adj. with two foreheads or faces: bifrons Janus, Virg.

bifurcus, a, um, adj. [bi furca] having two prongs, two-forked: ramus, Ov.

bigea, arum, f. plu. (also poet-Aug. in sing. biga, ae) [confr. from biguae] a pair of horses (rarely of other animals), a two-horsed chariot: Hector raptus bigis, Virg.

bigigis, e, adj. [bi jugum] yoked two together: equi, Virg.

bigulus, a, um, adj. [id.] yoked two together (poet.): leones, Lucr.: certamen = bigurum, the contest with the bigae, Virg. || Subst. biguli, orum, m. plu. ic. (equi) two horses yoked abreast: destituti Turnus bigulis, from his two-horsed chariot, id.

bi-labra, ae, f. two pounds: bilabrae furis, Liv.

bilibris, e, adj. [bilibra] weighing two pounds: offae, Plin. 2, containing two pounds: cornu, Hor.

bilinguis, e, adj. [bi lingua] two-tongued. Meton.: speaking two languages: Canusini more bilinguus, Hor. || Fig.: double-tongued, hypocritical, treacherous: domum timet ambigua Tyroloque bilingues, Virg.

bilis, is (abl. bili, Plaut., Cic.; later, bile, f. pall, bile, rula, viridis, nigra, Cels.). || Meton.: wrath, anger, displeasure: bilem id commovet, stirs the bile, makes one angry, Cic.: bilem effundere, to vent, Juv. 2, Atrix (or nigra) bilis, black bile, for melancholy, madness: Cic. 3, rage, madness: Am. Delirat uxor 3, So. Atrix bilis perdit est, Pl. [The same as fel: in Gr. and Eng. the labial becomes a guttural, xel, xal: v. boe.]

bilis, icis, adj. [bi and lic, root of licium] with a double thread, two-threaded: lorica, Virg.

bilustris, e, adj. [bi lustrum] lasting two lustra, i. e. ten years (very rare): bilustris bellum, Ov.

bimaris, e, adj. [bi mare] situated between two seas (poet.): bimaris Corinthi moenia, Hor.

bimatrix, e, adj. [bi mater] having two mothers (poet.): Ov.

bimembris, e, adj. [bi membrum] having limbs of two kinds: bimembris puer, half man, half beast, Juv. Subst. bimembres = Centauri, the Centaurs: nubigenae, Virg.

bimestris, e (abl. bimestri; by poet. license, bimestre, Ov.), adj. [bi mensis] of two months' duration (rare): stipendium, Liv.: porcus, two months old, Hor.

bimius, a, um, adj. two years old, lasting two years: merum, Hor.: nix, Ov.: bima sententia, the vote concerning the continuance of a government for two years, Cic.

binii, ae, a (in the sing. Lucr. Gen. plur. freq. binum) [bi, with the distributive term, nus; so ter-ni, quater-ni] two by two, two a-piece: and sometimes as a cardinal number two: describat censores binos in singulas civitates, two censurs for each state, Cic.: nam ex his praedicta talenta argenti bina statim capiebat, two from each farm, Ter. 2, As card. with subst. of plur. form but sing. meaning: binae (litterae), two epistles, Cic. || Hinc of things that match: a pair: boves binii, a yoke of oxen, Pl.: binos (scyphos) habebam, a pair, two of like form, Cic. ||]. A bsol.: nec findi in bina secundo, Lucr.

binocetium, ii, n. [bi nox] a space of two nights (very rare): ut plus quam binocetium abesset, Tac.

binominis, e, adj. [bi nomen] having two names (poet.): binominis Ascanius (also called Julius), Ov.

binus, a, um, v. bini.

bi-palmis, e, adj. [bi palmus] two spans long or broad (very rare): spiculum, Liv.

bi-partito (in MSS. also bipertito), no perf., itum, q. v. a. to divide into two parts, to bisect: genus bipartitum, Cic.

bi-partito (bipert.), adv. in two parts, in two ways: bipartito classem distribuere, Cic.: bipartito signa inferre, to charge in two directions, Caes. With esse or fieri: ibi in proximis villis ita bipartito fuerunt ut Tiberis inter eos ita pons interesset, Cic.

bi-patens, entis, adj. opening in two ways, double: portis alii bipatentibus assunt, Virg.

bi-pedalis, e, adj. [bi pes] two feet long, broad, or thick: trabes, Caes.

bipennis, fer, era, erum, adj. [bipennis fer] bearing a two-edged axe: Lycurgus, Ov.

bipennis, e [bi pinna]. 1. Adj.: having two edges, two-edged: ferrum, Virg. Far more freq. || Subst.: bipennis, is, f. (ac. securis) an axe

with two edges, battle-axe: duris ut llex tonsa bipennibus, Hor.

bipertito, etc., v. bipartito, etc.

bi-pes, edis, adj. [bi pes] two-footed: equi, Virg.

bipinna, v. pinna.

biremis, e, adj. [bi remus] two-oared (rare): biremes lembi, Liv. || Subst. 1. biremis, is, f., a small two-oared boat, Lucan. 2, a galley with two banks of oars (v. Smith's Ant. 260): quatuor biremes impulsas vectibus transduxit, Caes.

bis, adv. num. [for duis, as bellum for duellum] twice, in two ways, in a twofold manner: bis perit amator, ab re atque animo simul, Pl.: in una civitate bis improbus fuisti, Cic.: bis consul, who has been twice consul (diff. from iterum consul, whose second consulship is still unfinished), Cic. With in, or simple ab: bis in die, id.: bis die, Tib. With numerals and distributives: bis quinos dies, Virg. With cardinal numbers (poet.), twice: bis quinque viri, Hor. Bis tanto or tantum, twice as great or as much: bis tanto amici sunt inter se quam prius, Pl.

bisulcilingua, ae, adj. [bisulcus lingua] with a cloven tongue. Fig.: of a hypocrite or deceitful person: Pl.

bi-sulcus, a, um, adj. [lit. two-furrowed: hence, in gen., divided into two parts, cloven: bisulca lingua, forked, Ov.

bito, 3. v. n. to go: si illa ad me bitet, Pl. [Root bit, "go", seen also in compounds, addito, perbito, praeterbito, etc.: the form bito also occurs: perbito, the same root as in bito-].

bitumen, inis, n. bitumen, of which there are several kinds: Tac.

bituminosus, a, um, adj. [bitumen] consisting of bitumen, bituminous: vires, a poet. circumlocution for bitumen, Ov.

bivium, i, n. [bi via] a place with two ways, or where two ways meet: in bivio portae, Virg. Fig.: Ov.

bivius, a, um, adj. [id.] having two ways or passages (rare): fauces, Virg.

blaesus, a, um, adj. lisping, speaking indistinctly: Ov. [Perh. akin to blatre, blaterare.]

blaudus, adv. flatteringly, soothingly, courteously: blande compellare hominem, Pl.: blande rogare, Cic.

blandificus, a, um, adj. [blandus dico] smoothspeaking, fairspoken: Pl.

blandiloquentia, ae, f. [blandiloquens] coaxing language, softness of expression: old poet. in Cic.

blandiloquentulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] speaking caressingly, fair-spoken: Pl.

blandiloquus, a, um, adj. [blandus loquor] smooth-speaking, smooth-tongued, fair-spoken: Pl.

blandimentum, i, n. [blandior] a soothing, softening, blandishment, flattery (gen. plu.): nec virtutum minis

aut blandimentis corrupta deseret, Cic. In sing.: blandimentum sublevari metum, Tac. ||. anything that pleases the senses, an allurement, charm: multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit, Cic.: sine apparatu, sine blandimentis, expellunt famem, without sauces, condiments, Tac.

blandior, itus, a. v. dep. [blandus] to flatter, soothe, caress, coax: with dat.: duras supplex blandire puellae, Ov. With pron. respect.: to flatter oneself: cur ego non votis blandiar ipse meis? Ov. ||. Meton. of things: to please, be agreeable or favourable to; to allure, entice: video, quam suavior voluptas sensibus nostris blandiatur, Cic.

blanditer, adv. soothingly, flatteringly, courtously: Pl.

blanditia, ae, f. [blandus] a caressing, flattering. In sing.: nullam in amicitias pestem esse majorem quam adulationem, blanditiam, assentationem, Cic. In plur.: flatteries, blandishments, allurements = blandimenta: hereditates multoties blanditiis quaestae, id.

||. Meton. of things: pleasure, charm, allurement: blanditis praesentium voluptatum delinquit atque corrupti, id.

blanditum, adv. [blanditus] in a flattering, caressing manner: Lucr.

blandus, a, um, adj. smooth, smooth-tongued, flattering, caressing: unum te puto minus blandum esse quam me, Cic. Poet.: with inf.: blandum et auribus sibilus canoris ducere quercus, Hor. ||. In gen. (mostly of things): pleasant, agreeable, enticing, alluring, charming: illecebris blandae voluptatis, Cic.

blātēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to talk idly or foolishly, to babble, prate: cum magno blateras clamore, furis, que, Hor.

blātio, a. v. a. [akin to blatero, blabus, blabūtio, etc.] to talk foolishly, prate: nugas blatis, Pl.

blatta, ae, f. an insect: the cockroach, chaffer, moth. In Pliny probably a beetle. In Virgil it is doubtful whether a beetle or cock-chaffer is meant: lucifuga, Virg.: vestis blattarum et tinearum epulae, Hor.

blennus, i, m. = βέννης, a block-head, dull: Pl.

blētēs, a, um, adj. [blētus] tasteless, insipid, silly, useless: Pl.

blitum, i, n. = βλίτων, a pot herb, a kind of orache: Pl.

blōrius, a, um, adj. [bos] relating to neat cattle: forum boarium, the cattle market at Rome: area quae posita de bove nomen habet, Ov.

bocopus, i, m. a plant named after the king of Maurætania: Virg.

bōiæ, arum, f. plu. a collar: pedicæ boiæ, Pl.

bōlētes, i, m. = βωλίτες, the mushroom-boletum condine, Juv.

bōlis, i, m. = βελος, a throw or cast. I. of dice in gaming (ante-post-class. for jactus): Pl. ||. a

cast of a fish-net; and meton. the draught of fishes: bolum emere, Suet.

||. Fig.: a bait, an allurement: is primus bolu's, Pl. 2. gain, profit (venac. a haul): crucior, bolum tantum mihi ereptum tam subito faucibus, Ter.

bombax, interj. = βοῦβας, an exclamation of surprise: strange! indeed! Pl.

bombus, i, m. βόμβος [onomatop.] a hollow, deep sound, a humming, buzzing: tuba reboat raucum bombum, Lucr. (Hence Fr. bombe.)

bombocynus, a, um, adj. [bombyx] of silk, silken: panniculus, Juv.

bombyx, ycis, m. = βόμβυξ, the silk-worm: Plin. It would seem from Plin. that silk was obtained from some other caterpillars in the island of Cos before the introduction of the true silkworm into Europe. ||. Meton.: a silk garment, silk: Arabius, Arabian, Prop.

bōnitas, atis, f. [bonus] goodness, both material and moral. Of things: bonitas praediorum, Cic. ||. Of moral objects: ingeni, id. 2. Of character: goodness, integrity, kindness, benevolence, etc.: homo liberalis et dissolutus et bonitate affluens, id. (Hence Ital. bonità; Fr. bonté.)

bōnum, i, n. a good, whether material or moral. In the first signif. gen. plur.: gifts of fortune, wealth, riches, property, goods: bona multa bene parta, Pl.: ad incertum revocari bona, fortunas, possessiones omnium, Cic.: facere sibi bona multa, to enjoy oneself, Pl. ||. a (moral) good or blessing, prosperity, happiness, etc.: tria genera bonorum, maxima animi, secunda corporis, externa tercia, Cic.

||. = commodum, utility, profit, good: bonum publicum, the public weal, Sall. So bono esse aliquid: to be of service to one, to profit him: bono fuisse Romanis adventum eorum constabat, Liv. Hence: cui bono fuerit, for whose advantage, an expression of L. Cassius Pedianus, Cic.

bōnus, a, um, adj. (old form duonns, like duellum, Duellona, duls = bellum, Bellona, bis: cf. the letter B. Comp. mellor. Sup. optimus), good, beautiful, pleasant, fit, suitable, right, etc. I. Material: bona aedes, Pl. bona aetas, i. e. youth, Cic.: forma, beautiful, Ter. 2. Large, considerable, rich, parsimonious, Cic. 3. Wealthy, rich, etc.: miserorum, ut malevolentes sint atque invidantes, bona, rich, Pl. Hence: 4. Res, a bonae, prof. perous circumstantiae, good fortune: peius in forum vocas, eo vocas, unde quod me in forum vocas, fugebam, Cic.

etiam bonis meis rebus fugebam, Cic. etiam bonis meis rebus fugebam, Cic. etiam bonis meis rebus fugebam, Cic. etiam bonis meis rebus fugebam, Cic.

||. Mental and moral, good, fit, able, excellent, skilful, noble, virtuous, upright, etc.: auctor, id.: animus, calm, clear, Pl.: bono animo es, ne formida, be of good courage, id.: dicta = facete dicta, viticisms, bene mota, Cic. Bonus vir, corresponding to the Gr. καλός, καλός: quid dicam bonos, perspicuum

est: omnibus enim virtutibus instructos et ornatos tum sapientes, tum viros bonos dicimus, id. Also absol.: boni, the good, the virtuous, etc.: ut bonos boni diligant aestiscantque sibi, id. So, bona mulier, modest, virtuous, Pl.

2. Opp. to ignavus, brave, gallant, active: boni atque ignavi, Sall. 3. Of high rank, honourable birth: bono genere nata, Pl. Hence optimi sometimes = optimates: mihi nihil unquam populare placuit, eamque optimam rempublicam esse duco quae sit in potestate optimorum, Cic. 4. Bona venia or cum bona venia, a form of speech = pace tua, vestra, with your good leave or permission: abs te hoc bona venia expeto, Ter.: cum bona venia auditis id quod invitus dicam, Liv. 5. Of behaviour towards others: bonus aliquid, in aliquid or a absol.: favourable, propitious, kind: eo velim ut possem tam bono in me, quam Curione, Cic.: non dum bono animo in populum R. videretur, Caes. So, bona verba, words of good omen: dicamus bona verba, Tib. And transf. to common life: bona verba quaeso, Ter. Hence, an appellation of Jupiter: Jupiter optimus maximus; and the common formula: quod bonum faustum felix fortunatumque sit; for which also: quod bonum atque fortunatum sit, Pl. 6. Bonus ad aliquid or aliquid, good for something, i. e. fit, proper, serviceable: campi militi Romano ad proelium boni, Tac.: (mou) pecori bonus alendo, Liv. 7. Bone, in addresses: in a friendly manner: dux bone, Hor.: O bone, my good fellow, id.

bōo, i. v. n. [onomatop.] to cry aloud, roar: boas coelum fremunt, Pl. Ov.

bōreās, ae, m. [Βορέας or Βόρρεας] the north wind: (pure Lat. aquilo): Virg. Acc. Boream, Ov. ||. Meton.: north: Boreae finitimum latius, Hor.

bōrius (bōrus) or bōreus (bōreus) = Βορέος, pertaining to the north wind, northern: sub aëre boreo, Ov.

bōs, bōvis (gen. pl. bōverum: Cato: reguli gen. boum: dat. plur. contr. bōbus, Hor.: mōre freq. bābus), comm., an ox, a bull, a cow: actus boves, Liv. Prov.: bovi calceas imponere, to put a pack-saddle upon an ox, i. e. to impose upon a person, a duty for which he is not qualified, old poet. In which he is not qualified, old poet. In which he is not qualified, old poet. In which he is not qualified, old poet.

"a saddle like a cow," Hor. Meton.: a whip cut from neat's leather: Pl. (Root, bov: cf. Gr. βός in βοῦν.) (Hence Ital. bov. Fr. boeuf.)

bovile, v. bubile

bōvillus, a, um, adj. old form for bubulus [bois] pertaining to oxen or kine: bovillus grex, in an old religious formula, Liv.

bovis, v. bos.

bracæe (braccæ), arum, f. plu. (once in sing. braccæ, ae, Ov.), trousers, breeches, orig. worn only by non-Roman and non-Grecian nations: versicolore

agulo, bracas texmen barbarum induta, togatos adloquebatur, Tac. (v. Smith's Ant. 62).

bracatus (bracc.), a. um, adj. [bracca] wearing trousers or breeches, breeched; hence, foreign, barbarian, effeminate: *ex estimatis eos hic sagatos braccatosque vernari*, Cic. || Meton. for man-alpinus, in opp. to togatus (q. v.): Gallia Bracata, afterwards called Gallia Nartensis, Plin. Hence sarcastically: O braccatus cognationis dedecus (of Piso, kindred with the people of Gallia Bracata, through his maternal grandfather, Calpurnius), Cic.

brachialis, e, adj. [brachium] of or belonging to the arm: nervus brachialis, Pl.

brachium, ii, n. = *ἄσπερμα*, the arm, particularly the fore-arm, from the hand to the elbow (while lacertus is the upper arm, from the elbow to the shoulder): brachia et lacerti, Ov.

|| In gen.: the whole arm, from the shoulder to the fingers: *diu lactato brachio*, Caes.: *collo dare brachia circum*, to throw the arms around the neck, Virg.: brachii projectione in contentionibus, contractione in remis (of the movement of the arms in speaking), Cic.: brachia in numerum iactare, according to the time of the music, Lucr. Prov.: *levi* or *mollis* brachio agere, to act without energy, Cic.: *præbre brachia sceleris*, to lend aid, Ov. || Meton.: the limbs of animals, analogous to the arms of men. Of the claws of crabs, fish, etc., id.: hence also of the sign Cancer, id.: and of Scorpio, Virg.

|| IV. Fig.: objects resembling arms: the branches of trees: (scutellus) tam fortes late ramos et brachia tendens, Virg.: an arm of the sea: nec brachia longo margine terrarum porrexerat Amphitrite, Ov.: the collateral ridges of a mountain: Taurus ubi brachia emittit, Plin. Of ships = antennae, the sail-yards: *subet innitens brachia velis*, Virg. In milit. lang. a (natural or artificial) out-work (more usu. called lingua, q. v.): *alia parte conati muro Ardeae brachium inlunxerat*, Liv. So of the side-works, mole, in the fortification of a harbour: id.

bractea, ae, f. a thin plate of metal, gold-leaf: *lenti crepitabant bractea vento*, Virg.

bractella, ae, f. dim. [bractea] a thin leaf of gold: Juv.

braccae, ae, f. a cabbage: Cato.

braviarium, ii, n. a summary, abridgment, abstract: *rationalum*, Suet.: *imperi*, statistical view, id.: *officiorum omnium brevitaria*, official reports, id.

brevisculus, a. um, adj. dim. [brevis] somewhat short or small (rare): homo, Pl.

brevisquens, entis, adj. [brevis liquor] one who speaks briefly: Cic.

brevisquentia, ae, f. [brevisloquens] brevity of speech: Cic.

brevis, e, adj. short, little, small, of linear space and of time; (opp. to longus, latus, and profundus or altus).

I. Of length and breadth: short, narrow: *curvus brevislimus*, Virg.: In Enobolus scopulus brevis emicat alte gurgite, a narrow rock, Ov. Of height: short, low: ut pleraque Alpium ab Italia stant breviora, ita arctiora sunt, lower, Liv. Of depth: shallow: vada, Virg. Hence, subst. brevia, tum, n. plur.: shallow places, shoals: tres Eurys ab alto in brevia et syrtis urget, id. || little, small (= parva, exigua): brevis pondus, short-winded, Hor.: missa, Ov. || Of time: short, brief, little: brevior dies, Pl.: brevis hora, Lucr.: flores rosae, soon fading, Hor.

2. Adv. expressions: in brevi spatio, brevi tempore, in brevi tempore, brevi tempore, and abool, brevi or in brevi, in a short time, shortly, soon: brevi tempore, soon, Caes.: in declivi ac praecipiti loco incitatos equos sustinere et brevi modici ac flectere, in a short time, i. e. with great rapidity, id. Ad breve and brevi, during a short time: cunctatusque brevi, contortam viribus hastam in Persea misit, Ov.

IV. Transf. to other things, esp. discourse: brief, short, concise: brevis narratio, Cic. Meton. of the speaker himself: brevior in scribendo, id.: brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio, Hor. Hence brevi, adv.: briefly, in few words: id percurram brevi, Cic. Breve facere or dicere, to be short or brief: quid scribam? breve faciam, id. In breve cogere, to comprise in few words: in breve coactae causae, Liv. 2. In gramm.: of the quantity of syllables: syllaba longa brevi subjecta vocatur lambus, Hor.

brevisitas, itis, f. [brevis] shortness. Of space (rare): brevisitas angusti foveae, the narrowness of the strait, Gell.: hominibus Gallia, prae magnitudine corporum suorum, brevisitas nostra contemptum est, smallness of stature, Caes. || = exiguus, parvitas, littleness, smallness: corporis, Lucr.

III. Of time: shortness, brevity: ita diei brevisitas convivia, longitudo noctis stupris conterebatur, Cic.

IV. Of discourse: brevity, conciseness: est brevitate opus, ut currat sententia, Hor. V. In gramm.: of the quantity of syllables: fuit numerus tum incitatus brevitate pedum, tum proceritate tardius, Cic.

brevisiter, ade. shortly, briefly, concisely. Of space (extremely rare): seu libeat curvo brevis compellere gyro, shorter, i. e. in a smaller circle, Tib.

|| Of discourse: briefly, in brief, concisely, summarily: multa breviter et commode dicta, memoriae mandabam, Cic. 2. Of syllables: quibus in verbis prodatu dicitur, in ceteris omnibus breviter, id.

bruma, ae, f. [contr. from brevinia, brevisima]: the shortest day in the year, the winter solstice: solis accessus

discessusque solstitis brumisque cognoscit, Cic.: dies continuus triginta sub bruma esse noctem, Caes. || the winter time, winter: mox bruma recurrit inera, Hor.

brumalis, e, adj. [bruma] pertaining to the winter solstice or shortest day: dies, Cic.: signum, Capricorn, id.: flexus, the tropic of Capricorn, Lucr.: flexus, the tropic of winter: tempus, Cic.: horae, the short winter hours, Virg. **brutus**, a. um, adj. [Gr. βροτός, βροτός] heavy, uncivilized, immovable (rare): brutum pondus, Lucr.: bruta tellus, Hor. || Fig.: dull, stupid, insensible, irrational: T. Manlius relegatus a patre ob adolescentiam brutam atque hebetem, Sen.

bubile (also bubli), is, n. [bos] a stall for oxen: Cato. Plautus uses the masc. form bubilli: ut possim reficere in bubilem, ne vagentur, Pl.

bubo, onis, m. (f. Virg.) [βουβ, βουβ] an owl, the long-tufted owl: ignavus bubo, Virg.

bubulous, i, m. [bubulus, with term. -cus] one who ploughs with oxen, a ploughman = arator: Cic.

bubulus, a. um, adj. [bos] of oxen: cori, thongs, straps of ox-hide, Pl.

bucacada, ae, m. [bos caedo] one who is whipped with thongs of ox-hide: Pl.

bucca, ae, f. the cheek (puffed out in speaking, eating, etc., diff. from gnae): sufflare buccas, Pl.: quin illis Juppiter ambras intras buccas inflet, Hor.: pictus Gallus distortis, ejecta lingua, buccis fluentibus, Cic.: dicere (scribere) quod or quidquid in buccam venerit, (a colloquial phrase), to speak (write) whatever comes uppermost, Cic. Also ellipt.: *parvulus quidquid in buccam*, id. || Meton.: a declaimer, bawler: Juv. [Connected with Germ. backe.] (Hence Ital. bocca, boccone; Fr. bouche, bouchée.)

buccina (also bucina), ae, f. a crooked horn or trumpet (while tuba is usually the straight trumpet). I. a war-trumpet: bello dat signum rauca cruentum buccina, Virg.: used to proclaim the watches of the day and night (v. Smith's Ant. 62): te gallorum, illum buccinarum cantus exsuscitat, Cic. Hence, meton. for vigilia: ut ad tertiam buccinarum praesto essent, at the third watch, Liv. 2. Poet.: Triton's shell, used for blowing: Ov. [Perh. from bucca.]

buccinator (buc.), tris, m. [buccino] one who blew the buccina, a trumpeter: Caes. || Fig.: one who trumpets forth, publishes: buccinator existimationis meae, Cic.

bucco, onis, m. [bucca] lit.: one who has distended cheeks: hence, a babbler, blockhead (very rare): stultis, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardii, blenni, buccones, Pl.

buccula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a cheek, a mouth: Suet. || the braver, that part of a helmet which covers the mouth

and cheeks: bucculas tergere, Liv. Hence it. *bocchetta*.]

bucculentus, a, um, adj. [buccula] having full cheeks or a large mouth: Pl.

bucerus, a, um, v. the foll.
bucerus (bucērus, Lucr.), a, um, adj. = *Bovæpus*, having the horns of a bullock; ox-horned: buccera scela, the race of horned cattle, Lucr.: buccera armenta, Ov.

bucollus, a, um, adj. = *Βουκολικός*, pertaining to shepherds, pastoral, bucolic: buccolion poema, Virgil's pastoral poem, *Bucolics*, Col.: and Subst. *Bucolica*, orum, n. plur. = *τὰ Βουκολικά*, *Bucolics*: Ov.

bucula, ae, f. dim. [bos] a heifer: Virg.: Cic.

bulo, onis, m. a toad: Virg.
buleuterium (-on), ii, n. = *Βουλευτήριον*, the place where the Greek senate assembled, the senate-house: in curia Syracusana, quem locum illi buleuterium vocant, Cic.

bulia, ae, f. a bubble: perlicuda, Ov. II, a boss, knob, stud (upon a door, girdle, etc.): bullas aureas ex valvis auferre, Cic. III, the bulla or boss worn upon the neck (mostly of gold): bulla ornamentum puerilitæ, inditum atque insigne fortunæ, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 62). Hence the phrase, bulla dignus, *childish*, Juv. It was also hung upon the forehead of favourite animals: Ov.

būris, is, m. [acc. to Serv., contr. from *bous ovā*, ox-tail] the crooked hinder part of the plough, the plough tail: Virg.

bustirapio, i, m. [bustum rapio] a robber of tombs: Pl.

bustharius, a, um, adj. [bustum] pertaining to a place where dead bodies were burned: bustarius gladiator, that fought at a funeral pile in honour of the dead, Cic.

bustum, i, n. [būro = uro, v. amburo] a place where dead bodies were burned and buried: Lucr. II, In gen.: a tomb, sepulchral mound or monument: Sardanapalus incidit iussit in busto: hæc habeo, etc., Cic. Fig.: Of the maw of an animal: viva videns vivo sepeliri viscera busto, Lucr.: bustum legum omnium ac religionum, the tomb or destroyer, Cic.

buxum, i, v. buxus.

buxus, i, f. (buxum, i, n., Virg.) = *μύθος*, the pale, evergreen box-tree: buxus densa foliis, Ov.: perpetuo virens, id. II, Meton. box-wood: torno rasile buxum, Virg. Hence for things made of box-wood: a pipe or flute: tympana vos buxusque vocant Bercyria, id.: a top: volubile buxum, id.: a comb: crines depectere buxo, Ov.

C.

C, the third letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponded originally in sound to the Greek Γ. The Duilian inscription gives *LECIONES* for *legiones*; and even to the latest times C and Γ stood for *Gaius* and *Gnaeus*. But from an early period there was a tendency to give to C the sound of K: in inscriptions *Consul* is represented by the abbreviation *Cos.* not *Kos*; and K was retained as a written symbol only before a, as in KAL for *Calendæ* and *Calumnia*. However, it seems undoubted that as long as Latin remained uncorrupted, C retained the hard sound of K, even before the vowels i and e. II, Interchanges of C with other letters: C and G: *vicesimus, tricesimus*, etc. rest on better authority than *rigesimus, trigesimus*, etc.: in It. and Sp. such words as *amicus, secundus*, are *amigo, segundo*. With s C and G form z: *coque, dixi; rego, rezi*. 2, c and h: h becomes in *traho, tractus; veho, vectus* and h like c form z: *traho, trazi; veho, rezi*. 3, c and t: we find *Basculi* and *Basuli*, *Vectones* and *Vettones*: cf. *nux* (root, nuc) and Eng. *nut*.

4, c and p: *pētro, cognō; lēpina, linguo*; and vice versa, *lūcos, lupus*: so *columba* and *palumba*. 5, c interchanged with other labials: with b, see letter B: with v or w: *fucus, forece; niz, nivia*: *connive, connizi*: *vino, rizi*: *Ducus, Davus*. III, Changes of C in the Romance languages: 1. Of c into ch: cf. Lat. *cibullus, calidus, camera, canis* with Fr. *cheral, chaud, chambre, chien*, etc. 2. Of c into s: cf. Lat. *facimus, licere, placere*, etc.: with Fr. *faisons, loisir, plaisir*, etc. 3. Of c into a: cf. Lat. *acer, macer*, etc.: with Fr. *aigre, maigre*.

4. Omission of c: (i) between two vowels: cf. Lat. *focius, locus, nocere*, etc.: with Fr. *feu, lieu, nuire*. (ii) followed by f: cf. Lat. *dictus*: Fr. *dit*; *pectus*: Fr. *poitrine*. (iii) followed by r: cf. Lat. *lacrima*, with Fr. *larme*. IV, As an abbrev. c stands for *Gaius* or *Caius*, and reversed, G, for *Gaia, Caia*. Upon voting tablets it meant *condemno*. As a numeral it denotes *centum*.

caballus, i, m. = (*καβάλλης*, Plut.) an inferior riding or pack-horse, a nag, pony: *media de nocte caballum arripit, his leat nag*, Hor. Prov.: optat arare caballus, id. (Hence It. *cavallo*; Fr. *cheval*.)

cachinnatio, onis, f. [cachinno] a violent laughing, immoderate laughter: Cic.

cachinno, avi, atum, i. v. n. to laugh aloud, laugh immoderately (rare): *fulmase furtim cachinnant*, Lucr.: *ridere convivæ; cachinnare ipse Aprodinus*, Cic.

cachinnatio, onis, f. [cachinno] a violent laughing, immoderate laughter: Cic.

cachinno, avi, atum, i. v. n. to laugh aloud, laugh immoderately (rare): *fulmase furtim cachinnant*, Lucr.: *ridere convivæ; cachinnare ipse Aprodinus*, Cic.

cachinnus, i, m. [cachinno] a loud laugh, immoderate laughter, jeering: in quo Alcibiades cachinnum dicitur sustulisse, is said to have set up a loud laugh, Cic.

cāo, avi, atum, i. v. n. = *κακάω* and *χέω*, to go to stool: Hor.

cacœthes, is, n. = *κακότης* (a bad habit) an obstinate, malignant disease: Cels. II, an itch for doing anything: insaniabile scribendi cacœthes, an incurable passion for scribbling, Juv.

cacœsilius, a, um, adj. = *κακόςηλος*, a bad imitator: Suet.

cacūla, ae, m., a servant, esp. the servant or slave of a soldier: Pl.

cacūmen, inis, n., the tip, end, or point of a thing; the peak, summit: ut altis arboribus vicina cacūmina summa terantur inter se, the extreme top, Lucr.: *pulsabantque novi montana cacūmina fluctus*, Ov. II, Meton.: the end, limit: *decere alescenti summum tellure cacūmen, until they have attained the utmost limit of their growth*, Lucr. [Cacūmen from root cac, perh. the same as AC, v. acies.]

cacūmīno, avi, atum, i. v. a. [cacumen] to point, make pointed: *summas cacūminat aures*, Ov.

cadāver, ēris, n., a dead body, a corpse, carcase: *concrevatis cadaveribus*, Caes.: *informe*, Virg. As a term of reproach of a worthless person: ab hoc ejecto cadavere quidquam mihi aut opis aut ornamenti expectabam? Cic. [The usual deriv. from cad is supported by Gr. *πτῶμα*, a corpse.]

cadāverus, a, um, adj. [cadaver] like a corpse, ghastly, cadaverous: Ter.

cādo, cēcidi, cāsum, i. v. n. to fall, fall down from a height, sink, etc.: (aves) *precipites cadunt in terram aut in aquam, fall headlong to the earth or into the water*, Lucr. The place from which is designated by the abl. with ab, ex, de: a summo cadere, Pl.: ex equo, Cic.: cadere de equo, Pl. Absol.: *cadere imbres*, Lucr. 2. Of the heavenly bodies: to set: *oceani finem juxta solemque cadentem*, Virg. 3. To fall away from, drop off: *lanigeris gregibus sponte sua lanæ cadunt*, Ov. 4. Of streams: to fall into, empty itself: *amnis Aretho cadit in sinum maris*, Liv.

5. To fall (dead), to die, to be slain: *pauli de nostris cadunt*, Caes. With ab: *torqueret, infesto ne vir ab hoste cadat, should be slain by*, Ov. With Abl.: *multa tibi ante aras nostra cadit hostia dextra, shall be sacrificed*, Virg. II, Fig.: to fall under, become subject to: with sub or in and acc., sometimes with ad and acc.: sub sensu cadere nostros, to fall under the senses, i. e. to be perverted, Lucr.: in conspectum, to become visible, Cic.: ad serviliæ, Liv. 2. With in or sub with acc.: to fall in with, be suitable to, agree with, suit: non cedit in hunc hominem ista suspicio, Cic.: in his rebus,

quae sub eandem rationem cadunt, id.

2. to fall upon a definite time (rare): considera, ne in alienissem tempore cadat adventus tuus, id. Hence, to fall due: in eam diem cadere nomen, qui a Quinto debentur, id. 4. With *dat.*: to fall to one, to happen, occur (esp. in an unexpected manner): et abest: to fall out, turn out: nihil ipse iure incommode cadere possit, id. abest: verbera quorum id casum esset, how it would turn out, id. vota cadant, are fulfilled, realized, Tib. 5. Of dice: to be cast, turn up: illud quod cecidit forte, Ter. Hence, cadere in (ad) iram or casum, to be frustrated, fail: omnia in casum cadunt, Pl.: ad iram cadens spes, Liv. 6. to fall (in strength, power, worth, etc.), to decrease, diminish, abate, decay, etc.: cadunt vires, Lucr.: cadit Eurus, Ov.: cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, Virg.: non debemus ita cadere animis, to lose courage, be disheartened, Cic.: cadent quae nunc sunt in honore vocabula, fall into disuse, Hor.: with *abl.* of cause or formula, to lose one's cause or suit: caesa cadere, Cic.: also *abest*, cadere, Tac.: with *abl.* of crime: to fall by an accusation, to be condemned: criminibus repetundarum, id. Of theatrical representations: to fall through, to fail (opp. to stare): securus cadat an recto sit fabula talo, Hor. 6. Ehet. t. t., of words and periods: to be terminated, end, close: verba melius in syllabas longiores cadunt, Cic. (Hence Fr. *cheoir*, *chance*; Eng. *chance*.)

caduceator, *ōris*, m. [caduceum] a herald, an officer sent with a flag of truce: Liv.

caduceum, i, m. (sc. sceptrum or baculum), or **caduceus**, i, m. (sc. scriptum) [epigraphic, r changed to d, as ad = ar] the herald's staff: caduceo ornatus, Cic. 6. the wand of Mercury, as messenger of the gods: Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 63).

caducifer, *ēre*, *ērum*, adj. [caducens ferre] bearing a herald's staff, an epithet of Mercury: Ov.

cadūsus, a, um, adj. [cado] inclined to fall, easily falling (rare): vitis, quae natura caedua est et, nisi fulta sit, ad terram fertur, Cic. 11. That falls or has fallen, about to fall (mostly poet.): frondes, Virg.: caduci bello, slain in war: bello caduci Dardanidae, Pl. In gen., devoted to death: juvenis, id. 11. Fig.: frail, fleeting, perishable, vain: in eo, qui ex animo constet et corpore caduco et infirmo, Cic.: fama, Ov.: spes, vain, futile, id. 14. In law, caduca bona were possessions which had been left under conditions to a legatee, who neglected to fulfil those conditions; they then fell to other heirs, or, if there was no claimant, to the exchequer: vacant, having no heir (v. Smith's Ant. 60): hereditates, Cic. Hence, Fig.: nostra est omnis ista primum doctrinaeque possessio, in quam

homines, quasi caducam atque vacuum: abundantes otio, nobis occupatis, involaverunt, id.

cadurum, i, m. [Cadurci, a *Gallic* tribe] a Cadurcian coverlet, a coverlet of Cadurcian linen: Juv.: et metton, a bed ornamented with a Cadurcian coverlet, a marriage bed: id.

cadūs, i, m. = *kalos*, a large vessel (mostly of earthenware) for containing liquids, esp. wine: a jar, jug: vina bonus quae deinde cadis operatur Aescles, Virg. Meton. wine: nec parce cadis tibi destinatus, Hor.: also = *urna*, a funeral urn: alnus, Virg.

caecigēnus, a, um, adj. [caeco gignere], born blind: Lucr.

caecitas, *ātis*, f. [caecus] blindness (rare): bonum incolunt acies, miserum caecitas, Cic. 11. Fig.: in furore animi et caecitate, id.

caeco, avi, atum, i, v. a. [id.] to make blind, to blind: sol caecat, Lucr. 11. Fig.: qui largitione caecarunt mentes imperitiorum, Cic. 11. Meton.: to make dark, to obscure: Fig.: of discourse: celeritate caecata oratio, Cic.

caecūbum, i, m. (sc. vinum), Caecuban wine: Hor.

caecus, a, um, adj., blind: catull, qui jam despecturi sunt, caeci aequae et hi qui modo nati, Cic.: corpus, the back, Sall. Proverb.: ut si caecus iter monstrare velit, the blind leading the blind, Hor.: apparet id quidem etiam caeco, that may be seen without eyes, Liv. 2. Fig.: mentally or morally blind: caecus atque amens tribunus, Cic. With *ad*: caecus ad has belli artes, Liv. Meton. of the passions themselves: caeca honorum cupido, Lucr.: pavor, Tac.: furor, Hor. 11. Meton.: that cannot be seen, invisible, hidden, secret: vallum caecum, an invisible fence, Caes.: fores, private, Virg.: vulnus, a secret wound, Lucr.: also, a wound upon the back, Virg. Meton.: caecum murmur, id. 2. Fig.: of mental objects: caecae exponere causas, Lucr. 11. Also Meton.: dark, gloomy, obscure: nox, Lucr.: domus, without windows, Cic.: acervus, (of chaos) chaotic, confused, Ov. 2. Fig.: uncertain, doubtful: obscuro spe et caeca expectatione pendere, i. e. of an uncertain consequence or result, Cic.: crimen, that cannot be sustained, Liv. 3. *infestus*, fatal, vain: caeci in nubibus ignes, Virg.

caedes, *is*, f. [cado] a cutting or lopping off (rare): ligni atque frondium caedes, Gell. 11. a cutting down, slaughter, esp. in battle or by an assassin; murder: caedes in qua P. Clodius occisus est, Cic.: caede cohortium cognita, Caes. Of animals, esp. of victims: studiosus caedis ferinae, i. e. ferarum, Ov. 11. Meton.: the persons slain or murdered, the slain: caedis acervi, Virg. Also, the blood shed, gore: permixta flumina caede, Cat.

caedo, cecidi, caesum, i, v. u. [connected with cado, like fall and fell], lit., to cause to fall, to fell, cut down, hew, cut: arbores, Cic.: silvam, Caes. Prov.: ut vineta egomet caedam mea, i. e. curry my own vine, Hor. 11. In gen.: to beat, strike, cudgel, etc.: caedere Januam saxa, Cic. Proverb.: stimulus pugnis caedere, to kick against the goad, Pl. Fig.: in judicio testibus caeditur, is pressed, hard pushed, Cic.

11. to strike mortally, to kill, murder: ille die, quo Ti. Gracchus est caesus, id. Poet.: caeso sparsurus sanguine flammam, the blood shed in slaying, Virg. 2. to slaughter animals, esp. for offerings, to slay, sacrifice: signum in terram defodit, et placulum hostia caedi, Liv. 14. Fig.: caedere sermones, a Graecism = *κόττειν τὰ πύματα*, to chat, converse, Ter.

caelāmen, *inis*, n. [caelo] a bas-relief (rare): clypeo caelamina, Ov.

caelātor, *ōris*, m. [id.] a carver in bas-relief, an engraver: Cic.

caelātūra, *ae*, f. [id.] the art of carving bas-reliefs, esp. in metals: engraving, chasing, *torcutes* (v. Smith's Ant. 63): caelatura, quae auro, argento, aere, ferro opera efficit: nam sculptura aetna lignum, ebur, marmor, vitrum, gemmas, praetera quae supra dixi, complectitur, Quint. 11. Meton.: the engraved figures, carved work: Suet.

caelebs (also *coelebs*), *libis*, adj. unmarried, single (whether of a bachelor or a widower): caelebs senex, Pl.: Martia caelebs quid agam Calendis, Hor. Meton.: caelebs vita, the life of a bachelor, id. 11. Of animals: caelebs aut vidua columbus, Plin. Of trees on which no vine has been trained: caelebs platanus, Hor.

caeles, **caelestis**, v. coeles and coelestis.

caelbāris, a kind of pin with which the bride's hair was divided into six locks: Ov.

caelicolae, caellicus, caelifer, caellinus, caeligenus, caelipontus, caelipeus, caellitus, v. coel.

caelo, avi, atum, i, v. a. [caelum] to engrave in relief upon metals, to carve, engrave, raise: hanc speciem Praxiteles caelavit argento, Cic. Upon wood: pocula ponam fagina, caelatum divini opus Alciomedontis, Virg. 11. Meton. of poetry: carmina compono, hic elegos: mirabile visu caelatumque novem musis opus, Hor.

caelum, i, n. *heaven*: v. coelum.

caelūs, i, m. v. coelum.

caementum, i, m. [caedo] a rough stone, as it comes from the quarry, used for walls (most freq. in plur.): in eam insulam materiem, caelem, caementa, arma convexit, Cic.

caena and its deriv., v. coena, etc.

caepa (also *cape*, *ae*, f., and *caepe* (cepe), *is*, n. (in plur. only *caepae*, arum,

f., an onion: seu porrum et caepe tradidit, Hor. (Hence *It. cipolla*.)

caerimonia, *ae, f.*, a religious usage, a sacred ceremony (whilst *rites* designates both religious and profane rites) (mostly in the plur.): in sacerdotio caerimonisque diligentissimus, Cic.

|| *religious awe, reverence, worship, manifested in external acts* (mostly sing.): sacra summa religione caerimoniae conficere, id. || *sacredness, sanctity* (in this sense rare, and only in sing.): augendum caerimoniam loco, Tac. [Since *coerare* was an old form of *curare*, *caerimonia* may be connected with *cura*.]

caerulēus, in poetry also **caerūlus**, *a, um, adj.* [= *caeruleus* from *caelum*; the interchange of *l* and *r* is common] *dark blue, azure, dark-coloured*: poet. epithet of the sky, of the sea, and other kindred objects: omnes se Britannū vitro infelūnt quod caeruleum efficit colorem, Caes.: per ocelli caerula, Lucr.: ponti plaga caerula, id.: caerulidū, *sea-deities*, Ov.: deus, Neptune, Prop. Also of rivers: caerules Thybris, Virg. Of other dark-coloured objects: crines, Ov.: angues, Virg. || Meton. and poet.: *dark, gloomy, sable*: equi (Plutonia), Ov. || *dark green*: quercus, Ov.

Caesarēus, *a, um* [**Caesar**] *pertaining to Caesar*: Ov.

caesarīus, *a, um, adj.* [**caesaries**] (*very rare*): *covered with hair, having long hair*: milles usque caesarīus Pl.

caesārius, *ei, f.* *a head of hair* (only sing.): decoram caesarium nato genitrix affarat, Virg.: caesaries promissa, long, Liv. 2. *the hair of the beard* (rare): Ov.

Caesarinus, *a, um* [**Caesar**] *pertaining to Caesar*: celeritas, Cic.

caesicius, *a, um, v. caesitiū.*

caesim, *adv.* [**caedo**] *by cutting, with cuts*: major pars operis in vinea ductim potius quam caesim faciendū est, Col. 2. *Milit. t. t.* *with the edge of the sword, opp. to punctum, with the point*: punctum magis quam caesim petere hostem, Liv. || *Rhetor. t. t.* *in short clauses*: membratim audire, deinde caesim diximus, Cic.

caesitiū (**caesicius**), *a, um, adj.* [**caesius**] *bluish, dark blue*: linteolum, Pl.

caesius, *a, um, adj.* *bluish gray* (very rare, and usually of the eyes): isto modo dicere licet caesios oculos Minervae, caeruleos esse Neptuni, Cic.

caepes (also **caepes**), *itis, m. a turf, sod*: recentibus caespitibus tabernacula constrata, Caes. Used for altars, mounds (of tombs), for covering hovels, etc.: araque gramineo viridis de caespite fiat, Ov. || Meton.: *a hut, hovel, shed*: fore fortulum umbraculo caespitem, Hor.: an altar: positusque carbo caespitis vivo, id. || In gen.: *a grassy field, green sward, turf*: haecum de

caespite vallit, Virg. [Gen. derived from *caedo*.]

caestus (also **cestus**), *dis, m.* [**caedo**] *a strap of bull's hide, to which balls of lead or iron were fastened, wound around the hands and arms, a boxing-glove for pugilists* (pugiles): Cic.: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 82). || *a female ornament*: v. **cestus**.

caesterus, *a, um*, with its derivatives; v. **ceter**.

caetra, *ae, v. cetra*.

calāmistēr, *tri, m.* (**calamistrum**, *l, n.* Plaut.: Varr.) [**calamus**] *a curling iron, curling-pin* (v. Smith's Ant. 64): calamistri vestigia, Cic. || Fig. of discourse: *excessive or artificial ornament, flourish*: tum removelitur omnis insignis ornatus quasi margaritarum, ne calamistri quidem adhibebuntur, Cic.

calāmistērātus, *a, um, adj.* [**calamister**] *curled with the curling-iron*: coma, Cic.

calāmitas, *itis, f.* *damage, injury, loss, misfortune, adversity*: annona porro pretium nisi in calamitate fructuum non habet, Cic. Also, *the misfortunes of war, defeat*: magnam calamitatem pulso accepisse: quibus proelis calamitatibusque fractos, Caes. [The ancient gramm. derived the word from *calamus, culmus*, and defined it to be a fall of hail or a tempest, which damages the crops. But it probably comes from *cad-o*, through the obsolete *adj. calamis* (whence *in-columis*): the interchange of *d* and *l* is common, and Pompey is said to have always written *kadamitas*.]

calāmitōsus, *adv.* *unfortunately, miserably*: Cic.

calāmitōsus, *a, um, adj.* [**calamitas**] *A ct. that causes great damage or loss, ruinous, destructive*: acerbissimum et calamitosissimum bellum, Cic. Fig.: per omnes partes provinciae tanquam aliquam calamitosam tempestatem pestemque pervasisse, id. || Pass.: *suffering great damage, exposed to injury, unfortunate, miserable*: agri vestigial, id.

calāmus, *l, m.* [= *κάλamos*, a reed, cane (pure Lat. arundo, q. v.): Plin. || Meton.: *objects made of reeds*:

a reed-pen: quicumque calamus in manus meas incidit, eo utar tanquam bono, Cic.: *a reed-pipe*: uno saepe labro calamus percurrit hiantes, with a curved lip runs over the open reeds, Lucr.: an arrow: hastas et calami spicula thosili, Hor.: an angling-rod: calamo salientes ducere pisces, Ov.

|| Transf. to things of a similar form: *any straw of grain, a stalk, stem, blade*: lupini calamus, Virg.

calāthus, *l, m.* [= *κάλathos*, a wicker basket, a hand-basket (= *quassillum*) (v. Smith's Ant. 64)] *Acc. to diff. uses, a flower-basket, a wool-basket, a thread or fruit basket, etc.*: implet calathos e vimine textos, Oec.: calathi Minervae, Virg. || Meton.: *any other vessel of similar form, of metal or*

wood: *a milk-bowl, milk-pail*: id.: *a wine-cup*: id.

calātor, *ōris, m.* [**calo**] (lit. *a servant for calling, etc.*, a crier: hence, in gen.), *any servant, attendant*: egomet milhi comes, calator, Pl.

calatus, *a, um, v. calo*.

calānēum, *l, n.* [**calx**] (*a rare form for calx*) *the heel*: Virg.

calcar, *aris, n.* [**id.**] *a spur*: calcar quadripedem agitare, Pl.: conitare, Liv. Fig.: *spur, stimulus, incitement*: dicebat Isocrates se calcaribus in Ephoro, contra autem in Theopompo frenis uti solere, Cic. Proverb.: addere calcaria sponte currenti, *to spur a willing horse*, Plin.

calceatus, *a, um, Part.* [**calco**].

calosamentum (**calcām**), *l, n.* [**calco**] *shoeing, shoes* in gen.: calcaementum, solorum callum; cubile, terra: Cic.

calceatus (**calciatus**), *a, um, Part.* [**id.**] *wearing shoes, shod*: calceati et vestiti, Cic.

calcoo (**calcio**), *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [**calceus**] *to furnish with shoes, to put on shoes, to shoe*: calceandi pedes, Phaedr. Of animals: mulas, Suet.

calcolārius (**calciol.**), *is, m. a shoemaker*: Pl.

calcolūus, *l, m. dim.* [**calceus**] *a small shoe, a half boot* (rare): Cic.

calcolūs (also **calculus**), *l, m.* [**calx**] *a shoe, a half-boot* (v. Smith's Ant. 64): calcei habiles et apti ad pedem, Cic.: calceus poscere (= *soles poscere, v. soles*), *to rise from table* (since the Romans took off their shoes at meals), Plin.: calceos mutare, i. e. *to become a senator* (from the high shoes worn by senators), Cic.

calciatus, *etc., v. calcearium, etc.*

calcio, *v. calceo*.

calciro, *i. v. n.* [**calx**] *to strike with the heels, to kick, of animals* (rare): Plin. Fig.: *to resist, to be stubborn or refractory*: calciat, respuat, Cic. || *to strike convulsively with the feet, to writhe, of one dying*: Ov.

calciro, *ōnis, m. one who kicks, a kicker*: equus, Varr. || Of men:

a boisterous fellow, a blusterer: Pl.

calco, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [**calx**] *to tread upon, to tread under foot, to walk or pass over*: adstructos morientum acervos, Ov. || Fig.: *to trample upon, tread down, oppress*: calcare amorem, Ov.: hostem, Juv.

calculus, *l, m. dim.* [**id.**] *a small stone, a pebble*: coniectis in calcalis, Cic.: dumtaxat calculus arvis, gravel in the thorny fields, Virg. || *a stone used for reckoning*: hence, meton.:

a reckoning, computing, calculating: calculum allicuius rei subtrahere, *to compute*, Cic.: ad calculos vocare aliquem, *to subject to an accurate reckoning*, id.: aliquem, *to settle accounts with any one*, Liv.

calculus, *a, um, v. calidus*.

calcāficio (contr. **calcāfio**), *fecit, factum, i. v. a.* [**calco facio**] *to make*

warm or hot, to warm, heat: ad calefactum corpus, Cic. || Fig.: to heat, to anger, to disturb, excite, etc.: calice hominem, id.

calefacto, i. v. a. freq. [calefacio] to make warm, to warm, heat (very rare): calefacte aquam, Pl. || Fig.: aliquem virgis, id.

calefactus or **calefactus**, a, um, Part. [calefacio].

calendo, eri, v. calefacto.

calendas (Kal.), Ærum, f. plu. [calo, are, because the commencement of the month was proclaimed by the pontiffes; hence, lit. proclamation day] the first day of the Roman month, the Calends: (usually written Cal. (Kal.) e. g. Kal. Januar. on the first of January, Cic.) For the R. mode of reckoning time, v. Smith's Ant. 66 seq. On the Calends interest fell due: hence for the debtor, tristes, Hor. Proverb.: ad Calendas Græcæ solvere, i. e. never to pay (there being no calends in the Gr. year), Suet. On the Calends of March married people and lovers celebrated the Matrimonial; hence, Martia calesbs quid agam Calendis, Hor. || Meton.: a month: nec totidem veteres quod nunc habere calendas, Ov. 2. Calendæ sextiæ, the Calends of June, id.

calenum, i. n. (sc. vinum) [Cales] Calenian wine: molle Calenum, Juv.

calido, ui, 2. r. n. [caliturus, Ov.: impers. caletur, Pl.] to be warm or hot, to glow (of things): sentiri hoc putat, ut calere ignem, nivem esse albam, Cic. Poet. of persons, for aestuare: to feel warm: qui apud carbonem assident semper calent, Pl. || Fig.: to glow in mind, to be roused, warmed, inflamed: (leones) permixta caede calentes, inflamed by indiscriminate slaughter, Lucr.: femina calere, to become enamoured of, Hor. Also, to be troubled, perplexed: te calere puto, Oc.: mentis morbo, to labour under, Hor. 2. Of abstract things: to be wrought on zealously, to be carried on warmly: illud crimen de numis caluit nec recendi, nunc in causa refrigit, Cic.

3. To be yet warm, new, or fresh: at enim nihil est, nisi dum calet hoc agitur, Pl.

caleo, 3. v. n. insep. [caleo] to grow or become warm or hot: calecere vel aspicione vel igni, Cic. || Fig.: to become excited, inflamed with love, etc.: quo propius nunc est, flamma propiore caleo, Ov.

calicatio, v. calefacto.

calida, æ (calda) warm water, any warm drink: Tac.

calidè, adv. quickly, promptly: calidè quaquid accurus, Pl.

calidum (caldum), i. n. a drink, hot and water: Pl.

calidus, a, um, adj. (contr. form calidus: predom. in Aug. per. In prose, but was not used by the poets except when required by the metre. Comp. calidior, flor.) [calo, like aridus, frig-

idus, fervidus, etc.] warm, hot: fons luce diurna frigidus, et calidus nocturno tempore, Lucr. || Fig.: fiery, rash, eager, spirited, fierce, vehement (of living beings, only in the poets): equus calidus animi, of a fiery spirit, Virg.: redemptor, eager, active, Hor. 2. quick, ready, prompt (rare): huic boni opus est quadraginta milia celeriter calidis, quickly procured, Pl. (Hence lit. caldo; Fr. chaud.)

callendrum, i. n. [καλλενδρον, ornament] an unknown kind of female head-dress: Hor.

calligæ, æ, f. [kindred with calceus, from calx] a strong and heavy shoe worn by the Roman soldiers (v. Smith's Ant. 68): mihi calligæ ejus et fasciæ cretæe non placebant, Cic.

calliginosus, a, um, adj. [caligo] covered with mist, foggy, dark, obscure, gloomy (rare): coelum et humidum et caliginosum, Cic. || Fig.: caliginosa nox, obscure futurity, Hor.

calligo, inis, f. a mist: Notus terribilem picea tectus caligine vultus, Ov. 2. Meton.: darkness, gloom, obscurity: tetrus tenebris et caligine se Alexandriam perventuros esse arbitrati sunt, Cic.: cum altitudo caliginem oculis obfusisset, had occasioned darkness, Liv. || Fig.: mental blindness, dullness of understanding: quod videbam equidem, sed quasi per caliginem, Cic. 2. Of gloomy circumstances: calamity, affliction: ecce illa tempestas, caligo bonorum, tenebræ republicæ, id.

caligo, i. v. n. and a. [caligo] 1. neutr. to emit vapour, to steam, reek: Col. 2. to be involved in darkness, to be dark, gloomy: caligare oculos, the eyes are darkened, Lucr.: lucus caligans, Virg. || act. to veil in darkness, to make dark, to obscure (very rare): altæ caligantesque fenestras, producing a dizzy blindness by their height, Juv.

calligula, æ, f. dim. [caliga] a small military boot: Tac.

calim, v. clam.

calix, idis, m. = κύλιξ, a cup, goblet, a drinking vessel: calix mulis, Cic. || Meton.: wine: Cat. || a cooking vessel, pot: Ov. (Hence Fr. calice; Eng. chalice.)

callo, 3. v. n. and a. [callum] 1. neutr. to be thick-skinned (rare): plagis costæ callent, Pl. 2. Fig.: to be hardened, callous, insensible: Serv. Sulpic. In Cic. 3. to be practised, to be wise by experience, to be skillful, versed in: omnes homines ad suum quæstum callent, Pl. || act. to know by experience or practice, to know, understand: Jura, Cic. With a relative clause: quo pacto id fieri solet, calleo, Ter.

callidè, adv. skillfully, shrewdly, expertly: callidè arguteque dicere, Cic. || cunningly, craftily, artfully: vitia sua callidè occultare, Sal.

calliditas, itis, f. [callidus] shrewdness, skillfulness, readiness, upness:

nec calliditate Poenos, nec artibus Græcos superavimus, Cic. || cunning, craft, slyness, artfulness: scientia, quæ est remota ab iustitia, calliditas potius quam sapientia est appellanda, id. Of stratagem in war: Liv. Of oratorical artifice: Cic. In plur.: Syri calliditates, Ter.

callidus, a, um, adj. [calleo] shrewd, expert, worldly-wise, experienced, skillful: ego ut agitator callidus, priusquam ad finem veniam, equos sustineo, Cic. With gen.: rei militaris, Tac. In the Gr. manner, with inf.: callidus condere furto, Hor. Meton. of things: callidissimum artificium (naturæ), Cic.

|| In a bad sense: crafty, cunning, artful, sly: gens non astuta nec callida, Tac.: ad fraudem callidi, Cic. Meton. of things: callidi doll, Pl.: audecia, Cic.

callis, is, m. (fem. Lucr.: Idv.), a narrow foot-path, a mountain-track; usu. a path made by the treading of cattle: quum calles et pastorum stabula prædari coepissent, Cic.: per aestivos saltus deviasque calles exercitum ducere, Liv. || Poet.: a course, race-ground: Lucr.

callousus, a, um, adj. [callum] with a hard skin, thick-skinned, callous: Plin. || In gen.: thick, hard, solid: ova, Hor.

callum, i. n. (callus, i. m., Cels.) hardened skin (esp. upon the feet or hands): calcementum solorum callum, Cic. || Meton.: the firm flesh of certain animals: aprugnum, Pl.: for which also absol. callum, id. || Fig.: hardness, callousness, insensibility, stupidity (rare): ipse labor qualem callum quoddam obducit dolori, renders callous to pain, Cic.

calo (an old word, also written with its derivatives calo), to call out, proclaim, convolve (only as t. t. in religious matters): calata comita, comitia held for consecrating a priest or a king, Gell. [Root CAL or CLA: cf. cal-endæ, cla-mor, nomen-cla-tor.]

calo, onis, m. a soldier's servant: (v. Smith's Ant. 68): Caes.: Liv. || In gen.: any low servant, drudge: Cic.

calor, oris, m. [caleo] warmth, heat, glow: vis frigoris et caloris, Cic. 2. summer heat: vitandi caloris causa Ianuuli tres boras acquieveram, id. Hence also for summer, opp. to ver and autumnus: mediis caloribus, in the middle of summer, Liv.: calores austrini, the parching heat of the Si-roc, Virg. || Fig.: the heat of passion, zeal, ardour, impetuosity, vehemence: si calor ac spiritus tulit, Quint. Poet.: the fire of love: trahere calorem, Ov.

caltha, æ, f. a strong-smelling yellow flower, prob. our pot marigold: mollia luteola pingit varcinia caltha, Virg.

calthula, æ, f. [caltha] a woman's robe of a yellow colour: Pl.

calumnia (anciently written kalumnia), *ae. f. false accusation, intrigue, trick, artifice, sophistry, a sophistical attack*: Metellus calumniam dicendi tempus exemit, by artifice, Cic.: religionis calumnia, a pretext derived from religious scruples, id. 2. Fig.: needless care, anxiety, apprehension: in hac calumnia timoris et caecae suspitionis tormento, in this mingling produced by the illusions of fear, Caec. in Cic. II. Legal t. t. *false accusation, trickery*: calumnia litum aliquid petere, Cic.: calumniam jurare, to swear that one did not bring a malicious accusation, Liv. 2. Meton. for actio calumniae, an action respecting the motives of an accuser who failed in his proof (v. Smith's Ant. 68): calumniam effugere, Cic.: condemnatum calumnia, Tac. [Calumnia presupposes a noun calumnus, which comes from the root CALO or CALV: v. color: it is perh. connected with celare.]

calumniator (kal), *gris, m.* [calumnior] mostly t. t. a contriver of tricks or artifices, a pettifogger, a quibbler: scriptum sequi calumniatoris esse: boni iudicis, voluntatem scriptoris auctoritate tempe defendere, Cic.

calumnior (anciently kalumnior) *atus, i. v. a. dep.* [calumnia] 1. to censure, attack, in a sophistical or unfair manner, to cavil: nam quod amicos (te) calumniatus sum, indicabo malitiam meam, Cic. II. Legal t. t. to contrive legal artifices or false accusations, to make use of quibbles and frivolous objections: ludicari et calumniari, id. III. Fig.: to torment oneself with groundless care or anxiety: sed calumniar ipse: putebam qui obvium mihi venisset, suscipit, id.

calva, *ae. f.* the bald-scalp: Liv. **calvities**, *cl. f.* [calvus] baldness (rare for calvitium): prae calvitie, Suet. **calvitium**, *ii. n.* [id.] baldness: Cic. **calvor**, 3. v. a. *dep.* to devise tricks, use artifice, to deceive: Pl. **calvus**, *us. um. adj.* bald, without hair (rare): raso capite calvus Pl. **calx**, *calcis, f.* (sometimes *m.*) the heel: calces dederis, you tread on my heels, Pl.: certare pugnis, calcibus, ungulibus, Cic.: caedere calcibus, to kick, Pl.: calces remittere, to kick, Nep. Prov.: adversus stimulum calces (sc. lactare, etc.) to kick against the pricks, Ter. Meton.: the foot: calcemque terit, jam calce, Virg. (Hence It. calcagno.)

calx, *calcis, f.* (sometimes *m.*): Lit. a small stone: hence a counter or draughtstone (rare for the dim. calculus, q. v.): prius disperisit faxo, quam unum calcem moverit, Pl. II. lime-stone, lime, whether slaked or unslaked: materiem, calcem, Cic. III. Meton.: the pool or limit in a raccourse (marked with lime or chalk): ad calcem pervenire, id.: ad carceres a calce revocari, to

have to do a thing all over again, id. (Hence It. calcina; Fr. chaux.)

camara, *ae. v.* camera.

cambio, 4. v. n. to exchange, barter: App. (Hence the lt. and mercantile cambio, cambiari, cambiatura, etc.; Fr. change, changer, etc.)

cāmella, *ae. f.* a kind of drinking vessel, a goblet, wine-cup: Ov.

cāmēlus, *i. m.* a camel, a dromedary. The camel, Camelus Bactrianus, Linn. has two humps; the dromedary, or Arabian camel, C. dromedarius, has only one: Cic. [From the Semitic pāmāl.]

cāmēra (also cāmāra), *ae. f.* = καμάρα, a vault, an arched roof, an arch: Cic. II. a flat ship with a covering of planks: Tac. (Hence Fr. chambre.)

cāmīnus, *i. m.* = καμίνος, a smelting furnace, a forge: Aetnam impositam ruptis flamma expirare caminis, Virg. Fig.: an incessant, zealous labour: Juv. 2. a fire-place: camino ludento utendum censo, Cic. Proverb.: oleum addere camino, to add fuel to flame, to aggravate an evil, Hor. (Hence Fr. cheminée; Eng. chimney.)

campānus morbus, a kind of wart endemic in Campania: Hor.

campē, *ēs, f.* = κάμψω, a winding, writhing: campas dicere, to seek evasion, Pl.

campester, *tris, tre, adj.* [campus] pertaining to a plain, flat, campaign, level: opp. to montanus and collinus: campestris ac demissus loci, Caes.: vici, Liv.: urbe, id.: barlari, dwelling in plains, id.: hostis, fighting in a plain, id. Subst. campestris, *lum, n. plu.*, flat land, level ground: pauca campestrum, Tac. II. relating to the exercises in the Campus Martius: ludus, Cic.: proelia, Hor. Subst. Campestris, *is, n.* (sc. velamentum), a leather girdle worn about the loins, a wrestling apron: id. III. pertaining to the comitia held in the Campus Martius: gratia, Liv.

campus, *i. m.* an even, flat space, a plain, field, also a field of battle: campus Martius, montes peragranter, Cic. With ager it conveys sometimes the specific, sometimes the generic sign: in agro publico campi duo millia iugerum immunita possidere, id.: si plingui agros metabere campi, Virg. 2. Meton.: any level surface (of the sea, of a rock, etc.): campi liquentes, Virg.: Immoa attollitur unda campus (i. e. saxum), id.

3. Fig.: feratur eloquentia non semitis sed campis, Quint. II. Esp. the Campus Martius at Rome: a place of assembly for the Roman people at the comitia centuriata: Cic. Meton.: the comitia themselves: curiam pro senatu, campum pro comitia, id. Also, as a place for games, exercise, recreation, military drills, etc.: id. There were other camps at Rome, as the Campus Esquilinus, etc. Hence 2. Fig.: a field of action, a subject of debate, etc.: magnus est in republica

campus, multis apertus cursus ad laudem, id. (Hence Fr. champ.)

cāmīrus, *a. um. adj.* crooked, bent inwards: camuris hirtae sub cornibus aures, Virg.

canālis, *is, m.* a pipe, groove, channel, esp. a water-pipe, conduit, a canal: currentem illigis potare canalibus undam, Virg.: Caes.: Liv.

canepalli, *drum, m. plu.* [dim. of cancer] an inclosure of wood, a railing, lattice, or anything of the kind by which a place is inclosed and protected: fori, the bar of tribunals, Cic.: the barrier in the public spectacles: id.: circi, Ov. II. Fig.: boundaries, limits: si extra hos cancellos egredi conabor, quos mihi ipse circumdedit, Cic.

cancer, *cri* (gen. cancris, Locr.), *m.* a crab in a gen. sense: Virg.: a sign of the zodiac: Locr.: Ov. Poet. the south: id.: and great heat: id. (Hence It. granchio, cancro; Fr. cancre, chancre.)

candē-facio, *fecī, factum, 3. v. a.* [candeo] to make dazzlingly white: Pl.

candēla, *ae. f.* [candeo] a light, wax-light, tallow candle, taper: breve lumen candela, Juv. Meton. fire: candulam apponere valvis, i. e. to set the house on fire, id. II. a cord covered with wax (which preserved it from decay): Liv.

candēlabrum, *i. n.* [candela] a candlestick, a chandelier: Cic.

candens, *entis, Part.* [candeo]. II. Adj.: shining white, glittering (poet.): candida (facere) de nigritie, et de candidibus atra, Ov.: candens elephantus, ivory, Virg.

candēo, *ui, 2. v. n.* to be of brilliant whiteness, to shine, glitter (mostly poet.): ubi candent vestia, Hor. II. to glow, to be glowing hot: ut calidis candens ferrum e fornacibus stridit, et the glowing iron from the hot furnace, Lucr.: Dionysius candente carbonis, sibi adurebat capillum, Cic.

candēso, *ui, 3. v. n.* [candeo] to become, or to grow white, to begin to glitter: ut solent esse candescere solis ab ortu, Ov. 2. to grow hot, to begin to glow, ferrum candent in igni, Lucr.

candidatōrius, *a. um. adj.* [candidatus] pertaining to a candidate: Cic.

candidātus, *a. um. adj.* [candidus] clothed in white (for albus): Pl.

candidātus, *i. m.* a candidate for office, because clothed in a white toga: v. Smith's Ant. 18): praetorius candidatus, Cic.: candidatus Caesaris, a candidate recommended by Caesar, Vell. Hence proverb. petis tanquam Caesaris candidatus, i. e. certain of the result, Quint. II. Fig.: any eager aspirant or claimant: candidatus non consulatus tantum, sed immortalitatis et gloriae, Plin.

candidē, *adv.* in dazzling white: candida vestitus, Pl.

candidīlus, *a. um. adj.* dim. [candidus] shining white: dentes, Cic.

candidus, a, um, *adj.* [candeo] of a dazzling white, clear, bright (opp. to niger, a glistering black: while *albus* is a dead white, opp. to *ater*, a dead black): sidera, Lucr.: luna, Virg.: populus, the silver poplar, id.: vestis, Liv.

2. Meton. and poet.: of personal beauty: *facis, beautiful*: Dido, Virg.: cervix, Hor. As an epithet of the gods: candidus Cupido, Cat. Proverb.: candida de nigris facere, to make black white, Ov. Poet. for candidatus, clothed in white: turba, Tib.: pompa, Ov.: candida sententia = candidi lapilli, a sentence of acquittal, id. ||. Fig.: pure, clear, serene, clean, spotless, etc. Of the voice: clear, pure, silver-toned; opp. to *fuscus*: Quint. Of discourse: clear, perspicuous, unaffected: elaborat all in puro et quasi quodam candido genere dicendi, Cic. And meton. of the orator himself: Messala nitidus et candidus, Quint. Poet.: of the winds: making clear or bright: candidi Favonii, Hor. 2. Of character: pure, honest, upright, candid, frank: candidus iudex, id. And of conditions of life: cheerful, happy, fortunate: candida convivia, joyul, Prop.: nox, id.

candor, ōis, m. [id.] a dazzling, glossy whiteness, clearness, radiance, brightness, splendour, etc.: solis candor illustrat est quam illius ignis, Cic.: tunicarum, Liv. Of personal beauty: *facies, beauty*: fusus ille et candore mixtus rubor (in Venere Cō), Virg. ||. Fig.: Of discourse: brilliancy, splendour: fucatus candor, id.: simplicitas, naturalness: T. Livius in narrando mirae jucunditatis clarissimique candoris, Quint. 2. Of mind or character: uprightness, fairness, openness: candor animi, Ov.

cinerea, entis, *Part.* [caneō]. ||. *adj.* gray, grayish: Ov. **cinerea**, entis, *Part.* [caneō]. **cinēo**, ū, 2. v. n. to be white or hoary: temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus, Virg. **canes**, is, v. canis.

canescere, 3. v. *incept.* [caneō] to grow white or hoary: pabula canescunt, Ov. Hence = *senescere*, to grow old: id. And Fig. of discourse: quum ipsa oratio tua nostra canesceret, Cic.

canicula, ae, f. *dim.* [canis] a small dog or bitch: Plin. Hence Fig. of a quarrelsome wagman: Pl. ||. The Dog-star, Sirius: flagrans, Hor. **caninus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to a dog, canine: lac, Ov.: caneva canina, a favourable augury from a dog, Pl. Fig.: littera, the letter R, Pers.: eloquentia, abusive, smacking, Quint.: verba, cutting words, Ov.

canis (canes, like aedes, apes, for aedis, apis, etc., Pl.), is, *com.*, a dog, hound: canum fida custodia, Cic.: often used as *sem.* when the species is referred to: sat trudit acres multa cane apros, Hor. As a term of reproach, dog: Pl.: Ter. A contemptuous designation, a *knave*, a parasite: multa alii opus

esse, multa canibus suis, quos circa se haberet, Cic.: CAVE CANEM, an inscription upon doors, "Beware of the dog," Petr. ||. A constellation, canis major, whose brightest star is the Dog-star (canicula or Sirius), and minor, commonly called antecanis (hence in plur. canes, Varr.): Ov. ||. The sea-dog: Plin.: and mythically, of the dogs of Scylla: Lucr. (Hence Fr. chien.)

canistrum, orum, n. *plu.* a wicker basket for bread, fruit, flowers, etc. (esp. for religious use in sacrifices): Cic.: onerant canistris dona Cereris, Virg.

canities, em, e (other cases do not appear to be in use), *f.* [canus] a gray or grayish-white colour, hoariness: Ov. Esp. freq. of gray hair: albaque toto vertice canities, id. Hence Meton.: gray hair: Charon cui plurima mento canities inculca jacet, Virg. 2. *old age*: donec virent canities abest morosa, Hor. (Hence It. canutessa.)

canna, ae, *f.* = *κάννα*, a reed, cane: palustria, Ov. ||. Meton.: things made of reed, a reed pipe, flute: id.: a small vessel, gondola: Juv.

cannābis, is, *f.*, and **cannabum**, i, n. = *κάνναβις* and *κάνναβος*, *hemp*: tibi tota cannabae fulto coena sit in transtro? Pers. (Hence It. canape; Fr. chanvre.)

cāno, cecinī, cantum, 3. v. n. and a. (*perf.* canul = cecinī, usual in the comp. concino, cecino, etc.) ||. *Neutr.* to sing, sound, play. Of men: al absurde canat is, qui se haberi velit musicum, Cic.: arundine, Ov. *Impers.*: lituus quo canitur, Cic. Of faulty delivery: to speak in a sing-song tone: id. 2. Of animals: galli victi silere solent, canere victores, to crow, id. 3. Of instruments, etc.: to sound, resound: canentes tibiae, id.: frundiferaeque novis avibus canere undique silvas, Lucr. ||. *Act.* to sing, rehearse, recite (with the acc. *carmen*, cantilemen, versus, verba, etc.): carmina quae in epulis canuntur, id.: Ascrum cano carmen, Virg.: praecepta canere, Hor. Proverb.: *carmen intus canere* (of one who thinks only of his own advantage), Cic.: cantilemen eandem canis, *you sing the old song*, Ter.: canere aliquid surdis auribus, to preach to the deaf, Liv.

2. to celebrate or praise in song: canere ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes atque virtutes, Cic.: deos regere, Hor. 3. to prophesy, foretell, predict (since the responses of oracles were usually in verse): et mihi jam multi crudele caneant artifices scelus, Virg. ||. *Milit.* *t. f.* both *act.* and *neutr.* Of signals: to blow, to sound, to give; or to be sounded. 1. *Act.*: bellum canere, Cic.: signa canere jubet, to give the signal for battle, Sall. 2. *Neutr.*: priusquam signa canerent, Liv. 3. Receptul canere, to sound or be sounded for a retreat: Haadrubal receptul prope cecinit, id. Poet.: with acc.: cecinit Jussos recep-

tus, Ov. Also *impers.*: Caesar receptul cani jussit, Caes. Fig.: revocante et receptul canente senatu, Cic.

cānon, ōnis, m. = *κάνων*. Lit.: a straight stick or pole; hence, a rule, canon, model: sed heus tu qui *κάνων* esse inuorant scriptorum sales, Cic.

cānor, ōis, m. [caneō] melody, tune, sound, song: cygnus, Lucr.: Martius aeris raudi canor, martial clang, Virg.

cānorus, a, um, *adj.* [caneō] tuneful, melodious, harmonious. 1. Of the voice: canora vox Sirenum, Ov. And as a fault in delivery, a sing-song, droning tone: sine contentione vox, nec languens, nec canora, Cic.: versus, Hor.: nugae, mere jingling, id. ||. Of men or things producing sound: canorus orator et volubilis et satis cales, Cic.: Triton, Ov.: aves, Virg.: ales, i. e. cygnus, the tuneful bird, Hor. Of instruments: fides, Virg.

cantatio, ōnis, *f.* [caneō] music, song: Pl.

cantārius (canth.), a, um, *adj.* [cantarius] pertaining to a horse: haec mulier canterio ritu astans somnia, like a horse, Pl.

cantōrius (canth.), il, m. [perh. *κάνθηρος*, a pack-ass] a gelding: Cic. Proverb.: cantrius in fossa, to be in a helpless condition, Liv.

cantharis, idis, *f.* = *κάνθαρις*, a genus of beetles: of several species, freq. used in medicine, Cic.

cantharus, i, m. = *κάνθαρος*, a large, wide-bellied drinking vessel with handles, a tankard, pot: Pl.: potare melleis cantharis, Hor. ||. Meton.: a kind of sea-fish: Ov.

cantherius, il, and its deriv., v. cantrius, etc.

canthus, i, m. = *κάνθης*, a wheel-rim: Quint.: and meton. a wheel: Pers.

canticum, i, n. [cantillo] a song in the Roman comedy, sung by one person, and accompanied by music and dancing: a solo: agere, Liv.: desaltare, Suet. ||. a song, in gen.: chorum canentium Insonuit, Phaedr. ||. a singing tone in the delivery of an orator: Cic.

cantilēna, ae, *f.* [cantillo] an old song, colloq. for silly prattle, gossip: ut crebro mihi insusurret cantilemen suum, Cic.: cantilemen eandem canis, ever the old song, Ter.

cantio, ōnis, *f.* [caneō] a singing, a song (rare): Pl.: Suet. 2. an incantation, charm, spell: id veneficis et cantionibus Titliniae factum dicebat, Cic. (Hence It. canzone; Fr. chanson.)

canitio, avi, *actum*, i. v. a. *freq.* [caneō] to sing or play (rare): ut habes quicquam canities, Ter.: Cic.

cantilūcia, ōnis, *f.* *dim.* [cantio] a flattering, alluring song: Cic.

canō, avi, *actum*, i. v. n. and a. *freq.* [caneō]. ||. *Neutr.* to sound, sing, play, etc.: Arcades ambo et cantant: parea, Virg.: cantare ad manum hirci trioni, in comedy, to sing and play while

the actor accompanies the song with gestures or dancing, Liv. Proverb. surdo, Prop., and ad surdas aures, to preach to the deaf, Ov. Of the faulty pronunciation of an orator: to declaim in a singing tone, to drivel: si cantas, male cantas, si legis, cantas, Caes. Of animals: deos gallis signum dedisse cantandi, Cic. Of instruments (poet.): cantabat tibia ludia, Ov. || Act. with acc. of carmen, versus, etc.: to sing, play, recite: carmina non prius audita canto, Hor. 2. to celebrate or praise in song, sing of: jampridem istum canto Caesarem, Cic. 3. Of an actor: to enact, represent a part: cantavit (Nero) Orestem matricidam, Suet. 4. to point out, indicate, forewarn (poet.): vera cantas? vana vellem, Pl.: haec dies noctesque tibi canto, ut cavens, id. |||, to use charms, incantations, to enchant (mostly poet.): frigidus in pratis cantando rumpitur anguis, Virg.: cantatum carmen, an incantation, Ov.

cantor, ōris, m. [id.] a musician, singer, poet: omnibus hoc vitium est cantoribus, Hor. In a contemptuous sense: cantor formularum, aucupis syllabarum, Cic. And with gen. of the person: an extoller, eulogist: cantores Euphorionis, id. ||, an actor, player: id.

cantrix, icis, f. [id.] a female musician, a songstress: Pl. cantus, ūs, m. [id.] tone, melody, singing: a song, a poem: cantus vocum et nervorum et tibiarum, Cic.: lugubres cantus, Hor.: est autem in dicendo etiam quidam cantus obscurior, Cic. ||, a prophecy, prediction (poet.): veridicos edere cantus, Cat. |||, an incantation (poet.): Ov. (Hence Fr. chant.)

cānus, a, um, adj. [v. caneo] white, hoary, gray (mostly poet.): aqua, foamy, frothy, Ov.: nix, Lucr. Esp. of white or gray hair: cano capite atque alba barba, Pl. Also, Subst. canit, orum, m. plu. (sc. capilli), gray hairs: non canit, non rugae repente auctoritate arripere possunt, Cic. ||, Meton. and poet.: old, aged, ancient: senectus, Cat.

cāpācitas, ātis, f. [capax] a capability of holding much, largeness, roominess (rare): Cic. capax, ātis, adj. [capio] able to hold much, wide, spacious, roomy: mundus, Lucr.: conchae, Hor.: pharetram, Ov.: urbs, id. With gen.: cibi vique capacissimus, Liv. Fig.: Demosthenes non semper implet aures meas: ita sunt avidae et capaces, Cic. ||, Of the mind: able to grasp, capable, apt, fit for: capax ingenium, great, open, Cic. With gen.: animal mentis capax aliae, id.: imperii, Tac.

cāpēdo, inis, f. [capis] a bowl or cup used in sacrifices: Cic.

cāpēdūnula, ae, f. dim. [capedo] a small bowl or dish used in sacrifices: Cic.

cāpella, ae, f. dim. [caper] a she-goat: distentae lacte capellae, Virg. As a work of art: Cic. ||, a star in the constellation Auriga (usu. called capra): alidus pluviale capellae, Ov.

cāper, pri, m. a he-goat, the goat: vir gregis ipse caper, Virg.

cāper, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [caper]. I. Act. to wrinkle, to contract: caperatum supercilium, App. ||, Neut. to be wrinkled: caperat frons severitudine, Pl.

cāpeso lvi (rarely, ii), Itum (Part. fut. capessitur, Tac.), i. v. a. [capio: cf. arcesco] to seize, catch at eagerly, snatch, lay hold of (rare): alia animalia cibum oris hlatu et dentibus ipse capessunt, Cic.: capessere arma, Virg. ||, Of relations of place: to strive to reach, to repair or resort to: With acc.: Italliam, id. 2. With pron. reflect. and in or ad: quam magis te in altum capessis, tam aestus te in portum refert, Pl. Fig.: quam (filius) se ad vitam praecipitem capessat, betake himself to, id. |||, Fig.: to take up, take in hand, or pursue with zeal, to undertake, enter upon, execute, manage: Iran, Liv.: Jussa, Virg.: capessere rempublicam, to engage in public affairs (more forcible than accedere ad remp.), Cic.: Liv.: magistratus Tac.: bellum, Liv.: fugam, to take to flight, id.: libertatem, Cic.

cāpillātus, a, um, Part. [capillor] having hair, hairy: adolescentes bene capillatus, with a fine head of hair, Cic.: (vinum) capillato diffusum consule, i. e. very old, made when it was the fashion to go unshorn, Juv.

cāpillus, i, m. (capillum, i, n. Pl.) [capit] the hair of the head, sometimes of the beard (while crinis is any hair): erant illi comiti capilli et madentes cincinnorum fimbriae, Cic.: promissus, long, Caes.: Dionysius cultros metuens tonsorios, candente carbone sibi adhaerit capillum, Cic. 2. the hair of animals: cuniculi, Cat.

cāpio, cēpi, captum, i. v. a. (old form of the fut. per. capso, Pl. Old orthog. of perf. cepit = cepit), to take, lay hold of, seize: arma, Cic.: enssem, Ov.: cibum, to take, partake of, Pl.: pignus capere toga, to take in pledge, id. Of abstract things: documentum ex aliquo, Cic.: fugam, to take to flight, Caes.: consilium, to adopt a plan, id. ||, to take by force, to capture, seize, occupy: oppida, id.: classem, Nep.: patriam suam, Liv.: locum, Sall. 2. Fig.: Of the bodily or mental powers (in the pass.): to be injured, impaired, weakened, crazed, etc.: pedibus, Liv.: oculis et auribus capio, Cic.: viros velut mente capta cum latione fanaticis corpora captivari, Liv. 3. Of the will: to captivate, mislead, duce, delude: to confound, alienate capti, Hor.: amare, Liv.: adolescentem animi molles et aetate fluxi dolls hand difficulter capiebantur, Sall. 4. to catch

in a suit, to convict: tu si me impediti capias, non potes capere, Pl. |||, to choose, elect: me capere arbitrum, Ter.: loca capere, Caes. Hence of the election to priesthoods: Cic. So also of the choosing of places for religious usages: ad inaugurandum templa capium, Liv. ||, IV. Of things occupying space: to hold, receive, comprehend, contain: plenos capit alveus amnes, Ov.: quum una domo jam capi non possint, Cic. 2. Fig.: to receive into the mind, to comprehend: quod mentes eorum capere possent, Liv. V. Nautical t. t.: to make a port, take a station, etc.: insulam capere non poterant, could not make the island, Caes. Fig.: ut tenerum cursum possint et capere oil illius portum et dignitatis, Cic. 2. On land (unus, for capasso) to fly to a place: omnes Samnitiū copiae montes proximos fuga capiunt, Liv.

VI. to undertake, enter upon an office or calling (for suscipio or capasso): magistratum, Liv.: moderamina (navis), Ov. VII. to get, receive, gain (of income, taxes, etc.): capit ille ex suis praedilis sexcenta sestertia, ego centena ex meis, Cic.: vectigal ex agro, Liv.: stipendium capere jure belli, Caes. Hence, absol. to inherit: si capienti jus nullum uxori, Juv. 2. Gen. of other things: to obtain, take, assume: coronam, Lucr.: consulatum, Cic.: patrium animum virtutemque capiamus, let us put on, id. VIII. Of the feelings and passions: capio desiderium, satietatem, odium, etc., to feel, suffer, enjoy; and conversely, desiderium, satietas, odium me capio, to be seized by: satietatem capere, Pl. So often in the formula, ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat, Caes.: nos potest reges exactos servituti obliquo ceparat, Cic.

cāpis, idis, f. an earthen vessel used in sacrifices: Liv.

capisso, ere, v. capesso. capistrum, i, n. a halter, a muzzle: Virg. Fig.: martiale capistrum, Juv. [From capio: cf. claustrum.] (Hence lt. capestro; Fr. chaire.)

capital or capitāle [caput]. Prop. n. adj. [capitalis]. Hence, Subst. a capital crime: Cic. capitālis, ae, adj. [id.] pertaining to the head or to life, mortal: capitale periculum, peril of life, Pl. ||, Legal t. t.: affecting a man's capital, either in the sense of life or of social position: res rerum capitalium, Cic.: capitāli poena afficere aliquem, Suet. |||, Fig.: deadly, mortal, dangerous: capitalis inimicus, a mortal enemy, Pl.: hostis, a dangerous enemy, Cic.: odium, deadly hatred, id. IV. prement, distinguished (rare): capitale vocamus ingenium solers, Ov.

capito, ōnis, m. [id.] a big-headed person: Cic. (cf. fronto, naso). capitālini, ōrum, m. plu. the superlatives of the Capitoline games (v. Smith's Ant. 242), Cic. capitulum, ū, n. Κεφάλιον [=

capitulum, from caput], the Capitol at Rome: Liv. || Transf.: the citadel of other towns: Suet.

capitulum, adv. [capitulum] by heads, namely (very rare): Nep.

capitulum, i. n. dim. [caput] a small head: Pl. Facetiously for a man: id.

capitulum, i. n. architecture: the capital of a column: Plin. 2. the capital of a triphylg: Vitruv. || In late Lat.: a chapter, section: Tert.

(Hence It. capitolo: Fr. chapitre.)

capra, ae. f. [capra] a she-goat: Cic.: fers = caprea, Virg. || A bright star in the constellation Auriga: Hor. || Hence the smell of the arm-pits: id. (Hence It. capriccio: Fr. caprice.)

caprea, ae. f. [capra] a roebuck: Plin.: a wild she-goat: Virg. Prov.: jungere capreas lupis (of something impossible), Hor.

capreolus, i. m. a kind of wild goat, chamois, roebuck: Virg. || Caproli, in mechanics: supports, props, stays: Caes.

capricornus, i. m. [caper cornu] capricorn, or the goat-horn, a sign of the zodiac: Cic.

capriflora, i. f. [caper flcus: lit. the goat-flg, as we say dog-roses, etc.] the wild fig-tree, the wild fig: capriferae erant sepulchra, Hor. Poet. for something strange, foreign: Pers.

caprigenus, a. um, adj. [caper gen, gmo] goat-born, goat-begetten, of the goat kind (poet.): caprigenum hominum genus, Pl. Subst. plu. caprigeni, ae = capri, ae: caprigenum (= caprigenus or -arum): caprigenum pecus, Virg.

caprimulgus, i. m. [caper mulgeo] a goat-milker, poet. for countryman: Cat.

caprinus, a. um, adj. [caper] pertaining to goats: pellis, Cic. Prov.: de lana caprina risari, to contend about tricks, Hor.

capri-ros, pedis, adj. [caper pes] goat-footed, a poet. epithet of rural deities: capri-rosi Satyri, Hor.

capra, ae. f. a repository, chest, box, for books: Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. p. 1.) (Hence It. cassetta, Fr. cassette.)

capellus, i. m. [capra] a slave who took care of the caprea, in which boots were kept, and carried those of school-boys: Suet.

capra, i. n. It. etc. v. capro.

capella, ae. f. dim. [capra] a small box or chest: Cat.

capitatio, onis, f. [capitio] a reaching after or catching at (rare): capitatio verborum, Cic.

capitator, oris, m. [id.] one who eagerly reaches or strives after (rare): sume popularis, Liv. Esp. a legacy hunter: Hor.

capitio, onis, f. [capitio] a talking or saying: Gell. Fig.: a deceiving, deception, fraud: si in parvula rep-capitio aliquid verterre, Cic. 2. In dialectics: a fallacy, a sophism: cap-

itones discutere, id. || Meton.: an injury, a disadvantage: Pl.

capitiosè, adv. capitiouly, insidiously: capitiou interrogare, Cic.

capitiouus, a. um, adj. [capitio] fallacious, deceptive: societas capitioua, Cic. 2. capitiou, sophistical: capitioua probabilitas, id. Sup. id. Absol.: capitioua, sophisms, id. || dangerous, hurtful: quam capitiouum est populo! id.

capitiouella, ae, f. dim. [id.] a quirk, quibble, sophism: Cic.

capitiouitas, atis, f. [capitiouus] a state of bondage, captivity: Tac. Of countries, towns, etc.: a taking, capture: urbium, id. Also in plu.: id.

capitiouus, a. um, adj. [capitiou, capitiou] caught, taken prisoner (esp. in war) us: as Subst. a prisoner, captive: diutius servitum perpassi quam captivi frugi et diligentes solent, Cic. In fem.: tristis captiva, Ov. || A. d. j.: pertaining or belonging to prisoners: sanguis, Virg. Of animals: caught or taken: places, Ov.: feras, id. 2. Of things: captured in war, taken as booty: captivae naves, Caes.: captivum ebur, captiva Corinthus, Hor. Fig.: captiva mens, Ov. (Hence It. cattivo: Fr. chetif, "wretched, mean;" Eng. cattif-.)

capto, avi, atum, i. r. a. freq. [capitio] to catch at frequently or eagerly, snatch, pursue, endeavour to catch, etc.: Tantalus a labris silens fugientia capat flumina, Hor. || Fig.: to strive after, desire earnestly, seek to obtain, etc.: sermonem, to listen to, Pl.: assensionem alijcuius, Cic.: plausus, to coveit, id.: misericordiam, id. With Inf. or clause as object: prenil et prendere captans, Ov. || III. to lie in wait for, to seek to entrap, entice, etc.: maximum hoc vitium vino est, pedes captat primum, Pl.: quid ad illum qui te captare vult, utrum tacentem irretiat te an loquentem? Cic. Hence IV. to hunt for legacies: testamenta senum, Hor. (Hence from ad-captare, It. accattare: Fr. acheter.)

captura, ae, f. [id.] a taking, catching (of animals): Plin. || Meton.: that which is taken, quarry, draught of fishes, etc.: Suet. 2. low, or immoral gain, pay, &c.: id.

captus, a. um, Part. [capitio]

captus, ita, m. [capitio] a taking, seizing: that which is taken: trium digitorum captus, as much as one can grasp with three fingers, a pinch, Plin.

|| Fig.: power of comprehension, capacity, grasp of mind: civitas ampla atque florens, ut captus est Germanorum, according to German notions, Caes.: prudentes, ut est captus hominum, Cic.

capularis, e, adj. [capulus] pertaining to a coffin: capularis homo, near the grave, Pl.

capulus, i. m. [capitio] the handle of anything: aratri, Ov. Esp. the hilt of a sword: Cic.: capulo tenuis addidit en-

sem, Virg. || a coffin, bier: ire ad capulum, to go to the grave, Lucr.

capulum, a halter for fastening cattle. (Hence from meaning iii.: It. cappio: Fr. câble; Eng. cable.)

capit, itis, n. the head, of men and animals. Proverb.: nec caput nec pedes, neither head nor tail, i. e. neither beginning nor end, Cic. || Transf.: the head, top, point, end, extremity (beginning or end) of anything: capita summa papaveris, Liv.: tignorum, Caes. Of rivers: their source (head): Liv.: also (more rare) the mouth, embouchure: Caes. Fig.: si quid sine capite manabit, Cic. Of plants, sometimes the root: vitis, Cato: also vine-branches: Cic. || Meton.: a man or animal: ridiculum caput: Ter.: curvum, Virg.: liberum, Cic.: quod capillum vivunt, totidem studiorum millia, Hor. So, in capita, to or for each person, Liv. Of animals: suis triginta capillum fetus enixa, Virg. || IV. Fig.: physical life: capitis periculum adire, to risk one's life, Ter.: capite suo dimicare, to fight for one's life, Liv.: capitis poena, capital punishment, Caes.: capitis accusare, to accuse of a capital crime, Nep. 2. civil or political life, acc. to the Roman idea, including the rights of liberty, citizenship, and family (libertas, civitas, familiae): its loss or deprivation was called deminutio or minutio capitis, and might be either maxima, media, minima (v. Smith's Ant. 71): Cic.: Liv. 3. Poet.: the head, as the seat of the understanding, the judgment, sense: tribus Anticyris caput insomabile, Hor. 4. the leader of anything, the chief person or thing: caput scelerum, an arch knave, Pl.: illic est huius rei caput, author, contriver, Ter.: caput est omnium Graecorum concordandum, Heraclides, Cic.: capita nomina Latina, the heads, chiefs, Liv. The predicate is gen. max.: capita conjurationis ejus virgines caesi: ac securi percussae, id. 5. Of things: quis nigrum, quod coenas caput erat, the principal dish, Cic.: caput literum, summary chief contents, id.: caput Epicuri, the fundamental principle, dogma, id.: rerum, the chief or central point, head, id.: Romanis, orbis terrarum caput, Liv.: so in writings: the principal clause or division, heading, chapter, etc.: a primo capite legis usque ad extremum, Cic. Of money: the principal, the capital, on which interest was paid: quinas hic capiti mercedis excoct, Hor. Of any total: demit de capite mediana DC., Cic. (Hence It. capo: Fr. chef; Eng. chief: also Fr. achever, since caput in the Romance language signified the end, as well as the beginning, of a thing.)

carbasus, a. um, adj. [carbasus] of or made of carbasus: vela, Cic.

carbasus, i. f. very fine Spanish flax: Plin. || Meton.: things made of it: a linen garment: Virg. 2. a sail: tumidoque inflatur carbasus aus-

tro, id. **3.** a curtain or awning: Lucr.

carbo, ōnis, m. a piece of burning or charred wood, charcoal, embers: Ter. Of glowing coals: qui apud carbonem assident, semper calenti, Pl.: C. Fig. and poet., said to creta, an carbon notandi: to be marked with black or white, i. e. as good or bad? Hor. Prov. for something unimportant: carbonem pro thesoro invenire, Phaedr. (Hence Fr. *charbon*.)

carbōnarius, a, um, adj. [carbo] pertaining to charcoal. Subst.: Carbōnarius, l. m. a collier, a charcoal-maker: Pl.

carbunculus, l. m. dim. [id.] a small coal. Fig.: amburet misero ei circulum carbunculus, Pl. II. a reddish, bright kind of precious stone: Plin. (Hence Fr. *escarboucle*.)

carcer, ōris, m. an inclosure: hence, a prison, jail: ad illius poenam carcer acidificatus esse videtur, Cic.: the prison at Rome, part of which was called Tullianum: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 72). Fig.: qui ex corporum vinculis tanquam e carcere evolaverunt, Cic. II. Meton.: the criminals confined: in me carcerem effuditis, you have emptied the prison on me, id. As a term of reproach: jail-bird: Ter. III. the barrier or starting place in the circus (opp. to meta or calx, the goal: v. Smith's Ant. 88): runique effusi carcerem currus, Virg.: usm. in plur.: qui vix e carceribus exierit quom palmarum jam primus acceperit, Cic. Fig.: the commencement of a course of action, etc.: ad carceres a calce revocari, to begin life anew, id.

carcerarius, a, um, adj. [carcer] pertaining to a prison: carcerarius quaestus, jail fees, profits, etc., Pl.

carcinoma, ū, n. = καρκίνωμα, a cancerous ulcer (pere Lat. cancer). Fig.: of wicked persons and hopeless reprobates: Suet.

cardices, um, m. plur. a class of Persian soldiers: Nep.

cardilicus, a, um, adj. = καρδιακός, pertaining to the stomach: cardiacus morbus, indigestion, heartburn, Cels. Hence subst. cardilicus, l. m. one who has a disease of the stomach: Cic.

cardo, ūnis, m. the hinge of a door: vellere postes a cardine, Virg. II. Fig.: that on which all depends, the chief point or circumstance: haud tanto cessabit cardine rerum, id.

carduus, i, m. the thistle: Virg. (Hence Fr. *chardon*.)

cārē, adv. at a high price (rare): Suet. II. dearly, highly: carius aestimatus, Planc. in Cic.

carotum, l. n. [carox] a place covered with scalg: tu post carota lateribus, Virg.

carō, ut, ūtum, 2. v. n. (pres. subj. carui) = carant, Pl.: pass.: carendus, Carui) constr. with Abl.: in earlier poets also with Gen. or Acc.: to be without, not to have: carere culpa, Ter.: dolore, Cic. Also to be absent from: forensi luce, id.: libens patria carere, Tac.

2. Of inanimate objects: haec duo tempora carere crimine, Cic. II. to be destitute of, to want: commodi omnibus, id.: tali munere, Virg.: virque mihi dempto fine carendus abest, Ov. With Gen.: tui carendum quod erat, Ter. With Acc.: quia id quod amo carvo, Pl.

carēx, ūis, f. This plant is spoken of as acuta by Virg. and it would appear to be some kind of rush, not a sedge: frondibus hirsutis et carice pastus acuta, Virg.

carīus, ac, ūc, ūcus, [Caria] a kind of dry fig: Cic.: also for dried figs, in gen.: Ov.

carīes, em, e (other cases appear not to be in use), f. rottenness, decay: veritute in teneram cariem, rimisque debilitat cyba, Ov.

carīna, ae, f. the bottom of a ship, the keel: carinae aliquanto planiores, quo facilius vada excludere possent, Caes. II. Meton. and poet.: a ship or vessel: statio male fida carina, Virg. (Hence Fr. *carène*, and the Eng. verb to *careen*.)

carīnarius, ū, m. [καρπός = καρπός, wax] a dyer of yellow: Pl.

carīōsus, a, um, adj. [caries] decayed, rotten: dentes, Plin. II. Fig.: cariosus senectus, Ov.

carītās, ūis, f. [carus] dearthness, scarcity, high price, or value: caritas annonae, Cic. Also absol.: dearth, dearthness: qua ex re primum caritas nata est, deinde inopia, id. II. Fig.: high regard, respect, love accompanied with esteem: ingenua erga patriam caritas, Liv. The subjoined Gen. usually denotes the object: love for: patriae et suorum, Cic.: reipublicae, Liv. In plur.: affectiones: omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, Cic. But sometimes the Gen. denotes the subject: the love of any one: credo vos non pecuniam, non opes violentas, sed caritatem civium et gloriam concupiscere, the affection of the citizens, id. (Hence Fr. *charité*, dearthness; *charité*.)

carmen, ūnis, n. (old form casmen) a tune, song, strain, both vocal and instrumental (mostly poet. for cantus): carmine vocali clarus citharaeque Philammon, Ov.: citharae liquillum carmen, Lucr. II. a poem, poetry, verse: poemam grave plenumque carmen fundere, Cic.: Illacum, Hor. Sometimes absol. for lyric poetry: carmine tu gaudes, hic delectatur lambis, id. And opp. to the drama for an epic or lyric poem: deducere ad sua tempora, Ov. For a book or canto: In primo carmine, Lucr. III. a response of an oracle, a prophecy, prediction: ultima Cumaei venit iam carminis aetas, Virg. IV.

a magic formula, an incantation: per illius carminum valentium, Hor. V. a formula in religion or law, a formula (since the laws were anciently written in verse): cruciatus carmina, Cic.: lex horrendi carminis erat, of terrible import, Liv. (Hence Fr. *charme*, *charm*.)

carnārium, ū, n. a flesh-hook: Pl. II. a larder, pantry: id.

carñifex, ūis, m. (old form, carnufex) [caro facio] an executioner, torturer, hangman: aderat janitor carceris, carñifex praetoris, mors terroris sociorum, Cic.: rapere ad carñifecem, Pl. Fig.: a tormentor, murderer: metus carñifex, Ter. As a term of reproach, scoundrel, villain: Cic.

carñificina, ae, f. [carñifex] the office of hangman: carñificina facere = carñificare esse, Pl. II. the place of torture: Liv. Hence, meton.: the rack, torture, torment: carñificinum subire, to suffer the torture, Cic. Fig.: carñificina est agritudo, id.

carñificō, ūtis, i. v. a. [id.] to execute, behead: carñificari (hostes) jacentes, to cut in pieces, mangle, Liv.

carō, ut, ū, v. a. [carpo, carpō] to card (extremely rare): Pl.

carō, carnis, f. flesh: Cic.: lacte et carne vivere, Caes. In plur.: carnes viperose, Ov. 2. Fig.: of discourse: Quint. 3. In contempt: istius pecudis ac putidae carnis consilium, Cic. (Hence Fr. *chair*.)

carpentum, l. n. a two-wheeled carriage or chariot, esp. used by women on festal occasions (v. Smith's Ant. 72): carpento ingredit Captivum, Tac.: Gallica, Liv.

carpo, pal, ptum, 3. v. a. to pick, pluck, pluck off, crop, gather: flores ab arbore, Ov.: rosam, Virg. 2. Of animals: to graze on, browse, etc.: Cic.: carpunt gramen equi, Virg. Poet. of envy: summa cacumina carpit, Ov. Sometimes transf. to men: carpe cibos digitis, id. 3. Poet. of other things: to tear off, tear away: summas carpens media inter cornua aetas, Virg. Of wool: to pluck: vellera, id. Hence: to spin: pensum, id. II. Fig.: to pick, gather: omnes undique flosculos carpat, Cic. 2. to take, enjoy, use, make use of: diem, Hor.: somnos sub dio, Virg. 3. In a bad sense: to pick or carp at, to slander, calumniate: Sabinus militum vocibus carpebat, Caes.: aliquem sermionibus, Liv. 4. to weaken, enfeeble, wear away, consume: vires, Virg.: lividas obliuione, Hor. In milit. lang.: to weaken an enemy, to harass: agmen adversarium, Caes.: novissimos, Liv. 5. to separate into parts, to cut to pieces, divide: saepe carpens membris minutioribus oratio est, Cic.: in multis parvasque partes carpere exordium, Liv. 6. to enter upon a journey, pass over, navigate, to take or pursue one's way (poet.): viam, Virg.: iter, Hor.: supremum iter = mori, id. gy-

rum, to go in a circle, Virg. (Hence *li. carpius*; Fr. *charpie*, "lint.")

carpim, adv. by pieces, by detached parts, separately: res gestas carpim perscribere, Sall. 2. at different places or points, on different sides: carpim aggreſsi, Liv. 3. at different times, gradually, separately: dimissi carpim ac singuli, Tac.

carptor, ōris, m. [carpo] a carver of food: Juv.

carptus, a, um, Part. [carpo].

carruca, ae, f. [carrus] a sort of four-wheeled travelling carriage: Suet. [Hence *li. carrozza*; Fr. *carrosse*; Eng. *carriage*.]

carrus, i, m. a kind of four-wheeled wagon or car: Caes. Liv.

carustilia, ae, f. dim. [caro] a little piece of flesh: Cic.

carus, a, um, adj. dear, costly, high priced: carior annona, Cic.: carissimum anonam necopinata vilittas consecuta est, id. 11. Fig.: dear, precious, valued, esteemed, loved: homines mihi carissimi et amicissimi, my dearest and best friends, id. Suet. carli, the loved ones: Pl. (Hence Fr. *cher*.)

causa, ae, f. a hut, cottage, cabin: in milit. lang. a barrack, tent, etc.: in caesa, quae more Gallico stramentis erat tectae, were thatched with straw, Caes. Proverb. i. ita fugias, ne praeter casum, observe a just medium, Ter. (Hence Fr. *chez*; and *caserne*, like *caserna* from *cardo*.)

caesus, a, um, adj. old, primitive: a Sabine or Oscan word: Cic.

caesilius, i, m. [caesus] a small cheese: Virg.

caesius, i, m. cheese: major pars victus in lacte et caeso et carne consistit, Caes.: premere, Virg. (Hence *li. casio*, and Eng. *cheese*: the Ger. *käse* is also prob. a derived word.)

caesia (more rar. **caassia**), ae, f. = *caesia* or *caassia*, a fragrant, shrub-like plant, *mezerion*: Virg.

caeso, i. e. n. incip. [cado] to be ready to fall, to flutter (very rare): Pl.

caesed, adv. fruitlessly, in vain: caesed ne tempus terretur, Liv.

caesio, tum (in sing. abl. *caesio*, Ov.), m. plu. a hunting-net, a snare, toll. (poet.): decidere in caesio, Ov. Meton.: a spider's web: Virg. Fig.: nara, poets: Tib. [Perh. either from *cadere* as Ger. *falle* (a trap); or from *capere*.]

caesia, v. *casia*.

caessida, ae, v. *caesis*.

caessio, idis (caessida, ae, Virg.), f. [an Etruscan word] a helmet (prop. of steel, while galea was of leather): Caes. Sometimes synonymous with galea: Ov.

caessio, is, a net, v. *caesis*.

caesus, a, um, adj. [prob. from *carpo*] empty (mostly poet.): caesa nux, Hor. 11. With abl. or gen.: wanting, devoid of, deprived of (poet.): imine caesa, deprived of life, dead, Virg.: caesa luminis caelis, Cic. 111. Fig.: vana, empty, worthless, fruitless: cas-

sum quiddam et inani vocis sono decoratum, id.: caesa formido, unfounded, Lucr. Subst.: caesa memoriae, to talk idly, Pl. In casum, or in one word incassum, adv. in vain, uselessly, to no purpose: temere, incassum, without aim or purpose, fortuitously, Lucr. vana incassum jactare tela, Liv.

castanea, ae, f. = *castaneus*, the chestnut-tree: Plin. 11, a chestnut: Virg.

casto, adv. purely, without stain, uprightness: caste et integre vivere, Cic.

11, chastely, modestly: tuamurque, ut adultam virginem caste et ab amatorum impetu prohibeamus, id. 1111. piously, devoutly: pure ac caste tribuere deorum munim, id.

castellanus, a, um, adj. [castellum] pertaining to a castle or fortress: castellani triumph, for the capture of a castle, Cic. 11. Subst.: castellani, orum, m. plu. the occupants of a castle, the garrison: Sall. (Hence Fr. *châtelain*.)

castellatim, adv. [id.] castle-wise: dissipati, scattered about in different fortresses, Liv.

castellum, i, n. dim. [castrum] a castle, fort, citadel, strong-hold: Caes.

11, Fig.: shelter, defence, refuge: castellum omnium scelerum, Liv. 1111. Meton.: dwellings in an elevated position: Virg. (Hence Fr. *château*, and old Fr. *châtel*, as in *Neuf-châtel*.)

castoria, ae, f. a part of a ship, where rowers were accustomed to rest: Pl.

castigabilis, e, adj. [castigo] deserving punishment: Pl.

castigatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a correcting, chastizing, punishment, reproof, etc.: omnis et animadversio et castigatio contumelia vacare debet, Cic. In plu., Liv.

castigator, ōris, m. [id.] one who corrects or chastises, a corrector, re-prover: minorum, Hor.

castigatus, a, um, Part. [castigo] confined, compressed. 11, Adj.: small, slender, close: pectus, Ov.

castigo, avi, atum, i. v. a. 11t. to make clean, to cleanse: hence, to correct, chastise, punish, reprove, censure: castigare pueros verbis, verberibus, Cic. Pompeius sepiore castigat, Caes.

11, to correct an error, to set right, mend: carmen, Hor. 1111. to hold in check, to rein in, to restrain (rare): equum tenacem non parentem frenis asperioribus castigare, Liv. Fig.: exam-

in in tridna, to correct the judgment, Pers. [From *castus*, prob. through an obsolete adj. *castigius*: v. *castus*.] (Hence Fr. *châtier*.)

castimonia, ae, f. [castus] purity, chastity, abstinence (esp. of the ministers of religion) (rare): per summum castimoniam v. virorum ac mulierum, Cic.: decem dierum castimonia, Liv.

11, purity of morals, morality, in gen.: Cic.

castitas, ōtis, f. [id.] chastity, purity of body: ut sentiant mulieres na-

turam feminarum omnem castitatem pati, Cic.

castor, ōris, m. = *castoreus*, a castor, beaver: pure Lat. fiber: acc. *castora*, Juv.

castoreum, ei, n. [castor] = *castoreum*, the aromatic secretion obtained from the beaver. In plur.: Virg.

castra, orum, v. *castrum*.

castrensis, e, adj. [castra] pertaining to the camp: castrensis ratio et militaris, Cic.

castro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [connected with *caedo*] to cut, castrate: castrare mares vetul, Suet.

castrum, i, n. 1. In sing.: any fortified place, a castle, fort, fortress (rare for *castellum*): cl Grunium dedit in Phrygia castrum, Nep. More usual as nom. prop.: as, Castrum Truentinum, Pomp. in Cic. 11. In plur.:

castra, orum, n. a military camp, an encampment (for an account of its construction, etc., v. Smith's *Ant.*, 73, sq.) noe ad portas castra habemus, Cic.: ponere, Caes.: munire, id.: communire, Liv.: habere castra, to encamp, Caes.: castra movere, to break up, id.: castra stativa, a permanent camp, Cic.: aestiva, summer camp, Suet.: hiberna, Liv.: castra navalia, a naval station, Caes.: nautica (the same), Nep.: castra Praetorianorum, the barracks of the Praetorians in the suburbs of Rome, Suet.: Tac. As nom. prop. like castrum, Castra Cornelia, or Cornelianna, etc., Caes. 2. Meton.: a day's march: secundo castris pervenit ad Num, Liv. 3. military service: qui magnum in castris usum habebant, Caes.

4. Fig.: of philosophical sects: Epicuri castra, Cic. [Either connected with *caesa*, or perh. from *caedo*, in the sense of "settling down," so Germ. *lager*, "a camp," from *liegen*, "to lie."]

castus, a, um, adj. 11t.: clean: in gen., morally pure, unpoluted, spotless, guiltless, etc.: decet nos esse a culpa castos, Pl.: populus frugi castuque verecundusque, Hor. Of things: res familiaris casta a cruce civili, Cic.: signa, signs, indications of innocence, Cic. 111, bodily pure, chaste, continent: Minerva, Hor. Of inanimate things: Veneris conubia, Lucr.: vultus, Ov.

111, pious, religious, holy, sacred: ego qui castam continentem, sanctum campum defendo, Cic. Of inanimate things: haud satis castum donum deo, id. [Root *cas*.] (Hence Fr. *chaste*.)

castula, ae, f. dim. [castus] a little cottage or hut, a small house: Juv.

casus, ōis, m. [cado] a falling, a fall, an overthrow: stillicid, Lucr.: nris, Liv. In plur.: Lucr. 111, Fig. Of time: the end: extremae sub caelo hieles, Virg. 2. a moral fall, a false step, an error: 3. that which happens unexpectedly, an event, accident, chance: hic quantum in bello fortuna possit, et quantos afferat casus, cognosci potuit, Caes.: itur ad casum tabulae, to the hazard table, Juv.

Hence *casus* is used in the sense of *danger, peril*: quae res maximum habet casum. Cic. *q.* In Abl. adverbially: by chance, by accident: sive casu sive consilio deorum, Caes. *4.* an occasion, opportunity: aut vi aut dolis ac casum victoriae inventurum, Sall. *5.* an adverse event, a misfortune, mishap: meum illum casum tam horribilem, Cic. *6.* Euphemist. for death: Gracchorum casus, Caes. *7.* *Casus* is sometimes used by Caesar in a sense apparently equivalent to our *state, condition* (usually a bad one): sibi praestare, si in eum casum deduceretur, quamvis fortunatum a P. R. pati, quam ab eis per cruciatum interitum, id. *7.* gramma. *t. t.*: a case: casus rectus, the nominative, Cic.

catāgelasimus, a. um, adj. = κατὰ γέλαστος, serving for ridicule, a banterer, jeerer: a pun on the name of the parasite Gelasimus, Pl.
catāmitis, i. m. an effeminate person, catamite (scortum masc.): Cic.
cataphractus, ae. m. = καταφράκτος, a coat of scale-armour: Tac.
cataphractus, a. um, adj. = κατὰ φράκτος, mailed, mail-clad (pure Latin, Ioriatu): Liv.
catāpius, i. m. = κατὰ πλου, the arrival of a ship: hunc Meton. a ship or fleet that arrives: Cic.
catāpulta, ae. f. = καταπύλτης, an engine of war for throwing arrows, lances, etc., a catapult (v. Smith's Ant. 381): Vitr. *II.* Meton. a missile: Pl.
catāpultārius, a. um, adj. [catapulta] pertaining to a catapult, thrown by it: catapultarium pilum, Pl.
catāracta (also catarracta), ae. f. = καταράκτης or καταράκτις: a waterfall; esp. that of the Nile: novissimo catarracte, Plin. *II.* a porticulis: Liv.

catāractria, ae. f. a word coined to designate a kind of spice: Pl.
catō, adv. wisely, sagaciously; skilfully, dexterously: Pl.
catōa, ae. f. [a Germ. word] a kind of missile weapon: Virg.
catōlla, ae. f. dim. [catena] a little chain: Liv. *II.* Hor.

catōllus, i. m. dim. [catulus] a little dog, puppy, whelp: Cic. As a term of endearment: Hor.
catōllus, i. m. dim. (for the more common form catella) [catena] a small chain: Pl. (Hence Fr. chaîne.)
catōna, ae. f. a chain, a fetter: in catenas conficere, Caes.: catenas injicere allici, Cic. *II.* a series of things connected together, a chain (Poet.): Lucr. *III.* Fig. a barrier, restraint, bond: Cic. (Hence Fr. chaîne.)

catōnātus, a. um, Part. [cateno] bound with a chain, chained, fettered: catenatus janitor, Ov. Fig. versus ex pluribus syllabis catenatos, connected as by a chain, Quint.
cāterva, ae. f. a crowd, a band of men: Postumius obvium cum bene

magna caterva sua venit, Cic.: juvenum, Hor. *II.* Milit. *t. t.* a body of soldiers, a troop, company; esp. of barbarian nations, in opp. to the Roman legions: ne virilis cultus in caedem et Lycias proriperet catervas, Hor. *III.* a company or troop of actors (usu. grex): Pl. *IV.* Of animals (very rare): pecudum, Lucr.: avium, a flock, Virg.

cātervārius, a. um, adj. [caterva] pertaining to a crowd or troop: catervarii pugiles, fighting in bands, Suet.
cātervātum, adv. [id.] in companies, in troops: non acie, neque ullo more proelii, sed catervatim, in disordered masses, Sall.

cāthēdra, ae. f. = καθέδρα, a chair, esp. one furnished with cushions and supports, an arm-chair, easy-chair: discipulorum inter jubeo plorare cathedras, Hor. also, a sedan-chair: Juv. (v. Smith's Ant. 76). Hence, meton. cathedra molles, effeminate men, id. *II.* a teacher's or professor's chair: id. (Hence Fr. chaire, chaise.)

cātīllo, atum, i. n. a. [catillus] to lick a plate: Pl.
cātīnus, i. m. a deep vessel for serving up or cooking food, a bowl, dish, pot: Hor. *II.* a censer: Suet.
cātōnium, i. n. [cātra] the lower wood: Cic.

cātōllus, i. m. dim. [prob. from an obsol. *caus dog*] a young dog, a puppy: omnia in perfectis esse meliora, ut in equo quam in equulo, in cane quam in catulo, Cic. *II.* In gen.: the young of wild beasts, a whelp: catulos feræ celerit inulsa, Hor.

cātus, a. um, adj. [Sabine = acutus, acc. to Varr.] clear-sounding, shrill: Enn. In Varr. *II.* Transf. to the intellect. In a good sense: knowing, keen, shrewd, sagacious, wise: prudens et, ut ita dicam, catus, Cic. Constr. with inf.: joculari, Hor. *2.* In a bad sense: sly, crafty, cunning: cata est et callida, Pl.

cauda (coda, like codex, plostrium, etc., Varr.), ae. f. the tail of animals: cauda pavoni donata a natura ad ornatum, Cic. Proverb.: caudam jactare popello, to flatter, fawn upon, Pers.: caudam trahere, to have a tail stuck on in mockery, to be an object of derision, Hor.: cauda leonem facit, the tail shows the lion, Quint. Humorously: the end of Verres' name, alluding also to the tail of a boar, Cic. (Hence Ital. coda; Fr. queue.)

caudēus, a. um, adj. [perh. instead of caudictus, from caudex] of wood, wooden: caudæ distella, Pl.

caudex (cōdex), telis, m. (rare), the trunk of a tree, the stock, stem: quin et caudicibus sectis, truditur e sicco radix oleagina ligno, Virg. *2.* the block of wood to which criminals were bound for punishment: codex, Pl. *3.* A term of reproach: block, dull, block-head: caudex, Ter.

caudicālis, e. adj. [caudex] per-

taining to the trunks of trees, of wood: provincia, humorously, the employment of wood-splitting, Pl.

caulēs, arum, f. plu. [apparently contr. from cavile, from cavus] an opening, hole, passage: per caulas corporis omnes, Lucr. *II.* a sheep-fold or cote: Virg.

caulīs, is, m. = καυλός, the stalk or stem of a plant: cepae, Col. *2.* Esp. a cabbage-stalk, a cabbage: Cic.: Hor. (Hence Ital. cavolo; Fr. chou.)

caupo, ōnis, m. a chapman, petty tradesman, huckster, innkeeper: Pl.: Cic.: Hor. [Cf. αἰνῆλος; Germ. kaufman; Eng. chapman.]

caupōna, ae. f. [caupo] a female shopkeeper, a landlady, hostess: App. *II.* a retail shop, an inn, tavern: Cic.

caupōnius, a. um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a shop or tavern: cauponiis puer, a shop or tavern boy, waiter, Pl.

caupōnor, i. v. dep. [id.] to traffic or trade in anything: non cauponantes bellum, sed belligerantes, Enn. In Cic.

caupōnūla, ae. f. dim. [caupona] a small inn or tavern: Cic.

caurus (cōrus), i. m. the north-west wind: Caes.

causa (caussa), ae. f. a cause, reason, an occasion, inducement: also, in gen., an occasion, opportunity: causa est, quae id efficit, cuius est causa, Cic.: hunc nactus appellatōnis causam, Caes. With ad: causa ad oburgandum, Ter. Poet. with inf.: causa consurgere in arma, Virg. In a pregnant signif. = iusta causa, good reason, just cause: meum fuit, cum causa accedere ad causandum, Cic. *II.* Causa, in Abl. with gen. of suba. or Abl. of pronominat. ad: on account of, for the sake of: voluptates omittuntur majorum voluptatum adipiscendum causa, id.: vestra magis hoc causa volebam quam mea, id. *III.* a feigned cause, a pretext, pretence: fingit causas ne det, Ter. so, per causam, under the pretext: per causam supplementi equitatusque cogendi, Caes. Also an apology, excuse: causam accipere, to admit, Cic. Hence, nullam or non causam dicere, quin, to make no objection, allege nothing, etc.: non causam dico quin, quod meritis sit, ferat, Ter. *IV.* In gen.: the question at issue, the groundwork of a rhetorical representation, matter, subject: Cic.: Quint. *V.* In law: a cause, judicial process, suit: causae privatae, Cic.: publice, id.: causa cadere, to lose an action: ita jus civile habemus constitutum, ut causa cadat is, qui non, quemadmodum oportet, egerit, id.: causam dicere, to plead a cause, Liv.: causam cognoscere, to examine (into as a judge), Caes. Hence, interest, profit, advantage: ubi quicquid omnis familiae causa constituit tibi, Pl. *VI.* a political party, faction: ne condemnare causam illam, quam secutus esset, videretur, Cic. *VII.* a relation of

friendship, connection: explicare breviter, quae mihi sit ratio et causa cum Caesare, etc. **VIII.** In gen.: a *condicio, state, relation, position, case*: in eadem causa fuerunt Ulpianus, Caes.

IX. a *business undertaken* for any one, a *commission, charge*: cui senatus dederat publice causam, ut mihi gratiam ageret, Cic. (Hence Ital. *cosa*; Fr. *cause*.)

causarius, a. um, *adj.* *sick, diseased*: corpus, Sen. Subst. *causari* vel latere vel faucibus, Plin. **II.** Milit. *t. t.* *discharged on account of ill health, invalid*: tertius exercitus ex causariis senioribusque scribatur, Liv.

causula, ac, f. = *kavria*, a *white hat with a broad brim, worn by the Macedonians as a protection against the sun*: Pl.

causidicus, i. m. [causa dico] a *pleader, advocate* (in a court of law merely; hence opp. to orator in its extended sense, and often contemptuously): Cic. nec causidicus, nec praeco loquatur, Juv.

causiflor, i. v. n. dep. [causa facio] (very rare) to *allege a cause, to make a pretext, to pretend*: Pl.

causor, atus, i. v. dep. [causa] to *conduct a law-suit, to plead, defend, etc.* Fig.: to *discuss or debate a question*: Lucr. **II.** to *give a reason, to allege as an excuse, to make a pretext, to pretend, to plead*: stultus uterque locum immeritum causator inique, Hor.: negotia, Tac. Abol.: causando motus in longum duces amores, Virg. With a *clause*: causando, corrumpi equos inclusos in insula, Liv.

caustila, ac, f. dim. [id.] a *petty lawsuit*: Cic.

caute, adv. *cautiously, carefully*: licet caute diligenterque facere, Caes. **II.** with *security*: aliter nec caute nec laeve fieri potest, Cic.

cautes (cautis, Prod.), is, f. a *rough, pointed rock*: saxa et cautes timere, Caes. As a *symbol of insensibility*: Ov.

cautum, adv. [cautus, caveo] *cautiously, warily* = *caute* (rare): cautum et paulatim dabis, Ter.

cautio, ōnis, f. [caveo] *wariness, heedfulness, precaution, circumspection*: a *malis natura declinamus*: quae declinatio si cum ratione fiet, cautio appellatur; quae autem sine ratione, nominetur metus, Cic.: mihi cautio est = *cautum est, I must beware* (colloquial): hi mihi ne corruptantur cautio est, Ter.: mea cautio est, I must see to it, Cic.: res cautions habet, the matter requires caution, id.: also, *admits of caution*: quae cautionem non habebunt de his non ita valde laboro, id. **II.** In law: a *security, bond, warranty, bail*: vestrae cautiones infirmas sunt, id. Fig.: *an oral warranty, pledge*: id.

cautor, ōnis, m. [id.] *one who is on his guard*: Pl. **II.** a *surety*: Cic.

cautus, a. um, Part. [caveo]. **II.** *wary, heedful, cautious, provident*:

ut cautus est, ubi nihil opus 'st, Ter.: parum cauti providique, Cic. Of things: cautissima senectus, Tac. **2.** In a bad sense: *sly, artful, cunning*: vulpes, Hor. **III.** Pass.: *made safe, secured*: quo mulieri esset res cautior curavit, Cic. **2.** Fig.: *safe, secure* (rare): in eam partem peccare, quae est cautior, id.

cavea, ae, f. (gen. caveā, Lucr.) [cavus] an *excavated place, a cavity*: Plin. **II.** an *inclosure for animals, a stall, cage, den, coop, bee-hive, etc.*: avis inclusa in cavea, Cic. **III.** the *audience-part of a theatre*: cavea ima (the seat of the nobility), media and summa (the seat of the lower classes): magis delectatur qui in prima cavea spectat; delectatur tamen etiam qui in ultima, Id. Meton.: a *theatre*: id. (Hence Ital. *gaggia, gabbia*; Fr. *cage*; Eng. *cage*.)

caveo, cavi, cautum (imper. regul. cāvē; but also cāvē, Hor.), 2. v. n. to *be on one's guard, to take care, beware, guard against*. Abol.: non fuisse difficile cavere, Caes. **2.** With *ab*: ille Pompeium monebat, ut a me ipso cavere, Cic. **3.** With the *simple abl.*: caveo malo, Pl. **4.** With *ne*: to *take heed lest; to guard against being*: caves, ne videat aliquis, that no one sees, Ter. **5.** With *subj.*, without *ne* (only in Imper.): ignoscas, Cic. And *cavo* with a verb in plur.: cave dirumpatis, Pl. **6.** With *ut*: to *take care that*: caveamus, ut ea moderata sint, Cic. **7.** With *acc.*: omnia, id.: vallum caecum fossasque, Caes. Hence in the Pass.: cavenda etiam gloriae cupiditas, Cic.: ne quid eis noceatur a Caesare cavetur, Caes. And with an objective inf.: cavere id potere a populo Romano, Sall. **8.** Cavere cum aliquo = *ab aliquo*: Hercle mihi tecum cavendum est, with you, I must be on my guard, Pl. **II.** Legal *t. t.*: to *look after the legal or pecuniary interests of any one*: tu ceteris cavere didicisti, Cic. **2.** to *give security*: civitates obseidibus de pecunia cavent, Curs. **3.** to *get security*: tibi ego, Brute, non solvam, nisi prius a te caveo, amplius eo nomine neminem petitturum, Cic. **4.** to *order, decree, dispose of in writing, by will, etc.*: cautum est in Scipionis legibus, ne plures essent, id.: si hoc, quod testamentum faciebat, cavere nolisset, id. **III.** Cavere aliquid, to *protect, have a care for*: melius est cavere volo, quam ipse alius solet, id.

caverna, ae, f. [cavus] a *cave, cavern, grotto, hole*: magna vis terrae cavernis continetur calor, Cic.: caverna navium, the hold of ships, id.

cavile, v. caulae.

cavilla, ae, f. dim. [cavus?] a *quibble, trick, shuffle* (very rare): aufer cavillam: none of your tricks: Pl.

cavillatio, ōnis, f. [cavillor] a *quibbling, shuffling*: Inter consules magis cavillatio quam magna contentio

de provincia fuit, Liv. Hence it comes under the head of *facetiae* (or smart sayings) in the sense of *banter, jeering, scoffing*: Cic.: acerba, Suet. **II.** a *quibbling, sophistical discourse, sophistry*: cavillationes ineptae, Quint.

cavillator, ōris, m. [id.] a *scoffer, jeerer, caviller*: cavillator facetus, Pl.: Cic.

cavillatrix, icis, fem. *adj.* [id.] *sophistical*: cavillatrix conclusio, Quint.

cavillor, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. [cavilla] to *make captious objections, to cavil at*: cavillari tum tribuni, et populum exsolvere religione velle, Liv. So also to *scoff, jeer, banter, satirize, etc.*: familiariter cum ipso etiam cavillor ac joco, Cic. With *acc.*: tribunos plebis, Liv.

cavillula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a *little cavil, jest*: Pl.

cavo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [cavus] to *make hollow, to hollow out, excavate*: naves ex arboribus, Liv.: parmam gleamque gladio, to pierce through, perforate, Ov.: tegmina tuta cavant capitum, to hollow out, poet. for to round off, fabricate, Virg.

cavum, i. n. [id.] a *hollow, a cavity*: Liv.

cavus, a. um, *adj.*, *hollow, hollowed, concave*: cava convenient plenis, Lucr.: concha, Virg.: vena, Cic. Hence, *deep, deep-channelled*: cava flumina, Virg.

ce, an inseparable demonstrative particle answering both in form and meaning to the Fr. *ci* in *celui-ci, ceci*, and in fact *ce* is the basis of all the French demonstratives. *Ce* is appended to pronouns and adverbs, though the final *e* is often dropped. **1.** To pronouns: thus we have the forms *hi, illi-ci, istici*: sometimes the *ce* is doubled, and we find *haecce, haccce, istaecce*, but not so frequently as some suppose. When *ce* is doubled and followed by *ne* it becomes *ci*, as in *hicine, istecine, illicine*. **2.** The adverbs *hoc, huc, hac, hinc, illic, illicin, illic, istinc, etc.*, which already have the particle *ce*, are somewhat strengthened by its reduplication, as *hicce, huacce, hincce, illicce*: so *sic* and *sicce*. *Ce* occurs also in *nunc, tunc, nunc et tum*. When *ne* is added *ce* becomes *ci*, as *hucine, sicine, nuncine*.

cēdo, cessi, cessum, i. v. n. and a. to *go, move, walk* (in this sense rare and poet. for *incedo*): candidatus cedit hic mastigia, Pl. Fig.: nitidus quae quisque per ora cederet, Hor. **II.** Fig. like *ire*: to *come to something, to have some result, to turn out, to work*: and acc. to the adverbs with which it is joined, to *succeed, to fail, etc.*: Catullinae neque petitio neque insidiae prospere cessere, Sall.: bene, Hor.: male alique, Ov. So, *cedere ad factum, to take place, come to pass*, Pl. **III.** *Cedere per aliqua re*: to *go for something* (as of equal value), to *be the price of*: epulae et largi apparatus pro stipendio cedit, Tac. **IV.** to *go away, to with-*

draw, depart, retire, pass away: ego cedam atque abibo, Cic.: cedere e vita, to die, id.: vita, Tac.: horae quidem cedunt, et dies, et menses, et anni, pass away, Cic.: cedere memoria, to be forgotten, Liv.: non cessit fiducia Turno, did not desert, Virg. 2. Milit. t. t.: cedere de oppidis, to abandon, Cic.: loco, to yield or give up a post, Nep.: ex loco, Liv. 3. Mercant. t. t.: cedere foro, to withdraw from the exchange, to stop payment, Juv. 4. Legal t. t.: bonis or possessionibus (allicui cedere), to relinquish in favour of another: allicui hortorum possessione cedere, Cic. V. As a military term: to give way before the enemy, to lose ground, retire, retreat (freq. in Caesar): consilio cedere, to make a feigned retreat, Caes. VI. In gen. to yield, give place to, submit: with dat. or absol.: quicumque movemur (aer) videtur quasi locum dare et cedere, Cic.: illi, quibus ensis et ignis cesserunt, i. e. who remained unhurt in the destruction of Troy, Ov.: malls, Virg. 2, to yield to in rank, excellence, etc.; give way to, comply with: quum tibi aetas nostra jam cederet, Cic.: cessit tibi blandient Cerberus, Hor. Pass. imper.: ut non multum Graecia cederetur, Cic. VII. With dat. or in and acc.: to fall to one's lot or share, accrue: ut is quaestus huic cederet, id.: allicui in usum, Hor.: praedia alia militum cessare, fell to (became) the spoil of the soldiers, Liv. VIII. With in and acc. (like abire): to be changed or to pass into, to become: poena in vicem fidel cesserat, id. 2. cedere in unum, to become, or be, of one opinion: omnes in unum cedebant, Tac. IX. Active: with dat. and acc.: to grant, concede, allow, give up, yield, permit: cedo amicitiae, tribuo parenti, Cic.: cedere currum el, Liv. With a clause as object: al pleraque dure dicere cedit eos, Hor.

cedo, old Imper. form, whose contr. plur. is cettæ: equivalent to da or dic: give, tell: freq. a mere exclamation, pray! or to bespeak attention: give: cedo aquam manibus, give water! Pl.: senem, bring hither the old man, Ter. II. let us hear, tell: unum cedo auctorem tui facti, unus profer exemplum, Cic.: cedo, si conata peregit Juv. In Ter.: cedodum. III. to call attention: cedo militi leges Atinias, Furius, Cic. *cedrus*, l. f. = *κέδρος*, the cedar: Pliny. III. Meton. and poet.: cedaroil: carmina llnenda cedro, i. e. worthy of immortality, Hor. (Hence *It. cedrato*: Fr. *cédrat*.)

cellēber, bris, bræ, adj. (masc. celebris, Tac.) [another form of creber] crowded. Of places: much frequented or resorted to, populous: loci culti an inculti, celebres an deserti, Cic.: celebri urbe et copiosa, id. II. honoured by a great assembly, etc.; renowned, distinguished, famous: with abl.: celeberris omni exercitumularum genere, Liv.:

Tiresias fama, Ov. Absol.: Diana, Hor. III. often or quickly repeated: celebrissima verba, Ov.

celebratio, ōnis, f. [celebro] a numerous assemblage, concourse: hominum coetus et celebrationes, Cic. II. a festival celebration, a festival: celebratio ludorum, id.

celebratus, a, um, adj. Part. [celebro.] II. Adj.: customary, usual, frequent: tritum atque celebratum, Cic. 2. solemn, festive, brilliant: dies celebrator, Ov. 3. known, celebrated, famous: quo Actiacae victoriae memoria celebrator in posterum esset, Suet.

celebritas, ātis, f. [celeber] a great number, a multitude, a numerous concourse: in multitudine et celebritate iudiciorum, Cic. II. a festival celebration, a solemnity: celebratio supremi diel, a solemn funeral, id. III. fame, renown, celebrity: celebritas sermonis hominum, id.

celebro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to fill: ripas carmine, Ov. 2. to go in great numbers or often, to frequent: celebrare decum delubra festis diebus, Lucr. 3. to act along with others, to do frequently, to practise often, exercise, repeat: ad eas artes, quibus a pueris deditur sumus, celebrandas inter nosque recolendas, Cic.: celebratum genus mortis, a kind of death suffered by many, Tac.: celebrare seria et jocos cum aliquo, Liv. II. to celebrate, solemnize: celebrare festos dies, Cic.: nuptias, Liv. III. to honour, praise, celebrate: domestica facta, Hor.: memoriam, Tac.: sepulcrum hominum conventu et epulis, Cic. IV. In gen. to make something known, to publish abroad: qua re celebrata, id.

celer, ēris, e, swift, fleet, quick, speedy: face to prope celerem, Pl.: sagitta, Hor.: Deae, Ov. II. Of mental and abstract things: motus, Caes.: receptus, id.: oderunt sedatum celerem, lively, Hor.: oratio celeris et concitata, rapid, hurried, Cic. 2. In a bad sense, rash, hasty, precipitate: consilia, Liv.: fata celerrima, Virg. 3. With Inf.: expirare aprum, Hor.

celēre, ad, quickly: Pl *celēres*, um, m. plu. the body guard of the Roman kings: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 78).

celēripes, ēdis, adj. [celer pes] swift footed (very rare): Cic.

celeritas, ātis, f. [celer] swiftness, quickness, speed: velocitas corporis celeritas appellatur, quae eadem ingenii laus habetur, Cic.: pedittum, Caes.: veneni, the quick effect, Cic. In plu.: cavendum est ne in festinationibus suscipimus nimias celeritates, id. II. Of intellectual and abstract things: animorum, id.

celērtter, ade, quickly, speedily: librum tibi celeriter mittam, Cic.

celēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [celer.] I. act. to quicken, hasten, accelerate: fugam in silvas, Virg. II.

neutr. to hasten, make haste, be quick: circum celerrantibus auris, Lucr.

cella, ae, f. a store-room, a place for depositing grain or fruits, or for the abode of animals, a granary, stall, etc.: Cic.: apium, Virg. Hence dare, emere, imperare aliquid in cellam, to furnish, purchase, procure the things necessary for the kitchen: Cic. II. a mean apartment, closet, hut, cot, etc.: Ter.: esp. of slaves, Cic. III. the part of a temple in which the image of the god stood, the shrine: Liv.

cellarius, a, um, adj. [cella] pertaining to a store-room: cellaria sagina, Pl. Subst.: cellarius, li, m. one who keeps provisions, a steward, butler: id.

cellula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a small store-room or apartment: Ter.

celo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to hide, to keep secret, to conceal. With a double acc. to keep in ignorance of, or in the dark about: non te celavi sermonem T. Ampil, Cic. 2. One of the accs. is omitted, sometimes that of the object: Jovis hospitalis nomen nunquam celare potuisset, homines fortasse celavisset, Cic.: more usually of the person: celestem tam insperatum gaudium: Ter. 3. Rarely with de and abl. instead of one of the accs.: de armis, de ferro, de insidiis celare to mollify? Cic. II. Pass. with acc. of object: nosse hoc celatos tam diu, have we so long been kept in the dark about this? Ter. 2. The acc. is sometimes omitted: celabar, excludebar, Cic. 3. More freq. with de and abl.: credo celatum esse Cassium de Sulla uno, id.

4. The thing as subject, without acc.: quod celatum est atque occultatum usque adhuc, Pl.: amor celatus, Ter. 5. And rarely with dat. of person: id Alcibiadi diutius celari non potuit, could not be concealed from him, Nep. III. Of persons: to hide, to put in a place of concealment: plerosque hi qui receperant celant, Caes. Pass.: diu celari (virgo) non potest, Ter. [The root also occurs in occultare, and clam.]

celox, ōis, f. [of the same root as celer] a swift-sailing ship, cutter, yacht: Liv.: publica, a packet-boat, Pl. II. Adj. swift, quick, but with reference to the first signif.: obscuro, operam celocem hanc mihi, ne corbitam date, id.

celsus, a, um, adj. high, upright, lofty. Physically: (Pneus homines) humo excitatos, celos et erectos constitui, Cic.: turris, Hor. II. Morally: in a good sense: high, lofty, elevated, above the vulgar, great: celus et erectus et ea, quae homini accidere possunt, omnia parva ducens, Cic. Also elevated in rank or station, noble, eminent: celissimas sedes dignitatis atque honoris, id. 2. In a bad sense: haughty, proud: haec jura suae civitatis ignorantem, erectum et celsum, id. [From the root *cel* or *cell*, which appears in antecello, excello, collis, etc.: v. antecello.]

cena, ac (meal-time), and its deriv., *v. cena*, etc.

censu, ul. censum, 2. v. a. Lit. to *opine, reckon*: so perhaps, accepta dico: *expensu* ne qui censat, Pl.: hence, to *tax, assess*. || *s. t. to take an account of the names and property of Roman citizens* (the office of the censor): *censores populi severitates, suboles, familias, pecuniasque censento*, Cic.: *esse censui censendo, to become a fit subject for the censor's list*: *illud quæro, utine ista prædita censui censando*, id.

2. *to give an account or return of one's property* (also as *depon. censor*, *censu*): *censendi causa*, for the purpose of giving in the account of one's property, id. || *In Gen.:* to *estimate, esteem, value*: *anule formosæque digitum vincitque puellæ, in quo censendum nil, nisi dantis amor*, Ov. || *IV.* to *decide, think, hold, judge, be of opinion*: *non vidisse undae me majores censo*, Pl.: *quid censenda, nullane insidias peritum-cendas?* Cic.: *alii cuncto facto ut celeriter perirumpant, censent*, Caes. 2. Colloquially, to *express assent*: Pl. *quid, patri etiam gratulabor?* Tr. Censo, Pl. || *V.* of public assemblies: *to express an opinion either by words or by voting; state an opinion, vote* (with *acc.* and *inf.* or with *subj.*): *captivos reddendos in senatu non censui*, Cic.: *plerique censabant, ut noctu iter faceret*, Caes. With the ellipsis of the *inf.*: *pars deditioem, pars eruptionem censabant* (ac. *faciendam*), id.

2. Of the Senate (like *jubere* of the populus): *to decree, resolve, ordain*: *quæ Patres censauerunt, vos jubete*, Liv. With *dat.* and *acc.* to *vole*: *vestem principi triumphalem, utque ornam urbem intret, censuere*, Tac. [The part, *censu* points to a root *cns*, from which come *censor*, *censurio*, *censura*.]

censu, ðnis, *f.* [root *CEN*: *v. censuo*] as *estimating, taxing, assessing*: *at same quidem, ne canonem semper facias, make a final collection, be not always making assessments*, Pl.

censor, ðris, *m.* [id.] a *censor*, the name of two Roman magistrates, who presided over the rating of the citizens, watched over their morals, and performed other functions: Cic.: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 78 sqq.). || *Fig.* of a *rigid judge of morals, a censorer, critic*: *peritistis quidam patrus, censor, magister*, Cic.

censurius, *a, um, adj.* [censor] pertaining to the censor: *censuriæ tabulae*, the lists of the censor, Cic.: *lex, a contract for leasing buildings, id.*: *for the public revenues, id.*: sometimes, also, the *orders, or decisions of the censor* (concerning the divisions of the people, taxes, public buildings, etc.), id.: *nota*, Liv.: *opas, a fault or crime punished by the censor, Cic.*: *censurios homo, one who had been censor, id.* || *Fig.* of *rigid, severe*: *gravitas, id.*

censura, ac, *f.* [root *CEN*: *v. censuo*]

the office of censor, censorship: Liv.: Cic. || *Fig.*: a *judgment, opinion*, in gen.: *dat veniam corvis, vexat censura columbas*, Juv.

censura, *a, um, f.* [art. [censuo].] **censura**, ðs, *m.* [root *CEN*: *v. censuo*] a registering and rating of Roman citizens, their property, etc., a *census*: *censum habere*, Cic.: *agere*, Liv.: *censu prohibere, to refuse one admittance into the lists of citizens*, Cic.: *censu excludere*, Liv. *Fig.*: *censum habere, to take an account*, Caes. || *Meton.*: the register of the census, the censor's lists: Cic. 2. the sum assessed: *census senatorum* (800,000 sesterces), Suet.: *census equester* (400,000 sesterces), id. 3. *wealth, property, possessions*, in gen.: *homo cgens, sine censu*, Cic.: *are illi sua census erat*, Ov.

centaurum or **ion**, *i, n.* = *κένταυρος* and *κενταύριον*, the herb centauray: Virg.

centaurus, *a, um, adj.* [centaurus] pertaining to a centaur: *rixæ*, Hor.

centaurum, *ii, v. centaurum.*

Centaurumächia, ac, *f.* the name of a fictitious country: Pl.

Centaurus, *i, m.* *Κένταυρος*, a centaur, a constellation in the southern hemisphere: Cic.

centeni, ac, *a* (in the sing. Virg.), *num. distrib.* [centum] a hundred each, a hundred: *capit ille ex aula præditiis sexcenta sestertia, ego centena ex meis*, Cic.

centesima, ac, *f.* (sc. *pars*) the hundredth part, as a tax, a per centage: *centesima rerum venalium*, Tac. And of interest, 1 per cent. monthly, or 12 per cent. per ann.: Cic.

centesimus, *a, um, num. ordin.* [centum] the hundredth: *centesima pars*, Pl.

centiceps, *capitis, adj.* [centum caput] hundred-headed: *centiceps belua*, i. e. Cerberus, Hor.

centies, *adv.* [centum] a hundred times: *centies eadem imperare*, Pl.: *sestertium et octogies* (sc. *millia*), Cic.

centimanus, *a, um, adj.* [centum manus] having a hundred hands: Hor.

centiplex, *v. centuplex.*

cento, ðnis, *m.* (*κέντρον*) a garment composed of several pieces sewed together, patch-work, etc.: *intravit callidum veteri centone lupanar*, Juv.: *used in war to ward off missiles or to extinguish fires*: *centones insuper iniecerunt ne tela tabulationem perfringerent*, Caes. Proverb.: *centones sarcire alicui, to impose upon by falsehood*, Pl.

centum, *indecl. num. a hundred*: *centum dies penes accusatorem cum fuissent*, Cic. || *Poet.* an indefinite, large number: *centum clavibus servata*, Hor. (Hence Fr. *cent*.)

centum-geminus, *a, um, adj.* a hundred-fold: Virg.

centumpondium or **centipondium**, *ii, n.* [centum pondus] a hundred pounds (taken collectively), a hundred pound weight: Pl.

centumviralis, *e, adj.* [centum viri] pertaining to the centumviri: *centumviri iudicium*, Cic.

centum viri, *orum, m. plu.* a college or bench of judges chosen annually for civil suits: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 82).

centunculus, *i, m. dim.* [cento] a small patch or patch-work: Liv.

centiplex (centiplex), *idcs, adj.* [centum plico] a hundred-fold: Pl.

centupondium, *v. centumpondium.*

centuria, ac, *f.* [centum], orig. a parcel or division of a hundred things of one kind: hence, in gen. any division. || *Milit. t. t.*: a division of troops, a century, company: Liv. || *III.* one of the 192 bodies into which Servius Tullius divided the Roman people, a century: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 105): *centuria prærogativa, voting first by lot*, Cic.

centuriatim, *adv.* [centuria] by companies or centuries: *centuriatim producti milites* idem *Juratus*, Caes.

centuriatus, *a, um, f.* [centurio] divided into centuries. *Fig.*: well arranged, well disciplined: Pl.

centuriatus, ðs, *m.* [id.] a division into centuries: Liv. || *The post of centurion*: Cic.

centurio, *avi, atum, i, v. a.* [centuria] to divide into centuries. || *Of the army*: *juvenentem centuriare*, Liv. || *III.* Of the people in the comitia: *rem gerit palam*: *centuriat* *Caepae*; *dnumaret*, Cic.: *comitia centuriata*, in which the Roman people voted according to centuries (v. Smith's Ant. 105 seqq.). Cic.

centurio [id.] the commander of a century, a captain, centurion: Caes.: Cic.: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 166).

centuriatus, ðs, *m.* [centurio] an election of centurions: Tac.

cera, ac, *f.* [kindred with *κρός*] wax: *Persæ mortuos cera circumlitos conduit*, Cic. In the plur.: Virg.

|| *Meton.*: a writing-tablet covered with wax. Hence, *prima cera*, the first page or leaf, Hor. And of wills: *cautum ut in testamentis primæ duse ceræ vacuæ signaturis ostenderentur*, Suet. 2. a wax seal: Cic.

3. a waxen image of an ancestor: Sall. (Hence Fr. *cire*, *cerge*.)

cerarium, *ii, n.* a fee for affixing a seal: Cic.

ceranus, *i, f.* = *κεράνος*, the cherry-tree: Ov. || a cherry: Prop. (Hence *It. ciregia*; Fr. *cérise*; Germ. *kirsche*; Eng. *cherry*.)

ceratus, *a, um, Part.* [cero].

ceratulus, *i, m.* = *κεράνυλος*, a kind of light vessel peculiar to the Cyprians: Liv.

cerdo, ðnis, *m.* = *κερδών* [κερδός] a hireling, day-labourer, handicraftsman: Juv.

cerebellum, *i, n. dim.* [cerebrum] a small brain: Plin. (Hence *Ital. cervello*; Fr. *cervelle*, *cerveau*.)

cerebrus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] crazy,

hot-brained, passionate: senex hic cerebrosus est certe, Pl.: Hor.

cerebrum, *i. n.* the vessel which holds the brains, *i. e.* the skull; hence, the brains: all in corde, all in cerebro dixerunt animi esse sedem, Cic. Meton. understanding: Hor. 2.

anger, esp. in the phrases, *uri cerebrum*, *findi cerebrum*: Pl. [*Cerebrum* comes from the root *cere*, which signifies the "brains": cf. Germ. *ge-hirn*: Scotch, *karna*.] (Hence *It. cervello*; Fr. *cervelle*, *cerveau*.)

Cérès, *Éris*, *f.* the daughter of Saturn and Ops, the goddess of agriculture: hence, meton.: food, bread, fruit, corn, grain, etc.: Virg.: Hor.

cérēus, *a. um, adj.* [*Cere*] *vazzen*, of *vaz*: Cic.: *effugens*, Hor.: *castra*, *cells of vaz*, *hospedes*, Virg.: II. Meton.: *vaz-coloured*: pruna, *id.* 2. *pliant*, *soft*, like *vaz*: *cereia brachia* (Plephol, Hor.). 3. *Fig.*: easily moved or persuaded: *cereus in vitium* (Becti, *id.*).

cérēus, *i. m.* a *vaz-light*, *vaz taper*: Cic.

cérintha, *se. f.* = *κηρίθα*, a plant of which bees are fond; *vaz-flower*: Virg.

cérinum, *i. n.* a *vaz-coloured garment*: Pl.

cerno, *crēvi*, *crētum* (the orig. part. was *cernis*, *q. v.*) 1. *v. a.* to sift, winnow (rare): in cribris omnia cerne cavis, Ov. II. Fig.: to distinguish, discern, perceive, see distinctly: sed quis illic est, procul quem video? estne hic Hicog? si autem cerno, is hercle est, if I can properly make him out, Ter. 2.

vis magna pulveris cernebat, Caes.: adesse eum et haec coram cerneere exstimate, *id.* 3. Transf. to intellectual objects: to perceive, comprehend, understand: vis et natura deorum non sensu, sed mente cernitur, Cic.: ut consuetum facie amorem cerneat, Ter. 2. With acc. of *pers.*: to look up to, have respect or regard to: *id.* 4. To decide (judicially) what is contested or doubtful, to decree, determine (more rare than the composita, *decernere*): priusquam *id.* sors cerneret, Liv. 2. To decide by contending or fighting: cerneere ferro, Virg.: pro patria, pro liberis, pro aris atque focis sua cerneere, Sall. V. In gen.: to decide or conclude upon, resolve (rare): quum ego antihac te amavi et nihil amicum esse crevi, Pl. VI. Legal & t.: of inheritances: to resolve to enter upon an inheritance: Varr. 2. To make known such determination: Cic. And finally, 3. = *scribere*, to enter upon an inheritance: *id.* Fig.: *id.* [cf. *crēbrum* and *crimen*.]

cernūns, *a. um, adj.* [*cerno*] with the face towards the earth, headlong (rare, and poet.): ejectoque incubuit cernūns armo, Virg.

cēro, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [*cera*] to cover or smear with *vaz*, to *vaz*: tabella, Cic.: pennae, Hor.

cērōmātiōns, *a. um, adj.* = *κηροματιος*, smeared with *vaz*: Juv.

cerūtus, *a. um, adj.* [contr. from *cēbrūtus*, from *cerebruta*: cf. *cerebrosus*] having of *cras* brain, *phantic*, mad (rare and poet.): Hellade percussa Marius cum praecipitat se, cerūtus fuit, Hor.

certāmen, *inis*, *n.* [*certo*] a contest, struggle in games or otherwise: bijugum, *certāmen*, *pedum*, Ov. Gen.: of the mind, feelings, etc.: est mihi tecum pro aris et focis certāmen, Cic.: verborum lingueque, Liv. And poet.: certamina liguere, synonym. with certamina institueret, to order, arrange a fight or contest: prima citas Teucris ponam certamina classis, Virg.: certamine summo, with the greatest zeal, exertion, *id.* 2.

certāmen, *inis*, *n.* [*certo*] a military contest, battle, combat erat in celeritate omne positum certāmen, Caes.: inire certāmen, Liv.: navale, a naval engagement, sea-fight, *id.* 3. Meton. war: Eutr.

certātin, *adv.* [*certatus*, *certo*] with contest or struggle, emulously, earnestly, eagerly: certātin de alicujus salute dicere, Cic.

certatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*certo*] a contending, struggle, a combat, contest, etc.: Jam ludī publici sint corporum certatione, Cic.: Fig.: haec inter eos (amicos) fit honesta certatio, *id.*: certatio mulctae, a public discussion concerning a fine, *id.*

certātus, *a. um, Part.* [*certo*].

certatim, *adv.* with certainty, certainly, undoubtedly, assuredly, surely, really: si enim scit, certe illud eveniet: sin certe eveniet, nulla fortuna est, Cic. In an affirmative answer: estne ipse an non est? Is est, certe is est, is est profecto, Pl. It sometimes serves as an emphatic reiteration of a preceding statement: venerat, ut opinor, haec res in iudicium. Certe, certainly, surely, Cic. In interrogations: certe patrem tuum non occidisti? Suet. II. To restrict or modify an assertion: yet surely, yet indeed, at least, at all events: ut homines mortem vel optare inceptant, vel certe timere desistant, Cic.

certo, *adv.* with certainty, certainly, surely, really: nihil ita expectare quasi certo futurum, Cic.: certo scio, I know for certain, I am fully persuaded: quid te moleste ferre certo scio, *id.* In affirm. answers for *certe*: Me. Librum ego tui scis abire? Mes. Certo, yes, certainly, Pl.

certo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* *freq.* [root CER in *cerno*: cf. *cernere* certamen, to decide a contest] to fight, contend: armis cum hoste certare? Cic.: proelio, Sall.: cum Gallis pro salute, *id.* Imper. pass.: Bedriaci certabatur, Tac.

II. In gen.: to contend, struggle, strive, emulate, vie with: certare ingenio, contendere nobilitate, Lucr.: cum aliquo dicatitate, Cic.: officis inter se, *id.*: cum usuris fructibus praediri, *id.* to endeavour to pay interest with the

produce of estates, *id.*: ob hircum, Hor. Imper. pass.: certatum inter collegas maledictis, Liv. Prol. with dat. instead of cum: solus tibi certat Amyntas, Virg. Poet. in pass. signif.: certatum ille Deorum Ambracum, contended for, Ov. 2. With inf. (mostly poet.): Phoebum superare canendo, Virg. III. to contend at law: si quid se iudice ceres, Hor.

certus, *a. um* [*Orig. Part. certo*; but see *usu*, *ad.*] [formed, resolved: certum est, with dat. = *neut. imper.* verb. it is determined, it is one's decision, resolution, will: usu. with inf.: certum est deliberatumque, quas ad causam pertinere arbitror, omnia dicere, Cic.: certum aique decusum est non dare signum, Liv. II. As an *adv.* without case, 1. with inf.: certum viri, 2. with gen.: descendendi, Tac. III. established, settled, fixed: concilium in diem certum indicare, Caes.: certi limites, Hor. 2. = *quidam*, but indefinite, person or thing: Cephalodmi mensis est certus, quo mense sacerdotem maximum creari oportet, Cic.

IV. *sure*, *unerring*, to be depended upon, *trusty*, *faithful*, etc. Of persons: tu ex amicitis certis mihi es certissimus, Pl.: certus Apollo, Hor. per littera certos dimittit, Virg. 2. Of things: satis animo certo et confirmato, Cic.: sagitta, Hor. Subst. with gen.: certa maris, Tac. V. Of the understanding and knowledge: certum, *sure*, true (esp. freq. in *neutr.*): postremo certe res, Liv.: So Satin hoc certum sit? Ge. Certum: hisce oculis egomet vidi, Ter. So certum scire, to know for a certainty: Cic.: certum habere, Liv.: pro certo habere, Cic. In Plant. certum or certius facere alicui, to assure a person, make him certain. 2. Of persons: certum, *sure*: certus de sua genitura, Suet.: exili, Tac. Esp. the comparat. with facere, agreeing with the object of the act. verb. and with the subject of the pass.: foll. by *de* and *abl.* or by *gen.*: the depend. sentence is the acc. and inf., or a *rel. clause*: to inform about, make acquainted with: de Caesaris adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, Caes.: qui certiores me sui consilii fecit, Cic.: Caesarem certiores faciant, sese non facile ab oppidis vim hostium prohibere, Caes.: faciam te certiorum quid egerim, Cic. Also, with *posit.*, though rarely: Antiochen facio certum, remoque ordine pando, Virg. (Hence Fr. *certes*.)

cérula, *se. f.* dim. [*cera*] a small piece of *vaz*: miniat, a kind of crayon, Cic.

cérussa, *se. f.* white-lead, ceruse: used by painters; also in medicine, and as a cosmetic: Ov.

cérussatus, *a. um, adj.* [*cerussa*] coloured or painted with white lead: buccae, Cic.

cervae, *se. f.* [*cervus*] a hind, doe: Plin. Poet.: deer in gen.: Virg.

cervicalis, *alis*, *n.* [cervix] a pillow or bolster. Juv.

cervicula, *ae*, *f.* dim. [id.] a small neck. Cic.

cervinus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [cervus] pertaining to a deer: pellis, Hor.; vellera, Ov.; senectus, L. e. great age: Juv.

cervix, *icis*, *f.* the neck, the nape: hum cervices natae ad jugum, Cic.; praebere cervicem gladio, Juv.

Fig.: impositus in cervicibus nostris scriptum dominum, Cic.: in cervicibus aliquis esse, of too great or dangerous proximity: etsi bellum ingens in cervicibus erat, Liv. For boldness: qui tantis erunt cervicibus recuperatores, Cic.

cervus (old orthog. **carvus**), *i*, *m.*, a stag, a deer: Cic.: vincere cervum curru, Pl. Meton.: cervi, forked stakes. MILIT. t. t. a chevau de frise: Caes.

caespes, *in*, *v.* caespes.

caessatio, *onis*, *f.* [caeso] a tarrying, delaying: non datur caessatio, Pl. II. a leaving off, idling, cessation, inactivity, idleness: caessatio libera atque diuina, Cic.

caessor, *oris*, *m.* [id.] a loiterer, an idler, a dilatory person: Hor.

caedio, *onis*, *f.* [cedo]. Legal t. t.: a giving up, surrendering: Cic.

caeso, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v.* *n.* and *a*, *freq.* [id.] to leave off, delay, linger, loiter, or, in gen., to cease from, stop: Gorgias centum et septem complevit annos, neque unquam in suo studio atque opere cessavit, Hor. Absol.: ad arma cessantes convicit, Hor. In admonitions: cessas in vota precasse, Trus, alt. Aenea?

caesare? Virg. With inf.: mori, Hor.

II. In gen.: to be inactive, idle, at leisure, to do nothing: cur tam multos dies nihil agere et cessare patitur? Cic. 2. Of things: to be at rest, unemployed, or unused, etc.: quid ita cessantur pedes? Phaedr.: solas sine re relictas praetertiae cessasse ferunt

Leukippe aras, i. e. remained unsought, unapproached, Ov. Of land: to lie uncultivated, fallow: alternis idem tonsas cessare novalis, Virg. Sometimes with dat.: to have leisure for, i. e. to attend to, apply oneself to: officio, Liv.

III, not to be at hand or present, to be wanting: cessat voluntas: non alia bibum mercede, Hor. Hence, legal t. t.: of persons: not to appear before a tribunal, to make default: culpamque non aliqua necessitate remanserat, Suet. Fig.: to be in fault, err (rare): ut

scipior si peccat: si qui multum cessat, Hor.

caestrosphondōnē, *ēs*, *f.* = *καεστροσφονδώνη*, a military engine for hurling stones: Liv.

caestus = *caestus*, a boxer's glove: v. caestus.

cetarium, *i*, *n.* a fish pond: Hor.

cetarius, *i*, *m.* a fish-monger: Cic.

cete, *v.* cetus.

cetera, *cetera*, *ceterum* (the nom. sing. *n.* not in use: the sing. in general,

rare), *adj.* the other, the rest, the remainder. In sing.: si vestem et ceterum ornatum muliebrem pretul majoris habeat, Cic.: classia, Liv. In plur.: the rest, the others: ceterarum rerum prudens, Cic. 2. Neutr. absol.: et cetera, seldom cetera, and so forth: solem, lunam, mare, cetera, Lucr. [Prob. akin to *εἶρος*, the aspirate and the *c* being interchanged.]

ceterā, *adv.* (n. of ceteri used adverbially), as to the rest, otherwise, else: Boccus praeter nomen cetera ignarus populi Romani, Sall. Poet. with verbs: cetera parce puer bello, Virg.

ceterōquī or **-quin** [ceter qui] *adv.* for the rest, in other respects, otherwise (rare and dub.): ubi ceteroquin sum libenter, Cic.

ceterum, *adv.* for the rest, in other respects, otherwise: foedera alia alia legibus, ceterum eodem modo omnia sunt, Liv. 2. In passing to a new thought: besides, for the rest: ceterum ex aliis negotiis, quae ingenio exercebant, Sall. 3. With a restricting force, commonly contrasted with quidem or a neg. phrase: but, yet, notwithstanding, still, on the other hand: id quantum, nihil portendentibus diis, ceterum negligentia humana acceiderat, Liv.

cetosus, *i*, *v.* cetus.

cetra (caetra), *ae*, *f.* [prob. a Spanish word] a short Spanish shield: Liv.

cetratus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [cetra] armed with a cetra, shield-bearing: cohors, Caes. Subst. cetrati, id.

cetto, *v.* cedo.

cetus, *i*, *m.* (accord. to the Gr. *cētos*, *n.*: and hence common in the plur. cete, Virg.) = *κύτος*, any large sea-animal, a whale, a shark, dog-fish, seal, dolphin, etc.: Plin.: Pl.

ceu, *adv.* [contr. from *ce-re*, *qui-re*, like neu and seu, from neve and sive] as, like as, just as. Hence in comparisons: tenuis fugit ceu fumus in auras, Virg. With quomodo: as when: id. With si: Lucr. II. In a conditional sense for *ce* ut: as if, as it were, like as if, etc.: per aperta volans, ceu liber habens, aequora, Virg. Hence with a subj.: ceu cetera nusquam bella forent, id.

chalybēus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [χάλυβς] of steel: massa, Ov.

chalybs, *ibis*, *m.* χάλυβς, steel: vulnificum chalybs vasta fornace liquescit, Virg.

Chaos, *ab*. Chaos (other cases not used in the class. per.), *n.* = *χάος*: infinite space; hence, the deep chasm, gulf, or pit of the Lower World: posident alter aquas, alter inane chaos, Ov.: impensuratus: trecentum tonat ore deos, Erebumque, Chaosque, Virg.

II, the confused, shapeless mass out of which the universe was created, chaos: Ov.

chara, *ae*, *f.* a root unknown to us, perh. wild cabbage: Caes.

character, *ēris*, *m.* = χαράκτηρ.

Lit. a marker. II. Meton.: a brand or mark: Col. Fig.: a characteristic, mark, character, style, etc.: sed jam forma ipsa restat, et character ille, Cic.

chariastia, *orum*, *n.* plu. = *χαρίστια*, a family banquet at which family feuds were settled: Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 82).

charta, *ae*, *f.* = *χάρτης*, a leaf of the Egyptian papyrus, paper: Plin.: dentata, smoothed, Cic. II. Meton.: the papyrus plant, Plin. II. a writing, letter, poem, etc.: Cic. III. any thin leaf, plate, lamina: charta plumbea, Suet. (Hence Fr. *chartre*.)

chartilla, *ae*, *f.* dim. [charta] a little paper, a small writing: Cic.

chēlē, *ēs*, *f.* = *χελή* (the claws of animals). Plur. *chēlae*, in astron. lit. the arms of Scorpio: but meton. the constellation Libra: Virg.

chēlydrus, *i*, *m.* = *χελύδρος*, a fetid snake, living for the most part in water, but very likely the common snake: Virg.

chēlyra (acc. *chelyn*, voc. *chely*), *f.* = *χελύς*, the tortoise: Petr. II. Meton.: a musical instrument (a sort of lyre) made of its shell: pure Lat. testudo: inde *chelyn* Phoebus communia munera ponam, Ov.

chiragra, *ae*, *v.* *chiragra*.

chiliarchus, *i*, *m.* = *χιλίαρχος*: in a fleet, the commander of a thousand men: Tac. II. Among the Persians, the highest officer of state next to the king: Nep.

chiragra (*chēra*grā) *ae*, *f.* = *χειρόγραφο*, *g*out in the hand: Hor.

chirographum, *i*, *n.* = *χειρόγραφον*, a hand-writing, esp. one's own hand-writing, autograph: pure Lat. manus: neque utar meo chirographo neque signo, Cic. II. Meton.: that which is written with one's own hand: extrema pagella pupugit me tuo chirographo, id. 2. a bond, surty, or obligation under one's own hand: Suet.

chironōmōn, *i*, *com*, and **chironōmōn**, *ontis* (also Gr. *untis*), *m.* = *χειρονόμος* or *χειρονομῶν*, one who moves his hands according to the rules of art: Juv.

chirurgia, *ae*, *f.* = *χειρουργία*, surgery: Cels. II. Fig.: violent remedies: chirurgiae taedet, Cic.

Chium, *i*, *n.* (ac. *vinum*) Chian wine: Hor.

chlēmnydatus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* dressed in a military cloak: Cic.

chlēmys, *idis*, *f.* = *χλημῖς*, a broad, woollen upper garment worn in Greece, sometimes purple, and interwoven with gold: a Grecian military cloak, a state mantle: Cic. Worn also by non-military persons: by Agrippina, Tac.: by children, Virg.

chōragium, *i*, *n.* = *χορηγία*, the training and bringing out of a chorus: Pl.

chōragus, *i*, *m.* = *χορηγός*, the superintendant of a chorus, the choragus: Pl. II. Transf.: he who pays the expense of a banquet: Poeta in Suet.

chōraules, ac, m. = χοραῖς, a flute-player who accompanied the chorus in a dance. Suet.

chorāda, ac, f. = χορδή, a gut, gut-string, esp. catgut, a string (of a musical instrument): chorādas intēnsae, Cic. || a rope, cord: Pl.

chōrēa (chōrēa, Virg.) ac, f. = χορεία (most freq. in plur.), a dance in a ring, a dance: pueri circum puerum pernice chorae, Lucr.: festas duxere choreas, Ov.

chōrēus or **-ius**, l, m. = χορεύς (acc. novs, pes), in prosody, a foot afterwards called trocheus: — || Cic.

chōrūs, v. choreus.

chōrōdithārista, ac, m. = χοροδιδασκαρῆς, he who plays the cithara to accompany a chorus: Suet.

chorus, l, m. = χορός, a dance in a ring, a round dance: chorea: leves Nympharum chori, Hor. || Meton.: a band of singers and dancers, a chorus, choir: saltatores, citharistas, totum denique comœsationis Antonianae chorus, Cic.: chorus Dryadum, Virg. Of the chorus in tragedy: actoris partes chorus officiumque virile defendat, Hor.

2. the heavenly bodies moving in harmony: Pieladum, id. || In gen., a multitude, band, troop, crowd: chorus juvenatū, Cic.: Balana negotia, chorumque illud, that set of idlers, id. (Hence Fr. *chœur*: Eng. *choir*, *quire*.)

Christiānus, l, m. = Χριστιανός, a Christian: Tac.: Suet.

chyros, l, m. = χυρός, gold: Pl.

cibaria, orum, n. plu. [cibus] food, nutriment, victuals, provisions, fodder: Inopia cibariū, Caes.: Cic.

2. money paid from the treasury to magistrates of the provinces: id. (Hence Ital. *ciraja*.)

cibarius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to food: res, Pl. || Meton.: ordinary, common: panis, coarse bread, Cic.

cibātus, us, m. [cibo] food, victuals, nutriment: Pl.

cibo, atum, l. v. a. [cibus] to give food to animals, to feed or fodder: Suet.

cibōrium, il, n. = κίβριον, a drinking-cup (made from the large leaves of the Egyptian bean): Hor.

cibus, l, m. food for man and beast, victuals, fare, nutriment, fodder: cibum capere, Pl.: petere, Ter.: capessere (of animals), Cic.: cibus animalia, the nourishment in the air, id. || 2. Transf. to plants, the nutritive juice: Lucr.

|| Fig.: sustenance (rare): quasi quidam humanitatis cibus, Cic.

cicāda, ac, f. the cicada, tree-cricket: Virg. || Meton.: summer: Juv. (Hence Ital. *cigala*: Fr. *cigale*.)

cicatrōdēs, a, um, adj. [cicatrix] full of scars, covered with scars: Pl.

cicatrix, icis, f. a scar, a cicatrice: cicatrices adversas rursus in front, Cic.

2. Transf. to plants: a mark of incision: admosso signata in stirpe cicatrix, Virg. || Fig.: refricare

obductam jam rei publicae cicatricem, to open a wound afresh, Cic.

ciculus, l, m. = κύκλος, the core of a pomegranate; hence for something unimportant, worthless, a trifle: Pl. (Hence It. *cica*, *cigolo*; Fr. *chiche*, *chiquet*, *chicane*.)

cicor, ēris, n. the chick-pea: Hor. (Hence It. *coco*; Fr. *chiche*.)

cicelendrum and **cicimandrum**, l, n. fanciful names for spice: Pl.

cicōnia, ac, f. a stork, the white stork: Hor.: Cic. (Hence It. *cicogna*; Fr. *cigogne*.)

cicur, ūris, adj. tame: cicurum vel ferarum bestiarum genera, Cic.

cicūta, ac, f. hemlock: Ov. ||

Meton.: the poison extracted from it: Hor.

2. a pipe or flute made from the stalks of the hemlock, a shepherd's pipe: Virg.

cicō, civi, citum, 2. v. a. (the primitive form *cio* occurs in the compounds accio, excio, etc.), to m v, to put in motion, to shake: calcem, to make a move in the game of draughts or chequers, Pl.: natura omnia ciens et agitata, Cic.: imo Nereus ciet aequora fundo, *stirs up*, Virg. || Legal t. t.:

clere heretum (lit. to put in motion, i. e.) to divide the inheritance, Cic.

|| to rouse up, disturb, agitate: (mare) venti et aerae ciunt, Liv.

IV. to rouse or excite to or against something, to call or send for: ad arma, id.: aere clere viros, Virg.

V. to call upon for help, to invoke: nocturnos manes, id.: foedera et deos, Liv.

VI. to call upon by name, mention by name: herum, Pl.: triumphum nomine clere, i. e. to call to triumph: Liv. Hence:

patrem, to name one's father, i. e. show one's free birth, id. || VII. to stimulate, produce, effect, cause: often used with a subet. periphrastically: motus, Cic.: varias voces, Lucr.: clere bellum,

to stir up or bring on war: Liv.: also to carry on war, to renew a combat, to give new impulse to a fight: consul pugnam ciebat, id.

cicūtiūm, il, n. = κίλιον, a cloth made of Cilician goats' hair, used by soldiers and seamen: Cic.: Liv.

cimex, icis, m. a bug: Plin. As a term of reproach: cimex Pantulinus, Hor.

cinaedus, a, um, adj. [cinaedus] pertaining to one who is unchaste: Pl.

cinaedus, l, m. = κίναυος, he who indulges in unnatural lust: Pl.: Juv.

|| a wanton dancer: Pl.

cincinnātus, adj. [cincinnus] with curled hair, having locks or ringlets of hair: Cic.

cincinnus, l, m. curled hair, a lock or curl of hair: Cic. Fig.: too artificial or elaborate oratorical ornament (cf. *calamiter*): in oratoria aut in poetæ cincinnis ac fūco, id.

cincitūlus, l, m. dim. [cinctus] a little girdle: Pl.

cinctura, ac, f. [id.] a girding, a girdle (very rare): Suet. (Hence It. *cintura*; Fr. *ceinture*.)

cinctus, a, um, Part. [cingo].

cinctus, ūs, m. [cingo] a girding (rare): cinctus Gabinus, a peculiar manner of girding the toga on solemn occasions (v. Smith's Ant. 380): incinctus cinctu Gabino, Liv. || Meton.: a girdle, belt: sine cinctu et discalceatus, Suet.

cinctūsus, a, um, adj. [cinctus] girded, girt (rare): Ov.: Hor.

cinefactus, a, um, adj. [cinis factus] reduced to ashes: Lucr.

cingo, ūi, actum, 3. v. a. to gird, bind round, etc.: Hispano cingitur gladio, Liv. Poet. in pass. with acc.: inutile ferrum cingitur, Virg. From the idea of girding: 2. to make oneself ready, to prepare: cingitur, certe expedit se, Pl. || Esp. of the head:

to encircle, wreath, crown (mostly poet.): tempora floribus, Hor. Fig.: Atlantis, cinctum assidue cui nubibus atris piniferum caput et vento pulsatur et imbel, Virg. || Of places:

to surround, encircle, inclose (the prevailing signif. in prose): flumen Dubis pene totum oppidum cingit, Caes.: montes qui Thessaliam cingunt, id.: provincia mari cincti, a sea-girt province, Cic. Poet.: cinxerunt aethera nimbi, covered, Virg. Fig.: diligentius urbem religione quam ipse moenibus cingitis, Cic.

IV. Milit. t. t. to beat, to beleague, to invest a place, etc.: Nervii vallo et fossa hiberna (Romanorum) cingunt, Caes.: Fig.: Sicilia multis undique cincta periculis, *bezel*, Cic.

to cover, i. e. protect: equitatus latera cingebat, Caes.

3. Of fortifications: to man, i. e. to surround with men: praesidiis tantum est, ut ne murus quem cingi possit, id.

V. to escort, to accompany (rare): dum latus sancti cingit tibi turba senatus, Ov. (Hence Fr. *ceindre*.)

cingula, ac, f. [cingo] a girdle, belt, girth: Ov.

cingulum, l, n. [id.] a girdle, belt (mostly poet.): Petr. More freq. in plur.: cingula, a sword-belt, Virg. (Hence Ital. *cingolo*: Fr. *sangle*.)

cingulus, l, m. [id.] a girdle of the earth, a zone: Cic.

cinis, ūs, m. [cinis ūs] = cinerarius, a hair-curler: Hor.

cinis, ēris, m. (rarely fem.) ashes: incedis per lignes suppositos cineres dolos, Hor. Prov.: bulus sermones cinerem haud quantant, *her speeches need no ashes*, i. e. require no ornament or polishing, Pl. Fig.: omne verterat in fumum et cinerem, *had consumed, spent*, Hor. || Esp. the ash of a corpse that has been burnt (both in sing. and plur.): dare posui cinerem atque osibus clarissimis viri, Cic. Poet.: post cinerem cineres basius al pectora pressant, *after burning the corpse*, Ov.

2. the ruins of a city under a name: cineres patriae, Virg. (Hence Ital. *cenere*; Fr. *cinde*; Eng. *cinder*.)

cinnamōmum or **cinnānum**, l,

circum-cōlo, 3. v. a. to dwell round about or near: sinum maris, Liv.

circum-curro, 3. v. a. and n. freq. to run round about: Pl. Ter.

circum-do, dēdi, dātum, dāre, 1. v. a. to put round: constr. (1) with acc. and dat.: (2) with acc. and abl. 1. With acc. (or in pass. nom.) and dat.: to put, place, or set round: aer omnibus est rebus circumdatus appositusque, Lucr.: satellites armatos contionē, Liv.: toto oppido munitiones circumdare moratur, he delays to draw his lines of fortification entirely round the town, Caes.: equites cornibus circumdat, he flanks the wings with cavalry, Liv. With acc. only: ligna et sarmēta circumdare ignemque subjicere cooperunt, Cic. 2. Fig.: cancelli, quos mihi ipse circumdedit, id. : egregiam famam pacis circumdedit, clothed peace with signal honour, Tac.

11. With acc. and abl.: to surround with, encompass, inclose, encircle with: animum (deus) circumdedit corpore et vestivit extrinsecus, Cic.: oppidum quinque castris, Caes. 2. Fig.: peritulum robore, Tac.

circum-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. (imper. circumduce, Plaut.) to lead or draw around: quatuor cohortibus longiore itinere circumductis, Caes. Absol.: praeter castra hostium circumducti, marches around, Liv. With two accus.: eho istum, puer, circumduce haec aedes et conclavia, Pl. Of things: flumen Dubis, ut circino circumductum, pene totum oppidum cingit, Caes. 11. Fig.: to cheat or defraud of: with abl.: quadragintis Philippis filius me et Chrysalus circumduxerunt, Pl. 2. to lengthen out: reliquam diei partem per organa hydraulica circumduxit, whiled away the rest of the day, Suet.

circumductio, ōnis, f. [circumduco] a leading round: aquarum, Vitruv. 11. Fig.: a cheating, defrauding: nec pueri suppositio nec argenti circumductio, Pl.

circumductus, a, um, Part. [circumduco].

circum-ēo or **circum-ēō**, ivi or ii, circumtū, 4. v. n. and a. to go around, travel, or march around, etc.: per horum circuitu, Pl.: ipse Caecina quum circumfret praedia, venit in istum fundum, Cic.: sparsis Medea capillis Bacchantum ritu flagrantem circuit aras, Ov. 11. Milit. t. i. to march round, take in the rear, inclose, encompass: often found in the pass. to be surrounded, encompassed: cohortes sinistrum cornu circumierunt, eosque a tergo sunt adorti, Caes.: ut pandere aciem et exacquare cornibus hostibus quibus circumbebant, possent, Liv. Fig.: totius belli fluctibus circumiri, Cic. 11. to go about canvassing, soliciting, etc.: (Antoniaum) circumire veteranos, ut acta Caesaris scirent, id.: Quincillus circumire aciem Curionis cepit, Caes.

IV. Fig.: to cheat, surround, get the better of, deceive, thwart: ne peritula lo-

corum circumretur, Tac.: multa prior arte Camillam circuit, Virg. 2. Of discourse: to express by circumlocution: Vespasiani nomen suspensi et vitabundi circumfiant, they shirked the name, avoided mentioning it, Tac.

circum-ēquo, 1. v. a. to ride round: moenia, Liv.

circum-fero, tūli, lātum, ferre, 3. v. a. to carry round, or, in gen. to move round: age circumfer mulsam, hand round, Pl.: sanguinem in pateris, Sall.: codicem, Cic.: huc atque huc acies circumtulit, Virg.: circumferens minaciter oculos, threatfully rolling his eyes around, Liv.: sol ut circumferatur, may revolve, Cic. 2. Religious t. i.: to carry round in order to purify: whence meton. to purify=lustrare, purgare: Idem ter socios pura circumtulit unda, Virg. 11. Fig.: to spread around: bellum, Liv. 2. to publish, proclaim, divulge: novi aliquam, quae se circumferat esse Corinnum, Ov.

circum-flecto, xi, xum, 3. v. a. to bend, wheel about, to turn back: longos circumflectere cursus, Virg.

circum-flexus, a, um, Part. [circumflecto].

circum-flo, 1. v. n. to blow round about (extremely rare). Fig.: ab omnibus ventis invidiae circumflati, to be blown upon by all the winds of envy, Cic.

circum-flūo, xi, 3. v. n. and a. to flow round: utrumque latus circumfluit aequoris unda, Ov. 11. Fig.: to flock around, encompass: mulos circumfluxisse (lupum) et ungulis caedendo eum occidisse, Varr. 2. to be overflowing, to abound: insatiable avaritia est, adhuc implere velle, quod jam circumfluit, Curt. 3. With abl. like abundare: to overflow with, to have an abundance, to be rich in: circumfluere omnibus copiis atque in omnium rerum abundantia vivere, Cic. Also absol.: istum circumfluere atque abundare, id.

circum-flūs, a, um, adj. [circumfluo]. Act.: flowing around, circumfluit: humor, Ov. 11. Pass.: surrounded with water: insula, id.

circum-forāneus, a, um, adj. [circum forum with adj. term. -aneus] all around the market or forum: and as the bankers' shops were round the forum, hence, aes circumforaneum, money borrowed from the bankers: Cic.

11. strutting about from market to market, that attends markets: pharmacopola, id.

circum-fundo, fudi, fūsum, 3. v. a. to pour around, to pour all over, to drench: with the acc. (or nom. in pass.) either of that which is poured, or of that around which it is poured: Tigris urbi circumfunditur, flows round the town, Plin.: terram crassissimam circumfundit aer, encompasses, envelopes, Cic.: terra circumfusa illo mari, quem oceanum appellatis, id. 11. Meton.: pass. with intrans. signif.: to crowd around, to press upon, cling to: circumfunduntur

ex reliquis hostes partibus, Caes. With dat.: circumfundebantur obvis scicantes, Liv. Poet. of a single person: et nunc hac juveni, nunc circumfunditur illac, clings to, Ov. Fig.: undique circumfusse molestiae, Cic. Act. in the same sense: circumfudit eques, Tac.

11. In gen.: to enclose, environ, surround: M. Catonem vidit in bibliotheca sedentem, multis circumfusum Stoicorum libris, Cic. Fig.: quum has terras incolentes circumfusi erant caligine, id.

circum-fusus, a, um, Part. [circumfundo].

circum-gēmo, 3. v. n. to roar around: circumgemit usque ovile, Hor. **circum-gesto**, 1. v. a. to bear or carry around: epistolam, Cic.

circum-gredior, gressus, 3. v. dep. [gradior] to walk round, surround (esp. with a view of attacking): barbari laeessant, circumgrediuntur, occurrant, Tac.

circum-gressus, a, um, Part. [circumgredior].

circum-infūdo, 3. v. a. to cast in round about: vallum, Liv.

circum-ictio, v. circumito.

circum-itus, v. circumtus.

circum-īdo, 2. v. n. to tie round about, to border upon: Lycania et Phrygia circumjacent Europae, Liv.: circumjacentes populi, Tac.

circum-iacio, v. circumjicio, inf. **circum-iacus**, a, um, Part. [circumjicio]. 11. Adj.: Of localities: lying around, surrounding: aedificia muris, Liv.: plantities salubus, Tac.

circum-ietus, ūs, m. [circumjicio] a casting around, a surrounding, encompassing (rare): munita arx circumjunctu arduo, Cic.

circum-īdo, fedi, fectum, 3. v. a. [jacio] to cast, throw, or place around: vallum, Liv.: multitudinem hominum totis moenibus, Cic. In pass. with an acc. depend. on circum: quod angulus domi vectem circumjunctus fuisset, adound itself around, Cic. 2. With abl.: to encompass or environ with: animus extrematē coeli rotundo ambitu circumjicit, id.

circum-lātus, a, um, Part. [v. circumfero].

circum-līgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. With acc. and dat.: to bind or fasten round or to: habilem (natam) mediae circumligat hastae, Virg. 11. With acc. and abl.: to bind with, to encompass: ferrum stuppa, Liv.

circum-līno, no perf., litum, 3. v. a. (also circumlinio, ire). With acc. and dat.: to smear all over, to besmear: circumlita taedis sulfura, Ov. 11. With acc. and abl.: to besmear, to besmear, to anoint (most freq. in part. perf. pass.): circumliti mortui cera, Cic. 11. Poet. In gen.: to cover, clothe: circumlita saxa musco, Hor.

circum-lūo, 3. v. a. to wash or flow around (rare): pars arcis circumluta a mari, Liv.

circum-lustrans, *antis*, Part. [lustrō] lighting all around: Lucr.
circum-livio, *ōnis*, *f.* [livo] land isolated by the gradual action of water: Cic.

circum-mitto, *misit*, *missum*, 3. v. a. to send around: Caes. Liv.

circummoenio, v. circummunio.

circum-mūnio (circummoenio, Pl.), *hi*, *itum*, 4. v. a. to wall around, to fortify, *accure*: crebris castellis circum-munuit, Caes.

circum-mūnitiō, *ōnis*, *f.* [circum-munio] an investing of a town, circumvallation: Caes.

circum-pendeo, 2. v. n. to hang around: Curt.

circum-plaudo, 3. v. a. to applaud on all sides: Ov.

circum-plecto, *ere*, v. the follg.

circum-plector, *plexus* (active imper. circumplectere, Pl.), 3. v. a. *dup* to clasp around, embrace, to surround, *encompass*: conjunctiones, Cic.: pharetram auro, Virg.: collem opere, to circumvallate, Caes.

circum-plioo, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to fold, wind, or twine around: Cic.

circum-pōno, *sui*, *atum*, 3. v. a. to set, put, or place around: piper catillis, Hor.: nemus stagno, Tac.

circum-pōtatiō, *ōnis*, *f.* [poto] a drinking round in succession: Frgm. XII. Tab. in Cic.

circum-pōtō, *utim*, 4. v. a. to inclose with a net, ensnare. Fig.: circum-pōtūm frequentia populi Rom. esse videam, Cic. [circum and rete with the verbal term.]

circum-rōdo, *si*, 3. v. a. to gnaw or nibble all round: escam, Plin. Fig.: cūdum enim circumrōdo, quod devorandum est, i. e. I have long hesitated to speak out, Cic.: qui dente Theonino quem circumrōditur, i. e. is slandered, calumniated, Hor.

circum-scindo, 3. v. a. to rend around, strip off: Liv.

circum-scribo, *psi*, *ptum*, 3. v. a. to draw a line around, to inclose: orbem, Cic. Fig.: to mark off, to mark the boundary, *circumscribe*, define: exiguū nobile vitæ curriculum natura circumscripsit, immensum gloriæ, Id.

2. to hem in, check, hamper, restrain, confine, limit, etc.: si tribunus plebis notatus, ut senatusconsulto circumscripsit sit, Id.: uno genere circumscribere genus hoc aratorum, to comprehend the cultivators under one class, Id.

3. to deceive, cheat, circumvent, *entrap*: fallacitus et captivis interrogantibus circumscripsi atque decepti, Id.

4. to cancel, to annul, set aside: hoc omni tempore Sullano ex accusatione circumscripsi, Id.

circumscrip̄tē, *adv* in periods: circumscrip̄tē numeroque dicere, Cic.

circumscrip̄tiō, *ōnis*, *f.* [circumscribo] an encircling; and meton. a circle: ex circumscriptione excedere, Cic.

II. a boundary, limit, outline, circuit: terræ circumscriptionem, Id.

III. In rhetoric: a period: Id. IV. a circumventing, deceiving, cheating: adolescentium, Id.

circumscrip̄tor, *ōris*, *m.* [Id.] a cheat, defrauder: Cic.

circumscrip̄tus, a, um, Part. [circumscribo]. II. Adj.: In rhetoric: rounded into periods: circumscrip̄ti verborum ambitus, Cic.

circum-sēdo, *sectus*, 1. v. a. to cut or pare around: serrula, Cic. II. to circumcise (for circumcido): Suet.

circum-sēdō (sideo), *ēdi*, *essum*, 2. v. a. to sit around, beset: florescentes amorum turba circumseidet, Sen. II. to besiege, blockade, invest: opem circumseisis ferre, Liv.

III. Fig.: non ego sum ille ferreus, qui non movear horum omnium lacrimis, a quibus me circumsessum videtis, Cic.

circum-sēpio, *septus*, 4. v. a. to hedge or fence around, to surround, inclose: stagnum aedificiis, Suet.

circum-sessio, *ōnis*, *f.* [circumsedeo] a hostile encompassing, a besieging: Cic.

circum-sessus, a, um, Part. [circumsedeo].

circum-sideo, v. circumsedeo.

circum-sido, 3. v. a. to sit around, to sit down before a place, to besiege: Liv.

circum-silio, 4. v. n. [salio] to spring or leap round (rare and poet.): (passer) circumsiliens, Cat. Fig.: morborum omne genus, Juv.

circum-sisto, *stēti*, 3. v. a. to place oneself or take one's stand round, to stand round, to surround. With acc.: quem omnes circumsistunt atque observant, Caes. Pass.: ne ab omnibus civitatibus circumsisteretur (Caesar), Id.

circum-sōno, 1. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to resound on every side, to ring again with, or be filled with any sound: locus, qui circumsonat ululatus cantuque symphoniae, Liv. II. Act.: to make to echo or resound, to surround with noise: remos plausus circumsont alis, Ov.: Rutulus murum circumsont armis, makes the wall echo with the clash of arms, Virg.

circum-sōnus, a, um, adj. sounding on every side: circumsōna turba canum, barking around, Ov.

circum-spectātrix, *icis*, *f.* she who looks around or gazes about, a spy: Pl.

circumspectiō, *ōnis*, *f.* [circumspicio] a looking on all sides, a looking about. Fig.: circumspectio, caution: Cic.

circum-specto, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. *freg.* to look about often, to search around, watch: quanto se opere custodiunt bestiae, ut in pastu circumspectant, Cic. Fig.: circumspectantes defectionis tempus, watching for, Liv.

circumspectus, a, um, Part. [circumspicio]. II. Adj.: well considered, guarded, circumspect, cautious: verba non circumspecta, Ov. 2. Transf. to persons: circumspect, heedful, watch-

ful, wary, provident: modo circumspectus et sagax, modo inconsultus et praecipuus, Suet.

circumspectus, *is*, m. [circumspicio] a looking around (rare): cervix flexilis ad circumspectum, Plin. Fig.: facilis est circumspectus, unde exeam, quo progrediar, Cic. II. Meton.: a view around: in omnes partes circumspectus esset, Liv. Fig.: consideratione: delineare ad circumspectu rerum allatum, Id.

circum-spicio, *exi*, *ectum*, 3. v. n. and a. (*perf.* *sync.* circumspecti, Ter.) [specio, *ro* spec]. Neutr.: to look about, to cast a look around: qui in auspiciis adhibetur nec suspicit nec circumspicit, Cic. Fig.: to look round, to be on the watch, be cautious, take heed: esse circumspicendum diligenter, Id. II. Act.: to view on all sides, to survey: tam lata acie ne ex medio quidem cornua sua circumplicere poterant, Liv.: saxum circumspicit ingens, he describes, Virg. 2. Fig.: to view mentally, to ponder, weigh, consider: reliqua ejus consilia animo circumpliciebat, Caes.: nunquamne, homo amentissime, te circumplices, will you examine yourself? Cic. 3. to look about for desiringly, seek for, etc.: circumplicere externa auxilia, Liv.

circum-sto, *stēti*, 1. v. n. and a. to stand round, to take a station round, encompass: ad circumstantes tendens sua brachia silvas, Ov. Hence, s. ubst.: circumstantes, the bystanders, Tac. With acc.: equites Rom. qui circumstant senatum, Cic. 2. to surround in a hostile manner, to beset, besiege: quem tres Curiatii circumsteterant, Liv.

II. Fig.: to surround, encompass, beset: quum dies et noctes omnia nus undique fata circumstent, Cic.

circum-strepo, *no* *perf.*, *pitum*, 3. v. a. to make a noise around, to shout clamorously round: quidam atrociora circumstrepat, Tac.

circum-stro, *no* *perf.*, *ctum*, 3. v. a. to build round about, surround with buildings: Suet.

circum-surgens, *entis*, Part. [surgō] rising all around: Tac.

circum-tēgo, 3. v. a. to cover round about: Lucr.

circum-tentus, a, um, Part. [tendo] fastened round, begirt: Pl.

circum-textus, a, um, Part. [texo] woven all around: Virg.

circum-tōno, *ui*, 1. v. a. to thunder around, or poet. to make a noise around: qua totum Nereus circumtonit orbem, Ov. Fig.: hunc circumtonit gaudens Bellona cunctis, Hor.

circum-tonus, a, um, Part. [tondeo] shorn all round (rare): Suet.

circumundique, v. circum.

circum-vādo, *si*, 3. v. a. to assault or attack on every side, to encompass, beset: naves, Liv. Fig.: (rare) novus terror cum ex parte utraque circumvastisset aciem, Id.

circum-vāsus, a, um, adj. van le-

ing or flowing around, encircling (very rare): oceanus, Hor.

circum-vallo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to surround with a rampart, to wall round, *circumvallare*, blockade, besiege: *circumvallare loci natura prohibebat*, Caes. Fig.: *tot res repente circumvallant*, Ter.

circumvectio, ōnis, f. [circumveho] a carrying around (of merchandise): *poritorium circumvectiois, transit duties*, Cic. || **a circuit**, revolution: *solis*, id.

circum-vector, i. v. dep. to ride or sail around (rare): qui *Ligurum oram circumvectarentur*, Liv. Poet.: to go through, describe: *fugit irreparabile tempus, singula dum capiti circumvectamur amore*, Virg.

circumvectus, a, um, Part. [circumveho]

circum-vēhor, vectus, i. v. dep. to ride around (in a carriage or on horseback), to sail around: *circumvehī classe ad Romanum agrum*, Liv.: *equo*, id.: *muliones collibus circumvehī jubet*, Caes.

circum-vēlo, i. v. a. to veil around, envelop: Ov.

circum-vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4. v. a. Lit.: to come round, go round, to encircle, encompass, surround (rare): *Cocyos sinu labens circumvenit atro*, Virg.: *Rhenus insulas circumveniens, flowing around*, Tac. 2. to get round, get in the rear, surround in a hostile manner, encompass, invest: *ex itinere nostros latere aperto aggressi circumvenere*, Caes.: *cuncta moenia exercitu*, Sall. || Fig.: to beset, oppress, distress: *circumvenit morbo*, exilīo atque inopia, Enn. in Cic.: ut ei subveniat, qui circumveniri atque urgeri videatur, Cic.: *falsis criminibus*, Sall. 2. to get round, come over, circumvent, deceive, cheat, defraud: *circumventum esse innocentem pecunia*, Cic.

circum-ventus, a, um, Part. [circumvenio]

circum-verso (verso), i. v. a. freq. to turn around (very rare): *Lucur*.

circum-vertō (vortō), i. v. a. to turn round (rare): *rota circumvertitur axem, turns itself on its axis*, Ov. || **to cheat**, deceive: *qui me argente circumvertant*, Pl.

circum-vestio, 4. v. a. to clothe or cover round (rare): *arborum*, Plin. Poet.: *se circumvestire dictis*, to arm, protect oneself, Poet. ap. Cic.

circum-vinolo, inctum, 4. v. a. to bind around: Pl.

circum-viso, i. v. a. to look around: Pl.

circum-vōlto, avi, i. v. a. and n. to flutter or fly around: *lacus circumvolat hirsundo*, Virg. || *Meton.*: to rove about, to hover round: *circumvolitant equites*, Lucr.

circum-vōlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to fly around: *sen (me) mors atris circumvolat alis*, Hor.

circum-volvo, no perf., vōlūtum, i. v. a. to roll round, wind, or twine around: *magnus sol circumvolvitur annum*, Virg.

circus, i. m. Lit.: a ring, a hoop: whence the shape of a ring, an orbit, circus (more rare than circulus): *circus lacteus*, the Milky Way, Cic. || an oval space for chariot races, etc. Esp. the Circus Maximus at Rome (v. Smith's Ant. 89 sqq.). Liv.: *Circus fallax*, from the jugglers who frequented it, Hor. 2. Transf. any race-course: *Liv.*: Virg. (Hence *lit. cerchio*).

ciris, i. f. = *crinis*, a bird, into which Scylla, the daughter of Nisus, was changed; plumis in avem mutata vocatur Ciris, et a tonso est hoc nomen adepta capillo, Ov.: Virg.

cirus, i. m. (mostly plur.) a curl, lock, ringlet, or tuft of hair (rare): *madido cornua cirro*, Juv. || Transf.: a fringe upon a tunic: *Phaedr.*

citra, prep. [cf. citra] on this side, within (opp. to ultra and trans.). With acc.: of space: *cis Taurum*, Cic.: *Germanos, qui cis Rhenum incolunt*, Caes. || Of time: within: *cis dies paucos*, Pl. in compos.: *on this side of*: *Cisalpinus, Cispadanus*, etc.

cistā, ae, f. = *cierra*, a chest, box for keeping money, clothes, books, fruit, etc.: in *cistam transferam ex fisco*, Cic.: *cistam effractam plorat*, Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 90).

cistella, ae, f. dim. [cista] a small chest or box: Pl.

cistellatrix, icis, f. [cistella] she who has charge of the money-box (a kind of female slave): Pl.

cistellula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little box or chest: Pl.

cistophorus, i. m. = *κιστοφόρος* (box-bearer), an Asiatic coin of the value of about four drachms, on which a cista was stamped: Cic.

cistula, ae, f. dim. [cista] a little box or chest: Pl.

citātīm, adv. [citatus, cito] quickly, hastily (very rare): *scribere*, Cic. dub.

citatus, a, um, Part. [cito] || **adj.** quick, rapid, speedy: *citato equo*, at full gallop, Caes. Instead of an adv.: *ferunt citati signa*, Liv.

citātor, us [citer], adj. on this side, hithermost (opp. to ulterior): *alter ulteriorem Galliam decernit cum Syria*, alter citiorem, Cic. || **wearer**, closer: *citiora nondum audiebamus*, id.

citerior, v. citer.

cithāra, ae, f. = *κithāra*, the cithern or lute: *Orpheus Thracia fretus cithara fidibusque canoris*, Virg. 2. the art of playing on the lute: Hor. (Hence *lit. cetera*: Sp. *guitarra*; Fr. *guitare*; Eng. *guitar*).

cithārista, ae, m. = *κithαρίστης*, a player on the cithara: Cic.

cithāristria, ae, f. = *κithαρίστρια*, she who plays on the cithara: Ter.

cithāriso, i. v. n. = *κithαρίζω*, to play on or strike the cithara: Nep.

cithārōdeus, a, um, adj. = *κithαρόδευς*, pertaining to a citharōdeus: ara, Suet.

cithārōdeus, i. m. = *κithαρόδευς*, one who plays on the cithara, accompanying it with the voice: *voceum citharōdi non audunt*, Cic.

citinus, a, um [citer] adj. nearest, next: (stella) ultima a coelo, citima terris, Cic.

cito, adv. soon, speedily, quickly, etc. [cf. cito citi et suspende te, Ter. Comp. suprema citius die, Hor.: *serius aut citius sedem propterum ad unam, sooner or later*, Ov. Sup. se in curru citissime recipere, Caes. || With a negative = not facile, not easily: *neque verbis aptiorum cito aliam dixerim, neque sententia crebriorum*, Cic. || *Meton.* for potius, sooner, rather: ut vicinium citius adjuveris quam fratrem, propterquam potius quam vicinum defenderis, id.

cito, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [deo] to rush into frequent or quick motion, to huri, excite, stimulate, promote, etc.: *ciat hastam*, Sil. Fig.: *isque motus (animi) aut boni aut mali opinioe citetur*, may be excited, Cic. || **to call or summon**: *patres in curiam per praeconeum ad regem Tarquinium ciati* Jussit, Liv. || **Legal** i. t. to call upon a person in court to make his appearance: this was done by the praeco: *omnes ade te rei capitū ciatur*, Cic. Of witnesses: in hanc rem testem totam Siciliam citabo, id. || **IV.** In gen.: to call one to witness, to appeal to, cite: *quamvis citetur Salamis clarissimae testis victoriae*, id.: *libri, quos Macer Licinius citat identidem auctores*, Liv. || **V.** to mention by name, to proclaim, rehearse (rare): *omnes Danai reliquique Graeci, qui buc anapaesto ciatur*, Cic.

citra, prep. with acc. and adv. [citer] on this side (opp. to ultra): *Germani qui essent citra Rhenum*, Caes. With verbs of motion: ut exercitum citra flumen Rubiconem educeret, Cic. Adv.: *nec citra mota nec ultra, neither this way nor that*, Ov. || **within**, short of, less than. Of space: *nec a postrema syllaba citra tertiam, before the third syllable*, Cic. Fig.: *pronepos ego regis aquarum; nec virtus citra genus est, is not inferior to my family*, Ov. 2. Of time (very rare): *citra Trojana tempora*, id. || **without**, except, setting aside (for sine, praeter): *citra fidem*, Tac.: *citra Senatus populiue auctoritatem*, Suet.

citrūs, a, um, adj. [citrus] pertaining to the citrus-tree: *mensam, of citrus-wood*, Cic.

citro, adv. [citer] (always with ultro). Lit.: to this side (as citra on this side): hence ultro citroque, to that side and to this side, thither and thither, to and fro, backwards and forwards, reciprocally, etc. (as Fr. *ça et là*):

quam saepe ultro citroque legati inter eos miseruntur, Caes. Sometimes the copula is omitted: sursum deorsum, ultro citro commutantibus, Cic.

citrus, *i*, *m*. the citrus, an African tree with fragrant wood: Plin.

citrus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [cio]. **cit.** *Adj.*: quick, swift, rapid: vox cita, tarda, Cic.: navis, Ov. **cit.** For the adv. cito: equites parent citi, Pl.

civitas, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [civis] pertaining to a citizen, civil, civic (more rare than civilis, and except with corona mostly poet.): jura, Hor.: arma pro trepidis reis, i. e. defence before a tribunal, Ov.: corona, the civic crown, made of oak leaves, bestowed upon him who had saved the life of a fellow-citizen in war: Cic.: Liv. (The second crown in point of honour, v. Smith's Ant. 118.) **cit.** pertaining to the Roman state: advena, non modo civicae, sed et Italicae guldem stirpis, Liv.

civilis, *e*, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to a citizen, civic, civil: inter se civili conditione et societate conjuncti, Cic.: sanguine civili rem conflant, by the blood of citizens, Lucr.: Romani, civilis esse clamorem, inter se gratulantes, of their own citizens, Liv.: quercus = corona civica (v. civicus), Virg.: jus, either opp. to jus naturale, the political rights of citizens, Cic.: or to jus publicum, civil, private rights, id. **cit.** pertaining to public or political life, political, public: civilis ratio, political science, id.: civilium rerum perites, Tac. **cit.** like a citizen, treating a citizen, courteous, polite, affable: quid enim civilis illo? Ov.: sermo, Liv.

civilitas, *itis*, *f*. [civilis] the art of government, politics: Quint. **cit.** courteousness, politeness, affability (v. civilis, m.): Suet.

civiller, *adv.* after the manner of a citizen, citizen-like: civilliter opibus utebantur, Liv. **cit.** civilly, courteously, kindly: Tac.

civis, *is*, *com*. a citizen (male or female): civem cum civibus de virtute verabant, Sall. (Concerning the rights of the civis Romanus, v. Smith's Ant. 91 seq.) **cit.** Civis meus, tuus, etc.: *my, thy fellow-citizen*: to metuent omnes civis tui, Cic. **cit.** a subject: dres, hostes, juxta mettere, Sall.

civitas, *itis* (Gen. plur. sometimes civitatum), *f*. [civis] citizenship, rights of a citizen, freedom of a city (v. Smith's Ant. 91 seq.): Cato, quam orta Tusculana esset, civitate Romanus, Cic. **cit.** the citizens united in a community, the body politic, the state: conventicula hominum, quae postea civitates nominantur, aut, id. **cit.** Of an individual state or country: civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisa est, Caes. **cit.** Fig.: ut jam universus hic mundus una civitas ad observandis deorum actus hominum existimanda, Cic. **cit.** Meton. = urbs, a city (as a collection of houses) (rare):

plurimas per totum orbem civitates, terrae motu aut incendio afflictas, resultat in melius, Suet. (Hence Ital. città; Fr. cité.)

clādes, *is*, *f*. injury, mischief, disaster, loss, detriment, calamity: magna clades atque calamitas rempubl. oppressisset, Sall.: privatæ quoque per domos clades vulgatae sunt, Liv.: Nucleus cui postea Scaevola a clade dextrae manus cognomen inditum, loss of his right hand, id. **cl.** Meton. and poet.: a destroyer, scourge: geminos, duo fulmina belli, Scipiadus, cladem Libyaë, Virg. **cl.** In milit. lang.: defeat, discomfiture, slaughter, massacre: qui rursus magnam populo Romano cladem attulit, Cic.: pedites magnam cladem facerent, Sall.: binaque castra clade una deleta, Liv.

clam, *adv.* and *prep.*, opp. to palam. **cl.** Adv.: 1. As an indecl. *adj.* with esse or fore: hidden, unseen, unknown: si sperat fore clami, rursus ad ingenium redit, Ter.: nec id clam esse potuit, Liv. **cl.** Without esse or fore: secretly, privately: quae volebat clam imponenda, Cic.: clam ex castris exercitum educere, Caes.: clam ferro incautum superat, Virg. **cl.** (mostly in comic poets), *prep.* with *abl.* and *acc.*: without the knowledge of, unknown to. With *abl.*: clam uxore mea et filio, Pl. **cl.** With *acc.*: matrem, id. **cl.** Clam me or mihi est: neque adeo clam me est, it is not unknown to me, Ter. **cl.** Clam aliquem habere, to keep secret from, conceal from, id. [From the root *cal*, which is seen in celare, etc.: cf. coram and palam.]

clāmator, *ōris*, *m*. [clam] a bawler, noisy declaimer (rare): Cic.

clāmātio (or, clāmatio), *ōnis*, *f*. [clāmto] a bawling noise: Pl.

clāmto, *avi*, *atum*, *i*. v. n. and *a*. *freq.* [clam] to cry aloud frequently, to bawl out, vociferate: saepe clāmantis Liberum se liberareque civitatis esse, Caes.: ad arma, cives! clamantibus, Liv. **cl.** to call after: clamitabant me, ut revertor, Pl. Fig.: nonne supercilia illa clamitare callitatem videntur? to shout aloud craftiness, Cic.

clāmo, *avi*, *atum*, *i*. v. n. and *a*. *Neutr.*: to call, shout aloud, cry out, complain: clamare de pecunia, Cic. **cl.** Voice of a cricket: (Cicada) multo validius clamare ocepit, Phaedr. **cl.** Of snoring: Pl. **cl.** Act.: to call upon or cry aloud to, to proclaim, declare, invoke, etc.: constr. with the *acc.* or a clause as object in direct and (more freq.) in indirect discourse. With *acc.*: morientem nomine, Virg. **cl.** With a clause as object: ego, quod facio, me pachi causâ facere clamō atque testor, Cic. **cl.** Fig.: with an abstract subet. as subject: quae (tabulae) se corruptas atque interitales esse clamant, id. [From the root *cal* or *cla*, "call," (v. calo), perhaps through an obsolete substantive *cla-ma*.] (Hence Ital. chiamare.)

clāmōr (old form **clamos**, like arbor, labor, etc.), *ōris*, *m*. [clamō] a loud call, a shout, cry, clamour: facere clamorem, Pl.: clamore sublato, Caes.

clāmōr, *is*, *m*. 2. acclamation, applause: dixi de te tanto clamore consensuque populi, Cic. In plur.: movere plausus, suscitare clamores, Phaedr. **cl.** a shout of disapprobation: Fufum clamoribus et conviciis consecantur, Cic. **cl.** Poet. of inanimate things: nois, sound, din: Ter scopuli clamorem intus cava saxa dedere, Virg.

clāmōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [clamor] full of clamour or noise. **cl.** Act.: noisy, bawling, clamorous: pater, Juv. **cl.** Pass.: filled with noise or clamour, noisy: urbs, Stat. **cl.** accompanied with noise: Phasma Catulli, Juv.

clānotium, *adv.* and *prep.* *dim.* [clam] secretly, privately. **cl.** Adv.: aucupemus ex insidiis clānotium, Pl. **cl.** *prep.* with *acc.*: alii clānotium patres quae faciunt, Ter.

clāndestino, *adv.* secretly, clandestinely: Pl.

clāndestinus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [clam] secret, hidden, clandestine: clāndestina suspicio, Pl.: clāndestino introitu urbe est potitus, Cic.: clāndestina consilia, Caes.

clango, *3*. v. n. to clang, resound (rare): horrida clangunt signa tubae, Stat. [A word formed from sound: so Germ. klängen; Eng. clank.]

clangor, *ōris*, *m* [clangō] clang, noise: exortitur clamorque virum clangorque tubarum, Virg.

clārē, *adv.* Of sight: brightly, clearly: clare oculis video, Pl. **cl.** Of hearing: clearly, distinctly, aloud: clare dico, Ter.: ut aperte loquantur et jam clare gemant, Cic. **cl.** Meton.: distinctly, intelligibly, clearly: eo clarius id periculum apparet, Coel. in Cic. **cl.** illustrius, honorably (very rare): clarius exsplendescbat, Nep.

clārēo, *2*. v. n. [clarus] to be clear or bright, to shine (poet.): rutilo cum lumine claret fervidus ille Canis, Cic.

clārē, *Fig.*: to be clear, evident, or manifest (very rare): quod in primo quoque carmine claret, which is evident from the first canto, Lucr. **cl.** to be distinguished, illustrious, renowned: (Fab. Maximus) gloria claret, Enn. in Cic.

clārēscō, *ul*, *3*. v. *insep.* [clareo]. Of the sight: to begin to shine, become visible: tecta luminibus clarescere, Tac. **cl.** Of the hearing: to sound clear, to become audible: clarescent sonitus amorum, Virg. **cl.** Fig.: to become clear, manifest, evident: alid ex alio clarescet, Lucr. **cl.** Of character: to become illustrious, famous: quoquo facinore clarescere, Tac.

clārīgātio, *ōnis*, *f*. [clarigo] a solemn demand of satisfaction and declaration of wrong through a Fictilis or herald (v. Smith's Ant. 1-8): Plin. **cl.** a fine imposed upon a man who

is found beyond the prescribed limits : Liv.

clārigo, atum, i. v. n. Of the Fetiales : to proclaim war against an enemy with certain religious ceremonies (v. Smith's Ant. 178) : Plin. [From *clarus* : the syllable *ig-* prob. represents the root of *ago* : cf. *sumigo*, *navigo*, *remigo*, etc.]

clāritas, itis, f. [*clarus*] clearness, brightness. Of objects of sight : sidus Veneris clāritatis tantae (est), Plin.

2. Of objects of hearing : clāritas in voce, Cic. II. Fig. : Of style : clearness, distinctness, perspicuity : Quint. 2. *celebrity, renown, reputation* : num te fortunae tuae, num amplitudinis, num clāritatis, num gloriæ poenitebat? Cic.

clāritudo, inis, f. [id.] clearness, brightness (for *claritas*) : fulgor et clāritudo deae (sc. Iunae), Tac. II. Fig. : *renown, celebrity, fame, reputation* : artes animi, quibus summa clāritudo paratur, Sall.

clāro, avi, i. v. a. [id.] to make bright or clear, to illuminate (poet. and very rare) : Juppiter excelsa clārabat scopula columnas, *showed, exhibited*, poet. in Cic. II. Fig. : to make illustrious, famous : illum non labor Isthmī clārabat pugilem, Hor.

clārōr, ōris, m. [id.] clearness, brightness : Pl.

clārū, a, um, adj. clear, bright : 'opp. to obscurus, caecus'. Of the sight : clear, bright, shining, brilliant, etc. : clarissime mundi lumina (i. e. sol et luna), Virg. : clara flumina, clear streams, Lucr. : clarissimae gemmae, Cic. Poet. with *abl.* : argento clari delphines, Virg. Of the wind : making clear, bringing fair weather : aquilo, id.

2. Of the hearing : clear, loud, distinct : clara voce, ut omnis confuso audire posset dixit, Cic. : clariore voce, Caes. II. Fig. : clear, manifest, plain, evident, intelligible : clara res est, tota Sicilia celebrerrima, Cic. 2. *celebrated, renowned, illustrious, famous*, etc. : vir fortissimus et clarissimus, id. With *abl.* : Juppiter giganteo triumpho, Hor. With *ez* : ex doctrina nobilis et clarus, Cic. With *ob* : ob id factum, Hor. 3. As a title : clarissimus vir, Cic. 4. In a bad sense (rare) : notorius populus (sc. Campanus), luxuria superbiaque clarus, Liv. (Hence *It. chiaro* : Fr. *clair*.)

classārīus, i, m. [*classis*] (sc. miles), a marine : in plur. sea or naval forces : Nep. : Tac. Adj. : centurio, a captain of a ship : id. II. (sc. nauta) a sailor, seaman : Caes.

classificā, ōis, f. dim. [id.] a little fleet, flotilla : Cic.

classicus, i, v. classicus, no. 11.

classicus, a, um, adj. [*classis*] of or relating to the classes of the Roman people : Varr.

II. relating to the army, the sea as well as the land forces. 1. Subst. *classicum*, a signal of battle given by the trumpet : classi-

cum cecidit, Liv. 2. Meton. : the military trumpet itself : Virg. 3. Adj. : pertaining to the fleet : classici milites, Liv. Subst. *classici*, orum, m. plur. *marines* : Tac.

classis, is, f. (*abl.* class or *classa*), a class or division of the Roman people : Liv. : Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 105). Fig. : qui (philosophi) mihi cum illo collati, quintae classis videntur, i. e. of the lowest rank, id. II. an army (very ancient) : Hortinae classes populi Latini, Virg. III. a fleet (including the crews) : nomina in classem dare, to enlist for the fleet, Liv. : facere, Caes. : classe navigare, by ship, Cic. IV. a class, division, in gen. (after Augustan age) : tribus classibus (comitum) factis, Suet.

clathri (in MSS. also *clatri*), orum, m. plur. = κλῆθρα, ra, a trellis, grate (esp. to the cages of animals) : ursus valuit si frangere clathros, Hor.

clathro (clatro), atum, i. v. a. [*clathri*] to furnish with a grate or lattice, set with bars (very rare) : Pl.

claudo, 2. or claudio, i. v. n. no perf., clausum [clausum] to limp or halt, to falter : beatam vitam, etiam si ex aliqua parte clauderet, Cic.

claudicatio, ōnis, f. [*claudio*] a limping (rare) : Cic.

claudico (clōdico), i. v. n. [*claudio*] : like albeo, candico from albeo, candeo, to limp, halt, be lame : Cervillo graviter claudicanti ex vulnere ob remp. accipit, Cic. Poet. of the lameness of the wings of birds : Lucr. : of the wavering of scales : id. : and of the inclination of the earth's axis : id. II. Fig. : to halt, waver, to be wanting, or defective : tota res vacillat et claudicat, Cic.

claudo (clōdo, Plin. : and far more freq., although not in Cic., cludo, which occurs exclusively in the compounds : v. excludo, etc.), si, sum, i. v. a. to shut, close, shut up : ad claudendas pupulas, no quid incideret, et ad aperriendas, Cic. : portas, Caes. : rivos, to dam up, Virg. 2. Fig. : aures ad doctissimas voces, Cic. : fugam hostibus claudere, to cut off, prevent, Liv. : clausa consilia habere, to conceal, Cic. Poet. : animam laqueo, Ov. II. to close, end, conclude : cuius octavum trepidavit aetas claudere lustrum, Hor. : agmen, or novissimum agmen claudere, to bring up the rear, Caes. III. to inclose, encompass, surround (for *includo*, concludo) : quae (Syracusanum urbe) loci natura terra marique clauderetur, Cic. : verba pedibus, Hor. 2. Milit. i. t. to invest, besiege, blockade, etc. : priusquam clauderent Capuam operibus, Liv. : littora ac portus custodia clausos tueri, Caes. (Hence *Ital. chiudere* ; Fr. *clorre*, *closer*, *clôture*, etc.)

claudo, ēre, to be lame ; v. claudico.

claudus (cludus, Plaut.), a, um, adj. limping, halting, lame : claudus Vulcanus, Cic. : pes, Hor. Proverb. : iste claudus, quemadmodum alunt, pl-

lam, i. e. who cannot make a right use of a thing, Cic. II. Fig. : crippled, defective, watering, uncertain : claudae naves, Liv.

claustra, orum, n. plur. [*clausum*, claudus] a fastening, a lock, bar, bolt, etc. : claustra revellere, Cic. : laxare, Virg. 2. Fig. : a barrier, bounds, etc. : arta portarum naturae effringere, i. e. to disclose its secrets, Lucr. : omnes urbes maritimas claustris imperii nostri contineri, Cic. II. a door, gate, dam, dike, inclosure, etc. : claustra urbis relinquunt, Ov. 2. In military lang., a barricade, bulwark, key, defence, etc. : claustra loci, Cic. : montium, Tac. : contrahere claustra, to draw the walls of contravallation closer, id. Fig. : claustra nobilitatis, Cic. (Hence Fr. *clôtur* ; Germ. *Kloster* ; Eng. *cloister*.)

clausula, ae, f. [*claudus*] a close, conclusion, end, ending : clausula est difficilis in tradenda provincia, Cic. : epistolae, id. 2. In rhetoric, the close of a period : clausulae quae numerosae et jucundae cadunt, id.

clausum (clusum), i, m. [*claudus*] an inclosed space, inclosure, in clauso linquere, in confinement, Virg.

clausus, a, um, Part. [*claudus*].

clavā, ōis, f. a knotty branch or stick, a key, club, etc. : male mulcati clavis ac fustibus repelluntur, Cic.

clavārium, ii, n. [*clavis*] money given to soldiers for the purchase of shoe-mail : Tac.

clāvator, ōris, m. [*clava*] one who carries a claver or staff used in military exercises, a cudgel-bearer : Pl.

clāvīcula, ae, f. dim. [*clavis*] lit. a small key : II. the tendril of a vine : Cic.

clāviger, ēri, m. [*clava gero*] a club-bearer, an epithet of Hercules : Ov.

clāviger, ēri, m. [*clavis gero*] a key-bearer, an epithet of Janus, as the god of doors : Ov.

clavis, is, f. (acc. *clavim* or *clavem* ; *abl.* *clavi* or *clave*) [= *clavis* : v. claudio] a key : clavum cado, Pl. : adulterinae portarum, false keys, Sall. : claves adimere uxori, to separate from her, Cic. (Hence *Ital. chiave* ; Fr. *clef*.)

clāvus, i, m. a nail : *clavis ferreis confixa transira*, Caes. : *clavum pangere*, to fix a nail in the temple of Jupiter in order to mark the year, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 91). Hence, fig. : ex hoc die clāvum anni movebils, i. e. reckon the beginning of the year, Cic. And as a symbol of immovable fixedness : saeva Necessitas clāvos trahales et cuneos manu gestans, Hor. : so, proverb. : beneficium trabali clavo figere, to clench the matter, Cic. II. the tiller of a rudder : and meton. the rudder itself : *clavumque ad littora torquet*, Virg. Fig. : *clavum tantū imperii tenero et gubernacula respiciat*, Cic. 2. a purple stripe on the tunica, which, for the senators,

was broad (latius), for the equites, narrow (angustius): (v. Smith's Ant. 93): indidique humeris cum lato purpura clavo, Ov. Poet.: a tunic in gen.: clavum mutare in boras, Hor. (Hence It. *chiado*, *chiavio*: Fr. *clous*.)

clementia, *entis*, *adj.* Of the elements: *calid*, *calm*, *soft*, *gentle* (= *placidus*, *quies*): unde clementi humine pulvis, Cat.: qua sit clementissimus amicus, Ov. Fig.: rumor clementis, moderate, unexaggerated, Sall. II. Fig.: of the mind and disposition: *quiet*, *gentle*, *compassionate*, *kind*, *merciful*: cupio, patres conscripti, me esse clementem, Cic.: clementes iudices et misericordes, Id.

clementer, *adv.* *gently*, *softly*, *moderately*, *gradually*, etc.: Ex. Sequere sa. Ch. Sequor. Ex. Clementer quaeque, calces detersit, Pl.: editum iugum, Tac. II. *quietly*, *calmly*, *mercifully*, etc.: si quid est factum clementer, ut dissoluit factum criminis, Cic.: clementer et moderate jus dicere, Caes.

clementia, *ae*, *f.* [clementis]. Of the elements: *calmness*, *mildness*: clementia aestatis, Plin. II. Fig.: moderation, mildness, humanity, forbearance, benignity, mercy: illam clementiam mansuetudinemque nostri imperii tantum in crudelitatem inhumanitatemque esse conversam, Cic.

elope, *pet*, *ptum*, *3. v. a.* to steal (rare): cum (ignem) Prometheus clepsiae dolo, Cic.

clepsidra, *ae*, *f.* = *κλεψιδρα*, a water-clock, *clepsidra*: used by speakers to measure the length of their discourse: at hunc non declamator aliquis de clepsidra latrare docuerat, Cic.

clepsia, *ae*, *m.* = *κλεψια*, a thief: Pl.

cliens, *entis* (gen. plur. usu. *clienum*; *clienum*, Hor.) *com.* [from *clueo*, to hear] a *client*: (of the relation between the *cliens* and *patronus*, v. Smith's Ant. 93): clientes sibi omnes volunt meritos, Pl.: Glancia, cliens et familiaris latus T. Rosci, Cic. II. In gen.: an adherent, retainer, follower, dependent: Caes. Of whole nations: allies or vassals: Id.

cliens, *ae*, *f.* [cliens] a female client: Hor.

clientela, *ae*, *f.* [id.] *clientship*, *managing*, *dependence*: also, used as coroll. of *patrocinium*, *patronage*, *protection* (v. Smith's Ant. 93): esse in *kle* et *clientela*, Cic. II. Meton. (mostly plur.) *clients*, *dependents*: magnas esse Pompeii clientelas in citioribus provincia clebat, Caes. III. In gen.: *confederacy*, *alliance*: Id.

climens, *inis*, *n.* [root *clim*, v. *clivus*] *inclination*: Lucr.

clivus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [id.] *inclined*, *down*, *slope* (very rare): Lucr.

clipeo, *no* *per*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* [clipeus] to arm or furnish with a shield (very rare): clipeata agmina, Virg.

clipeum, *i*, *n.* (= clipeus): Liv. **clipeus** (also written clipeus and

clipeus, but the *y* is certainly wrong), *i*, *m.* a round, braced shield carried by Roman soldiers, whilst the scutum was oval or oblong (v. Smith's Ant. 94): Epaminondas quiescit salvus esse clipeus, Cic. Proverb.: clipeum post vulnera sumere, i. e. to do something when it is too late, Ov. II. Meton. of objects shaped like a shield: the disk of the sun: Id.

clitellae, *arum*, *f.* plur. a pack-saddle, *passier*: hinc nulli Capuae clitellae tempore ponunt, Hor. Proverb.: bovi clitellae imponere, to put the saddle on the wrong horse: v. bos.

clitellarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [clitellae] pertaining to a pack-saddle, bearing a pack-saddle: homines, Pl.

clivagus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [clivus] hilly, full of hills, steep: rus, Virg.: Olympus, Ov.

clivus, *i*, *m.* a slope, a declivity, a steep: an ascent, height, hill: clivum (mensae), Ov.: milites ex inferiore loco adversum clivum incitatu cursu, Caes. Proverb.: clivo sudamus in imo, to be tired before the work is begun, Ov. [Root *cli* or *clim*, seen in *declino*, *inclino*, etc.]

clivica, *ae*, *f.* an artificial canal in Rome, by which the sewerage was carried into the Tiber: a sewer, drain: Cic. Proverb.: arcem facere *clivica*, v. arx. (Hence Ital. *chiavica*; Fr. *clouage*.)

claudico, *are*, *v.* claudico.

claudo, *ere*, *v.* claudio.

claustrum, *i*, *v.* claustrum.

claudo, *ere*, *v.* claudio.

claudus, *a*, *um*, *v.* claudus.

claudus, *2. v. n.* and *a.* to hear oneself called, to be reputed, esteemed: ut mens virum bellum claudat, Pl.: quaecumque cliens, every thing that has a name, Lucr.

clunis, *is* (abl. *cluni* or *clune*, Hor.) *m.* and *fem.* a buttock, haunch: Hor.: Juv.

clupeus, *i*, *v.* clipeus.

clunus, *a*, *um*, *v.* clunus.

clipeo, *v.* clipeo.

clivum and **clipeus**, *v.* clipeus.

clivster, *bris*, *m.* = *κλεψιστρ*, a clivster (pure Lat. *lotio*): clivster vomitibus purgat, Suet. II. a clivster-pipe or syringe: Id.

clis, *orum*, *n.* plur. [Cos, insula] *Coan garments*: Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 94).

co-accedo, *3. v. n.* to come to or be added besides: Pl.

coacervatio, *onis*, *f.* [coacervo] a heaping together: II. In rhetor.: a heaping up of proofs: Cic.

co-acervo, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* to heap together, heap up: pecuniae coaguntur et coacervantur, Cic.: cadavera, Caes. Fig.: coacervati haec, Ov.

co-acresco, *acul*, *3. v. n.* to become acid or sour (rare): ut non omne vinum, sic non omnis aetas vetustate coacrescit, Cic.

coactio, *onis*, *f.* [cogo] (rare): a

collecting, calling in of money: coactiones argentarias facilitavit, Suet.

coactio, *1. v. a.* *freq.* [id.] to constrain, compel: Lucr.

coactor, *bris*, *m.* [id.] a gatherer together, a driver: sed erant agninus coactores, they brought up the rear, Tac. II. a collector of money (from auctions, of revenues, etc.): Cic.

coactum, *i*, *n.* [id.] a coverlet of stout cloth: Caes.

coactus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [cogo].

coactus, *us*, *m.* [id.] a forcing, constraining, compulsion (rare, and only in abl. sing.): coactu meo, Cic.

co-addo, *3. v. a.* to add together: coaddito ad compendium, Pl.

co-aedifico, *atum*, *1. v. a.* to build up, or up to: Campum Marium, Cic.

co-aqueo, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* to make even or level (rare): montes, Sall. Fig.: to place on the same footing, equalise: ad libidines injuriasque tuas omnia coaquesti, Cic.

coagmentatio, *onis*, *f.* [coagmento] a joining or connecting together, a combination, union: corporis, Cic.

coagmento, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* [coagmento] to join, glue, or cement together, to connect: nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum, Cic. Fig.: pacem, to conclude, id.

coagmentum, *i*, *n.* [cogo] a joining together, a joint: Caes.

coagulum, *i*, *n.* [id.] a means of coagulation, rennet or runnet: Ov. (Hence It. *caplio*, *gaglio*.)

co-alesco (coalesco, Lucr.), *3. v. n.* (part. *perf.* only in Tac. and subseq. writers), *3. v. inep.* to grow together, to unite: saxa vires sola coalescere calce, Lucr. 2. to grow up thence: forte in eo loco grandis illex coalescat inter saxa, Sall. II. Fig.: to unite, agree together, coalesce: ut cum Patribus coalescerent animi plebis, Liv. 2. to take root, become consolidated: dum Galbae auctoritas fluxa, Pisonis pondum coalescat, Tac. In the part. *perf.*: coalkam libertate irreverentiam eo prorupisse, Id.

coallus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [coalesco].

co-angusto, *atum*, *1. v. a.* to contract, confine, compress, hem in (rare): alvos, Varr. Fig.: to circumscribe, limit: haec lax dilatata in ordinem cunctum, coangustari etiam potest, Cic.

coarctatio and **coarctio**, *v.* coart.

co-arguo, *3. v. a.* With acc. of the person: to convict, prove guilty: omnibus in rebus coarguitur a me, convinctur a testibus, urgeatur confessione sua, Cic. With gen. denoting the crime: commatati iudicii, Id. 2. With acc. of the thing: to prove incontestably, to demonstrate, establish: perfidiam, id.: quam (negm) usus coarguit, proves to be useless, Liv.: domini coarguit aures, betrays, publishes, makes known, Ov.

coartatio (coart.), *onis*, *f.* [coarto] a drawing or crowding together (very rare): Liv.

co-arto (coarcto), *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.*

to press together, contract, confine: angustare fauces coartant iter, Liv.

II. Fig.: Of time: to abridge, shorten: consularum aliorum, Tac. 2. Of discourse: to abridge, compress: Crassus haec coartavit, Cic.

COAXO, i. n. n. [coaxō, the sound made by frogs], to croak: Suet.

COCCINATUS, a, um, adj. [coccinus] clothed in scarlet: puerulus, Suet.

COCCINUS and COCCINUS, a, um, adj. [coccum] of a scarlet colour: laena, Juv. (Hence It. cocciniglia; Fr. cochenille.)

COCCUM, i, n. = κόκκος (a berry), the berry (now known to be an insect, kermes) found upon the scarlet dye oak: Plin. Meton.: scarlet colour: Hor. 2. scarlet garments, cloth, etc.: Suet.

COCHLEA (cochlea), ae, f. [κοχλίας] a snail: Cic. (Hence It. chiocciola.)

COCHLES, Itis, m. [acc. to Varr., from oculus] a person blind of one eye: de coclitum prosapia tunc esse arbitror, nam li sunt monoculi, Pl. Used as a Roman surname.

COCTANA, v. cottana.

COCTILIA, e, adj. [coquo] baked: coctiles muri (Babylonis), built of bricks, Ov.

COCTUS, a, um, Part. [coquo].

COCTUS, i, v. coquus.

CODA, ae, v. cauda.

CODEX [caudex], icis, m. a trunk of a tree, etc. (v. caudex). II. a book, a manuscript (its leaves were not rolled together like those of the volumina, but were arranged like those of our books: v. Smith's Ant. 95): Cic. III. Esp. an account-book, ledger: In codicis extrema cera, upon the last tablet, id.

CODICILLI, orum, m. plu. dim. [codex = caudex] small trunks of trees: Cato. II. small tablets for writing: Homeris codicillos datos prodiit, Plin.

III. a short writing, note, billet, petition, etc.: epistolam hanc concilio efflagitarunt codicilli tui, Cic. IV. an imperial rescript, a diploma: Suet. V. an addition to a will, a codicil: Tac.

COELEBS, coelibatus, etc. v. cael. COELES (cael.), itis, adj. [coelum] heavenly, celestial (poet. for coelestis): coelibatus regnis pulsus erat, Ov. Subst. coelites: the inhabitants of heaven, the gods: grates tibi ago, summe sol, vobisque reliqui coelites, Cic.

COELESTIS (cael.), e (abl. sing. coeleste for coelestis, Ov.: gen. plur. coelestem, for coelestem, Virg.), adj. [id.] pertaining to the sky or heaven, heavenly, celestial: ignis fulminis, Lucr.: aqua, rain, Hor.: prodigia, Liv. Meton.: divine: sapientia, Hor.: auxilium, of the gods, Ov. 2. Subst.: mostly plur.: the gods: In concilio coelestium, Cic. 3. In gen.: divine, magnificent, pre-eminent, etc.: coelestis divinaeque legiones, Id.: quos Elea domum reducit palma coelestes, gloriosus, like the gods, Hor.

COELLOLA (cael.), ae (gen. plur. coellocum, Virg.), adj. [coelum] colour (poet.) dwelling in heaven, a drily, a god: Ov.: nulla super nubes convivia coellocolorum, Juv.

COELLER (cael.), era, drum, adj. [coelum fero] (poet.) supporting the heavens: coellier Atlas, Virg.

COELLIPOTENS (cael.), entis, adj. [coelum potens] powerful in heaven: Pl.

COELO, are, v. caelo.

COELUM (freq. written caelum, which is prob. the true form), i, n. (old form coelus, i, m. plur. only coeli, by poet. license, Lucr.), the sky, heaven, the heavens: ante mare et terras et quod tegit omnia coelum, Ov.: rotundum ut coelum, terraque ut media sit, Cic.: de coelo tangi, to be struck with lightning, Liv.: also, e coelo ictus, Cic.: de coelo servare, to observe the signs of heaven, Id.: de coelo fieri, of celestial signs, to come to pass, id. II. Meton.: air, climate, zone, atmosphere, weather: constituntur in hoc coelo qui dicitur aer, Lucr.: omne coelum hoc, in quo nubes, imbres, ventique cingunt, Cic.: coelum non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt, Hor. Of the earth, in opposition to the Lower World: falsa ad coelum mittunt insomnia Manes, Virg. III. Fig.: the summit of prosperity, happiness, honour, etc.: Caesar in coelum fertur, Cic.: coelo Musa beat, Hor. (Hence Ital. cielo; Fr. ciel.)

COELUS, i, v. coelum.

CO-EMO, emi, emptum, 3. v. a. to buy up: Sulla omnia bona coemit, Cic.

COEMPTIO, onis, f. [coemo] legal t. t. a pretended sale of an estate for the purpose of relieving it from the burden of certain sacrificial rites: Cic. II. a marriage contracted by a mock sale, by which the wife was freed from the tutela: legitima and the family sacra: sed querso usu an coemptione, id. (v. Smith's Ant. 251.)

COEMPTIONALIS, e, adj. [coemptio] pertaining to a sham sale or a sham marriage: senex, who was made use of in such a performance: Cic.: hence, poor, worthless: Pl.

COEMPTUS, a, um, Part. [coemo]. COENA (also caena and cēna: in the most ancient period coenasa), ae, f. the principal meal of the Romans: dinner, supper (v. Smith's Ant. 96 seq.): negavit se illo jure nigro, quod coenae caput erat, delectatum, Cic.: Ire ad coenam, Ter.: venire ad coenam, Cic.: coenam condicere alicui, to engage oneself to any one as a guest, Suet.: Inter coenam, at table, Cic. II. Meton.: a dish, course, at dinner: prima, altera, tertia, Mart. 2. a company at table: Ingens coena sedet, Juv.

COENACULUM (caen. and cēn.), i, n. [coena] orig. a dining-room, usu. in an upper story; hence, an upper story, an upper room, a garret: (Hispalae) coenaculum super aedes datum est, Liv. Fig.: in superiore qui habito coenaculo (of Jupiter), Pl.

COENATIONES (caen. and cēn.), a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a dinner (very rare): est illic mi una spes coenatica, Pl.

COENATIO (caen. and cēn.), onis, f. [id.] a dining-room: Juv.

COENATUS (caen. and cēn.), a, um, Part. [coeno] that has taken food, having dined: cur te coenatum polneris occidere, Cic. II. Of time: spent in feasting: coenatae noctes, Pl.

COENITO (caen. and cēn.), i. v. freq. [id.] to be accustomed to dine (rare): si fors coenitarem, Cic.

COENO (caen. and cēn.), avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [coena] Neutr.: to take a meal, dine, eat: coenavi modo, Pl. II. Act.: with acc.: to make a meal of, to eat, dine upon: aves, Hor. Fig.: magnam malum, Pl.

COENOSUS, a, um, adj. [coenium] dirty, marshy, boggy (rare): gurgis (i. e. Styx), Juv.

COENULA (caen. and cēn.), ae, f. dim. [coena] a small dinner: Cic.

COENUM (caenum), i, n. dirt, filth, mud, mire: omnes stultos insanire, ut male olera omne coenum, Cic. Fig.: ex coeno plebeio consulatum extrahere, Liv. Also as a term of reproach: a dirty fellow, vile fellow: Cic.

CO-EXO, ivi or it, itum, 4. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to go or come together, to meet, assemble: ad solitum colere locum, Ov.: quo populus colbat, Hor. 2. to go or come together in a hostile manner, to encounter: Inter se colasse viros, Virg. II. to form one with, to blend, unite, combine: qui una coierint, Caes.: reliqui (milites) coeant Inter se, assemble, Id. Hence: to copulate, cohabit: sic et aves coeunt, Ov. 2. Of things: ignes colere globum quasi in unum, unite, Lucr.: geldus colit formidine sanguis, congeals, Virg. III. Fig.: to unite in feeling or judgment, to assimilate, agree, conspire: duodecim adolescentium coluerunt ex his, qui exilio erant multati, conspired together, Nep.: coeant in foedera dextrae, Virg. IV. Act.: colre societatem (cum aliquo or ab eo), to enter into an alliance, to make a compact: utinam cum C. Caesare societatem nunquam colases, Cic.: societatem sceleris, Id.

COEPIO, coepi, coeptum (the imperf. tenses are rare and ante-class.), 3. v. a. and n. to begin, commence, undertake. I. Act.: imperf.: lubido extemplo coepere est convivium, Pl. 2. Perfect. With inf. act. and pass.: quom verum esse coeperat, Cic.: moveri, Ov. With acc.: si quiquam hodie hic turbas coepseris, Ter. Absol.: to make a beginning, to begin: u: magis poeniteret coepisse, quam liceret desistere, Cic. With an ellipsis for dicere coepi, to begin to speak: Ilioneus placido sic pectore coepit, Virg. II. Pass.: only in the perfect and with the inf. pass.: ante peultam esse pecuniam, quam caset coepa debet, Cic. III. Neutr.: to begin, commence, arise:

post ubi silentium coepit verba facit, Sall.: pugna coepit, Liv. With *ex*: quibus, uti multa, ex virtute nobilitas coepit, Sall.

coeptio, avi, atum, i. v. s. and n. freq. [*coepto*]. I. A *ct.*: to begin often, to disengage: with *inf.*: animal coepit ea, quae naturae sensui apta, appetere, Caes.: coepere seditionem coepabatur, Tac. With *acc.*: insidias, id. II. *Nentr.*: to begin, commence, make a beginning (rare): coepiantem conjunctionem disiecit, id.

coeptum, i. n. a beginning, undertaking: ne audaci coepit decesset, Liv. **coeptus**, a, um, Part. [*coepto*] *lepus*: opus coeptum perferre, Ov.

coeptus, i. n. [*coepto*] a beginning, undertaking (rare): primos suos quos coepit appetendi fuisse, Cic.

coepulamus, i. m. [*epulo*] a fellow-feast or companions at a feast: Pl.

coercitor, i. m. [*coerco*] a curator, i. arceus, cui citum, i. v. s. [*arceo*] to shut up together or closely; to include, confine, surround, encompass: qua circum collis lorica coercet, where the circle of walls incloses the neck, Liv.: mundus omnia complexu suo coercet et continet, Cic.: vitia coercere postea sibi lege capillos, Ov.: nodo coercere crines, Hor. II. *Fig.*: to confine, restrain, limit, correct, punish, etc.: quibus rebus coerceri milites et in officio contineri solent, Caes.: cupiditates, Cic. Poet.: Menippus primas acies, postrema coercet Tyrribidae juvenes, commendat, Virg.

coercitio (also *coercio*, *coertio*, *coerco*), i. n. f. [*coerco*] a restraining, coercing, coercion, restraint, chastisement: coercionem inhibere, Liv. II. the right of coercing or punishing: populum, Suet.

coercitor, i. m. [*id.*] one who keeps in order or restrains: Entr.

coeratus, a, um, Part. [*coerco*]. **coero**, i. m. v. curo.

coetus, a, um, v. caer.

coetus, i. m. for *coetus* [*coeo*] a coming or meeting together: eos anapicio meo aique ductu primo coetu vicinus, Pl.

II. *Meton.*: an assemblage, crowd, company (in this signifi. *coetus* alone is used): socios in coetum ad vocat, Virg.: coetus matronarum, Cic.

coetate, adv. *considerately*, deliberately: quae accurate cogitateque scriptae, Cic.

coetatio, i. n. f. [*cogito*] a thinking, considering, deliberating, thought, meditation: cogitatio in se ipsa vertitur, Cic.: ad reliquam cogitationem nulli esse recepti, Caes. II. *Meton.*: a thought, opinion, judgment, resolution, design: omnes meae curae cogitationesque in republicam conferre, Cic.: posteriores enim cogitationes (ut *attenti*) sapientiores solent esse, *secundae* thoughts are best, id. III. the faculty of thought, the reasoning power: Verrem ingenio et cogitatione nulla fuisse, id.

cogitatum, i. a. usa. plur. cogitata,

orum, reflections, thoughts, ideas: cogitata mentis eloqui, Cic.

cogitatus, a, um, Part. [*cogito*] *id.* *Adj.*: well weighed or considered: domi meditatum et cogitatum scelus, *aforethought*, Cic.

cogito, avi, atum, i. v. s. a. [*contracted from co-agito*] to consider thoroughly, to ponder, to weigh, reflect upon, think: constri.: *abol.*, with *acc.*, de, or a clause: toto animo, Cic.: de se et gloria sua cogitare, id.: coepi egomet mecum aliam rem ex alia cogitare, Ter. With *claus.*: cogitare quam id honestum sit, Cic.: ne quam occasionem dimitteret cogitabat, Caes. II. With *an* and *fol.* by various *prep.*: to think of, to be disposed towards (very rare): adversus se, Suet. III. to have in mind, to intend, meditate, design, purpose, etc. with *inf.*: impudens adorti cogitabat, Caes.: quid bellicosus Cantaber et Scythae cogit, what he plots, denies, Hor. Poet. of the wind: quid cogitat humidus Auster, Virg. With *de*: cogitavit etiam de Homeri carminibus abolemda, Suet.: Carthagini male jamdud cogitanti, meaning mischief, Cic.

cognatio, i. n. f. [*Cognatus*] relationship, birth: frater noster, cognatione patruella, amore germanus, Cic. II. *Fig.*: relationship, connection, agreement, resemblance, etc.: numerus non habebat aliquam necessitudinem aut cognationem cum oratione, id.

III. *Meton.*: kindred, relatives, family: magistratus gentibus cognationibusque hominum agrum attribuit, Caes.

co-gnatus, a, um, *adj.* related by birth, and subet. m. and f. a relation by birth, kinsman or kinswoman (on both the father's and the mother's side): for the distinction between cognatus and agnatus, v. agnatus: tot propinquique cognatus, Cic. With *dat.*: is mihi cognatus fuit, Ter. Poet. of objects relating to kindred: latus, Ov.: urbes, Virg. II. Of animals: anguilla longae cognata colubrae, Juv. Of other things: recens tellus cognati retinebat semina coeli, Ov. III. *Fig.*: kindred, related, connected, similar: nihil est tam cognatum mentibus nostris quam numeri ac voces, Cic.

cognitio, i. n. f. [*cognosco*] a becoming acquainted with, a learning, an acquiring of knowledge: cognitio contemplatiue naturae, Cic.: ut deorum cognitionem coelum intuentes capere possent, id. II. *Meton.*: a conception, notion, idea: quod positum est in una cognitione, id. III. *Legal t.*: a judicial examination, inquiry: cum dies cognitionis esset, the day of trial, id.: inter patrem et filium, Liv. IV. for *agnitio*, recognition, discovery: Ter.

cognitor, i. m. [*cognosco*] a person appointed by a plaintiff or defendant to represent him in a suit and act for him, an agent, an attorney: Cic.

II. one who testifies that he knows a person, a voucher: id.

cognitus, a, um, Part. [*cognosco*]. **co-gnomen**, i. n. s. [*nomen*] a surname, family name, epithet (e.g. Cicero, Scipio Africanus, Asiaticus: v. Smith's Ant. 271): T. Manlius, qui Galli torque detracto cognomen invenit (i. e. Torquatus), Cic.

cognomentum, i. n. (for cognomen) a surname: Heracitus, cognomento qui *oxceurus* perhibetur, Cic. II. a name, in gen.: in cognomentum ejus acit, Tac.

cognominis, e, *adj.* [*cognomen*] like-named, of the same name: gaudet cognomine (= cognomini) terra, Virg.

cognomino, no, per, atum, i. v. s. a. [*id.*] to furnish with a surname: Augustum Thuriunum cognominavit, Suet. *Meton.*: verba, i. e. synonymy, Cic.

co-gnosco, gnovi, gnitum, i. v. s. a. (*perf.*: *scies*, *cont.*: *cognosti*, *cognoram*, *cognoro*, *cognosce*, *cognosce*, etc.) [*nosco*] to investigate for the purpose of knowing, to perceive, see, understand, learn, and in the *perf.* *scies*, to know. *Const.*: the facts learnt are expressed by the *acc.* (or *nom.* with *pass.*), the *acc.* and *inf.* or a *relat. clause*, the sources of the information, by *ex* or *ab* with *abl.* or *abl.* only, or *per* with *acc.*: what the information relates to, by *de* with *abl.*: regiones, Caes.: alii, quid ex literis et nuntiis cognoscere, Cic.: de Bruto, id.: id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse, *knew* by their weapons and insignia, Caes.: id scordilane an casu accideret, parum cognovi, Sall. II. to recognise that which is already known (rare, and mostly poet. for *agnosco*): eum haec cognovit Myrrina, Ter. III. In law, to examine a case, to investigate judicially: peti ut de eo, causae cognita, statuat, Caes.: de agro Campano, Cic. IV. *Milit. t.*: to reconnoitre: qualis esset natura montis et qualis in circuitu ascensus, qui cognoscere, militi, Caes. (Hence Ital. *cognoscere*; Fr. *cognoltre*.)

o-ggo, ogegi, ogectum, i. v. a. [*Contr.* from *conago*] to drive together, to gather together, collect, assemble: to bring up, drive on: oves stabulis, Virg.: exercitum in unum locum, Cic.: dum senatus coegeret, id. 2. Of liquids: to thicken, condense, curdle, coagulate: mella frigore, Virg. 3. Of places (in *part. perf.*): strattened, contracted: saltus in arctas coactus fauces, Liv.

4. *Agmen*, milit. *t.*: to bring up the rear: levis armatura et equites agmen coegant, id. *Fig.*: ut nec duces simus, nec agmen cogamus, *nor be the last*, Cic. II. *Fig.*: haec re in angustum oppido nunc meae coguntur copiae, Ter.: cogere in ordinem, to humble, degrade (v. *ordo*): decemviri quereutes se in ordinem cogi, Liv.

2. With *inf.*, *subj.*, and *acc.*, with *acc.*, to force, compel, urge. With *inf.*: mori, Virg. With *subj.*: Q. Catulum esse coactum, ut vita se ipse privaret, Cic. With *ad* and *gerund.*: omnes ingratis ad deprimendum, Nep.

With *Acc.* by ellipsis: *cogi aliquid pro potestate ab tribuno, Liv. Abol.*: *coactus legibus eam uxorem ducet, Ter.*
 3. Sometimes = *colligo*, to *infer, conclude*: *ex quibus id quod volumus efficitur et cogitur, Cic.*

cohaerentia, ae, f. [cohaereo] a *clinging together, coherence, connection* (rare): *mundi, Cic.*

cohaerere, si, sum, 2. v. n. to *stick or hang together, cleave to, adhere to*: *absol.*, with *cum*, *inter*, or the *Dat.*: *scopuloque affixa cohaerit, Ov. Fig.*: *collocabantur igitur verba ut inter se quam aptissime cohaerent extrema cum primis, Cic.*: *illa quae dicuntur, congruunt et cohaerent cum causa, id.*

Fig.: *to hold together, hold up, sustain, to be consistent*: *sermo quotidianus non cohaerebit, si verba inter se non accubantur, id.* || *With abl.*: *to be composed of, consist of*: *alia quibus cohaerent homines, id.*

cohaerescere, si, 3. v. n. *insep.* [cohaereo] to *cling together, cohere* (very rare): *atomis cohaerescunt inter se, Cic.*

cohaesus, a, um, Part. [cohaereo]: **cohaes**, ōdis, c. a *co-heir, fellow-heir, Cic.*

cohibeo, ui, itum, 2. v. a. [habeo] to *hold together, to hold, contain, confine*: *universa natura omnes naturas ipse cohibet et continet, Cic.*: *crines nodo, Hor.* || *to hold or keep back, hinder, repress, stop, etc.*: *Scyllam caecis cohibet spelunca latebris, Virg.*: *cervos arcti, to stop, poet. for to kill, Hor.*: *manus, oculos, animum ab auro gazaque regia, Cic. Fig.*: *motus animi perturbatos, id.*: *iras, Virg.*: *non tu cohibes? de moderate in grief, Ter.*

cohonesto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to *honour abundantly, do honour to, grace* (rare): *exsequias, Cic.*

cohorresco, ui, 3. v. n. *insep.* to *shudder, shake with fear or cold*: *quem ut agnovi, equidem cohorrescit, Cic.*

cohors, ritis, f. a *yard, a place walled round, a court, cattle-yard*: *Ov.*

|| *Meton.* of a *body of persons*: 1. *Milit.* t. i. a *division of soldiers, a cohort, the tenth part of a legion, comprising 3 manipuli or 6 centuriae*: *cum reliquis ejus legionis cohorribus, Caes.*: *praetoria, the general's body-guard, id.*: *hence also, the body-guard of the governor of a province, Cic.* 2. a *multitude, throng, attendant* in *gen.* (mostly *poet.*): *gigantum, Hor.* [Cf. *Lat. hortus*: *Germ. garten*; *Eng. garden, yard*.] (Hence *Ital. corte*; *Fr. cour*: *Eng. court*.)

cohortari, ōdis, f. [cohortor] an *exhorting, inciting, encouragement* (very rare): *iudicium, Cic.*

cohorticula, ae, f. [cohors] a *small cohort*: *Coel. in Cic.*

cohortor, atus, 1. v. dep. to *cheer up, encourage, to incite, exhort, admonish* (esp. of *military addresses*): *cohortatus suos, proelium commisit, Caes.* *With inf.*: *regium insignis sumere cohortatur, Tac.* *With subj.*:

Scipionis milites cohortatur, ut praedae velint esse participes, Caes. 2. *In gen.*: *hac (eloquentia) cohortatur, hac persuademus, Cic.*

collitio, ōdis, f. [coeo] a *coming or meeting together*: *prima collitio est acerbia, Ter.* || a *banding together* (in a bad sense), a *conspiracy, plot, coalition*: *suspicio collitionis, Cic.*: *tribunorum, Liv.*

collitus, a, um, Part. [coeo]. **collitus** (also **coctus**, v. supra), ōis, m. [id.] a *going or coming together, a uniting, combination*: *ut rectus collitus venae resolvatur, Cels.* || *sexual intercourse, coition* (in this sense only *collitus*): *Ov.*

collaphus, i, m. = *κλάφος*, a *cuff, a blow with the fist, a blow on the ear*: *tere, Pl.*

collus (culus), i, m. a *testicle*: *Cic.* **colliphum** (coll.), ō, n. a *kind of nourishing food for athletes*: *Pl.*

collis, is, v. caulis. **collisbasco** (coll.), 3. v. n. *insep.* to *begin to fall, to totter, waver, fall off*: *Fig.*: *si res laesa labat, iidem amici collabescunt, Pl.*

coll-labefacto (coll.), 1. v. a. to *make to reel, shake, or totter* (rare): *motu collabefacti ouis, Ov. Poet.* of liquefying hard bodies: *Lucr.*

coll-labefio (coll.), factus, fieri, v. pass. to *be made to reel or totter*: *to be brought to ruin* (rare): *altera (navis) praefracto rostro tota collabeferet, ias dashed in pieces, Caes.* *Poet.* of liquefying of hard bodies: *Lucr.* || *Fig.*: *to overthrow*: *a Themistocle collabefactus, Nep.*

coll-labor (coll.), lapsus, 3. v. dep. to *fall together, to fall in ruins, fall in*: *succulsi aasseribus collapsus pons, Liv.* Of persons: *to fall or sink down in a swoon or in death*: *suspiciunt famulae collapsaque membra marmoreo referunt thalamo, Virg. Fig.* (rare): *in corruptelam suam, Pl.*

coll-laboratus (coll.), a, um, Part. [lacro] torn up, torn all to pieces: *confossum, collacertatumque corpus, Tac.*

coll-lacrimatio (coll.), ōdis, f. [coll-lacrimo] a *weeping at something, a weeping together*: *Cic.*

coll-lacrimo (coll.), avi, 1. v. n. and 1. v. dep. to *weep together or very much, to bewail, deplore* (rare). *Neutr.*: *complexus me senex collacrimavit, Cic.* A *et. i.* *histrion casum suum toties collacrimavit, id.*

coll-lactans (coll.), a, [con] and *lact*, v. lac] a *foster-brother, foster-sister*: *Juv.*

coll-lavo (coll.), are, v. collavo. **coll-lapsus** (coll.), a, um, Part. [coll-labor]

coll-lare, la, n. [collum] a *band or chain for the neck, a collar*: *Pl.* (Hence *Fr. collar*.)

collatio (coll.), ōdis, f. [collatus, confero] a *bringing together, collecting*. Of money: *a contribution, collection, a*

gratuity collected for the emperor: *stipis aut decimae, Liv. Fig.*: *multitudo, a union, combination, Pl.* || *In war*: *collatio signorum, an engagement, a charge*: *de exercitu, de castris, de agminibus, de signorum collationibus, Cic.* || *a comparison, similitude*: *collatio est oratio rem cum re ex similitudine conferta, id.*

collativus (coll.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] brought or carried together, collected (rare): *Pl.*

collātor (coll.), ōdis, m. [id.] a *collector, contributor*: *symbolarum, Pl.*

collātus (coll.), a, um, Part. [confero]

collaudatio (coll.), ōdis, f. [collaudo] *warm praise* (rare): *scriptoris, Cic.*

coll-laudo (coll.), avi, atum, 1. v. c. to *praise greatly, extol very much*: *collaudati milites, Caes.*

coll-laxo (coll.), 1. v. a. to *widen, to make loose*: *lateramina, Lucr.*

collecta (coll.), ae, f. (orig. *adj.* ac pecunia) [colligo] a *pecuniary contribution*: *collectam exigere, Cic.*

collectānus (coll.), a, um, *adj.* [collectus, colligo] gathered or collected together (rare): *Dicta collectanea, the title of a work of Caesar, now lost, Suet.*

collect[us] (coll.), -tus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] collected, gathered together (rare): *exercitus, assembled hastily and without choice* (opp. to *delectus*), *Cic.*

collectio (coll.), ōdis, f. [id.] c. gathering together: *membrorum (Alsyriti), Cic.* 2. *In rhetor.*: a *summing up, recapitulation, summary*: *id.*

collectivus (coll.), a, um, v. collectivus.

collectus (coll.), a, um, Part. [colligo]

coll-lēga (coll.), ae, m. [lego] one chosen at the same time with another, a *colleague*: *bis una consules, collegas in censura, Cic.* || *Meton.*: a *companion, comrade*, in *gen.*: *a fellow-lace*: *Pl.*: *a fellow-actor*: *Juv.*

collegium (coll.), ōdis, n. [collega] the *union of persons in any office or for any purpose, collegueship* (rare): *Dedus consul per tot collegia expertus, Liv.* || *Meton.*: a *body of persons united by the same office or calling, a college, guild, corporation, brotherhood*: *nulla Romae societas vectigalium, nilium collegium, Cic.*: *Tribuni pro collegio pronuntiant, as the decision of the whole body of tribunes, Liv.* (v. Smith's *Ant.* 98.)

coll-libertus (coll.), i, m. a *fellow-freeman*: *Pl.*

coll-libet (coll.) or **coll-libet** (coll.), built or bitum eat, 2. v. impers. it pleases, it is agreeable (rare): *si quid collibet, Ter.*: *stimulus mihi collibetum est, praesto est imago, Cic.*

coll-lido (coll.), ōdis, 3. v. c. [laedo] to *strike, dash, or press together*:

humor ita mollis est, ut facile premi collidique possit, Cic. **II.** Fig.: to bring into collision or hostile contact, to act at variance: Graeca barbariae lento collum duello, Hor.

colligatio (conl.), **ōnis**, *f.* [colligo] a binding together, connection (rare): tota operis colligatio, Val. Max. Fig.: colligatio causarum omnium, Cic.

col-ligo (conl.), **ēgi**, **ectum**, *i. v. a.* [lego] to sweep together, to gather or pick up, collect, assemble: sarmentis vrbisque collectis, Caes.: omnia praegravata, Pl.: stipem a tyrannidis, to obtain by begging, Liv.: aer humorem colligens, Cic.: vasa, milit. *t. t.* to pack up, id.: quos in aeternaria ac paludes collectos dixeramus, had collected together, *takm* *refuge*, Caes. **II.** to draw together, contract, compress, contrahere (mostly poet. for contrahere, coarctare, etc.): cogebantur breviori spatio et ipsi orbem colligere, Liv.: se collecti in arma, covered himself with his shield, Virg. **III.** to bring together, collect, to gain, acquire, etc.: collectis omnibus bellis civilibus, i. e. brought together in speaking, adduced, Cic.: accortitatem, Caes.: stitum, to become thirsty, Virg. **2.** Of numbers: to make up, come to, amount: et pass., to be reckoned (rare): ex quo decem ferme et decem anni colliguntur, Tac. **3.** With *pron. reflect.*, or *animum*, *mentem*, etc., to collect or compose oneself, to recover one's courage, resolution, etc.: *animo*, Liv.: *animum*, Tac. *Milit. t. t.* to rally: neque sui colligendi, neque consistendi facultatem (hostibus) dederunt, Caes. **4.** to collect in the mind, to think upon, weigh, consider: leviter haec insania quantas virtutes habebat, sic collige, Hor. *Esp. to gather, conclude, deduce, infer*: ex eo colligere potes, quanta occupatione distineat, Cic. (Hence *II.* *capere*: Fr. *colléier*.)

col-ligo (conl.), **avi**, **atum**, *i. v. a.* to bind or fasten together, connect: omne colligatio solvi potest, Cic.: sentis uno lecti pilorum transfixa et colligata, fastened to one another, Caes. Fig.: huius inter se sermonis vinculo, Cic.: anorum septingentorum memoriam uno libro colligare, to comprehend, comprise, id. **II.** to restrain, stop, hinder: impetum furantis (Antonii), id.

col-lino (conl.), **atum**, *i. v. a.* to direct something in a straight line, to aim (rare): hastam aut sagittam, Cic. **II.** to hit the mark, take a right aim, id.

col-lino (conl.), **avi**, **itum**, *i. v. a.* With *acc.* and *abl.*: to besmear (rare): ora venient, Ov. Fig.: to defile, pollute: pulcrum ornatum turpes mores pectus omne collinuit, Pl.

colliphium, *i. v.* colliphium.
colliphagus (conl.), *a. um*, *Part.* [phago] made liquid, dissolved, melted (rare): venenum in potione, Cic.

collis, is (abl. collum or colle), *m.*

high ground, a hill: collis pantum ex plantis editus, Caes. [From the root which appears in *culmen*, *celatus*, etc., *v. antecellio*; and perhaps also in Ger. *hügel*, Eng. *hill*.] (Hence Ital. *collina*; Fr. *colline*.)

collisus (conl.), *a. um*, *Part.* [collido]

collisus (conl.), *a. um*, *Part.* [collino]

collocatio (conl.), **ōnis**, *f.* [colloco] a placing together, arrangement: verborum, Cic.: collocatio filiae, an endowment, giving in marriage, id.

col-lōco (conl.), **avi**, **atum**, *i. v. a.* to place together, place, station, arrange, set, set up, erect, etc. Constr. the object in the *acc.*: the place usu. in with *abl.* or *adv.* of place; also in with *acc.*; with other *prep.*: with *abl.*: with *dat.* of proper names: sometimes the place is not stated. **1.** in with *abl.*: exercitum in hibernis, Caes.: multitudinem in agris collocavit, settled as colonists, Nep. **2.** With *adv.* of place: occupato oppido, ibi praesidium collocat, Caes. **3.** With *in* and *acc.*: in tabernis vasa et servos, Pl. **4.** With other prepositions: comites apud ceteros hospites, are lodged, quartered, Cic.: ut ante suum fundum Miloni insidias collocaret, id. **5.** With *abl.*: oculos pennia, Ov. **6.** With *dat.* of proper names: se Athenis collocare, settle, Cic. **7.** Without words denoting place: vix his rebus collocandis atque administrandis tempus daretur, for arranging, Caes.: impedimenta collocata animadverit, Liv. **8.** With *fem. acc.*: to give in marriage: matrem homini nobilissimo collocare, Caes.: in matrimonium, Cic. *Abol.*: in collocanda filia, Tac. **9.** With *pecuniam*, *dotem*, *fenus*, etc., a mercantile *t. t.* to give, lay out, invest, advance, etc.: in ea provincia pecunias magnas collocatas habent, Cic. **II.** Fig.: in animis ego vestris omnes triumphos meos condi et collocari vovi, to be deposited, id.: collocare satis de aliqua re, to insert enough, Tac. (Hence *II.* *colcare*; Fr. *coucher*.)

col-lōcōlēsto (conl.), **avi**, *i. v. a.* to make very rich, to enrich (rare): Ter. **collocōdo** (conl.), **ōnis**, *f.* [colloquor] a (familiar or private) conversation, conference (rare): Cic.

colloquium (conl.), *il. n.* [id.] a talking together, conversation, conference, discourse: eo ad colloquium venerunt, Caes.: in colloquium venire, id.: in Antonii congressum colloquiumque veniendum est, Cic.: colloquia amicorum absentium, i. e. epistolary correspondence, id. (Hence Fr. *colloque*.)

col-lōquor (conl.), **lōcūtus**, *i. v. dep.* to talk together, to converse, to have a conversation or conference: constr. usu. cum with *abl.*, inter with *pron. reflect.*, or *abso.*: in eo libro, ubi se cum Panaea nostro et cum Curione filio colloquentem facit, Cic.: hoc uno praestatum vel maxime feris, quod colloquimur

inter nos, id. *Abol.*: deinde utrique imperatores colloquantur simul, Pl.

col-lōgo (conl.), *i. v. n.* to be lighted up, to shine forth, to be entirely illuminated, to be clear, bright. *Abol.*: sol qui tam longe lateque collocat, Cic.

2. With *abl.*: candelabris fulgore collicere Jovis templum oportebat, id.

3. With *abl.*: mare qua a sole collocat, abscidit et vibrat, id.

col-lūdo (conl.), **si**, **sum**, *i. v. n.* to play or sport together, play with (rare): (puer) gessit paribus colludere, Hor. *Poet.*: summa nantes in aequa colludere plumas, Virg. **II.** Legal *t. t.* to act in fraudulent collusion: Cic.

collum, *i. n.* the neck, of men and animals: anseres adjuvantur proceritate collorum, Cic.: in collum invast, fell upon the neck, id.: actum et collo meo, it's all over with me, Pl.: collum torquere, obtorquere, obstringere alicui, to seize by the throat and drag to prison, etc.: consul quum paucis collum torsisset, metui ceteri sacramento dixere, Liv. **III.** Meton.: the neck of a flask or bottle: Phaedra: of a poppy, Virg. (Hence Fr. *cou*.)

col-lūo (conl.), **ūl**, **atum**, *i. v. a.* to wash out, rinse: dentes aqua, Plin. *Poet.*: ora, to moisten, i. e. to quench thirst, Ov.

collatio (conl.), **ōnis**, *f.* [collato] a secret understanding, collusion: Cic.

collator (conl.), **ōis**, *m.* [id.] a playfellow, playmate, boon companion: Cic.

col-lūstro (conl.), **avi**, **atum**, *i. v. a.* to lighten up, illumine (rare): sol omnia clarissima luce collustrans, Cic. *Part. perf. subst.*: in picturis alios opaca, alios collustrata delectant, brilliantly coloured pictures, id. **II.** Fig.: to consider on all sides, to inspect: omnia oculis, id.

col-lūtilo (conl.), *i. v. a.* to soil, defile much. Fig.: Pl.

collatus (conl.), *Part.* [colluo].

collavies (conl.), *ē*, *v. colluvio*.

collavio (conl.), **ōnis**, and **collavies**, *em. e* (the latter form not frequent before the Aug. per; but exclusively used in Pliny the elder, and Tac.) *f.* [colluo] washings, rinsings, sweepings, a mass of filth: cohorte et sedifili, Col. **II.** Fig.: impurities, impure mixture, dirt medley, accourings: collavio mixtorum omnium generis animalium, Liv.: quum ex hac turba et colluvione disceram, Cic.: in colluvione Prusti, the dregs of the people his adherents, id.

collubus (collubus), *i. m.* = *κόλλυβος*: exchange: Cic. **II.** Meton.: banking business, money-changing: id.

collura, *ae*, *f.* = *κόλλυρα*, a kind of pastry of a round, elongated form, maccaroni, vermicelli: Pl.

collurionis, *a. um*: *ius*, vermicelli-soup, Pl.

collurium, *il. n.* = *κόλλυριον*, a liquid eye-salve: Hor.

collo, *il*, cultum, *j. v. a.* to cultivate, till, tend, take care of: *agri non omnes frugiferi sunt qui coluntur*, Cic.: *arbores*, Hor. **II**, to abide, dwell, or stay in a place, to inhabit. With acc.: *colitur ea pars (urbis) et habitatur frequentissime*, Cic.: *Britanniam*, Tac. *Absol.*: *circa utramque ripam Rhodani*, Liv.

III, Fig.: *to bestow care upon, to pursue carefully, cultivate, attend to, foster, cherish, practise*, etc.; *to clothe, adorn*: *Jovis omnia plena: ille colit terras, illi meae carmina carae*, Virg.: (*Castor et Pollux*) *dum terras hominumque colunt gentes, improbe, polih, Hor.*: *virtutem, Cic.*: *pacem, Ov.*: *colere vitam, etc.*, to live a life: *nunc plane nec ego victum, nec vitam illam colere possum*, Cic.: *servitium apud aliquem, to be a slave*, Pl. **2**, to honour, revere, reverence, worship: *quid est enim cur deos ab hominibus colendos dicas? Cic.*: *in amici diligendis et colendis*, Id.

collocasia, *ae, f.* (**collocasium**, *il*, *n.* Virg.) = *κολλοκασία* or *κολλοκασιον*: a plant which grew in Italy, and had an edible root: *mixtaque rident colocasla fundet acantho*, Virg.

colona, *ae, f.* [*colonus*] a country woman: *Ov.*

colonia, *ae, f.* [*id.*] a landed estate, a farm: *Col.* Poet.: *an abode, dwelling in gen.*: Pl. **II**, a colonial, colonial town, settlement: *mittere, Liv.*: *coloniū collocare idoneis in locis*, Cic.: applied to similar establishments among barbarous nations: *Gallii trans Rhenum colonias mittebant*, Caes. **III**, a band of settlers (as familia, a gang of slaves), colonists, planters: hence coloniam deducere aliquo, Cic. (on the Rom. colonies, v. Smith's Ant. 99 seq.)

colonicus, *a, um, adj.* [*id.*] pertaining to agriculture or husbandry: *leges*, Varr. **II**, pertaining to a colony: *cohortes, lecti from coloniae*, Caes.

colonus, *i, m.* [*colo*] a cultivator of the ground, a husbandman, farmer, farm-servant: *Domitius navis servus, libertus, colonis compleverat*, Caes. **II**, a colonist, inhabitant of a colony: *Colonus: detectum colonorum, qui Capuam deducti erant, habere instituit*, Id. Poet. for an inhabitant in gen.: *Virg.* (Hence *Fr. colon*.)

color (old form *colos*) *bris, m.* the colour of the skin, the complexion: *venust oculi, color suavis*, Cic.: *verus* (opp. to paint), Ter.: *colorem mutare, perdere, to change colour, to blush*, etc.: *crebra coloris mutatio*, Cic. Proverb.: *homo nullius coloris, an unknown man*, Pl. Poet.: *beauty, lustre*, etc.: *O formosus puer nimium ne credes coloris*, Virg. **II**, colour in general: *varii rerum, Lucr.*: *Tyrios mirare colores, the Tyrian dye*, Hor.: *millie trahens varios colores, a thousand various hues*, Virg. Poet.: *ducere, of grapes, to become coloured*, Id. **III**, Fig.: *outward show, external condition, exterior*, 103

outward appearance: *amissimus omnem non modo succum ac sanguinem, sed etiam colorem et speciem pristinum civitatis*, Cic. **2**, Of style: *general character, cast, colouring*: *qui est, inquit, iste tandem urbanitatis color? Id.*: *tragicus*, Hor. **IV**, a colourable pretext, excuse: *dic aliquem, Quintilian*, colorem, Juv. (Hence *Fr. couleur*.)

coloratus, *a, um, Part.* [*coloro*]. **II**, *adj.* variegated: *coloratus arcus*, Cic. **2**, *florid, embrowned*: *corpora of a healthy complexion*, Quint.

coloro, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [*color*] to colour, paint, tinge, dye, tan, etc.: *corpora*, Cic.: *colorat aequora Nilus*, Cat.

II, Fig.: of the mind, style, etc.: *quum istos libros studiosius legerim sentio orationem meam illorum tactu quasi colorari*, Cic.

colos, *v. color, init.*

colossaria, *otis, m.* [*Κολοσσάριον*] "Error, the Colossal-love" an appellation of a large and handsome man: *Suet.*

colossus, *a, um, adj.* = *κολοσσάριος*, colossal, gigantic: *status*, Suet.

colossus, *i, m.* = *κολοσσός*, a gigantic statue, a colossus: *Plin.* Esp. the celebrated Colossus at Rhodes: *Id.*

colostrum, *ae, f.* the first milk after delivery: *Plin.* As a term of endearment: *Pl.*

colpa, *v. culpa*.

coluber, *bris, m.* a serpent, snake, adder: *Virg.* (Hence *Fr. couleuvre*.)

colubra, *ae, f.* [*coluber*] a female snake or adder: *Hor.* Proverb.: *quas tu vides colubras? i. e. art thou frantic?* (in allusion to the Furies), Pl.

colubrifer, *bris, erum, adj.* [*coluber fero*] snake-bearing, an epithet of Medusa: *monstrum*, *Ov.*

colubrinus, *a, um, adj.* [*coluber*] like a serpent, cunning, wily: *Pl.*

colum, *i, n.* a s'trainer, colander: *Virg.* (Hence *Ital. colatoio*.)

columba, *ae, f.* a dove, pigeon: *Cic.* As a term of endearment, my dove: *Pl.* [Probably the same word as *palmæba*, the wild pigeon.]

columbar, *bris, n.* [*columba*] a kind of collar like a pigeon-hole: *Pl.*

columbinus, *a, um, adj.* [*id.*] pertaining to a dove or pigeon: *pulli*, Cic.: *ovum*, Hor.

columbus, *i, m.* a male dove or pigeon: *a dove in gen.* (rare): *Hor.*

columella, *ae, f. dim.* [*columna*, column] a small column, a pillar: *Cic.*

colūmen, *inis, n.* a height, summit, peak (Poet. for *culmen*): *ego vitam agam sub altis Phrygiæ colūminibus*, Cat. **II**, the highest part of a building, a roof, gable: *in turritus et colūminibus libas*, Varr. **III**, Fig.: *the summit, head, chief, the height*, etc.: *colūmen amictorum Antonii Cotta*, Varus, Cic.: *colūmen audacie, the height of impudence*, Pl. **IV**, In architecture: *a gable pillar, a prop*: *Vitr.* Fig.: *a support, stay*: *familiae*, Ter.: *reipublicæ*, Cic. [From the root *col* or

cri, which appears in *collis, celus*, etc.: *v. collis* and *antecello*. *Culmen* is a shortened form of *columen*.]

colūmina, *ae, adj. safc.* *unkurt*: *Pl.* **colūmina**, *ae, f.* a column, pillar, post: *Cic.*: *colūmina rostrata, a column ornamented with beaks of ships, erected in honour of Duillius*, Quint. (v. Smith's Ant. 102): *templa vastis innixa colūmina*, *Ov.*: *colūmina Maenia*, also a *bsol. colūmina, a pillory in the forum* Rom.: *Cic.* Fig.: *a pillar, support*: *Injurioso ne pede proprius stantem colūnam*, Hor. **III**, Meton.: *a waterspout*: *Lucr.* **III**, Poet.: *the top, summit, the dome of heaven*: *poet. Cic.* [From the root *col*; *v. colūmen*: cf. *aer-umna, al-umna*.] (Hence *Ital. colonne*.)

colūmnarium, *il, n.* [*colūmina*] a *tas* on pillars: *Cic.*

colūmnarius, *il, m.* [*id.*] one condemned at the Columna Maenia; a criminal or debtor: *Coel.* in Cic.

colūmnatus, *a, um, adj.* [*id.*] supported by posts or pillars: *Varr.* Humorously: *os, i. e. supported upon the hand*, Pl.

colurnus, *a, um, adj.* [*euphon.* *transp.* for *corulnus*, from *corulus* = *corylus*] made of the hazel-tree: *Virg.*

colus (1 and 5), *tas, f.* a distaff: *ving. nom.*: *et colus et fust digitis cedere*, *Ov.*: *acc. colum*, *Id.*: *abl. colo*, *Tib.*: *colo*, *Optulum* in Cic.: *plur. nom. colus*, *Tac.*: *acc. colos*, *Ov.* (Hence *It. conosciuta*: *Fr. quenouille*, through middle age *Lat. conacula* for *colacula*.)

colūtes, *orum, n. plu.* = *κολούτες*, a post-like kind of fruit: *Pl.*

coma, *ae, f.* [*κῶμη*] the hair of the head, a head of hair: *consul unguentis effluens calamistrata coma*, Cic.: *flava*, Hor.: *componere*, *Ov.* **II**, Meton.: *foliage, ears, stalks*, etc.: *memorū coma*, Hor.: *the wool of sheep*: *Poet.* in Cic. (Hence *Ital. chioma*.)

comans, *antis, Part.* [*comō*] **II**, *adj.* hairy, covered with hair: *colla equorum*, Virg.: *galea, furnished with a tuft of hair*, Id.: *stella, having a radiant, hairy train (a comet)*, *Ov.*

comarchus, *i, m.* = *κομαρχος*, a bailiff of a village, a burgmaster: *Pl.*

comatus, *a, um, Part.* [*comō*] hairy: *Cat.* **II**, Subst.: *Suet.*

com-bibo, *bibi, j. v. a.* to drink with any one (rare): *Sen.* **II**, to drink: *up, absorb, imbibe*: *succos*, *Ov.*: *strum venenum* corpore, Hor.: *lacrimas*, to restrain, *Ov.* *Transf.* to things: *ara cruorem combiberal*, Id. Fig.: *artes*, Cic.

combibō, *itis, m.* [*combibo*] a pot-companion: *Cic.*

combūro, *basit, bustum, j. v. a.* [*burn* = *uro*: cf. *haustum* *ad-amburo*] to burn up, consume, consume, Caes.: *naves*, Id.: *aliquem vivum*, Cic.

II, Fig.: *comburere* aliquem *judicio*, to ruin, destroy, Id.: *comburere diem, pass it in carousing*, Pl.

combustus, *a, um, Part.* [*comburo*]

com-ēdo, ēdi, ēsum, or eatum, *v. a.* (comedus, a, um, the more usual form. Hence comitor. Pl.: comedus, a, um, Cic. Contr. forma: comes, Pl.: comese, id.: comeseet, Cic. Old forms: comedim, Pl.: comedint, id.), *to eat up, to eat, to consume*: corbitam dñi comese possunt, Pl. Proverb.: tam facile vinces quam pīrum volpes comest, id.: coena comese venire, i. e. to come too late, Varr. Fig.: se, to consume oneself, pine away, Pl. || Meton.: *to waste, dissipate, squander*: nemo, Cic. || 2. In the comic poets: *to devour*: comedere aliquem, to consume the property of any person, eat him out of house and home: quem absentem comes, Pl.

com-ēdo, itis, *e.* [con and i, root of eo] *lit. one who goes with another: a companion, an associate, comrade, partner, etc.*: comes mense fuit, et omnium literarum meorum socius, Cic.: fem.: me dñi venturam comitem, Ov. Fig.: tunc vitae socii virtus, mortis comes gloria fuisse, Cic. || Esp. *a guardian, tutor, teacher, etc., of boys* (rare): Virg. || 3. *the suite, retinue of friends, relatives, etc., which accompanied magistrates into the provinces*: Cic.: Hor. || 4. *the attendants of distinguished private individuals*: id.: 4. *the imperial retinue, the court*: Suet. (Hence *lāl. comit.*: Fr. *comité*.)

comēstus, a, um, Part. [comedo].
comēstus, a, um, Part. [comedo].
comēstus, ae, m. = *comestor*, a comest: non dñi toties arere comestae, Virg.: Cic. In apposition with *sidus*: Inter quae et *sidus* cometes effulsi, Tac.

comēdo, adv. in the manner of comedy: Cic.

comēdus, a, um, adj. = *comicus*, pertaining to comedy, comic: poeta, Cic.: verus expositi tragicis res comica non vult, a comic subject, Hor.: stult senes, as they are represented in comedy, Caecil. In Cic.: aurum = *lupinum*, lupines, used by comic actors instead of money, Pl. || Subst. comicus, i, m. an actor of comedy, a comedian: Id. 2, a comic poet, writer of comedy: Cic.

comēdus, v. *cominus*.

comis, e, adj. courteous, affable, kind, obliging, friendly, loving: comis et humerus, Cic.: in uxorem, Hor.: laus, Tac.

comisabundus, a, um, adj. [comis] holding a riotous procession, revelling, banqueting, carousing: per quem (Indian) temulento agmine comisabundus incessebat (Alexander), Liv.

comissatio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] a Bacchanalian revel, a joyous procession with torches and music, a merry-making, a revelling: nullum turpe convivium, non comissatio, non libido, ostenditur, Cic.

comitator, ōris, m. [id.] one who leads or joins in a festive procession, a reciter: Liv. Fig.: nostri isti comi-

satores conjurationis, those messmate conspirators, Cic.

comissor, atus, i, v. dep. = *comiso*, to hold a festive procession with torches and music, to carouse, revel: ad fratrem, Liv.: in domum Pauli, Hor.

comitatus, ōtis, *f.* [comis] courteousness, kindness, friendliness, affability, gentleness: Catonis comitas et facilitas, Cic.: comitas in socios, mansuetudo in hostes, Tac. || 2. Esp. of an easy unconcern about money, etc.: rem bene paratam comitate perdidit, Pl.

comitatus, a, um, Part. [comitor].
comitatus, ōis, m. [comitor] an escort, an attending multitude, a train, retinue: delicato ancillarum puerorum quae comitatu, Cic.: comitatu equitum triginta ad mare pervenit, Caes. Fig.: quid tanto virtutum comitatu opus est? Cic. || the imperial retinue, court, suite: Tac. || 3. a company, troop, crowd, company, etc.: nuntiator magnos comitatus ad humen constitisse, Caes.

comitor, adv. [comis] kindly, courteously, obligingly, civilly, readily: homo, qui erranti comiter monstrat viam, Enn. In Cic.: munera missa legatis, Liv. Sup.: lepidissime et comissime, Pl.

comitia, ōrum, v. comitum, no. II.
comitiales, e, adj. [comitia] pertaining to the comitia: comitales dies, on which the comitia were held: consecuti sunt dies comitales, per quos senatus haberi non poterat, Cic.: homines, who were always at the comitia, and sold their votes or their evidence, Pl.

comitiatus, ōis, m. [id.] an assembly of the people in the comitia (rare): dimittere, Cic.

com-itiūm, ō, n. [con and i, root of eo] In sing.: a place in or near the forum, where the comitia were held: Cantilius virum in comitia caesus erat, Liv. (v. Smith's Class. Dict. 170). Transf.: any place of assembly: so of the Ephoreum at Sparta, Nep. || Meton.: In plur.: comitia, ōrum, n. the assembly of the Romans for electing magistrates, etc.: the comitia. The comitia were of three kinds: comitia curiata, centuriata, and tributa. Respecting their nature, v. Smith's Ant. 104 sqq. They were designated according to the magistrates who were to be chosen in them, as consularia, praetoria, tribunalia, etc.: so comitia consulum habere, Liv.: comitia regi creando, id. Fig.: ubi de capite meo sunt comitia, Pl.

comito, are, for comitor: Ov.
comitor, atus, i, v. a. dep. [comes] to accompany, follow, attend: constr. with acc. or absol., sometimes with dat.: comitati eos ex civitate excessere, Caes. Absol.: lanigeras comitantur oves, Virg. || 2. Fig.: Tarquinio Superbo aliquandiu prospera fortuna comitata est, Cic.: tardis mentibus virtus non comitatur, id. || Esp. to attend one to the grave: Juvenem exanimum vano honore, Virg. || In a pass. sense:

ut posset claro comitari Hymenaeu, Lucr. Esp. freq. in part. perf.: (mulier) alienis viris comitata, Cic. And in comp.: puero ut uno esset comitator, id.

com-mādo, avi, atum, i, v. a. to spot all over, stain, pollute (rare): manus sanguine, Virg. Fig.: se leto infinito ambitu, Cic.

com-mānplāris, is, m. a comrade in the same manipulus: Tac.

com-māritus, i, m. a fellow-husband: Pl.

commēatus, ōis, m. [commeo] a going to and fro: Pall. || Meton.: a passage, thoroughfare (rare): perodi parietem qua commeatu esset, Pl. || 2. a leave of absence, a furlough: sumere, Liv.: in commeatu esse, to be on furlough, id. Fig.: cras ligetur (sc. profectus), nisi quid a te commeatu, Cic. || 3. a caravan, a train, a company of travellers: Londinium copia negotiorum et commeatuum maxime celebre, Tac. || 4. a carrying over, transport, passage: duobus commeatibus exercitum reportare instituit, Caes. || 5. provisions, supplies of all kinds: coquebantur, sicuti reliquum commeatum, ita ligna atque aquam Curcyra navibus supportare, id.: maritimi, Liv. But very freq. opp. to frumentum: the remaining supplies of war: ad Vesonionem rei frumentariae commeatuque causa moratur, Caes. Transf.: commeatu argentarius, gain acquired by money transactions, Pl. (Hence old Fr. *congier*: mod. Fr. *comp.*)

com-mēdō, itis, v. dep. (very rare) to ponder thoroughly, meditate upon: Auct. Her. || to remind one of something, to resemble: Lucr.

com-mēmō, isse, v. defect. to recollect thoroughly, to remember: quem hominem probe commemnisce se aiebat, Cic.

commemōrābilis, e, adj. [commemoro] worth mentioning, memorable (rare): Pl.: Cic.

commemōrātiō, ōnis, *f.* [id.] a reminding, remembrance, mentioning: commemoratio antiquitatis, exemplorum prolatio, Cic.: (Verres) in assidua commemoratione omnibus flagitiorum full, every one was continually recounting his crimes, id.

com-mēmō, avi, atum, i, v. a. to call to mind, keep in mind, remember: quid quoque die dixerim, audierim, egerim, commemorare vespert, Cic. || to bring to mind, recall to the recollection of another, to remind: ad commemorandum revocandamque amicitiam misit, Liv. || In gen.: acc. and inf., rel. clause, or de: causas, Caes.: quid ego nunc commemoravi singillatim, qualis ego in hunc fuirum? Ter.: illa per quam supra commemoravi Mossam transisse, Caes.: omnes de tua virtute commemorant, Cic.

commendābilis, e, adj. [commendo] praiseworthy, commendable (rare): nec ullo commendabilis merito, Liv.

commendaticius or **-tius**, *a. um*, *adj.* [commendatio] pertaining to commendation, commendatory (very rare): litterae, letters of recommendation or introduction, Cic.

commendatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [commendo] a commendation, recommendation: ut intelligam meum commendationem non vulgarem fuisse, Cic. Fig.: oculorum, id.

|| **Meton.**: that which recommends, the excellence or worth of a thing: ingenii, id.

commendatrix, *icis*, *f.* [id.] she who commends (rare): Cic.

commendatus, *a. um*, *Part.* [commendo]. || **Adj.**: recommended: quae res commendatorem erit memoriae hominum sempiternae? Cic.

com-mendo, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* [mando] to commit to one's charge, put under one's protection, to intrust, to commend to: ego me tuae commendo et committo fidei, Ter.: tribuni ad Caesarem veniunt sequi et commendant, Caes.: aliquem illis, Tac.: nomina memoriae, i. e. ediscere, Cic. || **to recommend**, i. e. to render agreeable, to set off, to grace: nulla re una magis oratore commendari quam verborum splendore et copia, id.

commensus, *a. um*, *Part.* [commetor].

commentariolum, *i. n. dim.* [commentarius] a short treatise: Cic.

commentarius, *ii*, *m. (c. liber)* and **commentarius**, *i. n.* [commentor] a note-book, memorandum: non est oratio, sed quasi capita rerum et orationis commentarius, Cic.: diurni, a day-book, journal, Suet. Hence, 2. As the title of a book (mostly in plur.): a sketch, memoirs, a commentary, etc.: Cic. Thus, Caesaris Commentarii, id.

|| **In law**: a brief: id.

commentatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [id.] a diligent meditation, a studying, a careful preparation: quos locos multa commentatione atque meditatione paratos atque expeditos habere debetis, Cic. In plur.: sese quotidianis commentationibus acerrime exercuit, id.

commenticius or **-tius**, *a. um*, *adj.* [commentus, comminor] thought out, invented, devised, fabricated. Opp. to that already existing: newly invented: nominibus novis et commenticulis appellata, Cic. 2. Opp. to that which is actual: pretended, fancied, imaginary: commenticuli et ficti deli, id.

3. Opp. to that which is true: fabricated, forged, false: crimen, id.

commento, *are*, *for commentor*: commentare ora, facetiously, to demonstrate on the face, i. e. to strike, Pl.

commentor, *atus*, *1. v. dep. freq.* [comminor] to think over, meditate thoroughly, study, weigh, consider. With *acc.*, *de*, or *absol.*: curiosus inceptum commentari aliquid et discere, Cic.: de pop. R. libertate, id.: dum tu commentabere, Pl. Part. perf. in pass. sense: ut esse et commentata et scripta meminisset, Cic. || **to devise**, invent,

contrive: ut cito commentatus est (ac. mendacium) Pl. 2. to stretch out, work up, write, compose, treat upon: mimos, Cic.: aliquid in reum, id.

commentor, *ōris*, *m.* [comminor] one who devises or invents something, an inventor: uvae, i. e. Bacchus, Ov.

commentum, *i. n.* [id.] an invention, fabrication, fiction, falsehood: ipsi commentum placet, Ter. 2. a mechanical contrivance: Suet. 3. a project, plan: Just.

commentus, *a. um*, *Part.* [comminor].

com-meo, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. n.* to go and come, pass to and fro: fossam perduxit ut tuto etiam singuli commeare possent, go backwards and forwards (between the two camps), Caes. Of inanimate and abstract objects: (fossam) latitudinis, qua contrariae quinqueremes commearent, pass each other, Suet. With *viam* (rare): meus acropasam victus commeat viam, Pl. || **to visit often**, to resort to, frequent: minime ad eos mercatores saepe commeant, Caes. Transf. to things: nam illaec catapultae ad me crebro commeant, Pl.

com-mercium, *ii*, *n.* [commercor] legal capacity to buy and sell: commercium in eo agro nemini est, Cic.: ceteris Latinis populus connubia, commerciaque et concilia inter se ademerunt, Liv.

2. commercial intercourse in general, trade, traffic, commerce: mare magnum et ignara lingua commercia prohibebant, Sall. || **In gen.**: intercourse, communication, correspondence: mihi cum vobis legibus nihil est commercium, I have nothing to do with your laws, Pl.: commercium habere cum Musis, Cic.: agrorum sediciorumque inter se, Liv.: sortis humanae, Tac.: belli, stipulation, treaty, id.

com-mercior, *atus*, *1. v. dep.* to trade, traffic together, buy up, purchase: captivos, Pl.

com-mēro, *ui*, *itum*, *2. v. a.* (also **commereor**, *itus*, *2. v. dep.* Pl.: Ter.): to entirely merit, fully deserve (rare): aestimationem commereuisse, Cic.: poemam, Ov. || **Meton.**: to be guilty of an offence or crime: noxiam, Pl.: arbitrabitur commereuisse culpam, Ter.

com-mētor, *mensus*, *4. v. dep.* to measure (very rare): omnes porticus, Pl. Fig.: to measure with or by something, to proportion: negotium cum tempore, Cic.

commōto, *1. v. n. freq.* [commoeo] to go frequently: Ter.

commistus, *a. um*, *Part.* [commingo].

com-migro, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. n.* to remove in a body, to migrate, enter: huc, Ter.: in tuam (domum), Cic.: Romanam, Liv.

com-militium, *ii*, *n.* [con and milit- (miles)] companionship in war: Chauli in commilitum adsciti sunt, Tac. || **In gen.**: fellowship, companionship (very rare): stadorum, Ov.

com-milito, *ōnis*, *m.* [id.] a comrade, fellow-soldier: desilite, commilitones, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus prode, Caes. || Transf.: dñi, fellow-gods, Flor.

com-milito, *1. v. n.* [id.] to be a companion in war, to fight in company: Flor.

comminatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [comminor] a threatening, menacing (rare): comminatio orationis tanquam armorum, Cic. In plur.: comminationes Hannibalis, Liv.

com-mingo, *nxi*, *ctum*, *2. v. a.* to make water on, defile (rare): lectum potus, Hor.: commictum coenae, as a term of reproach, for a paltry, dirty fellow, Pl.

com-minisor, *mentus*, *3. v. dep.* [so reminisor, root MEN; whence mensa, memini] to devise, to contrive, invent: reperit, comminiscere, cedo calidum consilium cito, Pl.: nec me hoc commentum putes, Cic. || **to invent**, contrive something new: novas litteras, Suet. Part. commentus, *a. um*, in pass. signif.: devinor, feigned, contrived, fictitious: dat genitius flos commensusque funera narrat, Ov.: crimen, Liv.

com-minor, *atus*, *1. v. dep.* to threaten, menace. With *acc.* of thing and *dat.* of person: necem alicui, Suet.: inter se, Liv.

com-minuo, *ui*, *atum*, *3. v. a.* to make small, to fritter away, to break or crumble to pieces, to crush, split, diminish, etc.: illi statuum deturbant, affligunt, comminunt, dissipant, Cic.: argenti pondus et auri, Hor. || Fig.: to weaken, impair, enervate: opes civitatis, Cic. Transf. to persons: re familiari comminuti sumus, id.

com-minus (also **ōminus**), *ade*, [manus] hand to hand, in close contest (with the sword, etc.), opp. to *eminus*: nec *eminus* hastis alii *comminus* gladiis uteretur, Cic. Fig.: sed haec fuit nobis tanquam levis armaturae prima orationis excursio: nunc *comminus* agamus, id. || **In gen.** without the idea of contest: *nigh at hand*, *hard by*, *near*: *eminus* ardescunt, (prius) quam *comminus* imbuit ignis, Lucr.

comminutus, *a. um*, *Part.* [comminuo].

com-miscio, *acti*, *xum* or *stum*, *2. v. a.* (inf. pass. *commiscui*, *Lucr.*) to mix or mingle together, to intermingle. With *acc.* and *cum*, *abl.* or *absol.*: servos cum ingenuis, Suet.: commiscere frustra meru cruento, Virg.: mulsum, Pl. Fig.: nunquam temeritas cum sapientia commiscetur, Cic.

commiseratio, *ōnis*, *f.* [commiseror]. In rhetor.: a part of an oration intended to excite compassion: Cic.

com-miseresco, *3. v. a.* to commiserate, pity (rare): servos, Enn.: imperat: Bacchidem ejus commiseresceret, Ter.

com-miseror, *atus*, *1. v. dep.* to commiserate, pity (rare): fortunam Graeciae, Nep. || **In rhetor.**: to

excite compassion: quid quum commissari, conquiri coepert, Cic.

commissatio et **commissator**, v. *commiss*.

commissio, *dnis, f.* [committere] *lit. a letting go together*: hence, the beginning of a fight, game, etc.: the celebration of games or contests: ego illos (ludos) celebrari cupio: et tecum apud, at jam ab ipsa commissione, etc., Cic. Meton.: a prize declamation, imitative speech: Suet.

commissum, i. n. [id.] that which is intrusted, a secret, trust: enuneriare commissum, Cic. || a transgression, offence, fault, crime: turpe, Hor. In plur.: poet mihi non stulti poena commissum inestis, offences, Virg. || In law: as incurring of fines, a confession or confessed property: Suet.

commissura, ae, f. [id.] a joining together, a band, knot, joint, seam: diglorum contractio facili propter molles commissuras, Cic.: navium, Plin.

commissus, a, um, Part. [committere].

commissus, a, um, Part. [committere].

com-mitigo, i. v. a. to make soft, soothe: Ter.

com-mitto, misi, missum, 3. v. a. *lit. to let go together*: to join together, connect, unite: constr. with inter, cum, dat., absol.: per pondum commissum inter se munimenta urbem intravit, Liv.: costas committuntur cum ossa pectoris, Cels.: qua naris fronti committitur, is joined to, Ov.: commissis operibus, Liv. || With acc. of person: to set face to face, to set one set fighting: to match, compare: pugiles Latinos cum Graecis committitur, Suet. || With acc. of thing: to set going, to begin, join: equestre proelium commiserunt, Caes.: pugnam, Cic. Absol. (rare): priusquam committeretur, before the contest began, Suet. Hence, Fig. in gen.: to begin, undertake: iudicium inter scilicet committitur, Cic. || To go to work, to do, act, etc.: followed by ut, to act so that: non committit ut tibi causam aliquam dem recusandi, id. With cur: Caedicius negare se commissurum cur ribi aut decorem aut hominum quiskum imperium finiret, Liv. With inf.: infelix committit saepe repelli, Ov. || V. to do wrong: esp. with facinus, etc., to commit, perpetrate: committere multa et in deos et in homines imple nefarieque, Cic.: aliquid adversus populum Romanum, Liv. || 2. With contra legem: to offend against, violate: quasi committeret contra legem, Cic. || 3. With poenam, multam, etc.: to incur, make oneself liable to: ut illum multam non commiserit, id. Pass.: to be forfeited or confiscated, as a penalty: qui illam hereditatem Veneri Erycinæ commissam esse dixerat, id. V. to make over, intrust, give in charge, give up: and reflect: to venture, risk oneself, betake oneself.

Constr. acc. (or nom. in pass.) of what is intrusted, dat. of that to which it is intrusted: the latter sometimes expressed by in and acc., and sometimes omitted altogether: Caesar me vestras fidei commisit, Caes.: his salutem nostram, his fortunas, his liberos rectissime committit arbitramur, Cic.: semina sulcis, Virg.: se publico committere, to venture into the streets, Suet. Proverb.: ovem lupo committere, Ter.: se in id conclave, Cic.

commixtus, a, um, Part. [commiscere].

commodatus, a, um, Part. [commodo].

commode, adv. appropriately, aptly, properly, suitably, conveniently, well, etc.: non satis commode pugnare poterant, Caes.: multa breviter et commode dicta, Cic. || Commodeusely, opportunely, seasonably: ille satis acite et commode tempus ad se cepit adseundi, id.: emergeram commode ex Antiati, quum in me incurrit Curio, at the very moment, id. || In the comic poets: kindly, obligingly: acceptae bene et commode eximias, Pl.

commoditas, *dnis, f.* [commodus] adaptation, just proportion, symmetry (rare): commoditas et aequitas membrorum, Suet. Fig.: of style: fitness, a suitable oratorical expression: Cic. || Fitness, convenience, a fit occasion, advantage, benefit: commoditatis omnes articulos scio, Pl.: plurimas et maximas commoditates amicitia continet, Cic. || Of persons: pleasantness, complaisance, courteousness, lenity (poet.): vir lepidissime, cumulate commoditate, Pl.: viri, Ov.

commodo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.]. *Lit.: to measure one thing with another*: hence, to adapt, accommodate (rare): trapetum, Cato. Fig.: commoda loquelam tuam, Pl. || With acc., abl., or in with abl., and dat.: to accommodate with, to give, furnish, lend, oblige, serve, etc.: aquam quam bovis hosti commodat, Pl.: ut omnibus hostis, quod sine molestia tua facere posses, ei commodas, oblige, serve him, Cic.: commodare tantum ei in hac re, id.

commodile, adv. dim. [commode] conveniently, suitably: Pl.

commodilum, adv. dim. [commodum] according to convenience, suitably: Pl.

commodum, i. n. a convenient opportunity, convenience: quum erit tunc commodum, when it shall be convenient for you, Cic. So, commodum meo, tuo, etc., at my, thy, etc., convenience, at one's leisure: quod commodum tuo fiat, id.: naves quas sui quisque commodi fecerat, Caes. || Advantage, profit: ut malis gaudeant atque ex incommodis alterius sua ut comparent commoda, Ter. Sometimes adv.: without injury or detriment: ut regem reducas, quod commodum mihi facere possis, Cic. || A reward, pay, wages

for public service: tribunatus, Cic. 2. a favour, privilege, immunity: Suet. || V. Meton. = commodatum, that which is lent, a loan: Cic.

commodum, adv. opportunely, seasonably: ecce autem commodum aperitur foris, Pl.: commodum egeram diligensime, Cic. || Instantly, immediately, just: ad te hercle ibam commodum, Pl.: commodum discerseras heri, quum Trebatius venit, Cic.

com-modus, a, um, adj. [con and modus]. *Lit.: measured with*: hence fitted or adapted to, suitable, fit, convenient, commodious, appropriate, favourable. With dat., or absol.: rarely with ad: hauc sibi commodissimum belli rationem judicavit, Caes.: commodus anni tempus, Cic.: nulla lex satis commoda omnibus est, Liv.: commodum est, it pleases, is agreeable: quod commodum est, just as you please, Cic.: amat? dabitur a me, argentum dum erit commodum, Ter. || Of manners: agreeable, obliging, friendly, polite, affable, gentle, etc.: quodquamque existimas Catone comdiorem, comdiorem, moderatorem fuisse ad omnem rationem humanitatis? (Cic.: mihi commodus uti, Hor. Fig.: (lambus) spondens stabiles in iura paterna recepti commodus et patiens, id. || As con before ad, et, implies completion, or gives a superlative signification, hence: commodus means, having full measure, complete, perfect, due, proper, etc.: commoda statura, a proper height, Pl.: viginti argenti commodas minas, full extent, id. || capillus commodus, well arranged, id.

com-mollor, *luis, 4. v. dep. to get in motion, undertake* (rare): commolli tempestas fulmina coepit, Lucr. **commollitus**, a, um, Part. [commollior].

commollitus, a, um, Part. [commollior].

commollitus, a, um, Part. [commollior].

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commollitus, a, um, Part. [commollior].

commoratio, ōnis, f. [commoror] a tarrying, abiding, lingering, sojourning: Cic. || In rhetoric: a delaying, dwelling upon some important point: Id.

commorior, mortuus, s. v. dep. to die together or at the same time: in acie cum Arunte commortuus est (Brutus), Liv.

commoror, atus, s. v. n. and a. dep. I. Neutr.: to stop, tarry, abide, sojourn, stay: Romae, Cic.: dies circiter viginti quingue in eo loco commoratus, Caes. Fig. (mostly with in or absol., rarely with cum): consilium diutius in armis civilibus commorandi, Cic. Of style: ipsa mihi veritas manum iniecit et paulisper consistere et commorari cogit, Id. || Act.: to stop, detain, retard: an te auspicium commoratum est? Pl.

commotio, ōnis, f. [commoveo] a violent moving, motion: vasorum, Pall. Fig.: a rousing, exciting, agitation, commotion (rare): commotio suavis iuventutis in corpore, Cic.: animi, Id. In plur.: animorum, Id.

commotiuola, ae, f. dim. [commotio] a slight indisposition: Cic.

commotus, a, um, Part. [commoveo] II. Adj.: unsettled, wavering: genus diceret, Cic. 2. moved, excited, aroused: animus commotior, Id.: Drusus commotior animo, more violent, passionate, Tac.

commoveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. (contr. forms: commoror, Lucr.: commoror, Ter.: commoror, Hor.: commoveo, Cic., etc.): to move violently up and down, to shake, move, stir: magni commoror aequora venti, Lucr.: quia sese commovere potest, culus ille (Roscius) vitia non videat? Cic. 2. to move from a place, to remove, carry away: columnas, Id.: hostem, repulse, Liv.: numum, i. e. to turn over, use in business, Cic.: sacra, to carry about the sacred utensils, images, etc., for religious use, Virg. Hence humorously: mea si commovi sacra, if I put my instruments (artifices, tricks, etc.) in motion, Pl. Proverb.: glebam commosset in agro decumano Siciliæ nemo, would have stirred a clod, Cic. || Fig.: chiefly of the intellect and passions: to shake, rouse, agitate, disturb, alarm, affect: ad convelleræ adoriatur ea, quae commoveri non possunt, Id.: commotus habebitur, i. e. mente capta, frantic, crazed, Hor.: se et amore fraterno et exultatione vulgi commoveri, Caes.: vix sum apud me, its animus commotus metu, spe, gaudio, Ter.: qui me commorrit, febit, provoke, rouse, Hor.: in hac commotus sum, i. e. inflamed with love, Ter.: commovere tumultum aut bellum, Cic.

commune, is, v. communis.

communicatio, ōnis, f. [communico] a making common, imparting, communicating: largitio et communicatio civilialis, Cic.: communicatio sermonis, Id. || In rhetoric: a figure

of speech, in which the orator consults his hearers: Id.

communicatus, a, um, Part. [communico]

communico, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [communis] (dep. form: communicati sint = communicaverint, Liv.), to make common, to share with others, to communicate, impart. Constr.: usu, the thing shared in acc.: the person with whom it is shared, with cum, or in dat.: but other constr. occur: civitatem nostram vobiscum, Liv.: consilia cum aliquo, to make common cause with one, Caes.: ita omnium domus patent, victusque communicatur, Id.: communicabo te semper mensa mea, you shall always have a seat at my table, Pl. 2. Of oral communication: to make known, talk over, discourse, tell: homo, quocumque omnia, quae me cura aliqua afficiunt, communico, Cic.: quibus communicare de maxime rebus Pompeius consuevit, Caes. || Of things: to join, unite: privabo potius illum debito testimonio, quam id cum laude communicem, Cic. || To take a share in, to partake, participate in: inimicitias mecum communicasti, you have shared in, Id.

communio, ivi or II, itum, 4. v. a. to fortify on all sides, to secure, intrench: castella, Caes.: castra, Liv. Fig.: auctoritatem aulae, Cic.

communio, ōnis, f. [communis] fellowship, a common share or interest, communion: inter quos est communio legis, inter eos communio juris est, Cic.: sanguinis, Id.

communis, e, adj. [munus] shared together, common to several or to all, common, ordinary, general (opp. to proprius): vetus verbum hoc quidem est: communia esse amicorum inter se omnia, Ter.: dis communibus aras, Virg.: vitium commune omnium est, Ter.: non proprium senectutis est vitium sed commune valetudinis, Cic.: commune periculum miserabantur, Caes.: communis vitia ignarus, ignorant of the customs of society, Cic.: communis sensu caret, of a sense of propriety, Hor.: locus, euphem. the Lower World, Pl. In plur.: loca, public places, Cic.: loci, in philos. lang., common places, common topics, Id. Subst. commune, is, n. a community, state: commune Mityladum, Id.: gentis Pelasgae, Ov. Adv.: in commune: for common use, for a common object, advantage, etc.: consuleret, Ter.: vocare honores, i. e. to bestow equally upon patricians and plebeians, Liv. 2. In general, generally: haec in commune de omnium Germanorum origine acceptum, Tac. || Fig.: courteous, condescending, affable (in MSS. often confounded with comis): simplicem et communem et consentientem eligit (amicum) par est, Cic. || In rhetoric: commune exordium quod nihil minus in hanc quam in contrariam partem causae potest convenire, equally ap-

propriate to either side of a cause, Id.

communitas, ōtis, f. [communis] community, fellowship, society: communitas nulla cum deo homini, Cic.

communiter, adv. in common, commonly, jointly, generally: liternae, quas communiter cum aliis scripsisti, et eae, quas tuo nomine, Cic.: (ira) communiter uti utrumque, Hor.

communio, a, um, Part. [communio]

commurmuro, and dep. -or, 1. v. n. to murmur, mutter (rare): Cic. **commutabilis**, e, adj. [commuto] subject to change, changeable: cetera, Cic. || In rhetoric: exordium commutabile est, quod ad adversaria potest, leviter mutatum, ex contraria parte did, Id. (Cf. communis eo, III.)

commutatio, ōnis, f. [Id.] changing, change: commutationes annuae, Cic.: crebrae commutationes aestuum, Caes.

commutatus, ūs, m. [Id.] (for commutatio) a change, alteration: Lucr. **commuto**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to change about, change entirely, alter: Curio consilium commutat, Caes.: commutata omnium voluntate et opinione, Id.: quae commutantur fanteque contraria, Cic. Fig.: nihil commutantur animo et fidem abeunt qui venerant, Id. || To exchange, to barter, traffic: inter se commutat vestem ac nomina, Pl.: captivus, Cic.: ne studium belli gerendi agricultura commutent, Caes.

commo, mpi, mptum, 3. v. n. to put together, arrange: esp. of the hair: to comb, braid, dress: amica dum comit dumque se exornat, Pl.: capillus, Cic.: comes hasta recurva, Ov. In gen.: to adorn, ornament: corpora si quis vult atque fucata mullebriter comat, Quint. Esp. freq. of rhetor. ornament: non quia comit expoliri nec debeat (oratio), Id. [Prob. compounded of com and mero, "to put together," "to arrange"] but it seems to have been confounded by the Romans with coma, "the hair," and hence to have signified "to arrange the hair."

comœdia, ae, f. (gen. comœdiæ, Plaut.) = κωμῳδία, a comedy: facere, Ter.: agere, Id.: exigere, to Aias from the stage, Id.: successit vetus his comœdia, Hor.: Hyperboli improbitatem veteres Atticorum comœdiae notaverunt, Cic.

comœdies, adv. as in comedy: Pl. **comœdius**, a, um, adj. = κωμικός, pertaining to comedy, comic: natio comœdia est, it is a nation of buffoons, Juv. || Subst.: comœdius, l. m. a comedian, comic actor: Cic.

comēsus, a, um, adj. [coma] hairy, with much or long hair (rare): frons, Phaedr.

compaciscor or -paciōcor, -pactus or -pectus, s. v. dep. to make an agreement, form a compact with one. (Only in perf. tense and partic.): si sumus com-

pecti, Pl. In pass. signif., compacto, according to agreement or concert: omnes compacto rem agunt, Id.: Cic. So, de compacto, Pl.: and ex compacto, Suet.

compactio, ōnis, f. [compingo] a joining together: membrorum, Cic.

compactum, l, v. compactor.

compactus, a, um, Part. [compingo]. II. Adj. compact, strongly built: compactis firmaque membris, Suet.

compactus, a, um, Part. [compascior].

compages, is, f. a firing, pegging, or fastening together, a connection, joint, structure: efficiens humile lapidum compagibus arcum, Ov. Fig.: in Veneris compagibus haerent, l. e. in the embrace, Lucr.: dum sumus in his inclusi compagibus corpora, bodily structure, Cic. [con and PAG, root of pango.]

compago, inis, f. [v. compages] a fastening together, connection: compagine ceræ, Ov.

compār, āris, adj. (abl. compari, Liv.: compare, Ov.: gen. plur. compārum, Pl.), like or equal to another: natura, Lucr.: connubium, Liv. II. Subst.: an equal, a comrade, colleague: hunc comparem meum meum, Pl. 2. a lover, consort, mate: nondum munia comparis aquare, Hor. 3. a piece in some game: Ov.

comparābilis, e, adj. [comparo] that may be compared, comparable (rare): species, Cic.: mores, Liv.

comparāte, ad, by way of comparison, comparatively: Cic.

comparātio, ōnis, f. [comparo] a bringing together, comparing, comparison: potest lockere aspe contentio et comparatio, de duobus honestis utrum honestius, Cic. II. a ratio, proportion: quom solis et lunæ et quinque errantium ad eandem inter se comparisonem est facta conversio, Id. III. an agreement, contract: provincia sine sorte, sine comparatione, extra ordinem data, Liv. IV. a making ready, preparing, providing for, preparation, etc.: novi belli, Cic.: tuenit, Liv. V. a procuring, gaining, acquiring: testium, Cic.

comparātivus, a, um, adj. [Id.] available for or pertaining to comparison, comparative: iudicatio, Cic.

com-parco, pasci, j. v. a. to save, husband, lay up: Ter.

com-pāro, ui, j. v. a. to be perfectly apparent, to appear, be visible: nec tamen nulla comparabat avis, Lucr. nequaquam argenti comparet, agree, is correct, Pl. II. Meton.: to be present, be in existence: signa et dona comparere omnia, Cic.

com-pāro, avi, atum, i. v. a. (old form com-parat=comparsavit, Plaut.) to put together, unite. Constr.: what is put, in the acc. (or nom. with pass.): that with or to which it is put, with cum or in dat.: other constr. occur:

ambo quum simul aspiciunt, non possumus non vereri, ne male comparatis, Liv.: labella cum labellis, Pl.

II. to bring together to a contest, to match: ut ego cum patrone disertissimo comparer, Cic.: huic Threod comparavit, Suet. Fig.: si scias quod donum huic dono contra comparet, Ter. III. Fig.: to put together, put on a level or equality, place on the same footing: utrum exercitus exercitui, an duces ducibus, an dignitas, an catas, comparari poterat? Liv.: multus victi procellis ne se quidem ipsi cum illis virtute comparant, Caes. Hence, in gen.: to compare: homo quod rationalis est particeps similitudinis comparat, Cic.: nec comparandus hic quidem ad illum est, Ter. With a relat. clause: comparando quam intestina corporis seditio similis esset irae plebis in patre, by drawing a comparison, Liv. IV. l. t. of colleagues in office: with inter and pron. reflect.: to agree together in respect to the division of duties, to come to an agreement: (consules) comparant inter se ut se consul deberent, Id. V. to put together, make ready, furnish, prepare, provide: praesidium copias tuendi causa comparabant, Caes.: copias comparant, Id.: comara se convivium magnifice ornate, Cic.: se comparant to prepare oneself, Id. ad respondendum, Id.: se ad iter, Liv. Abol.: ex hac parte diligentissime comparat, Cic. With inf.: to make a comparison, non perperit tui melius, shall I resolve, Ter. VI. to arrange, appoint: esp. pass. imp. comparatum esse, to be arranged, established (la comparatum morum maiorum erat, Liv. praetores, ut considerate flect, comparaverunt, Cic. Rarely of persons: sic fulvus semper comparati, in the situation, Id. VII. to bring to hand, get, purchase, procure, obtain: aurum ac vestem atque alia quae opus sunt, Ter.: nautas gubernatoreque comitant jubet, Caes.: tribuniciū auxilium sibi, Liv.

com-pāso, pastum, j. v. n. and a. to feed together, si compascuus esse ager, se est compascere, Cic.

com-pascuus, a, um, adj. pertaining to common pasturage: ager, Cic.

compectum and **compactus**, a, um, v. compescior.

compēdio, tum, a. v. a. [compes] to whip, to buckle: in lapideas compeditum condidit, Pl.

compellatio, ōnis, f. [compello] an accusing, rebuking (rare): II. a repromising, exulting (rare): Cic.

com-pello, pūll, pulsum, j. v. a. to drive together or in a body, to drive along, push on, collect, assemble: armentum in speluncam, Liv.: dispersos homines compulsi unum in locum, et congregravi, Cic.: naves (hostium) in portum, Caes.: Pompelium domum suam, Cic. II. Fig.: to press together, to drive on, impel, incite, urge, force, constrain: constr. with ad or in: more rarely with the subj., the inf., or absol.:

cur eam tantas in angustias et Stoicorum dumeta compellimus? Cic.: aliquid ad virtutem, Pl. With subj.: calidum senem calidissimis dolis compulsi et perpulsi, nihil omnia ut crederet, Pl. With inf.: nisi cum Thrasylus differre quaedam compulisset, Suet. Abol.: ille, qui appellat, is compellit, Pl.

compello, avi, atum, i. v. a. [v. appello] to accost, address (mostly poet.): aliquid voce, Virg.: blande hominem, Pl. II. to address reproachfully, to chide, rebuke, upbraid, abuse, call to account: pro cunctatore segnem, pro cauto timidum compellabat, Liv.: ne compellaret inultus, Hor.

compendiaris, a, um, adj. [compendium] short, abridged: via quasi compendiaris, Cic.

compendium, ii, n. [con and PEND root of pendō] Lit.: a hanging together, laying up, storing, etc.: hence, a saving, profit, acquire, by saving: opp. to dispendium, ego hodie compendit feci vinos venas in dies, have saved two wines in the day, have saved two losses, Pl. In gen.: gain, profit: privato imperata pecunia, quo etiam privato compendio serviebat, Caes. II. a laying together, a putting into one, a shortening, abbreviating: quam potes, tam breve confer maxime ad compendium, ut breviter, brief, Pl.: compendiorum, only short time, Quint. Abol.: compendium, shortness of way, a short way, Tac. per compendia montis anticipata via est, Ov.

compensatio, ōnis, f. [compenso] a weighing together, hence, a balancing of accounts, an ending of an equivalent medium, an exchange, barter (opp. to pecunia), Just. Fig.: compensation: Cic.

com-penso, avi, atum, i. v. a. to weigh together, to weigh one thing against another: hence, to balance, to make good, compensate. Constr.: the thing weighed, in acc.: that against which it is weighed with cum or in abl.: bona cum vitis, Hor.: summi labores nostri magna compensati gloria, Cic.: Catonis est dictum, pedibus compensari pecuniam, that the difference in price is made up in shoe-leather, Id.

comperco, v. comparco and compescor.

compendinatio, ōnis, f. [compendere] a deferring of a trial to the third day: Tac.

compendinatus, us, m. [Id.] = compendinatio, g. v. Cic.

compendiū, ii, n. [Id.] = compendinatio, g. v. Cic. [pendere] Jurid. l. t. to cite a defendant to a new trial on the third following day: reum, Cic. Abol.: ut ante primos ludos compendinem, defer the day of trial, Id.

com-pēro, pēri, pertum, a. v. a. (comperior, Sall.) [root PAR: cf. aperio] to bring up, find out, to ascertain, learn, etc.: certo comperi, Ter.: per exploratores, Caes.: certis auctoribus, Cic.: Metellum sapientem virum fuisse comperio, Sall. In pass. it

freq. means, *to be detected or convicted*: dum ne ab hoc me falli compertiar, Tac. Esp. freq. in *part. perf.*: non ego haec incertis laeta rumoribus affero ad vos, sed comperta et explorata, Liv. With *gen.* of the crime: compertus probri, id.: flagitii, Tac.: pro comperto pollutum, *as certum*, Suet.: nondum compertum quae regionem hostes petissent, *since it was not yet discovered*, Liv. So compertum habeo et compertum mihi est, *I know full well*: quod de iis duobus habuerim compertum, Cic.

compertus, a, um, *part.* [comperto].
compes, edis, f. *a fetter or shackle for the feet* (usu. in *plur.*): vapulandum habendae compedes, Tac.: servus indunt compedes, Pl. Fig.: *fetters, bonds*: compes corporis, Cic.: grata (of the chains of love), Hor.: nivall compede victus Hebrus, id.: has compedes, facies inquam hos laureatos, Cic.

compesco (compesco, Plaut.), ut, i. v. a. [compes] *to confine, hold in check, to repress, curb, restrain*: ramos fluentes, i. e. *to clip, prune*, Virg.: spatantia brachia, Ov.: legiones, Suet.: mare, Hor.: atitum multa unda, *to quench*, Ov.: aufer lacrimas et compesce querelas, Lucr.: clamorem, Hor. With *inf.*: cave malo et compesce in illum dicere injuste, cease, forbear, Pl.

compescitor, gris, m. [competo] *a rival, competitor*: Cic.

compescitrix, icia, f. [id.] *a female competitor*: Cic.

competo, ivi or ii, tum, i. v. n. and a. i. Neutr.: *to go or come together, to meet*: ubi vive competunt, tum in compitis sacrificatur, Varr. Fig.: of time: *to coincide, agree*, etc.: with cum, the *dat.*, or *absol.*: tempora repantibus initium finemque miraculi cum Othonis exitu compellase, Tac.: neque messium feriae aestati, neque vindemiarum autumno competere, Suet. Of other things: *to agree or coincide with, to answer to*: tanto Othonis animo nequaquam corpus aut habitus competiti, id. *Absol.*: *to be qualified, competent, fit, to correspond*: ut vis ad arma capienda aptandae pugnae competere animus, Liv. ii. A. act.: *to strive for, seek*: omnibus unum locum competentibus, Just.

compellatio, ōnis, f. [compello] lit. *a raking together, pillaging, plundering*: hence contemptuously of a collection of documents, a *compilation*: Chrestei, Cic.

compello, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to rob, to plunder, pillage* (rare): aedae, Pl.: fana, Cic. Fig.: scrinia Crispini, Hor.

compingo, pēgi, pactum, i. v. a. [pango] *to fix together, fix up, join, unite, frame, compose*: aedificia, Sen. In *part. perf.*: septem compacta ciculis fistula, Virg. ii. *to fasten up, lock up, confine, conceal*: aliquem in carcerem, Pl.: se in Appullum, Cic. Fig.: quae parentes in tam angustum tuos locum compegeris, Pl.

compitalis, tum, v. compitalis.

compitalis, e, adj. [compitum] *pertaining to cross-roads*: Lares, Suet.

ii. Subst.: compitalia, tum and iorum, n. *plu.* *a festival, annually celebrated at cross-roads in honour of the Lares compitales*: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 112).

compitalitius or **-cius**, a, um, adj. [compitalis] *of or belonging to the compitalia*: dies, Cic.

compitum, i, n. (mostly in *plur.*): *a place where two or more ways meet, a cross-way, cross-road*: Cic.: compita servant et vigilant nostra semper in urbe Lares, Ov. [Con and PRT, "go"]

comp-lacō, ōis and comp-lacētus sum, i. v. n. *to be pleasing to several persons*: Ter. ii. *to be very pleasing*: hae Veneri placuerunt, Pl.

comp-plāno, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to make even, level, or plain* (rare): terram, Cato: montium juga, Suet.

compleo or **-xus**, i. v. dep. [com, and PLAC, fold] lit. *to fold or twine together*: *to clasp around, encircle, encompass, surround, embrace*, etc.: (viti-) claviculis suis quasi manibus quicquid est nacta complectitur, Cic.: spatium, *to mark out around for military purposes*, Caes.: viri corpus, Lucr.: Divitiacum multis cum lacrimis Caesarem complexus obscurare coepit, Caes.: caput digitis, Ov. Fig.: sopor complectitur artus, Virg.: (philosophiae) vis valet multum, quum est idoneam complexa naturam, when it has laid hold of, Cic. ii. Fig.: of the intellect: *to grasp, comprehend, understand*: deum et divinum animum cogitatione, id.: formam animi magis quam corpora, *to consider*, Tac. 2. *to comprise in a discourse or writing, to describe, represent, explain*: omnia facta oratione, Cic. In philos. lang.: *to draw a conclusion, make an inference*: id. iii. Of the will and affections: *to display affection, or esteem for*, etc. Constr.: the object of the sentiment, in acc.: the manner or means by which it is displayed, in abl.: *aliquem honoribus et beneficiis suis*, id. Without abl.: *hominem, id.* And *absol.*: *de te homini*: complectetur, id. Fig.: quos fortuna complexa est, id.: artes ingenuas, Ov.

IV. Pass.: in eo genere, quo vita beata complectitur, is *comprized*, Cic.

complementum, i, n. [compleo] *that which fills up or completes, a complement* (rare): Cic.

comp-plō, ōis, atum, i. v. a. *to fill full, fill up*. With abl.: fossas aramentis et virgultis, Caes.: simulacrum coronis et floribus, *to deck, cover*, Cic. With *gen.*: urbes ararum, Lucr.: complexus mercatorum carcer, Cic. *Absol.*: non bene compleo urnam, Ov.: paginam, *to fill with writing*, Cic.: longas naves aestus complebat, Caes. Esp. of food and drink: me compleri fore Liberti, have sated myself, Pl. 2.

Milit. t. t. *to complete, fill up*: legiones, Caes.: classem Romanam sociis navibus, Liv.: naves colous pastoribusque,

to man, Caes. And of provisions, etc.: complere exercitum omni copia, id.

ii. Fig.: of sound: nemus timenda voce, Hor.: compleri sunt animi aureaque vestrae, Cic. 2. *to fill with any desire, humour, passion*: reliquos (millites) bona spe complet, Caes.: omnia terrore, Liv. With *gen.*: *aliquem erroris et dementiae*, Pl. 3. *to make complete or perfect, to finish*: of a promise, *to fulfil it*: his rebus completis legiones reduci iussit, Caes.: summam promissam, Cic. 4. Of time: *to finish, complete*: Gorgias centum et septem complevit annos, id.

completus, a, um, *part.* [compleo] ii. Adj.: *filled full, full*: alvina Tiberis rudieribus, Suet. Fig.: *complete, perfect*: completus et perfectus verborum ambitus, Cic.

complexio, ōnis, f. [complexor] *a combination, connection*: atomorum, Cic. Of discourse: *brevis totius negotii complexio, a short summary or outline*, id. ii. In rhetoric: *a period*: complexio longissima verborum, id. iii. In logic: *the conclusion in a syllogism*: id. 2. *a dilemma*: id.

complexus, a, um, *part.* [complexor].
complexus, ōis, m. [complexor] *a surrounding, encompassing, encircling, embracing*, etc.: mundum animi complexu suo coeret et continet, Cic. Fig.: respublica Pompeii alium suum alium complexuque rediebat, id. In *plur.*: Hor.: Ov. Of a hostile attack: *si in Caesaris complexum venire posset, come to close quarters with*, Caes. Meton.: *the cherished object*: de ejus (sc. Catillinae) delectu, imo vero de complexu ejus ac sinu, of his bosom friends and favourites, Cic. ii. Fig.: *a friendly embracing, love*: id.

comp-plō, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to fold together, to fold up* (rare): epistolam, Cic. Fig.: si quis voluerit animi sui complicatam notionem evolvere, id.

comploratio, ōnis, f. [comploro] *a loud, violent complaint, lamentation, esp. by several persons*: comploratio lamentabilis mulierum, Liv. With *gen.* of the object: *a bewailing of*: sui patriaeque, id.

comploratus, ōis, m. [id.] = *comploratio*: *a loud, violent lamentation, a wailing for the dead*: familiarum, Liv.

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comp-plō, avi, atum, i. v.

open space in the middle of a Roman house towards which the roof sloped so as to throw the rain water into a cistern in the floor, termed impluvium: palmarum in compluvium decurum Penatium transtulit, Suet. [Con and FLUV, root of pluv, pluvia.]

com-pōno, pōnē, pōnātum, *v. v. a.* (part. perf. synop. compostus, Virg.) to put, place, or lay together, to pile up: componere, quae tecum simul ferantur, Ter. arctum lignum, Hor. II.

to bring or join together, make up, to unite, connect. Constr. with the dat., or absol.: componens manibus quae manus atque oribus ora, Virg.: is qui cuncta composuit, quae made all things, Cic.: genus hominum compositum ex anima et corpore, Sall.: urbem, to found, Virg. III. to draw up, to compose, write: librum, Cic.: versus, Hor. IV. to feign, invent, devise, contrive: mendacia, Pl.: insidias, Tac.

V. to put in order, arrange, regulate: capillum, Cic.: comas, Ov.: togam, to lay properly into folds, Hor.: composito agmine, in regular array, Tac. Fig.: composita et constituta republica, Cic.: se componere, to recline, Virg. Poet.: ante diem clauso composit vespere Olympo, bring to a close, id.: componere et quasi coagmentare verba, to put in rhetorical order, Cic.

VI. With ad or in, and sometimes with dat., to adapt, suit: gestum oratoris ad similitudinem saltationis, Quint.: in dissimulationem, Tac. VII. to agree upon, to settle, adjust: cum summa concordia, quos dimitterent, composuerunt, Liv.: lectum iam foedus et omnes compositae leges, Virg.: lenes sub noctem sussurri composita repantur bora, Hor. With sub: compositum inter ipsos, ut Latiaris strueret doctum, Tac. Adverbially: ex composito, according to agreement, in concert: Liv.: Tac. So composito alone: Ter. VIII. to allay, settle, quiet, calm, appease, etc.: non nostrum inter vos tantas componere lites, Virg.: fore ut per colloquia omnes controversiae componantur, Caes.: bellum, Nep.: turbatas seditione res, Liv. Pass. impers.: posteaquam id, quod maxime volui, heri non potuit, ut componatur, that peace should be restored, Cic. IX. to lay up, keep, preserve: condo et compono quae mox depromere possim, Hor. X. to dress or adorn a dead body, lay out: percam, precor, ante, to requae mortua componar, Ov. And gen.: to bury, inter: est tibi mater, cognati? hand mihi quicquam: omnes composui, Hor. XI. to bring together for a hostile encounter, to match: doctus et acer, cum Pacidelano hic componitur, Lucil. in Cic. XII. to put together in comparison, to compare. With cum: dicta cum factis, Sall. With dat.: parva magna, Virg.

com-pono, avi, atum, *v. v. a.* to carry or bring together, to collect: nobis opes est rebus exquidus undique collecta, accessit, comportatis, Cic.: aurum, argentum domum regiam, Sall.

com-pos, ōtis, adj. [For root, see of potia] having the mastery of, possessing, participating, guilty of, etc.: usu, with gen., more rarely with abl.: perduelles vici, et domum laudis compos revenit, Pl.: compos animi, of a sane mind, Ter.: mentis, Cic.: voti, having obtained or gratified one's wish, Hor. With abl.: quancum qui essent animo competes, Cic.

com-pōitō, adv. in an orderly or regular manner, in good order: compositae et apte dicere, Cic.: compositae atque magnifice casum resp. miserati, Sall. Comp.: compositus cuncta quam festinatius agerent, Tac.

com-pōitō, ōtis, *f.* [compono] a putting together, composing, arranging, adjusting: unguentorum, Cic.: varia compositio sonorum, id. II. Fig.: coherence, system: disciplinae, id. 2. a drawing up in writing, composition: id. 3. in rhetor.: a proper connection in style, arrangement, disposition: compositio apta, id. 4. an accommodation, agreement, compact: pacis, concordiae, compositionis auctor esse non destitit, id. 5. a matching of combatants: gladiatorum, id. 6. an appointment: compositio magistratum, id.

com-pōitōr, ōris, *m.* [id.] an orderer, arranger, disposer (rare): Cic.

com-pōitōr, ae, *f.* [id.] a joining together, connection (rare): oculorum, Lucr.

com-pōitōr, a, um, *Part.* [compono]. II. Adj.: compound: opp. to simplex: verba, Quint. 2. invented, false, feigned: crimen, Cic. 3. fitly ordered, prepared, well arranged: compositor pugna, Liv.: litterulae tuae compositissimae, Cic. 4. With ad or dat.: fit, suitable for: alius historiae magis idoneus, alius compositus ad carmen, Quint.: afflictiis moribus allucius, Tac. 5. quiet, calm, composed: affectus miles atque compositi, Quint.: aetas, mature, sedate, Tac.

com-pōitōr, ōtis, *f.* a drinking together (transl. of the Gr. συμποσίω): Cic.

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check, repress, curb: comprimere atque restringere incensam illius cupiditatem, Cic.: seditionem, Liv.: conscientiam, *to silence*, Cic. 2. Of persons: magis e republica visum erat, comprimere ac sedari exasperatos Ligures, Liv.: cuius adventus Pompeianus compressit, Caes.

IV. *to withhold, suppress, conceal* (rare): frumentum, Cic.: famam captae Carthagini ex industria, Liv.

comprobatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [comprobo] approbation, approval: Cic.

comprobator, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] an approver: Cic.

com-probo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* *to approve wholly, assent to, sanction*: istam tuam sententiam laudo vehementissimeque comprobo, Cic. II. *to prove, establish, attest, confirm, etc.*: nec hoc oratione solum, sed multo magis vita et factis et moribus comprobavit, id.: comprobat hominis consilium fortuna, Caes.

compromissum, *i. n.* a mutual engagement to abide by the award of an arbiter: Cic.

com-promitto, *mis*, *missum*, *3. v. a.* In law: to engage mutually to abide by the decision of an arbiter: Cic.

comptus, *a, um, Part.* [como]. II. *Adj.*: adorned, ornamented, decked: pueri praecincti et compti, Hor.

comptus, *us, m.* [como] an ornament for the hair or head, a head-dress: Lucr. Fig.: a band, tie: comptu conjugio corporis atque animae, id.

compulsus, *a, um, Part.* [compello].

compunctus, *a, um, Part.* [compungo].

com-pungo, *uxi*, *netum*, *3. v. a.* *to prick or puncture, to sting* (rare): colum dolone, Phaedr.: barbarum compunctum notis Threiciis, branded, Cic. Fig.: (dialectic) ipse se compungunt suis acuminibus, prick themselves with their own stings, id.

com-pūto, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* *to sum up, reckon, compute*: suos iam dextra computat annos, Juv. With a *relat.* Quint.: computare quid studia referant, Quint. *Abol.*: praesens computant, pecuniam imperat, Cic. Fig.: facies tua computat annos, shows thy age, Juv.

com-putresco, *trui*, *3. v. n.* *to become wholly putrid, to rot* (very rare): artus comque putrescent, Lucr.

comtus, *v. compt.*

conāmen, *nis*, *n.* [conor] an effort, exertion, struggle (poet.): alarum, Lucr.: molarem magno conamine misit, Ov.

conātum, *i. usu*, in pl. *conata*, *orum*, *n.* [id.] an undertaking, effort, venture: conata patrare, Lucr.: peragere, Juv.: perficere, Caes.

conātus, *ūs*, *m.* [id.] an attempt, undertaking, exertion, effort: alicujus rei si non perfectio, at conatus tamen atque adumbratio, Cic.: conatu desistere, Caes. *Plur.*: compressi tuos nefarios conatus, Cic. II. an impulse,

incitement: ut (beluae) conatum haberent ad naturales pastus capebendos, id.

con-cādo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* *to dole with ordure, to pollute*: totam regiam, Phaedr.

con-caedēs, *ium*, *f. plu.* an abatis, barricade of felled trees: castra concaedibus munit, Tac.

con-calēfactio, *fect*, *factum*, *3. v. a.* *to warm thoroughly* (rare): brachium, Cic. *Pass.*: igni concalecta (omnia), Lucr.

concalēfactus, *a, um, Part.* [concalēfactio].

con-cālō, *ui*, *2. v. n.* *to be thoroughly warm* (rare): Pl.

con-cālōco, *lui*, *3. v. incept.* *to become thoroughly warm, to glow* (rare): corpora nostra ardore animi concalescunt, Cic. II. *to glow with love*: concaluit, quid vis? Ter.

con-cāllesco, *ui*, *3. v. incept.* [calleo] *Lit.* *to become hard or callous*; hence, *Fig.* *to become insensible, obtuse*: locus ille animi nostri, stomachus ubi habitabat olim, concalluit, Cic. 2. *to become shrewd by rubbing in the world*: callidos eos appello, quorum, tantum manus opere, sic animas uos concalluit, id.

con-cālōro, *atum*, *i. v. a.* *to vault or arch over*: in additum et concalearum locum se recipere, Suet.

con-cāstīgo, *i. v. a.* *to chastise severely*: hominem probe, Pl.

con-cāvo, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [concavus] *to make hollow or round* (rare): nidos, Col.: brachia in arcus, to curve, bend, Ov.

con-cāvus, *a, um, adj.* *hollowed out, hollow, concave; arched, curved*: altitudines speluncarum, Cic.: vallis, Ov.

con-cēdo, *cessi*, *cessum*, *3. v. n.* and *a.* I. *Neutr.*: *to go away, give way, depart, retire from or to, withdraw from or to*: a parentum oculis, Cic.: hinc rus concedere, Ter.: In hiberna, Liv.: Cytheram, Tac.: concedere vita, to die, id. and *Abol.*: quandoque concessero, id.

2. *With dat. or absol.*: *to yield to, submit, give way to, adopt oneself to, comply with, assent to*: ut magnitudinis medicinae doloris magnitudo concederet, Cic.: certum est, concedere homini nato nemini, to give way to no man living, Pl.: concedendum sibi non putabit, Caes.: naturae, *i. e.* to die, Sall.: poetae non ignoscit, nobis concedit, makes allowance for us, Cic. 3. *With in* and *acc.*: *to enter into, agree or consent to*: to go or pass over to: victi omnes in gentem novemque imperantium concessere, Sall.: in deditionem, Liv. II. *A. c.* *with acc. and dat.*: *to grant, concede, allow, to make over, resign, rouse, etc.*: date hoc et concede pudori meo, Cic.: his (Germania) libertatem concessit, Caes.: Siciliam nimis celeri desperatione rerum concessam, had been ceded, Liv. *Impers. Pass.*: de republica, nisi per concilium, loqui

non conceditur, Caes. With *inf.*: esse poetam, Hor. With *acc. and inf.*: non omnia corpora vocem mittere concedia, you admit that, Lucr. With *subj.*: nec vero histrionibus oratoribus concedendum est, ut ille haec apia sint, nobis dissoluta, Cic. *Abol.*: consules neque concedebant neque valde repugnabant, id. 2. *to give up, relinquish, to desert from, forgo, forgive* (the *dat.* in such cases is equivalent to, *out of regard to, in consideration of*): si mihi non licet ita gloriari, me dolorem atque amicitias meas reipublicae concessisse, id.: multa virtutis eorum concedis, forgiving much in consideration of their bravery, Caes.

con-cēbro, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* (rare) *to resort to in multitudes or frequently, to frequent*: variae volucres loca aquarum concelebrant, Lucr. Of actions: *to pursue or prosecute rigorously*: stodia per otium, Cic. II. *to celebrate, solemnize*: spectaculum, Liv.

III. *to praise, extol*: genium ludia, Tib. IV. *to publish, make known*: fama ac litteris victoriam concelebrabant, Caes.

concentio, *ōnis*, *f.* [concino] a singing together, harmony (very rare): clarissima (catervae), Cic.

con-centurio, *i. v. a.* *lit.* *to assemble by centuries*; hence, *to collect, to prepare*: Pl.

concentus, *ūs*, *m.* [concino] a singing together, a blending of voices or sounds, symphony, harmony: ille sonus qui acuta cum gravibus temperans varios acquibillet concentus efficit, Cic.

II. *Fig.*: concord, agreement, unanimity: major et melior accionum quam sonorum concentus est, id.

conceptio, *ōnis*, *f.* [concipio] a comprehending; hence, *a circuit, compass*: Vir. II. *a conception, a becoming pregnant*: Cic. III. *Meton.*: a composing, drawing up of juridical formulas: id.

conceptus, *a, um, Part.* [concipio]. **conceptus**, *ūs*, *m.* [concipio] a collecting, gathering: Plin. 2. *Meton.*: a collection, confuz: conceptus aquarum inertium vasti, Sen.

II. *a taking, catching*: camini, *i. e.* a taking fire, Suet. *Esp.* *a conceiving, pregnancy*: conceptus hominum pecudum, Cic. 2. *the foetus*: a se abigere, Suet.

con-cerpo, *ptus*, *3. v. a.* [carpo] *to pluck, pull, tear up, rend* (very rare): epistolae, Cic. Fig.: *to abuse, revile, censor*: Curio ferventissime concepitur, Coel. in Cic.

concertatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [concerto] a strife of words; a contentious wrangling, dispute, controversy: concertationis studium, Cic.: jejuna verborum, id.

concertatōr, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] one who contends or vies with another; a rival: Tac.

concertatōrius, *a, um, adj.* [id.] pertaining to controversy or disputation, controversial: Cic.

con-certo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to contend (rare): pro explorato habebat. Ambrosius proelio non esse concertatum, Caes. ||, to dispute, debate: (Pompeius) saepius cum hoste conflit quam quavisquam cum inimico concertavit, Cic.

concessio, ònis, f. [concedo] an allowing, conceding, permission, leave (rare): agrorum, Cic. || In rhetor. an admission of a fault, with an appeal for forgiveness: id.

con-cesso, avi, i. v. a. to cease, leave off (very rare): Pl.

concessus, a, um, Part. [concedo] || Subst.: concessum, i. n. permission: Cic.

concessus, òis, m. [concedo] a permitting, conceding, concession, leave (only in abl. sing.): Cic.

concha, ae, f. = κόγχη [v. cochlea] a shell-fish, cockle: conchas legere, Cic. Esp. a pearl-oyster: Plin. Hence, meton.: a pearl: lucida, Tib. || the shell-fish which yields the purple dye: Ov. ||, a muscle-shell: Cic.

concha, òis, f. = κόγχη a kind of oyster-shell: ostreae in conchis tota fuerit, Ovi. ||, the triton's trumpet, in form like a snail-shell: id. ||, vessels for holding oil, unguents, oint., etc.: Hor. (Hence It. *cozza*, Sp. *coza*; Fr. *coche*.)

conchalis, is, f. = κόγχης a kind of bean boiled with the pods: Juv.

conchalis, ae, m. = κόγχης [κόγχη] a catcher of shell-fish: Pl.

conchyliatus, a, um, adj. [conchylium] of a purple-colour: Cic.

conchylium, i, n. = κόγχηλιον (v.) a shell-fish, a testaceous animal, in gen.: Cic. || Esp. an oyster: id.

2. a kind of purple shell-fish: Lucr. Meton.: purple colour, purple: Cic. and purple garments, purple: Spartans chiamys, conchyliis Coa, Juv. (Hence It. *conchiglia*.)

con-cido, cidi, i. v. a. [cado] to fall together, to fall down, to tumble to the ground: conclave illud concidit, Cic.: prociis in fumo, Virg. ||, to fall to the ground or lifeless, to fall in battle or combat: accesserat ad religionem, quod consil concidit, Liv.: in proelio, Cic. Of victims: to be slaughtered, to fall: vitulus propter maculatus concidit aras, Lucr. ||, to break down, fail, lose strength, value, etc.; to be overthrown, decay, perish, waste away, to come: of the wind, to fall, subside: concidunt venti, Hor.: qua concidit illa tellus, Virg.: eodem anno, quo Carthago concidit, Vell.: actus Romae solutione impedita idem concidisse, that when payment was stopped credit failed, Cic.: opes Perannum, Tac.: omnis ferocia, Liv.: bellum, Tac.

con-cido, cidi, cium, i. v. a. [cado] to cut up, cut to pieces, destroy, etc.: servos, Cic.: pedestria esse literna concisa aestuaria scilicet, Caes.: concidere et cremare naves, to break up, Liv. ||, to beat severely, to cudgel soundly: aliquem virgis, Cic. ||, to cut to

pieces in battle, to cut down, destroy, kill: hi novissimos adorti magnam multitudinem eorum fugientium conciderunt, Caes. ||, Fig. of style: to divide minutely, dismember, render feeble: nec minutos numeros sequens concidit delumbetque sententias, Cic. ||, to strike down, to prostrate, ruin, destroy, annul: omnem auctoritatem universi ordinis, id.: Timocratem totis voluminibus, to confut., id.

con-clāo, clāvi, itum, i. v. a. (from the form *conclat*, ire: *conclat*, Lucr.: *conclabant*, Tac., etc.), to urge, bring, or assemble together, to collect: homines miraculo rei novae, Liv.: remotos populos, Tac. ||, to move violently, to shake, stir up: concitus Imbribus annis, Ovi.: murali concita tormento saxa, Virg. Fig.: to rouse, stir up, provoke: quantas turbas concivi inciens, Ter. Esp. in part. perf.: Immani concitus ira, Virg.: pulso Thyias concita tympano, Hor.: divino concita motu, inspired, Ovi. ||, to excite, produce, cause: uxori turbas, Pl.: seditioem, Tac.

conclābulum, i, n. [concilium] a place of assembly, a public place, a market-place, court, etc.: nudinas et conclābula obtre, Liv.

conclatio, ònis, f. [concilio] a connection, union: totius generis hominum conclatio, Cic. ||, a uniting in feeling, a conciliating, making friendly, a gaining over: quae conclationis causa leniter aut peremptoris vehementer aguntur, id. In Rhet.: the gaining over of hearers: id. ||, Meton.: an inclination, desire, or longing for: prima est enim conclatio hominis ad ea, quae sunt secundum naturam, id. ||, an acquiring, procuring: gratiae, id.

concliator, òris, m. [id.] he who provides or prepares: an author, founder, promoter, etc.: proditoris, Liv.

concliatoria, ae, f. dim. [conclatio] that which conciliates, or unites: Cic.

concliatrīx, icis, f. [concilio] she who brings together or unites: a match-maker, a procurer: non vides quam blanda concliatrīx et quasi sui sit lena natura? Cic. ||, she who occasions, produces: concliatrīx amicitiae virtutis opinio, id.

concliatrus, a, um, Part. [concilio] ||, Adj.: beloved: (Hasdrubal) flore aetatis primo Hamilcarī concliatrus, Liv. ||, 2. In an act. sense: favourably inclined, devoted, favourable to: Quint. ||, 3. In an act. sense: favourably inclined, devoted, favourable to: Quint. ||, 4. In an act. sense: favourably inclined, devoted, favourable to: Quint. ||, 5. In an act. sense: favourably inclined, devoted, favourable to: Quint.

concliatrus, òis, m. [concilio] a union of atoms, a connection of bodies (only in abl. sing. and in Lucr.)

con-cillo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [concilio] lit. to call together, to bring together: hence, to unite, connect: primordia non ex ullorum conventu conciliata, not formed by the union of separate parts, Lucr. ||, Fig.: to unite in thought or feeling, to make friendly, to procure the favour of, to bring or win over: Constr. with

inter and *pron. reflect.*, dat., or *ablat.*: quin respublica nos inter nos conciliatura conjuncturaque sit, Cic.: reliquas civitates amicitia Caesaris, Caes.: animos plebis, Liv. Poet.: dictis artes conciliare, to recommend, Ov. ||, In gen.: to procure, provide, prepare, produce, bring about, etc.: pacem inter cives, Cic.: se illa regna conciliatrum confirmat, Caes.: nuptias, to bring about, Nep. ||, IV. to procure, obtain by purchase or otherwise, to extort: si ullo pacto ille (ilius) huc conciliari potest, can be brought here, Pl.: pecuniae conciliandae causa, Cic.

concillium, i, n. lit. a calling together: hence, a meeting, an assembly. (For the difference between *concilium* and *consilium*, v. *consilium*.) ||, 1. In gen. a meeting, an assembly: pastorum, Cic. Fig.: tanquam meretricem in matronarum coetum, sic voluptatem in virtutum concillium adducere, id.

||, an assembly for deliberation: vocare, Virg.: dimittere, Caes.: dare legatis, Liv. ||, 2. In the Roman constitution, concillium was an assembly of a portion of the people as distinct from the comitia; hence the comitia tributa are often called *concilia plebis* and *concilia populi*: Liv.: v. Smith's Ant. 112. ||, 3. an union: corpora sunt partim primordia rerum, partim concillio quae constant principiorum, Lucr. (From root *caz* "call": cf. *calo*.)

concinns, adv. *courteously, elegantly, finely*, etc.: hunc rogare coepit blande et concinne scilicet, Cic.

concinuitas, òis, f. [concinus] fitness, neatness: neat adjustment (rare): non est ornamentum virile concinuitas, Sen. In rhetor.: a well arranged style: Cic.

concinuitudo, ònis, f. [id.] beauty of style: Cic.

con-cinno, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to join fitly together, mix, arrange appropriately, adjust: pallam, Pl.: lutum, id. ||, In gen.: to prepare, cause, occasion, produce: venti vii fervorem mirum concinuat in undis, Lucr.: quantum mali, Phaedr. ||, 2. With a qualifying adj. in Plaut. = reddere, to make, render, cause to be, qui me insanum verber concinuat suis, Pl.

con-cinrus, a, um, adj. well adjusted, neat, pretty, elegant, etc.: sat edepol concinna est (virgo) facie, Pl.: Samos, Hor.: heluo, elegant, Cic. Esp. of style: (orationem) concinnam, id.: versus, Hor. Transf. to the speaker: concinnus et elegans Aristot., Cic. ||, Poet. with dat.: suited to, fit; of persons, suiting oneself to, courteous, pleasing, etc. (rare): concinnus amicis, Hor. Hence, age, ut tibi maxime concinnum est, as you best like it, Pl. (Ety. dub., but perhaps from *concinno*, the termination being *-mus*.)

con-cino, cini, i. v. n. and a. [cano] ||, Neutr.: to sing, play, or sound together, in concert, or harmoniously: to play an accompaniment: cornua ac tu

bas concinere, Tac. ubi signa concinissent, Liv. Fig. : to agree together, harmonize, accord; omnibus inter se concinentibus mundi partibus, Cic. || A. cl. : to sing or play songs, etc., to sing about, sing of, celebrate, etc.; haec pressa et flebilibus modis concinuntur, id. : laetis dies, Hor. 2. to sing prophetically, prophesy (very rare) : irata omnia, Ov.

conciō, ir. v. concio.
conciō, concinābundus, concināllis, concināllor, concinātor, concinor, v. concito, concināundus, etc.

conciplō, avi, i. v. a. [conciplō] to seize, catch : Pl.

conciplō, cepi, ceptum, j. v. a. [capio] to take or lay hold of, take up, to take to oneself, to take in, receive, etc.; concipiunt etiam marinum humorem, draw up, Lucr. : madefacta terra caduca concepit lacrimas, the moistened earth took up the falling tears, Ov. : flammam, Caes. 2. to conceive; abest : quum concepta mala, Cic. With acc. : Perseus quum pluvio Danaë conceperat auro, Ov. || Fig. : to seize by the senses, to see, perceive : haec tanta oculis bona concipio, Pl. 2. Of the intellect : to take in, apprehend, imagine, think upon, understand, comprehend : agendum, inaugura ferre possit, quod nunc ego mente concipio, Liv. : forsitan et lucos illi urbeque deorum concipias animo, Ov. : quoniam principia rerum omnium animo ac mente conceperit, Cic. 3. Of feeling, passion, crime, etc. : to conceive, foster, devise, commit : inimicitiae et aedilitate et praetura concepit, Caes. : aliquid spe, Liv. : qui republica violanda fraudes inexpiabiles conceperant, Aad committit, Cic. : scelus in se, Caes. 4. Of discourse : to draw up, comprise, express, compose : iurjurandum, Liv. : iurjurandi verba, Tac. : and abest : verba, Liv. 5. to make known, promulgate, declare formally : auspicia, id.

conciō, adv. in short sentences, briefly, concisely : Quint.

conciō, ōnis, f. [conciō] in rhet. : the separating of a clause into short divisions : Cic.

conciōnis, a, um, Part. [conciō]. || A. d. : divided, short, concise : sententiae, Cic. Transf. to the orator : concidat Thrasymachus, id.

conciōtatio, ōnis, f. [conciō] a rousing up, an excitement of the passions, an emotion, affection : sapientem ab omni concitatione animi, quam perturbationem voco, semper vacare, Cic. || Addition, tumult : concitationes crebrae fiebant, Caes.

conciōtor, ōris, m. [id.] one who excites or rouses, an exciter (rare) : turbae ac tumultus, Liv.

conciōtissus, a, um, Part. [conciō]. || A. d. : violently moved, rapid, swift : quam concitatusimos equos immittere jubet, Liv. 2. passionate, vehement, ardent : testimonia non concitatae contentis sed iurati sensus, Cic.

conciōto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [conciō] to put in frequent, violent, or quick motion; to stir up, rouse up, spur on, excite, shake : concitare auris, Lucr. : equum calcabis, Liv. : hunc (montem) magno cursu concitatos Juvet occupare, Caes. : se in hostem, Liv. || Fig. : of the will and passions : to rouse, wring, impel, influence, instigate, etc. : const. : the recipient of the feeling in acc. (or nom. in pass.) ; the object of the feeling in acc. with ad, in, or adversus : also with in, and absol. : concitari ad studium, Cic. : is in non squalore et lacrimis Siciliæ concitetur? id. : Etruriam omnem adversus nos, Liv. : concitare captam dimittere Trojam, Ov. : quoniam spectat illud nisi ut opifices concitentur! but to inflame, rouse, Cic. 2. to excite, cause, occasion, produce any action, passion, evil, etc. : const. : the direct object in acc. (or nom. in pass.), the indirect object frequently in dat. : bellum Romanis, Liv. : invidiam in ex illis rebas, Cic. : malus interpres populi mihi concitavit iram, stirps up the anger of the people against me, Ov.

conciōtor, ōris, m. [id.] he who rouses or excites, an exciter (rare) : belli, Tac.

conciōtus and concitatus, a, um, Part. [conciō].

conciōtella, v. concitella.
conciōtatio, ōnis, f. [conciō] a loud shouting or calling of many persons together, a shout (rare) : universal exercitus, Caes. In plur. : conclamationes et forma captae urbis, Tac.

conciōtāto, i. v. freq. [id.] to call or cry out frequently : Pl.

conciōtāto, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to call or cry out together or in a body, to shout (esp. in approbation or assent) : concitant omnes occasionem negotii bene gerendi amittendum non esse, Caes. : laetum paeana, Virg. Abest : ad quorum casum quum concitamentis paulo Albanus exercitus, Liv. || Milit. t. t. : conclamare ad arma, to call to arms : conclamatum ad arma, concursusque in muros est, id. : conclamare vasa, to give the order for marching, (ellipt. for conclamare, ut vasa colligantur) : signum dari jubet, et vasa militari more conclamari, Caes. || To call together, to call to one's help (rare) : socio, Ov. : duos agraves, Virg. || To call or cry out loudly or violently, to shout, exclaim : ubi ablit, conclamo : Heus quid agis tu, Pl. : bel mihi! conclamat, Ov. : capta castra conclamavit, Tac. Abest : conclamat virgo, cries out, Ov. 2. to call a dead person by name by way of lamentation (v. Smith's Ant. 187) : ut ex maestis paulo ante domibz, quae conclamaverant suoz, procureretur in vias, Liv. Hence proverb. : jam conclamatum est, it is all over, Ter.

conclavē, is, n. [clavis] a room, dining-hall, cabinet, closet, stall, coop, etc., that may be locked up : virgo in conclavi sedet, Ter. : quum conatus cubitum in klem conclave cum duobz filiis laeset, Cic.

con-clūdo, si, sum, j. v. a. [claudō] to shut up together or closely, inclose, confine : bestias delectationis causa, Cic. : conclusam hic habeo uxorem saevam, Ter. : intelligentiam in animo, animum in corpore, Cic. : longe aliam esse navigationem concluso mari atque in vastissimo oceano, Caes. || Fig. : to include, compress, restrain, comprise : fortuna tot res in unum conclusit diem, Ter. : ius civile in parvum et angustum locum concludere, Cic. 2. to end, close, conclude : epistolam, id. 3. In rhetoric : to close rhythmically, to round off : versum, Hor. 4. In philo. : to conclude, infer, argue, demonstrate : argumentum, Cic. : id quod concludere illi vellent, non effici ex propositis, nec esse consequens, id.

conclūdō, adv. with periode rhetorically closed or rounded off : concludere apud Cicero, Cic.

conclūdo, ōnis, f. [conclūdo] a shutting up, besieging, beleaguering, Coel. Aur. 2. Milit. t. t. a siege, blockade : diutina, Caes. || Fig. : a conclusion, end : in extrema parte et conclusionis munera ac negotii, Cic. 2. In rhetoric : the conclusion of a discourse, peroration : conclusio est exitus et determinatio totius orationis, id. : a period : id. 3. In logic : the conclusion in a syllogism, the consequence : id.

conclūsiōnūla, ae, f. dim. [conclūdo] a silly or captious inference : Cic.

conclūsus, a, um, Part. [conclūdo] conconatus, a, um, Part. [conconco] conconclūsiō, ōnis, f. a supping together, the company at supper : Cic.

con-clōr, ōris, of the same colour (in the poets used only in the nom. sing.). With dat. : concolor est illis, Ov. : candida per silvam cum fetu cunctor albo proculbit sua, Virg.

con-conclūsus, a, um, attended : Pl.

con-cōplō, i. v. a. to join, unite : argentum auro, Lucr.

con-cōquō, coxi, coctum, j. v. a. to boil together (rare) : Plin. || To digest : cibum facillimum ad concoquendum, Cic. || Fig. with pron. reflect. : to waste, pine away : ego me et concoquo et macero et defetigo, Pl. 2. Like our digest = to endure, suffer, put up with, brook : ut ejus lata odia non sorbeam solum, sed etiam concoquam, Cic. 3. to reflect maturely upon, to consider well : tibi diu deliberrandum et concoquendum est, id. : claudestina consilia concoquere, to concoct, devise, Liv.

concordia, ae, f. [concor] an agreeing together, union, harmony, concord : concordia parvae res crescant : discordia maxumae dilabuntur, Sall. quid velit et possit rerum concordia discora, Hor. Meton. an intimate friend : Ov. Of things : rerum agendarum ordinem et ut ita dicam, concordiam, Cic.

concorditer, adv. harmoniously,

amicably: concorditer et amore vixit cum Julia, Suet. *Comp.*: concordius bellum gerere, Liv. *Sup.*: quicum concordissime vixerat, Cic.

concordo, avi, atum, i. v. n. [*concor*]. I. Neutr.: to be of one mind, to agree together, to be united, to harmonize (rare): concordare cum aliquo, Ter.: animi sanitas dicitur, quum eas iudicia opinioneque concordant, Cic.

con-cors, dis, adj. [*cor*] feeling together, of the same mind, united, agreeing, harmonious, peaceful: ne secum quidem ipse concors, Liv.: ut multo hat civitas concordior, Pl.: cum concordissimis fratribus, Cic.

con-crebroscio, brui, 3. v. n. to become frequent, increase: Virg.

con-credo, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. to intrust, consign, commit to: nihil avus hoc concedit thesaurum auri, Pl.: rem et famam alicui commendare et concedere, Cic.

con-cremo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to burn up entirely, consume: vivos igni, Liv.: urbem igni, id.

con-crepo, pidi, pitum, i. v. n. and a. I. Neutr.: to rattle, crack, grate, clash, etc.: conclamat omnis multitudo et suo more armis concrepat, Caes. *Proverb.*: digitis concrepere, by snapping the fingers, i. e. by the smallest effort, Cic. *Abol.*: qui simulac decem-viri concreperunt, armati in civis esse possunt, snapped their fingers, id. II. Act.: to cause to sound or rattle, to strike upon (rare): aera, Ov.

con-creresco, avi, atum, 3. v. n. (*inf. sync. concreresco*, Ov.), to grow together: sui simplex est natura animalis aut concreta ex pluribus naturis, grown together from, composed of, Cic. II. To grow up, take form, to grow, increase: de terra terram concrecere parvia, Lucr. Fig.: illud finestum animal, ex nefaritis stupris, ex civili cruce concreta, Cic. III. To harden, condense, curdle, stiffen, congeal, etc.: rigido concrecere rostro ora videt, to stiffen into a hard beak, Ov.: concretos sanguine crines, clash together or clotted, Virg.

concretatio, onis, f. [*concreco*] a uniting, condensing, congealing: cauae quae vim habeant frigoris et caloris, concretiones et liquoris, Cic. II. Meton.: materiality, matter: mens segregata ab omni concretionem mortali, id.

concretus, a, um, Part. [*id.*] grown together, compounded. II. Adj.: condensed, thick, hard, stiff, curdled, congealed, clotted, etc.: concretus aer (*app. fons*, extenuatus), Cic.: pingue et concretum esse coelum, id.: lac, Virg.: concreta et durata glacies, Liv.

con-erimino, atus, i. v. dep. to bring a bitter complaint, to complain much: adversum aliquem, Pl.

con-eripio, i. v. a. to torment, rack, torture severely: Lucr.

con-cubina, ae, f. [*concubo*] a con-

cubine, mistress: Cic. II. In gen.: a wanton: Tac.

con-cubinat, us, m. [*concubinus*] cohabitation without marriage, concubinage: emere aliquam in concubinatam sibi, Pl. II. *adulterius* intercourse: nuptiarum, i. e. with the betrothed, Suet.

con-cubitus, i, m. [*concubo*] a catamite: Tac.

con-cubitus, us, m. [*id.*] a lying together: Prop. II. *copulation*, coition: facti (deorum) cum humano genere concubitus, Cic. Of animals: turpes pecudum concubitus, Virg.

con-cubium, ii, n. [*id.*] the time of the first sleep: Pl.

con-cubius, a, um, adj. [*id.*] of or belonging to the time of sleep: only in the phrase, concubia nocte, in the first sleep, Cic.

con-cubo, buli, bitum, i. v. n. to lie together: Prop. II. to lie with, to have sexual intercourse with: cum aliqua, Ter.

con-culpo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*calco*: cf. excoelo, inculco, proculco] to tread under foot, to crush or bruise by treading: Cato. II. Fig.: to tread down, trample upon, abuse: istum semper illi ipse domi proterendum et conculcandum putaverunt, Cic. 2. to despise, treat with contempt: lausam, id.

con-cumbo, 3. v. n. [*cus, cum*], v. accumbi, i. v. to lie with for sexual intercourse: Virg.: Chinyra, Ov.

con-cupiens, entis, Part. [*cupio*] warmly desiring, coveting (rare): occupantes regni, Enn. in il. tum, 3. v. a. incupio, i. v. to long much for, to covet, to aspire to, strive after: signa, tabulas, Cic.: eloquentiam, Tac. With *inf.*: ducere Sarranum in matrimonium, Cic. *Abol.* (rare): fingebat et metum, quo magis concupisceret, Tac.

con-curo, i. v. a. to care for suitably, attend to: Pl.

con-curro, curri, cursum, 3. v. n. (*perf. redupl.* concurrerrit, Flor.) to run together, to run in a body, to assemble or flock together: tota Italia concurret, Cic.: ad hos (scilicet Druides) magnus adolescentium numerus disciplinae causa concurret, Caes.: omnes concurrerunt ad Perdicam opprimendum, united, Nep. Of a single person (*intens.*): non statim ad Aquilum concurrises? Cic. II. to run upon one another, to meet or dash together. Of things: concurrunt nubes ventis, Lucr.: ne prora concurrerent, Liv.: medilis concurrere in undis dicuntur montes (viz., the Symplegades), Ov.: concurrat dextera laevis, i. e. in appealing, Hor. III. Milit. i. v. a. to engage in combat, charge, join battle, fight: constr.: inter with pron. reflect., cum, contra, the dat., and *abso.*: concurrunt equites inter se, Caes.: cum hoc concurrat Eumenes, Nep.: equites contra multitudinem concurrunt, charge, Hirt.: audet viris concurrere virgo,

Virg.: cum infestis signis concurrunt, Sall. *Pass. impers.*: ex proximis castellis eo concursum est, Caes. IV. Of abstract objects: to meet, concurr, happen at the same time: multa concurrunt simul, Ter.: res concurrent contrariae, Cic.: aliquid tale accidisset, ut non concurrerent nomina, that the accounts do not become due on the same day, id.

concuratio, onis, f. [*concurro*] a running together: cum multa concursatione (populi), Cic. II. Fig.: a correspondence, coincidence, agreement: somniorum, id. III. a running about, going to and fro, etc.: cum multa concursatione magnoque clamore, moving about on the platform, id. IV. Milit. i. v. a. skirmishing: Curt.

concursor, oris, m. [*id.*] one who runs hither and thither; in milit. lang. a skirmisher, opp. to statarius: concursator et vagus pedes, Liv.

concurso, onis, f. [*concurro*] a running or meeting together, a concurrence, concourse: atomorum, Cic. II. In rhetoric, a repetition of the last words of a period: concursio et impetus in eadem verba, id.

con-curso, i. v. n. and a. freq. [*id.*] to run together frequently or violently, to run about much hither and thither, to be busy: dies noctesque concursare, Cic.: Titurius trepidare, concursare, cohortesque disponere, Caes. *Impers. pass.*: in his administrandis rebus quam maxime concursus habet, id. in milit. lang. to skirmish: Liv. II. Act.: to visit, frequent: quoniam jam hoc novo more omnes fere domos omnium concurrent, go from house to house, Cic.

concursum, us, m. [*id.*] a running or flocking together, a concurrence, assembly: fit concursus per vias, Pl.: in plur.: incredibilis in modum concursus fuit ex agris, Cic. Of things: navium, Caes.: asper concursus verborum, a harsh combination, Cic. II. Milit. i. v. a. an onset, attack, charge: ut satis esset ad concursum utriusque exercitus, Caes. Fig.: concursus omnium philosophorum sustinere, Cic.

III. Of abstr. objects: union, combination: honestissimum studiorum, id. **concussum**, a, um, Part. [*concutio*] a shaking, concussion (only in abl. sing.): Lucr.

con-cutio, cussi, cussum, 3. v. a. [*quatio*] to shake together, up or about, to shake violently, agitate: concussae cadunt urbes, Lucr.: majore carchino concutitur, Juv.: caput, Ov. Poet.: te ipsum concute, num qua tibi virtutem inievertit olim natura, examine yourself, Hor. 2. to strike together, clash: sanguinea manu crepitantia concutit arma, Ov. II. Fig.: to shake the foundations of, to impair, disturb, distract: rempublicam, Cic.: concussio jam et pene fractio Hannibale, Liv.

2. to terrify, alarm, trouble: terrorem metum concutientem deflunt, Cic.: urbem, Virg. III. to urge, ex-

cite, rouse: secundum concute pectus, id.

condālium, *l. n.* [εὐδωλίον, κἀνδωλός] a little ring for slaves: Pl.

condescere, *2. v. impers.* it becomes, is met, seemly: capies quod te concedet, Pl.

con-dōdōro, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* to adorn excessively or carefully (rare): ludos scenicos, Ter.

condemnator, *ōris, m.* [condemno] one who causes a condemnation, an accuser: Claudias, Tac.

con-dēmo, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* [damno] to sentence, condemn, doom: constr. absol., with the *gen.*, *abl.*, and *de*: later *ad* or *in* with *acc.*, and *dat.*: (i) *Abol.*: hunc per iudicem condemnabam, cuius de re re nullum est arbitrium? Cic. (ii) With *gen.*: nefarium scelus condemnandum, convictus of infamous crimes, id. (iii) With *abl.*: aliquem eodem crimine, id. (iv) With *de*: de ambitu, Suet. (v) With *ad*: aliquem *ad* metalla et munitiones viarum aut bestias, id. (vi) With *in*: in antilam, id. 2. In the praetor's formula to the iudex with *dat.*: hence, quacrentur equo modo petitorum ipsum Apronio condemnare possent, Cic. 3. In *gen.*: to condemn, blame, disapprove: aliquem inertiae, id.: summus ne iniquitatis condemnari debere, Caes. 4. To urge or effect the condemnation of a person (rare): omnium mortalium sententia condemnari, causam fr. to be condemned, Cic. (Hence *fr.* to condemn.)

con-dēnsus, *a, um, adj.* very dense, close together, thick: condensas contextaque magis (corpora), Lucr.: condensae puppes litore, Virg.: vallis arboribus condensas, thickly covered, Liv.

con-dico, *xi, ctum, 3. v. a.* to speak with, talk over, agree upon, to decide, appoint, fix: sic constituit, sic concordant, Tac.: certo condixit pretio, agreed upon a fixed price, Plaut. Hence in the phrase, aliquid *ad* coenam or coenam condicere, to engage oneself as a guest to supper: *ad* coenam aliquo condicam foras, Pl.: so *abul.*: nam quum mihi condixisset, coenavit apud me in mei generi hortis, Cic.

condignus, *adv.* very worthily: Pl. **con-dignus**, *a, um, adj.* wholly deserving, very worthy (rare): condignum donum, qualis tui qui donum dedit, Pl.

condimentum, *l. n.* [condio] spice, seasoning: cibi, Cic. Fig.: omnium sermonum facies, id.

condio, *ivi or ii, itum, 4. v. a.* (access. form from *condo*, *q. v.*: cf. *compono*) to preserve fruit, etc., to pickle: oleas albas, Cato. Meton.: to embalm: mortuos (Aegyptii) condunt, Cic. 2. To make savoury, to season, spice: coenam, Pl.: jus male, Hor.: unguenta, to perfume, Cic. 3. Fig.: to ornament: to make pleasant or agreeable: to soften, temper, etc.: duo sunt, quae condant orationem: verborum

numerorumque iocunditas, id.: hilaritate tristitiam temporum, id.

condiscipulatus, *ūs, m.* [condiscipulus] companionship in school (very rare): Nep.

condiscipulus, *l. m.* a school-fellow, companion at school: Cic.

con-disco, *didici, 3. v. a.* to learn in company with: App. 2. To learn carefully, eagerly, or well (rare). With *acc.*: modos, Hor. With *inf.*: condiscas mihi paulo diligentius supplicare, Cic. With a *relat. clause*: condiscere qui pecuniae fructus sciet, id.

conditio (frequently written *condicio*, and erroneously derived from *condico*), *ōnis, f.* [condo], lit. a putting together, setting up: a standing; heuce, situation, condition, rank, place, circumstances, etc.: Infama conditio et fortuna servorum, Cic.: fuit intacta quocumque cura conditio super communi solitudine concerning their common circumstances, Hor.: quos postes in patrum iura libertatisque conditionem atque ipsi erant receperunt, into the same condition of rights and freedom, Caes.: harum rerum eventus, conditio, the possibility, Cic. 2. A condition, stipulation, terms, agreement, compact, proposal, etc.: aliquid conditionem ferre, Pl.: non respuat conditionem, Caes.: in eas conditiones quum pax conveniret, Liv.: ulla conditio, on any terms, Cic.

3. Marriage or match, and meton.: the person married: conditionem filiae quaerendam esse, Liv.: filiam ejus ejectam, alia conditio quaesita et ante perspecta, Cic. 2. In a bad sense: a lover, paramour: id.

conditio, *ōnis, f.* [condio] a preserving of fruits, etc.: amurcae, Varr. In plur.: Cic. 2. A spicing, seasoning, flavouring: suci, Varr. In plur.: ciborum, Cic.

conditor, *ōris, m.* [condo] a builder, founder, maker, author, compiler, etc.: Romanae arcis, Virg.: legum latorem conditorumque Romani juris, Liv.: totius negotii, Cic. *Abol.*: T. Scintillum conditorem Veios sequantur, i. e. who advises a removal to Veii, Liv.

conditorum, *l. n.* [conditum] a place where anything is laid up, a repository: Amm. 2. A coffin, urn for ashes, etc.: Suet.

conditus, *a, um, Part.* [condo].

conditus, *a, um, Part.* [condio]. 2. *Adj.*: seasoned, savoury: conditoria facit haec supervacanea etiam operis accipium atque venatio, Cic.

2. Of style: polished, ornamented: oratio lepore et festivitate conditor, id. **con-do**, *di, ditum, 3. v. a.* to put together [vi. ab-do]; to build, found, fashion, produce, etc.: condere oves to put broken bones together, to eat, Cels. Of cities, etc.: urbem, Cic.: arces, Virg.: Romanam gentem, id.: aram, Liv. Of written productions: to compose, write, treat of: carmen, Lucr.: poema, Cic.: Caesaris acta, Ov. Gen.: to make, produce, establish: iugurandum, Pl.:

aurea secula, Virg. 2. To put away, to lay up, store, or treasure up, etc.: pecuniam, Cic.: frumentum, id.: aliquid in custodiam, Liv.: aliquid in carcerem, to imprison, Cic.: se (aves) in follis, Virg. Fig.: in causa conditi sunt res futurae, are contained, Cic.

3. To preserve, pickle, etc. (for *condio*): corna in liquida faece, Ov. 4. To inter, bury: mortuos carae circumlitos, Cic.: For fulgur conditum, v. fulgur.

5. Poet. of time: to see the end of, outlive, pass, spend: longos annos cantando, to spend the long day time singing, Virg.: diem collibus in sulis, Hor.

6. To conceal, hide, secrete, suppress: lumen, Lucr.: oculos, to close, shut, Ov.: iram, Tac.: (demon) secrete conduntur in afo, conceal themselves, Virg. 7. Poet.: to thrust or strike in deep, to plunge: ensem in pectus, Ov.: ensem in pectore, Virg.

condōdō-facio, *fed, factum, 3. v. a.* to train or teach together (rare): bellua, Cic.

con-dōdō, *cti, ctum, 2. v. a.* to exercise, train, instruct (rare): Pl.

condoctus, *a, um, Part.* [conduco]. 2. *Adj.* comp.: condoctor sum quam tragodi et comici, Pl.

con-dōlesco, *lūi, 3. v. n.* [doleo] to feel one's own pain, to suffer much (rare): condoluisse latus ei dicent, Cic.: admonitu matris, Ov.

condōnatio, *ōnis, f.* [condono] a law term, not making the adjudication when it ought to be made: Cic.

con-dōno, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* to give as a present, to present, deliver up: ego illam non condonavi, sed sic utendam dedi, Pl.: apothecas hominibus nequissimis, Cic. 2. To give up, surrender, sacrifice, devote, bring as an offering: aliquid ditioni, iudicio potestatis alicuius permittere et condonare, id.: seque vitamque suam republicae, Sall. 3. To forgive, pardon, remit a debt, offence, etc.: pecunias creditas condonaretur, Sall.: uti Jugurthae scelus condonaretur, Sall. Also, to pardon out of consideration for some third person: constr.: what is forgiven in *acc.*, the third person in *dat.*: tres fratres non solum ab ipsis, sed etiam republicae condonaveris, Cic.: praeterea se Divitiaco fratri condonare dicit, Caes. 4. With two *acc.*: to present with, make a present of: si quam (rem) debes, te condono, Pl. Pass. *impers.*: habeo multa quae condonabatur, Ter.

con-dormio, *4. v. n.* to fall quite asleep (very rare): Suet. **con-dormisco**, *lvi, 3. v. n.* *incept.* [dormio] to be going quite asleep: Pl.

condōcibilia, *e, adj.* [conduco] advantageous, profitable, expedient: consilium *ad* eam rem, Pl.

con-dico, *xi, ctum, 3. v. a.* and *n.* 1. Act.: to lead, draw, or bring together, to assemble, collect: exercitum in unum locum, Caes.: auxilia, Liv. 2. To connect, unite: partes in unum, Lucr. Fig.: praepositionem et

assumptionem in unum conducere, Cic.

3. *to hire, take on lease, to farm* (correl. of locare): hortum, id.: nummos, *to borrow*, Hor.: pecuniam, Juv.: qui ad conducendos homines facultates habebant, Caes. 4. *to undertake, contract for, farm*: redemptor, qui commensus illam de Cotta conducatur facendam, Cic.: vectigalia, *to farm*, id.

II. Neutr.: *to be of use or profitable, to profit, serve, etc.* (only in the 3d pers. sing. and plur.). With *in*, *ad*, *dat.*, or *absol.*: quod tuum in rem bene conducit, Pl.: ad vitae commoditatem, Cic.: huius aetatis, Pl.: dubitare non possumus, quin ea maxime conducant, quae sunt relictissima, Cic.

conductio, ōnis, f. [conduco] a connecting (of the terms of a syllogism): Cic. II. a hiring, farming, of which merces, a money payment, was an essential part: fundi, Cic.: vectigalium, Liv.

conductio, ōnis, a. um, adj. [conductus] hired, rented (rare): fiducina, Pl.: exercitus, Nep.

conductor, ōris, m. [conduco] a lessee, a farmer, tenant, a contractor (rare): histriionum, Pl.: operis, Cic.

conductum, i, n. [id.] anything hired, as a house, farm, etc.: Cic.

conductus, a. um, Part. [condon] Subst.: conducti, ōrum, m. plur. mercenary soldiers, Nep.

con-duplicatio, ōnis, f. [conduplico] a doubling (very rare): humourously, for embracing, Pl.

con-duplico, avi, i. v. a. *to double*: divitias, Lucr. Humourously: corpora, of a loving embrace, Pl.

con-duro, i. v. a. *to harden, to make very hard*: Lucr.

condus, i, m. [condo] one who lays up (provisions): Pl.

con-fabulator, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. *to converse together, discuss*: ad eam accesserat confabulationem, Ter.

con-farratio, ōnis, f. [confarro] an ancient, solemn manner of marrying among the Romans, in which pans farrae was employed: Plin.: v. Smith's Ant. 251.

con-farro, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [farreus, from far] *to connect in marriage* (by making an offering of bread, v. confarreatio) (very rare): confarreati amatores, Tac.

con-fatalis, e, adj. bound by the same fate: res confatales, Cic.

con-fectio, ōnis, f. [conficio] a making, preparing, producing, composing, completing: huius libri, Cic.: cecurum, a chewing, masticating, id.: bell, id.: tributi, i. e. an exaction, id.

confector, ōris, m. [id.] a maker, preparer, finisher (rare): negotiorum, Cic.: totius belli, id. II. a destroyer, consumer: confector et consumptor omnium hominum, id.: ferarum, a slayer, Suet.

confectus, a. um, Part. [conficio]

con-fectio, no perf., ferum, a. v. a. [facio] *to stuff together, to press close together*: confectae nares, Liv

con-fero, contūll, collātum (conl.), conferre, i. v. a. *to bring or carry together, to collect, gather*: multa ex agris in urbem conferebantur, Caes.: et jam contulerant arcto luctantia nexu corpora, Ov. Fig.: consules, velut de liberabundi, capita conferunt, diu colloquuntur, lay their heads together, consull, Liv.: conferre exemplum, *to adduce*, Ter. II. *to collect* (money, treasures, etc.), *to bring* (offerings), contribute: conferre eo minus tributū, Liv.: frumentum, Caes. III. *to bring into connection, to unite, join, connect*: conferre vires in unum, Liv.: conferre pedem, *to go or come with one*, Pl.: iuvat conferre gradum, *to accompany*, Virg. IV. *to consult together, confer, consider, or talk over together*: ad quid res feret, coram inter nos confereamus, Cic.: iniurias, *to deliberate together concerning*, Tac. V. Milit. t. t. (with arma, signa, castra, etc.) *to set together, join battle, engage, charge*: Galli cum Fontelo ferrum a manus contulerunt, Cic.: signa cum Alexandrinis, id.: pedem cum pele, *to fight foot to foot*, Liv. Poet.: certamina pugnas manu, Lucr. Absol.: mecum confer, *at, fight with me*, Ov. Fig.: non possum magis pedem conferre, ut alunt, aut propius accedere, Cic. Poet.: lites, *to contend*, Hor. VI. *to bring together for comparison, to compare*. Constr.: with cum, inter with pron. reflect., the dat., or absol.: conferte hanc pacem cum illo bello, Cic.: vitam inter se utriusque conferte, id.: parva magnis, id.: nec quisquam Romanæ iuventutis ulla arte conferti potuit, Liv.

VII. *to carry over, transfer, transpose*: dictator signa in laevum cornu confert, id.: totam Academiam ex dubis libris contulit in quatuor, Cic. 2. With pron. reflect., iter, etc.: *to betake oneself, direct one's course, bring or carry somewhere, etc.*: qui se suaque omnia in oppidum Bratuspantium contulissent, Caes.: iter Brundisium versus, Cic. Poet.: *to change into, transform to*: allicquem in saxum, Ov. 3. Fig.: verba ad rem, *to pass from words to deeds*, Ter.: quo innotuo, me ad pontificem Scaevolam contuli, became his disciple, Cic.: ad studium scribendi, id. VIII. *to apply to some purpose, to confer, bestow, devote to*, etc. With ad or in: omnes curas cogitationeque in rempublicam, id.: carum restitutum Capitolii in L. Vestinum confert, assigns to, charges with, Tac. IX. *to attribute, impute, ascribe to, lay to the charge of, etc.*: permuta in Plancium, quae ab eo nunquam dicta sunt, confertur, Cic.: ejus rei culpam in multitudinem contulerunt, Caes. X. *to put off, defer, delay, reserve* (rare): omnia in mensem Martium, Cic.

confertum, adv. in a compact body, closely (rare): confertim pugnant et cedunt, Liv.

confertus, a. um, Part. [confertio]

II. Adj.: presset close, crowded,

thick, dense (opp. to rarus): completa et conferta sint omnia, Cic.: ut nunquam conferti, sed rari magnique intervallis procellarentur, never in close bodies, but in scattered parties, Caes. Comp.: confertiores steterant, Liv. Sup.: confertissima acie, Caes. 2. With abl.: stuffed, filled full: otiosa villa, plena et conferta voluptatibus, Cic. confervo-facio, i. v. a. [confervo] *to make glowing or melting*: Lucr.

confervesco, ferui, i. v. n. [id.] *to begin to boil, grow hot*: aer conclusus versando confervescit, Vittr. Fig.: mea quum confervit ira, Hor.

confessio, ōnis, f. [confiteor] a confession, acknowledgment: errati soli, Cic.: culpa, Liv.: ea erat confessio caput rerum Romae esse, id.

confessus, a. um, Part. [confiteor] also, in pass. signif., acknowledged: hence, II. Adj.: undoubted, evident, certain, incontrovertible: res manifesta, confessus, Cic. Hence the phrase, ex confesso, confessedly, beyond doubt, Quint.

con-festim, adv. immediately, speedily, without delay: cohortes confestim se subsequi jubet, Caes. [Probably from confestus, an obsolete participle of confere, cf. infestus.]

conficiens, entis, Part. [conficio] II. Adj.: effecting, causing, efficient (rare): causae, Cic.: civitas conficientissima litterarum, that most carefully noted, id.

confidio, fedi, fectum, i. v. a. (perf. ruf.) confexim, Pl.: passa form freq. from confieri, as well as the regular form conficere: confiti, Pl.: confideri, Liv.: confieri, Lucr. [facio] *to make completely, get ready, prepare, bring about, accomplish, complete*, finish: conficere anulum, pallium, soccos sua manu, Cic.: dentes intus ecae conficiunt, id.: tabulae lictoris Graecis confectae, drawn up, Caes.: libros Graeco sermone, *to compose, write*, Nep.: nuptias, Ter.: quum conficisset magnam multitudinem (serpentium), had collected, Nep.: conficere centurias, *to secure their roles*, Cic.: hortos mihi, procure for me, id.: bellum, Caes.: tantum facinus, Cic. Absol.: tu cum Appella Chio confice de columna, arrange, settle, id. II. *to produce, cause, make, effect*: animum auditoris mitem et misericordem, id. III. Of time: *to complete, finish, end, spend, pass*: quum sexaginta annos confecerit, id.: diem, Pl.

IV. In philos. pass.: *to follow logically, to be deduced*: quum id perspicuum sit, quod conficiatur ex rationatione, Cic. V. *to use up, work up, wear out, lessen, weaken, consume, destroy, kill*: confectus senectute, id.: aetate, Sall.: multis gravibusque vulneribus, Caes. Absol.: ut fessos confectosque aggrediantur, Liv.: confectus et auscus, Cic.: me (sic illa) pche confect, killed, id.: Caligalium vulneribus tringita, Suet. Fig.: conficere aliquem verbis, Pl.

confictio, ōnis, *f.* [confingo] an inventing, fabricating: criminis, Cic.

confictus, a, um, *Part.* [confingo].

confidens, entis, *Part.* [confido].

II. A. d. j.: *bold, daring, undaunted*: decet innocentem essevum atque innoxium confidentem essevum, Pl.

In a bad sense: *shameless, audacious, impudent*: parastus quidam homo confidens, Ter. Sup.: juvenum confidentissime, Virg.

confidenter, adv. *boldly, confidently, fearlessly, impudently, audaciously*: confidenter hominem contra colloqui, Pl. Comp.: confidentius dicere, Cic.

confidentia, se, *f.* [confidens] *firm trust, confidence*: scapularum, Pl. II. *self-confidence, boldness*: dius sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in fora diceret, confidentiam et vocem, defuisse, Cic. In a bad sense: *audacity, impudence*: confidentia et temeritas tua, Id.

confidentissimus, a, um, *adj.* [confidens loquor], *speaking confidently or audaciously*: Pl.

confido, sisus sum, *3. v. n.* (perf. confiderunt, Liv.) *to trust to, confide in, rely firmly upon, believe to be assured*: constr. with *abl.* acc. and *inf.* or *dat.*: rarely *abl.*: aut corpora firmate aut fortunæ stabilitate confidere, Cic.: confido illum fore in officio, id.: virtutis militum, Cæs.: suis militibus, Liv.: externis auxiliis de salute urbis confidere, Cæs.: ubi legati satis confident, Sall.

configo, fixi, fixum, *3. v. a.* *to fix, fasten, or join together* (rare): transtra clavis ferrea, Cæs. II. *to pierce through, to transfix*: fillos suos oculis confingere, V. cornix. Fig.: meminerunt ejus sententis confixum Antonium, rendered inactive, Cic.

confingo, finxi, factum, *3. v. a.* *to form, fashion, fabricate*: nidos, Plin. II. Fig.: *to invent, devise, feign, pretend*: aliquid criminis, Cic.: crimen, Liv.

confinis, e, *adj.* *bordering on, adjoining, contiguous*: in confinem agrum, Liv.: confines erant hi Senonibus, Cæs.

II. Fig.: *nearly related, nearly alike, similar*: studio confinis carmina vestra, Ov. [con and finis: cf. exangula.]

confinium, ii, n. [confinis] *a boundary, limit, border* (of lands; but vicinitas, of houses): vicinitatibus et confinis sequum, Cic. Meton.: *neighbourhood, nearness, close connection*: supercilli confinia, Ov.: Aurora tenet confinia lucis et noctis, Id.

confio, eri, v. confido, *infr.*

confirmatio, ōnis, *f.* [confirmo] *a securing, establishing, confirming*: perpetuæ libertatis, Cic. II. *encouragement, consolation*: animi, Cæs. III. *a confirming, verifying, assertion*, etc.: persequi, id. IV. *in rhetoric*: an adducing of proofs: Cic.

confirmator, ōris, m. [id.] *he who confirms or establishes*: pecuniae, a surety, security, Cic.

confirmatus, a, um, *Part.* [confirmo].

II. A. d. j.: *courageous, resolute*: confirmatorem exercitum efficere, Cæs. 2. *certain, proved, credible*: quod eo confirmatus erit, Cic.

confirmatus, ōis, *f.* *firmness*: in a bad sense, *obstinacy*: Pl.

confirmo, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* *to make firm, establish, strengthen*, confirmo: alio hoc vires nervosque confirmari putant, Cæs.: se confirmare, to grow well, recover strength, Cic.: pacem et amicitiam cum proximis civitatibus, Cæs. II. *Of the mind*: *to strengthen, make bold, encourage, inspirit*: animum, Cic.: suos ad dimicandum animo, Cæs.: nunc erige te et confirma, take courage, Cic.: eos multa pollicendo confirmat, uti Romam pergerent, emboldens, Sall. III. *to render a disposition or feelings steady, to confirm in* (rare): homines, Cæs. IV. *to confirm a fact, corroborate an assertion, to prove, demonstrate*, etc.: quorum omnium testimonis de hac Dionis pecunia confirmatum est, Cic. V. *In gen.*: *to assert, affirm, protest positively*: talem existere equitentiam non potuisse confirmo, id.: illud se polliceri et jurejurando confirmare, tutum iter per finis suos daturum, Cæs.

confiscatio, ōnis, *f.* [confisco] *a forfeiting, confiscation*: regis, Flor.

confisco, non perf., atum, *1. v. a.* [fiscus] *to lay up in a chest, to sum up, Suet.* II. *to seize upon for the public treasury, to confiscate*: alienissimas hereditates, id. Meton.: *to deprive a person of his property in this way*: devictis his et confiscatis, Id.

confisio, ōnis, *f.* [confido] *confidence, assurance*: confisio firma animi (est fiducia), Cic.

confiteor, fessus, *2. v. dep.* [fateor] *to acknowledge, confess, own, avow, concede, grant*: confiteor et genus et divitiæ meas, Pl.: peccatum suum, Cic.: se victos, Cæs.: de maleficio confiteri, Cic. II. *to reveal, manifest, make known, show*: confessa vulvibus Irum, Ov.: alma parens, confessa deam, Virg.

confiteor, a, um, *Part.* [confido].

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multis difficultatibus, Liv. Without *abl.*: Il (sc. milites) tantum conflictati sunt, Tac. Also, A. c. t. (rare): *to harass, etc.*: qui plura per scelera rempublicam conficiatissus, Id.

conflictus, ōis, m. [id.] *a striking together* (rare, and mostly in the *abl. sing.*): conflictu atque irtu lapidum cili lignem, Cic.

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suae (Ciceronem) confodere, Sall. Fig. : ut iudicis confossus, *thoroughly ridiculed, battered*, Liv.

conformatio, ōnis, f. [conformo] a *forming or fashioning, shape, form*: lineamentum, Cic.: conformatio quaedam et figura totius oris et corporis, id.

II. Meton.: vocis, *expression of voice*, id.: verborum, *arrangement*, id.: conformatio et moderatio continentiae et temperantiae, *conformation*, id.: animi, i. q. *notio, an idea, notion, conception*, id. III. In rhetoric: a *figure of speech*, id.

con-formo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to *shape, form, fashion, put together*, make: si mundum aedificatum esse, non a natura conformatum putare, Cic. Fig.: mores, id.: vox huius horatū preceptis conformata, id.

confossus, a, um, Part. [confodio] *bored through, perforated*: Pl.

confractus, a, um, Part. [confringo]

con-fractus, a, um, adj. *broken, rough, uneven*: ardua et aspera et con-fracta via, Liv. Fig.: confractas conditiones, *hard, difficult*, Pl. [con and fractus root of frango.]

con-fremo, ūi, j. v. n. to *roar out, sound aloud, resound*, etc. (poet. and rare): confremere omnes, Ov.

con-fico, avi, atum, i. v. a. to *rub up and down, to rub in*: faciem albi, Sert.: genua, i. e. to *touch the knees in earnest entreaty*, Pl.

con-fringo, frēgi, fractum, j. v. a. [frango] to *break in pieces*: pultando pedibus pene confregi haec ambas (ares), Pl.: digitus, Cic. Proverb.: lesseram, to *break friendship, violate faith*, Pl. II. Fig.: to *break down, bring to naught, destroy*: naturae portarum claustra, to *break through*, Lucr.: rem, to *dissipate, run through property*, Pl.

con-fugio, fugi, j. v. n. to *flee to for refuge or help, have recourse to*: ad me nocte prima domum confugi, Ter.: in haves, Caes.: in aram, Cic. Fig.: ad fratres Etruscorum opes, Liv.: ad meum fidem, Cic.: habebam quo confugerem, ubi conquirecerem, id.

confugiū, ūi, n. [confugio] a *place of refuge, a refuge, shelter* (poet. and rare): Ov.

con-fulgēo, ūi, j. v. n. to *shine brightly, to glitter* (rare): Pl.

con-fundo, fūdī, fūsum, j. v. a. to *pour, mingle, or mix together*: una multa iura confundere, Pl.: arenti ramo omnia confundi, Ov.: Alpheus Siculis confunditur undis, *mingles*, Virg. 2. to *pour out or into*: cubus in eam venam quae cava appellatur, confunditur, Cic. II. Fig.: to *mingle, unite, join, combine* (rare): vera cum falsis, id.: res iura turban confusa, Hor. 2. to *surround, confuse, throw into disorder*: omnes corporis atque animi sensus, Lucr.: signa et ordines pellunt atque equum, Liv.: foedus, to *violate*, Virg.: imperium, promissa, preces confundi

in unum, *mingles together*, Ov. 3. to *disturb, disconcert, bewilder*: auditentium animos, Liv. 4. to *diffuse or spread over* (rare): confundere in totam orationem, Cic.

confusae, adv. *confusedly, without order*: confuse et permiste dispergere aliquid, Cic. Comp.: id.

confusio, ōnis, f. [confundo] a *mingling, mixing, uniting, combining* (very rare): conjunctio consusioque virtutum, Cic. II. *confusion, disorder, trouble, distress*: temporum, id.: causam confusionis quaerent, Tac. III. *confusion of oris, a reddening, blushing*, id.

confusus, a, um, Part. [confundo]

II. Adj.: *confused, perplexed, disorderly*: oratio, Cic.: verba, Ov.: confusissimus mos, Suet.: memoria, Liv. With abl.: incoerere, id.: ex recenti moris animi, id.

confuso, avi, atum, i. v. a. lit. to *prevent water from boiling over by pouring in cold water with a ladle*. Hence II. Fig.: to *check, repress, diminish*: maximos dolores inventorum suorum memoria et recordatione, Cic.

2. *Exp. to put down by words, to put to silence, confuse*: ego istos, qui nunc me culpant, confutaverim, Pl.: argumenta Stolorum, Cic. [Con-fuso and re-fuso are connected with fuso, a "water-vessel," and fundo: the simple verb fuso is not found.]

con-gēlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. I. A. C. t.: to *cause to freeze up, to congel*: mare congelatum, the *frozen sea*, Varr. Meton.: to *thicken, make hard*: lac, to *curdle*, Col.: in lapidem rictus serpents, Ov. II. Neutr.: to *freeze up*: later congelat, id. Meton.: to *grow hard*: lingua, id. Fig.: gaudebam sae et congelasse nostrum amicum laetabar otio, had become frozen, i. e. *wholly inactive*, Cic.

con-geminatio, ōnis, f. [congemino] a *doubling*: facetiously for embracing: Pl.

con-gemino, avi, atum, i. v. a. to *double, redouble* (poet.): nunc si pateram patera peperit, omnes congemina vimus, i. e. *have produced our like, doubled ourselves*, Pl.: ictus crebros ensibus, Virg.

con-gēmo, ūi, j. v. n. and a. I. Neutr.: to *sign or groan deeply or loudly* (rare): congemuit senatus frequens, Cic. Poet. of a *felled tree*: supremum congemuit, Virg. II. A. C. t.: to *deplore, lament, bewail*: mortem, Lucr.

conger, gri, m. = γόγγρος, a *sea-eel*, conger-eel: probus hic conger frigidus, Pl.

congeries, et f. [congero] lit. *that which is brought together: a heap, pile, mass*: summa congeries silvae, Ov.: armorum, Tac. Absol.: dispositum congeriem secuit, Ov. Esp. a *heap of wood, wood-pile, funeral-pile*: id.

con-gēro, gessi, gestum, j. v. a. to *bear, carry, or bring together, to collect, prepare, build, heap up, etc.* Constr.:

the direct object in acc., the indirect in dat., or in with acc.: undique saccae, Hor.: epulas allici, Pl.: vitium, Cic. Poet.: aram sepulcri arboribus, to *erect, construct*, Virg.: oppida manu, i. e. to *build*, id.: haece herbas in suam alvum congerunt, Pl.: grana tritici Midas dormient in oa, Cic. II. Fig.: to *bring, take, or comprise together, compile*: operarios omnes, Cic.: dicta, Quint. 2. to *accumulate, heap upon*, ascribe to, impute, attribute to, as a crime: ingentia beneficia in aliquem, Liv.: congestos juveni consulatus, triumphos, Tac.: quae (crimina) postea sunt in eum congesta, Cic.

con-gēro, ōnis, m. a *thief*: Pl.

con-gerro, ōnis, m. a *jolly companion, a play-fellow*: Pl.

con-gestus, ūis, m. [congero] a *carrying or bringing together, an accumulating* (rare): herbam asperam credo (existasse) avium congestu, non humano satū, Cic. II. Meton.: a *heap, pile, mass*: lapidum, Tac.

con-glassia, e, adj. [conglass] holding a *conglass* (very rare), fidella, Pl.

con-glassium, ūi, n. (sc. vas) a *vessel that holds a conglass*: Paul. II. (sc. donum) a *gift to the people, each individual receiving a conglass*: Liv. Meton.: a *largess in money divided among the soldiers*: Cic.: among the people: conglassia populo frequenter dedit, sed diversa fere summae, Suet.: or among private friends: Coel. in Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 112): in hunc maxime quod multa conglassia habuerat, favor populi se inclinabat, because he had made many distributions, Liv.

conglass, ūi, m. a *Roman measure of capacity, containing the eighth part of an amphora, 6 sextarii*: Liv.: v. Smith's Ant. 112.

con-glassio, no perf., atum, i. v. n. (rare). I. Neutr.: to *turn entirely to ice, to freeze up*: aqua congelata frigoris, Cic. Fig.: Curtio nostro tribunatus conglassia, passes *inactively*, Coel. in Cic.

con-glassio, j. v. n. to *grow up*: Pl.

con-globatio, ōnis, f. [conглоbo] a *heaping, gathering, or crowding together* (rare): Tac.

con-globō, avi, atum, i. v. a. to *gather into a ball, to make round like a ball, to make spherical, to conglobate*: mare medium locum expetens conglobatur undique aequabiliter, Cic.: figura, id.

II. In gen.: to *press or crowd together*: uti quosque fors conglobaverat, Sall.: se in templo, Tac. Fig.: definitiones conglobatae, *heaped together, accumulated*, Cic.

con-globō, no perf., atum, i. v. n. (rare), to *roll together, wind up, conglomerate*: quaque loco se conglutinat parvo, si possit conglomerari, Liv.

con-glutinatio, ōnis, f. [conglutino]

to *glue together, to conglutinate*, id.

to *glue together, to conglutinate*, id.

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to *glue together, to conglutinate*, id.

to *glue together, to conglutinate*, id.

to *glue together, to conglutinate*, id.

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to *glue together, to conglutinate*, id.

to *glue together, to conglutinate*, id.

to *glue together, to conglutinate*, id.

(rare), *a joining or cementing together*: recena, Cic. Fig.: *a joining together*: verborum, id.

con-glūtīno, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to glue, cement, or join together*: favos extremos inter se, Varr. Fig.: *to join, unite firmly together, to bind closely, cement*: hominem eadem, optime quae conglutinauit, natura dissolvit, Cic.: meretricios amores nuptia, Ter. 2. *to invent, devise, contrive*: conglutina, ut senem hodie doctum docile fallas, Pl.

congracōo, i. v. a. [gracor, ari] *to lavish on banquets like the Greeks, to squander in luxury*: aurum, Pl.

con-grātūlo, i. v. dep. *to wish joy repeatedly or warmly, to congratulate* (rare): congratulantur libertatem concordiamque civitatis restitutam, Liv.

con-gredior, gressus, i. v. dep. [gradior] *to go or move together, to meet*: constr. with various prep., the acc., dat., or abol.: luna tum congregiens cum sole, tum digrediens, Cic. 2. *to walk with, converse with, speak to, address, accost, meet with*: nunc hunc haud esse an colloquar: congreder, Pl.: si ipse coram congrederi poterit, Cic.

3. *to fight, contend, engage, etc.*: cum hostibus, Pl.: contra ipsum Caesarem est congressus armatus, Cic.: infelix puer atque impar congressus Achilli, Virg. 2. Fig.: of forensic strife, etc.: tecum luctari et congredi, Cic.

con-gregābilis, e, adj. [congrego] *easily brought together, social*: examina apium, Cic.

con-gregātio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a flocking or herding together, an assembling; union, society, association*: nos ad conjunctionem congregationemque hominum esse natos, Cic.

con-grēgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to collect into a flock or herd, to assemble* (rare): apium examina congregantur, collect in suavia, Cic. 2. In gen.: *to collect, to unite*: dispersos homines in unum locum, id.: se cum aequalibus, id.

congressio, ōnis, f. [congreder] *a coming together, a meeting, a visit, conversation, intercourse*: quum congressio tum vero digressio nostra, Cic. In plur.: familiarum, id. 2. *a hostile meeting, an attack, contest*: Just.

congressus, a, um, Part. [congreder].

congressus, ōis, m. [id.] *a friendly meeting, conference, conversation, etc.*: omnes adiitum, sermonem, congressum tum fugitum, Cic. In plur.: id. Of animals: id. 2. *a close union, combination* (very rare): material, Lucr.

3. *a hostile encounter, a contest, fight*: nostri in primo congressu circiter septuaginta ceciderunt, Caes.

congruens, entis, Part. [congruo]. 1. Adj.: *agreeing, fit, appropriate, suitable, congruous*. With cum, the dat., or abol.: vita cum disciplina, Cic.: congruens actio menti, id.: oratio verbis discrepans, sententiis congruens, id.

2. *consistent, symmetrical, accordant, harmonious*: ceteris quaeque membris aequalis et congruens, Suet.: congruens clamor, Liv.

congruentar, adv. *agreeably, fitly, etc.* (rare): congruenter naturae convenienterque vivere, Cic.

congruentia, ae, f. [congruo] *agreement, harmony, fitness, symmetry* (rare): morum, Suet.

congruō, ōis, i. v. n. (inf. congruere, Ter.), *to run, come, or meet together, to coincide*: ut quarto et vigesimo anno ad metam eandem solis, unde oriri essent, dies congruerent, Liv. Fig.: *to be suited or fitted to*.

2. *to agree with, to correspond, etc.*: constr. with cum, inter and prom. reflect., the dat., or abol.: illa sit vehementer velle congruere et cohaerere cum causa, Cic.: corporis temperatio, quum ea congruunt inter se, e quibus constamus, sanitas dicitur, id.: ubi responsa haruspicum insident jam animo tacitae religioni congruerunt, Liv.: adversus Latinos pugnandum erat, lingua, moribus, congruentes, id. 2. *to agree* (in feeling or opinion): illi inter se congruunt concorditer, Pl.: de re una solum dissident, de ceteris mirifice congruunt, Cic. 3. *to coincide* (in time): suos dies mensesque congruere volunt cum solis lunaeque ratione, id.: forte congruerat, ut Clodii Macri et Pontei Caplioni caedes nuntiarentur, ita happened at the same time, Tac. [Congruo = probably con and ruo, the original form of ruo being gruo, and the initial guttural drop, as in nosco, cognosco.]

congruēs, a, um, adj. [congruo] *agreeing, fit, suitable; harmonious, concordant*: sermo cum illa, Pl.: ora vacent epulis, alimenta quoque congrua carpant, Ov.

conifer, ōis, ōrum, adj. [conus fero] *bearing fruit of a conical form*: cyparissii, Virg.

conire, v. coeo.

coniciō, ōnis, f. [conicio] (rare) *a hurling, throwing*: telorum, Cic. 2. *a putting together, comparing*: annonae et aestimationis, id. 3. *an inference, conjecture, interpretation*: somniorum, id.

coniecto, avi, atum, i. v. a. *freq.* [id.] *to throw, bring, or bear together*: Gell.

2. Fig.: *to put together or turn over in the mind, to conjecture, guess*. With acc.: neque acio quid dicam aut quid coniectem, Ter.: coniectando rem vetustate obrutam, by offering conjectures about, Liv.: animos militares altius, Tac. With de: nihil de aetate Galbae, Suet. With a relat. clause: si ex eo quid sentiant coniectandum sit, Liv. 3. *to conclude from signs or omens, to augur, interpret, prophesy*: nemine peritum aliter coniectante, Suet.

conjector, ōis, m. [id.] *he who interprets or divines, an interpreter*: conjectore Oedipo orationi opus est, Pl.

conjectrix, icis, f. [id.] *she who interprets dreams, a female soothsayer*: Pl.

coniectura, ae, f. [id.] lit. *a putting together* (of various apparently unconnected circumstances), a conjecture, guess: multa concurrunt simul, quid conjecturam hanc nunc facio, Ter.: capere, Cic. 2. *a divining, an interpreting of dreams, soothsaying, prophesying*: Ov.

coniecturalis, e, adj. [conjectura] *belonging to conjecture, or guessing, conjectural*: causa, Cic.

coniectus, a, um, Part. [conicio]. **coniectus**, ōis, m. [conicio] (rare) *a throwing together*: lapidum, Cic.: venire ad telli coniectum, to come within weapons' throw, Liv. 2. *a crowding, connecting, or uniting together*: material, Lucr. 3. *a casting or directing towards*: oculorum in me, Cic. Fig.: coniectus animorum in me, id. 2. Meton.: *a confus, concourse, commixture*: a heap, crowd, pile: coniectus elementorum confuit, Lucr.

coniciō (in many MSS. also conicio, and even coicio), icci, icetum, i. v. a. [jacio] *to throw or bring together, to unite*: sarcinas in medium, Liv. 2. *to throw with force, hurl, to urge, drive*: to throw down, hurry along: with in and acc.: tela in nostros, Caes.: aliquem in carcerem, Cic.: in vincula, Caes.: hostem in fugam, id.: cultros in guttura velleri atri, to thrust into, Ov.: se in fugam, Cic.: se in pedes, to take to one's heels, Ter. Abol. (mostly poet.): flabra Aquilonum nubila conijcunt, Lucr.: jaculum, Virg. With in and abol., or inter: ferrum in gutture, Ov.: jaculum inter illa, id. 2. Fig.: *to throw, urge, drive, force, bring, direct, turn, etc.*: with in and acc.: aliquem in morbum ac aegritudine, Pl.: (hostes) in terrorem ac tumultum, Liv.: remp. in perturbationes, Cic.: se mirificam in latebram, to fly to (in disputing), id.: se in noctem, run under cover of night, id.: se mente ac voluntate in versum, to devote oneself to the art of poetry, id.: tantum pecuniam in propylaea, to squander, id.: nec his temporibus in quae testis crimen coniectas, to which he had referred the accusation, Liv. Abol.: oculos, Cic. With sub: id vos sub legibus superbiatimque vincula conijcitis, Liv. 2. *to conclude, infer, conjecture* (rare): cito concludi, Laevii t. fuisse, Cic.: de futura, Nep. 3. *to prophesy, foretell, divine from omens, etc.*: to interpret an omen or dream, etc.: somnium huc, Pl.: qui de matre suavianda ex oraculo Apollinis tam acute arguteque coniecerit, Cic.

conjugālis, e, adj. [conjug] *relating to marriage, conjugal*: amor, Tac.

conjugatio, ōnis, f. [conjugo] *a combining, a mingling, mixture*: App. 2. In rhetoric: *the etymological relationship of words*: Cic. 3. In grammar: *conjugation*: Marc. Cap. (Hence Fr. conjugaison.)

conjugalis, e, adj. [conjungium] *belonging to marriage, conjugal, connubial* (poet.): foedus, Ov.

conjugium, ii, n. [conjugo] a connection, union: corporis atque animae, Lucr. || **marriage, wedlock** (physical): whilst connubium regards the civil bond: prima societas in ipso conjugio est, proxima in liberia, Cic. Of animals: Ov. **Poet.**: copulation: Id. Of animals: (equae) saepe sine ulla conjugia venio gravidae, Virg.

2. Meton.: a husband: Prop.: a wife: Virg.

con-jūgo, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to join together, unite (rare): amicitiam, to form, Cic.: conjugata verba, etymologically related, Id.

conjunctio, ade, in connection, jointly, at the same time: conjungere cum reliquis rebus nostra contexere, Cic.: elatum aliquid, i. e. hypothetically (opp. to simpliciter, categorically), Id.

|| in a friendly, confidential manner: conjuncte vivere, Nep.

conjunctum, ade, [conjunctus, conjungo] unitedly, in common, jointly (rare): conjunctum ratio habetur hujus omnia pecuniae, Caes.

conjunctio, ōnis, f. [conjungo] a joining together, connecting, union, conjunction, etc.: nos ad conjunctionem congregationemque hominum esse natos, Cic.: mentis cum externis mentibus, agreement, sympathy, Id. || **coition**: commune animalium omnium est conjunctionis appetitus, Id.

2. **relationship**, connection by marriage, etc.: sequitur fratrum conjunctiones, Id. 3. **friendship**: pro paterna necessitudine et conjunctione, Id. || In philol. and rhetor.: a connection of ideas or propositions: Id. || In gramm.: a connecting particle, a conjunction: Id.

conjunctum, i, n. [Id.] a property of bodies (as heat, weight, etc.): Lucr.

|| In rhetoric: connection: Cic.

conjunctus, a, um, Part. [conjungo] united, connected. || Adj.: of places: bordering upon, near: Paphlagonia Cappadociae, Nep.

2. Fig.: connected with, pertaining to, agreeing with, conformable to, etc.: prudentia cum iustitia, Cic.: iustitia intelligentiae, Id.: conjuncta et conveniens constantia inter augures, unanimous, Id. 3. connected by marriage, married: digno viro, Virg. 4. connected by relationship or friendship, allied, kindred, intimate, friendly: cum populo Rom. non solum perpetua societas atque amicitia, verum etiam cognatio, Id.: propinquitasbus affinitatibusque, Caes.: conjunctissimus hulo ordinal, Cic.

con-jūgo, nxi, nctum, j. v. a. to yoke together: conjungere boves, Cato, in gen. to bind together, connect, join, trans: constr. with cum, inter and pro, reflect., the dat., or absol.: eas cohortes cum exercitu suo, Caes.: quem ego cum decuram laude conjungo, i. e.

put on an equality with, Cic.: tecta muro portisque, Liv.: calamos plures cera, Virg.: vocales, to contract, Cic.: bellum, to carry on in concert, Id. || Esp.: to unite in marriage, love, relationship, or friendship: me tecum, Ov.: nos inter nos (respubl.), Cic.: amicitiam, Id.

con-jūx, v. conjux.

conjuratio, ōnis, f. [conjuro] a swearing together, a union confirmed by oath, an oath-fellowship; most freq. in a bad sense, a conspiracy, plot: si omnia facienda sunt, quae amici velint: noni amicitiae tales, sed conjurationes putandae sunt, Cic.: capita conjurationis, Liv. Meton.: the band of conspirators: Cic.

conjuratus, a, um, Part. [conjuro] || Subst.: conjurati, orum, m. pl. conspirators: Cic.

con-jūro, avi, atum, i. v. n. to swear together or one with another, to combine together by an oath: in a good sense: ut omnes Italiae juniores conjurarent, Caes.: milites sociique navales conjurati, Liv. Poet. of things: conjuratae sequuntur mille rates, for conjuratorum, Ov. And in gen.: to write, be written: (studium, ingenium) aeternis sic altera post opem res et conjurat amico, Hor. Also, to assent to by an oath: quae jurat, mens est: nihil conjuravimus illa, Ov. || In a bad sense: to form a conspiracy or plot (very freq.): inter se, Sall.: cum aliquo in omne flagitium et facinus, Liv. Absol.: ut cupiam conjurare, si quisquam recipiat, Cic.: patriam incendere, Sall. Poet. of things: Ister, Virg.

con-jūx (in many MSS. and edd. also conjunx) jūgis, comm. [con and jux, root of jungo] a spouse, wife; more rarely, a husband: Cic.: Virg. In plur. for the married pair (poet.): boni, Cat. Of animals: Ov. || Poet.: a betrothed, a bride: Virg.

con-j, v. under coll.

con-j, v. under comm.

con-necto, xti, xum, j. v. a. to tie, fasten, or join together, connect: with cum, inter and pro, reflect., the dat., or absol.: amicitiam cum voluptate, Cic.: omnia inter se connexa et apta, Id.: illam discrimini patri, to implicate, involve, Tac.: nodos, Ov. || In philol.: = concludo, to subjoin a logical conclusion: Cic.

connexum, i, n. logical connection: Cic.

connexus, a, um, Part. [connecto] || Adj.: connected, joined: persequere connexos his funibus dies, i. e. following, Cic.: Silianus per affinitatem connexus Germanico, Tac.

connexus, ūs, m. [connecto] a joining together, combination, connection: Lucr.

connixus, a, um, Part. [connitor] **con-nitor**, nixus or nixus, j. v. dep. to lean against or upon: conriger est valido connixus corpore Taurus, poet. Cic. Fig.: ratio, connixa per se, et

progressa longius, sit perfecta virtus, self-supported, Cic. || to exert oneself greatly, to endeavour eagerly, to strive to reach, etc. 1. With subj.: (infantes) connituntur, ut sese erigant, Id. 2. With ad and gerund: ceteris ad convincendum eum connixis, Tac.

3. With in: equitatus summum in jugum virtute connititur, Caes. 4. With inf.: invadere hostem, Liv. 5. absol. (most freq.): quantum conniti animo potes, quantum labore contendere, tantum fac ut efficias, Cic. || Poet.: to bring forth (in prose, enitor): spem gregis, ah! allice in nuda connixa reliquit, Virg.

connivō, nivi or nixi, 2. v. n. [root niv seen in nico, nicto] to close the eyes, to blink, wink: connivere somno, Tac.: (oculis) somno conniventibus, closing themselves, Cic. Poet. of an eclipse: Lucr. || Fig.: multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit, quibus sapita virtus conniveret, Cic. || Meton.: to wink at, overlook, connive at an error, fault, etc.: ea ipsa concedo: quibuscum etiam in rebus conniveo, Id.

connixus, a, um, Part. [connitor].

connubialis (poet., and gen. (etrasyll.) e, adj. [connubium] pertaining to wedlock, conjugal: jura, Ov.

connubium, ii, n. (sometimes trisyll.) [nubo] marriage, wedlock (as a civil institution, while conjugium regards physical union; v. Smith's Ant. 251): Cic.: hi paulatim per connubia Gaeulios secum miscuerunt, Sall. Poet.: sexual union: Ov. || Meton.: the right of intermarriage according to the Roman law: connubia illi (sc. decemviri) ut ne plebi et patribus essent inhumanissima lege sanxerunt, Cic.

conōpeum (conopium), ei, n. = *conversor*, a net of fine gauze to keep off mosquitoes, etc.: Hor.: Juv.

conor, atus, i. v. dep. to endeavour, try, undertake, venture, presume, etc.: constr. with the acc., inf., or absol.: opus magnum et arduum, Cic.: frustra meae vitae subvenire conamini, Caes.: vides profecto illum (Demosthenem) multa perficere, nos multa conari, Cic.: conari manibus, pedibus, notisque et diis, Ter.: Athenienium populum celerem et supra vires audacem esse ad conandum, Liv. With si: si perumpere possent conati, Caes.

conquassatio, ōnis, f. [conquasso] a severe shaking, a shattering: Cic.

con-quasso, no perf., atum, i. v. a. freq. to shake often or severely: Appulian maxime terrae motibus, Cic. Fig.: conquassatur enim tum mens, Lucr.

con-quēror, questus, j. v. a. and n. dep. to complain of, to bewail, lament passionately or much. With acc.: passerit mecum mulier fortunas suas, Pl.: aliquid pro republica, Cic. With acc. and inf.: si immortalis nostra foret mens, non tam se motibus discoli conquereretur, Lucr. With de or cur: de

alicujus improbitate deplorare et conqueri. *Cic. Absol.*: conquerar an sileam? *Or. Imper.*: postero die in senatu conquestum, *Suet.*

conquestio, ōnis, *f.* [conqueror] a violent complaining or bewailing, complaint (rare): conquestio nulla, nullum auxilium, *Cic.* In rhetoric: conquestio est oratio auditorum misericordiam captans, *Id.*

conquestus, a, um, *Part.* [conqueror].

conquestus, ūs, m. [*Id.*] a violent complaint (rare, and only in *abl. sing.*): *Liv.*

con-quietesco, quīvēi, quīēsum, *j. v. n.* (*per. f. syncope*. *conquesti*, *Cic.*: *conquiesce*, *Liv.*), to be wholly at rest, to take rest, to repose, to be idle or inactive, etc.: videmus igitur ut conquiescere ne infantes quidem possint, *Cic.*: ante iter confectum, to halt, *Caes.*: meridie, to take a siesta, *Id.* *Prov.*: de istac re in oculum utrumvis conquiescito, *i. e.* be quite at ease, *Pl.* Of things: quando illius postea sica conquievit? *Cic.*: non manes, non stirpem ejus conquiescere viri, *Liv.* || *Fig.*: to find rest, recreation, pleasure in. *Absol.*: habebam quo confugerem, ubi conquiescerem, *Cic.* With *in*: in nobis studiis libentissime conquiescimus, *Id.*

con-quinisop, quēxi, *j. v. n.* to cover, squat, stoop down: *Pl.*

con-quirō, quāvisi, quīsum, *j. v. a.* [quero] to seek for, go in quest of, procure, bring together, collect: aliiquem tota provincia conquirere, *Cic.*: conquirere et comburere vaticinos libros, *Liv.* *Fig.*: voluptates, *Caes.*: aliquid sceleris et flagitii, to seek to commit, *Cic.*

conquistio, ōnis, *f.* [conquiro] a seeking out, bringing together, procuring, collecting (rare): peculium, *Tac.*: placulorum, *Liv.* || *Mill.* 4. t. a levying, levy: exercitus durissima conquisitione collectus, *Cic.*

conquistator, ōris, m. [*Id.*] a recruiting officer: *Cic.* || a spy, listener: *Pl.*

conquistus, a, um, *Part.* [conquiro]. || *Adj.*: select, chosen, costly: conquistus atque electi coloni, *Cic.* *Sup.*: mensae consensuissimas epulis extruabant, *Id.*

con-, under corr.

consalutatio, ōnis, *f.* [consaluto] a greeting, mutual salutation (rare): consalutatio forensis, *Cic.*

con-salūto, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* to greet, hail, salute (of several persons): inter se amicitissime, *Cic.*: aliiquem Imperatorem, *Tac.*

con-salvesco, nūi, *j. v. incept.* to become whole or sound, to be healed (rare): hoc vulnere etiam illa, quae consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt, *Cic.*

con-sanguinitas, a, um (*gen. plur.* consanguineum, *Lucr.*), *adj.* related by blood, usually *plu. subst. relatives*, kindred: cognatione, quibus majoribus, quibus consanguineis, *Cic.*: Ambarri,

necessarii et consanguinei Aethurum, *Caes.* *Fig.*: consanguineus leui soror, *Virg.* *Esp. brotherly, sisterly* (mostly poet.): umbræ, *Or.* Of animals: arietes, *Att.* In *Cic.*

consanguinitas, ātis, *f.* [consanguineus] blood relationship, consanguinity: esp. between brothers and sisters: *Ulp.* || *relationship*, in *gen.*: *Liv.*: *Virg.*

consātus, a, um, *Part.* [consero].

con-saucio, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* to wound severely (rare): caput, *Suet.*

conscelerātus, a, um, *Part.* [conscelero]. || *Adj.*: wicked, depraved: and *Subst.* a criminal, a villain: pirata, *Cic.* *Sup.*: consceleratissimi filli, *Id.*

con-scōlōro, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* to stain or pollute with guilt, to dishonour, disgrace: oculos videndo, *Or.*: aures paternas, *Liv.*

con-scendo, di, sum, *j. v. a.* and *n.* [scando] to climb up, mount, ascend. With *acc.*: vallum, *Caes.*: equos, *Liv.* With *in*: in equos, *Or.* || *nautical* *t. t.* to go on board a ship, to embark. With *acc.*: navem, *Caes.*: classem, *Virg.* With *in*: in navem, *Cic.* *Absol.*: velim quam primum consendas ad meque venias, *Id.*: in Siciliam, to embark for Sicily, *Liv.*

conscenāio, ōnis, *f.* [conscendo] an embarking: in navem, *Cic.*

conscientia, ae, *f.* [consciens, conscio] a joint knowledge, a being privy to, a witnessing, etc. With *gen. pers.*: omnium horum, *Cic.*: plurium, *Liv.* With *gen. of thing*: in conscientiam facinoris pauci asciti, *Tac.* *Absol.*: nocte perfruit Tanagram, suam conscientiam metuens, *Liv.* 2. *Meton.*: the persons who are privy to anything: quis meum in latius gloriosissimi facti conscientia nomen audivit? *Cic.* ||

conscientia, knowledge, feeling, sense. With *gen.*: unde haec illis tanta modestia, nisi a conscientia virtutis et nostrarum et suarum? *Liv.*: ipsa conscientia pulcherrimi facti, *Cic.* In *plur.*: *Id.* With *de*: satisfactionem ex nostra conscientia de culpa proponere decrevi, *Sall.* With a *relative clause*: illi conscientia, quid abesset virtutis, detrahere pugnam, *Liv.* *Absol.*: non placuit retroire, be quis modestiam in conscientiam duoceret, as the consciousness of inferiority, *Sall.* In *plur.*: suae (quemque) male cogitationes conscientiae animi terrent, *Cic.* || *The moral sense, conscience*: conscientia recta, a good conscience, *Id.* *Absol.*: 1. a good conscience: mea mihi conscientia pluris est quam omnium sermo, *Id.* 2. a bad conscience: hunc tu quae conscientiae labe in animo censas habuisse? *Id.*

con-scindo, scidi, scissum, *j. v. a.* to tear or rend to pieces (rare): vestem omnem discidit, tum ipsam capillo concidit, *Ter.* *Fig.*: qua dominus, qua advocat sibi illa consciat, *Assuetat*, *Cic.* *Absol.*: is me ab optimatibus ait con-

scindi, pulled to pieces, *i. e.* abused, calumniated, *Id.*

conscio, 4. v. a. [conscius] to be conscious of wrong: nil conscire sibi, *Hor.*

con-scisco, scivi, scitum, *j. v. a.* to approve, decree a thing in common: populi jussa vetita quom suffragio consensuerunt, *Cic.*: Tuas vero omnes consensuerant bellum, had decided upon, *Liv.* || to unite, agree: in illo uno (ac Alcibiade) laudando consensierunt, *Nep.* || With *acc.* of direct object, and *prom. reflect.* in *dat.* or with *in* and *acc.*: also without *prom.*: to inflict or bring upon oneself. 1. With *dat.*: sibi mortem consciscere, to kill oneself, *Cic.* 2. With *in*: facinus in se ac suos foedum ac ferum, *Liv.* 3. Without *prom.*: letum, *Pl.*: mortem, *Cic.*

consciscens, a, um, *Part.* [conscido].

conscitus, a, um, *Part.* [conscisco].

con-scitus, a, um, *adj.* [scio] aware, cognizant of, privy to: and *Subst.* a (male or female) participant, accessory, accomplice, confidant, etc. With *gen.*: with or without a *dat.* of the person: audacia facinoris conscitus, *Ter.*: nondum tot flagitiorum exercitum meo conscitus, without being compelled to witness such baseness in my army, *Tac.*: ante acta vitae, *Liv.* *Part.* of things: versi regis arva, *Or.*: fati sidera, *Virg.* With *dat.*: huic facinori tanto, *Cic.*: coeptis, *Virg.* *Poet.*: connubilis aether, *Virg.* With *in*: mihi in privatis omnibus conscitus, *Cic.* With *de*: his de rebus, *Id.* With a *relat. clause*: res, multis consiliis quae gereretur, deferret, *Nep.* *Absol.*: conscio patre, *Cic.* Hence, a partaker, joint conspirator, etc.: consiliis loca munitiona oppidi tradit, *Nep.* *Poet.*: cetera turris conscia novit, *Or.*

|| *conscious to oneself*, aware. With *gen.*: sibi nullius culpae, *Cic.* Without *prom. reflect.*: audacia facti (lupus), *Virg.* With *dat.*: sibi facti mens, *Lucr.* With *in*: nulla sibi turpi in re, *Id.* With *acc.* and *inf.*: mihi sum conscitus nunquam me nihil cupitum fuisse vitae, *Cic.* *Absol.*: ego pol, quae mihi sum conscia, hoc certo scio, *Ter.* *Poet.*: virtus, *Virg.* 2. *Esp. conscious to oneself of wrong* (rare): nihil est meritis quam animus hominis conscitus, *Pl.*

conscriptor, 1. v. dep. to clear the voice, have much magnificence, *Pl.*

con-scribo, psi, ptum, *j. v. a.* to write together in a list, enlist, enroll, inscribe (of the levying of troops, enrolment of citizens, etc.): conscribere legiones, *Caes.* So also of the enrolling of the people for the purpose of bribery: *Cic.* || to draw up in writing, to compose, write: with *acc.*: librum de consultiis, *Id.*: epistola Graecis conscripta litteris, *Caes.*: legem, to draw up, *Cic.* *Absol.*: de Antonio Balbus ad me cum oppido conscripsit, wrote at the same time, *Id.* || to fill with writing (rare): mensam vino, *Or.* Humorously, to mark by beating, to cudgel:

conscribere aliquam totum stulis ulmeis, *Pl.*

conscripſio, ōnis, *f.* [conscribo] *lit. a drawing up in writing, a composing, composition.* *II.* Meton.: a trustee, writing: conscripſiones quaestorum, *protocol, minutes, id.*

conscripſus, a, um, *Part.* [conscribo]: Patres Conscripſi, *i. e. patres et conscripſi, fathers and elect, the title of the assembled senate (v. Smith's Ant. 133).* Liv. Post. *in sing.*: conscripſus, *i. m. a senator: quod sit conscripſus, quod iudicis officium, Hor.*

con-scrio, cſi, ctum, *i. v. a. (rare)* *to cut into small pieces, to dismember: membra fratris (Medes), Ov.*

conscribitio, ōnis, *f.* [conscribo] *a religious dedication, consecration: capiti conscribitio, Cic.* *II.* *dedication (v. of the Roman emperors): Tac.* *v. Smith's Ant. 29.*

consecro, avi, atum, *i. v. a. (sacro)* *to make holy, dedicate, devote something as sacred to a deity: with dat.*: candidulum consecrare Jovi, *Cic.* *Abol.*: locum certis circa terminis, *Liv.*: lucos ac nemora, *Tac.*: locus consecratus, *a consecrated, holy place, Caes.*: *opp. profanus, Cic.* Hence, *2.* *to devote to destruction: te, inquit, Appl. tumque caput sanguine hoc consecro, Liv.* *II.* *to deify: omne fere genus bestiarum Argypſi consecraverunt, Cic.* *III.* *Meton.: to devote, appropriate, set apart: with dat.*: cui patriae nos totos dedere et in qua nostra omnia ponere et quasi consecrare debemus, *id.* *2.* *to make immortal, immortalize: qui tyrannos necaverunt, prope ad immortalitatis et religionem et memoriam consecratur, id.*

consecrarius, a, um, *adj.* [consecro] *that follows logically, consequent: Cic.* Subst.: *a conclusion, inference: id.*

consecratio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an eager pursuit, a striving after (very rare): con-secratiſs, Cic.*

consecratix, icis, *f.* [id.] *she who eagerly pursues, an adherent, friend: consecratiſs voluptatiſs libidinis, Cic.*

consecro, ōnis, *f.* [consecro] *a cutting or clearing to pieces: arborum, Cic.*

con-secutor, atus, *i. v. d. p.* *to pursue eagerly (both in a good and bad sense): hic consecutor, his ultro arido, Ter.* Of things: *rivulus, Cic.* *2.* *Gen.: to strive after, emulate, imitate, etc.: opes aut potentiam, id.: benevolentiam Macedonum largitione, id.: inſignia ac pene vitiosa imitando, to imitate, id.*

II. *to persecute, pursue, etc.: redemptes equites quos possunt consecratur atque occidunt, Caes.*

consecutus, a, um, *Part.* [consecro]

consecutio (consequutio), ōnis, *f.* [consequor] *an effect, consequence: ipse detractio molestiae consecutionem affert voluptatis, has placentiae a consequente, Cic.* *II.* *in rhetor.: order, connection, sequence: verborum, id.* *2.* *a logical consequence: id.*

con-ſeſco, nſi, *i. v. incip.* *to grow old together, to grow old: Haucis et Phillemo illa conſeſcere caſa, Ov.*

II. *Meton.: to become weak, decay, fade, lose strength, etc.: (ſilla) maeroris et lacrimis conſeſcebat, Cic.* Of things: *veru in manibus conſeſcit, Pl.*: *quamvis conſeſuerit vires atque defecerit, Cic.* Fig.: *to lose consideration or respect: veteres leges aut ipsa ſua vetuſtate conſeſuiſe aut novis legibus eaſe ſublatas, id.*

conſenſio, ōnis, *f.* [conſentio] *a feeling or thinking together, agreement, unanimity: omni in re conſenſio omnium gentium, Cic.*: *univerſae Galliae conſenſio libertatis vindictandae, Cnes.*

II. *In a bad ſenſe: a plot, combination, conspiracy: ſcelerata, Cic.* *In plur.:* *id.* *2.* *Meton.: a band of conſpirators: Nep.*

conſenſus, a, um, *Part.* [conſentio]

conſenſus, ōis, *m.* [conſentio] *a common feeling, a thinking together, agreement, unanimity, concord: nunquam major veſter conſenſus in ulla cauſa fuit, Cic.*: *omnium, id.*: *inter malos ad bellum, Tac.*: *conſenſus attentatae defectionis, a participation, Liv.* *Adverbially:* *conſenſu, unanimously, with general conſent, etc.*: *bellum erat conſenſu, id.* *II.* *Meton.: of things: agreement, harmony: conſenſus conſentusque mirus omnium doctrinarum, id.*

conſentaneus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *agreeing with, suited to, becoming, fit, proper.* With cum: *quod erat conſentaneum cum ſiſ litteris, Cic.* With dat.: *conſentaneus mors ejus vitae ſanctiſſimae actae, id.* *Abol.*: *vir vita et morte, conſiſtent, Vell.* *Conſentaneum eſt, it is fitting, proper, conſiſtent, etc.* With inf.: *quid conſentaneum ſit ei dicere, Cic.* With ſubj.: *neque ſit conſentaneum paedagogus una ut ſiet, Pl.*

conſentiens, entis, *Part.* [conſentio]. *II.* *Adj.: agreeing, accordant, unanimous: tanta rerum conſentiens, conſpirans, continuata cognatio, Cic.*: *clamore conſentienti pugnam poſcunt, Liv.*

con-ſentio (conſentio), ſenſi, ſenſum, *4. v. n. and a.* *to agree in feeling or thought, to be of one opinion, to determine in common, decree, etc.*: *conſtr.* with cum, *inter with prom. reflect, the dat., or abol., of persons: and with the acc., de, ad, in, or abol., of things: de amicitiae utilitate omnes uno ore conſentunt, Cic.*: *cum aliquo de aliqua re, id.*: *sibi ipſe, id.*: *eius ſtudiis, Hor.*: *conſentire ad decernendum triumphum, Liv.*: *conſentire in aſſerenda libertate, Suet.*: *conſenſit et ſenatus bellum, i. e. has rotet war, Liv.* With a clause as object: *omnes mortales a mente conſentunt, arma eaſe capienda, Cic.* *Pass. Imper.*: *de prioribus conſentitur, Tac.* *II.* *to combine to do some wrong, to plot together, conspire, etc.*: *neque ſe cum Belgis reliquis conſenſiſe, neque contra populum R. omnino conſe-*

raſſe, Caes.: *belli faciendi cauſa, Cic.*: *urbem inflammare, id.*: *ad prodendum Hannibali urbem Romanam, Liv.* *Abol.*: *quod undique abierat, aniequam conſentiret, id.*

III. *Meton.: of things: to accord, agree, harmonize with, to fit, be all of a piece, be conſiſtent, etc.*: *quum vultus Domitii cum oratione non conſentiret, Caes.*: *ratio noſtra conſentit, pugnat oratio, Cic.*

IV. *to perceive at the same time: quia tempore in uno conſentimus, Lucr.*

con-ſeſſio, no, *perſ.*, ſeſſum, *4. v. a.* *to ſeſce round, hedge in: buſtium, Suet.* More freq. in *part. perſ.*: *conſeſſus ager et diligenter conſtitus, Cic.*

conſeſſum, a, n. [conſeſſus] *an enclosed place, an enclosure: ab integumento conſeſſi, Liv.*

conſeſquens, entis, *Part.* [conſeſquor]. *II.* *Adj.: following on, coming in order, suitable, fit: in conjunctis verbis quod non eſt conſeſquens vituperandum eſt, Cic.* *Neutr. imper.*: *conſeſquens eſt=conſentaneum eſt, it is reaſonable, fit, proper, etc.*: *conſeſquens eaſe videtur, ut ſcribas, id.* *III.* *Subst.: a logical consequence: id.*

conſeſquentia, ae, *f.* [conſeſquens] *a consequence: eventorum, Cic.*

conſeſquia, ae, *f.* [conſeſquor] = *conſeſquens, a consequence: Lucr.*

con-ſeſquor, ſeſſitum (or ſeſquitis), *3. v. dep.* *to follow, go after, attend, accompany: conſeſquutus eſt nie uſque ad fores, Pl.*: *litteras ſuas prope conſeſcutus eſt, cloſe upon his letters, Liv.*: *comitibus non conſeſcutus, without attendants, Cic.* *II.* *to follow, come after, in reſpect of time: hunc Cethegum conſeſcutus eſt aetate Cato, id.* *Abol.*: *annus, qui conſeſquatur, id.*

III. *to follow as an effect, to enſue, reſult: pudorem Rubor, terrorem pallor conſeſquatur, id.* *Of a logical consequence: ſi, quod primum in conſeſſo eſt, neceſſarius eſt, ſit etiam quod conſeſquatur neceſſarius, id.* *IV.* *to follow a model or rule, to imitate, adopt, obey, etc.*: *Chryſippum Diogenes conſeſquens partum Jovis diſjuncti fabula, id.*: *mediam conſilli viam, Liv.*

V. *Meton.: to come up with, reach, overtake, attain to, arrive at: reliquias copias ut conſeſqui poſſet pontem in Arari faciendum curat, Caes.*: *Servius ab ſiſ qui fugientem conſeſcuti erant, interficunt, Liv.*

VI. *Fig.: to reach or attain to, obtain, get: ut opes quam maximas conſeſquantur, Cic.*: *regna, Caes.* *Of persons: to overtake, happen to, befall: matrem moris conſeſcata eſt, Ter.*: *proſperitas Caesarem eſt conſeſcata, Nep.* *2.* *to become like or equal to, to attain, come up to: aliquem majorem, Cic.* *3.* *to attain to something intellectually, to understand, perceive, learn, know, comprize, expreſs fully, etc.*: *ſimilitudinem veri, id.*: *laudes ejus verbis, id.*

con-ſeſro, ſeſvi, ſitum, *3. v. a. (perſ.* *conſeſcul, Liv.)*: *to ſow over, to plant with trees, etc. (rare): agros, Cic.: ager*

arbutis consatus, Sall. Fig. (sol) lumine consert arva, *Alis*, Lucr.: consatus sum senectute, Pl. || *to sow or plant something (as a tree, etc.)*: arboreo, Liv.

con-séro, sérûl, sertum, j. v. a. *to put together, knit, tie, connect, bind*: lorica hamis auroque, Virg. Poet.: latus lateri, Ov. Fig.: exodia conserta fabellis Atellanâ, Liv. || *to engage in close combat, to join hand to hand, to join battle (esp. with manum)*: tanta inter eos dissenio exstitit, ut manum consere, atque armis dimicare conarentur, Caes.: manum cum aliquo, Cic.: manus inter se, Liv.: navem, id.: pugnam inter se, id.: proelia, Virg. Rarely absol.: levis armatura ab lateribus cum levi armatura conseruit, Liv. Fig.: haud ignotas belli artes inter se conserbant, id. || *Legal t. t.*: manum consere, *to contend for, prefer a joint claim to something (by the litigant parties laying their hands upon it before the praetor; and in later times, in disputes concerning land, by bringing a clod of it into the praetor's court)*: multis praesens, qui tunc ex jure manum consertum vocant, Cic.

conserât, adv. *connectedly*: Cic.

conseruât, a, um, Part. [consero].

conserua, ae, f. [conseruo] *a female fellow-slave*: Pl. Fig.: Ov.

conseruatio, ônis, f. [conseruo] *a keeping, preserving*: frugum, Cic.: aequalitatis, id.

conseruâtôr, ôris, m. [id.] *a keeper, preserver, defender*: pro illi immortalis, custodes et conservatores hujus urbis atque imperii, Cic.

conseruâtrix, icis, f. [id.] *she who preserves (rare)*: conseruatric sul natura, Cic.

con-seruitum, ï, m. *joint servitude*: commune, Pl.

con-seruo, avi, atum, i. v. a. (inf. perf. usu. conseruasse), *to maintain, keep up, preserve, leave unharmed or safe*: Caesar sese eos conseruatum dixit, would leave unharmed, Caes.: conseruari autem diligentia et parsimonia, fidelem etiam rebus augeri, Cic.: pristinum animum erga populum Rom., Liv.: iusjurandum, *to keep, observe*, Cic.: imperium maiestatemque populi Romani conseruato sine dolo malo, Liv.

con-seruus, i, m. *a fellow-slave*: Cic.

conessor, ôris, m. [consideo] *one who sits with or near, an assessor*: in a court of justice, Cic.: at a feast, id.: in public exhibitions, id.

conessus, ïs, m. [id.] *a sitting together or with*: || Meton.: *an assembly, an audience, a court, etc.*: Cic.: Virg.: in plur.: theatrales gladiatorique, Cic.

consideâtis, adv. *considerately*: considerate agere, Cic. Comp.: Liv. Sup.: Cic.

consideâtio, ônis, f. [consideo] *consideration, reflection (rare)*: consideratio contemplatione naturae, Cic.

consideâtus, a, um, Part. [consideo]. || *Adj.*: *considerate, circumspicious, etc.*: verbum consideratissimum, *arbitror*, Cic.: factum, id.: ratio, id. Comp.: consilium, id. Meton. of persons: homo, id.

consideô, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to look at carefully, to inspect, examine*: candelabrum etiam atque etiam, Cic.: spatium, Ov. With a relative clause: non exciderit ferrum considerat hae, id. || Fig.: *to consider maturely, to reflect, contemplate, meditate*. With acc.: res atque pericula nostra, Sall. With de (rare): quale sit id, de quo consideretur, *inquiry is made*, Cic. With a relative clause: considerate cum vestris animis vomitipal, *ecquae putetis*, id. With subj.: *to take care, to be considerate (rare)*: considerandum est, ne temere desperet, id. Absol.: considerare velle, id. [Con-sidero was perhaps orig. an augural term derived from the observation of the stars: cf. desidero].

con-sido, sêdi, sessum, j. v. n. *to sit down, take a seat, to settle*. Constr. with in or sub and abl., the abl., with ante and acc., or absol.: si videtur, considamus hic in umbra, Cic.: sub arguta illice, Virg.: ante focos longe scamula, Ov.: super ripam stagni, id.: transtris, Virg. Imperi. pass.: in silivum ventur at ibi considitur, Cic. || Of courts, etc.: *to sit, hold sessions, to be in session*: quum in theatro imperiti homines considerant, id.: ad jus dicendum, Liv. || Milit. t. t.: *to encamp, take post*: duo in loco Germani considerant, Caes.: haud longe a mari, prope Cirtam concessit exercitus, Sall. Absol.: ubi cuique vallia abdita spera praesidiis ad salutis aliquam offerebat, considerat, Caes. || *IV. to settle, take up one's abode, establish oneself*: quin etiam dubitem, hic an Antili considam, Cic.: Belgas propter loci fertilitatem ibi concessisse, Caes.: vultus et his mecum pariter considere regnis? Virg. Fig.: iustitia in mente considit, Cic.

V. Of places, etc.: *to settle, sink down, give way, subside, etc.*: terra ingentibus cavernis considit, Liv.: (Alpes) jam licet considant? *may now sink down*, Cic.: omne mihi visum considere in ignes illum, *to sink down*, Virg. Fig.: totam videmus concessisse urbem luctu, *sunk in grief*, id. || *VI. Fig.*: *to lose force, abate, subside, diminish, be appeased, cease*: concederit furor, Cic.: ferocia ab re bene gesta, Liv.: considit utriusque nomen in quaestura, i. e. *has ceased*, Cic. Of discourse: *to sink, i. e. to conclude, end*: eorum verborum junctio varie distincteque considat, id.

consignâtus, a, um, Part. [consigno].

con-signo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to seal up, seal, sign, subscribe*: tabulas signis, Cic.: id decretum, Liv. || Meton.: *to attest, certify, establish, rouch for*: monumentis testata consi-

gnataque antiquitas, Cic. || *to vote, write down, record*: literis aliquid, id. Fig.: rerum insitiae et quasi consignatae in animis notiones, id.

con-alesco, ti, j. v. n. *to become entirely still or silent*: Pl.

consiliârius, a, um, adj. [consilium] *suitable for counsel, counselling*: senatus, Pl.: amicus, id. Subst.: *a counsellor, adviser*: consiliario et amatore Vestorio, Cic. || *an assessor in a court of justice*: Suet. || *Of an augur, as the interpreter of the divine will*: consiliarius atque administer Jovis, Cic.

consiliâtôr, ôris, m. [consilior] *a counsellor (rare)*: maleficus, Phaedr.

consiliôr, atus, i. v. dep. [consilium] *to take counsel, to consult (rare)*: consiliandi causa colloqui, Caes.: rediere omnes Bononiam rursus consiliatori, Tac.: gratum elocuta consiliantibus Junone diva, Hor. || *to give counsel, to advise*: ille consiliator amice, id.

consilium, ï, m. Lit.: *a sitting together*; hence, *an assembly*, and generally *a select assembly of leaders, etc.*, whereas consilium, *a calling together*, means *a general or larger assembly summoned for some public purpose*. || *An assembly of leaders, such as the senate, judges, a council of war, etc.*: senatus, id est ordo terrae consilium delere gessit, Cic.: is qui est in consilio, *the body of judges*, id.: Galba consilio celeriter convocato, sententias exquirere coepit, *a council of officers, a council of war*, Caes.: haec res ad consilium delata, *to the military council*, id.: militare, Liv.: consilium Jovis, Hor. Poet. of a single person: *a counsellor*: ille ferox hortator pugnae consiliumque fuit, Ov. || *deliberation, counsel*: cum aliquo consilia conferre, Cic.: quasi vero consilii sit res, as if the matter still admitted of deliberation, Caes.: quid effecere possis, tui consilii est, *that is for you to consider*, Cic. || *Meton.*: *a conclusion, determination, resolution, plan, purpose*: sive casu, sive consilio deorum immortaliu, Caes.: consilium est ita facere, *I am resolved*, Pl.: profectiois et reversionis meae capere consilium, Cic.: consilium capit equitatum dimittere, Caes.: de meo consilio, with my advice, Cic.: una navis quae privato consilio administrabatur, on private account, Caes.: and absol. consilio, adverbially: *intentionally, designally*: Virg.: Liv. 2. Esp. in war: *a device, stratagem*: Ariovistum Gallos magis ratione et consilio quam virtute vicisse, Caes. 3. *Advice, counsel*: facile omnes, quum vallemus, recta consilia agrosus damus, Ter.: eum minus ei fidele consilium dedisse, Cic.: consilii non curribus utero nostra, Ov. 4. *As a mental quality: understanding, judgment, wisdom, penetration, prudence*: abundat audacia, consilio et ratione deficitur, Cic.: vir et consilii magni et virtutis, Caes.: mince stultitiam consilii brevem, Hor. Poet.

of things: consilii inopes ignes, *indiscruct*, Ov.: via consilii expers, Hor. [*Consilium*, from root *sed*, "sit," v. *consul*.] (Hence Ital. *consiglio*; Fr. *counsel*.)

con-similis, e, adj. like in all respects, entirely similar. With gen.: canna consimilis caesarum eorum, Cic. With dat.: cui homini herus est consimilis, Pl. With *atque* or *ic*: haud consimili ingenio atque ille est, id. With *ac*: quidam facere hoedi consimile in cursu possint ac fortis equi via, Lucr. With *quasi*: quia consimile est quoniam stertas quae sorbeam, Pl. *Ab-sol.*: Imago, id.

consipio, j. v. n. [sapio] to be in one's right mind or in one's senses (rare): mentibus consipere, Liv.

con-sisto, stili, stitum, j. v. n. and a. A. Neutr.: to place oneself anywhere, to stand still, stand, stop. In hoc jam loco cum altero constitit, Pl.: viatores consistere cogunt, Caes.: ire modo octus, interdum consistere, Hor.: in muro consistendi potestas erat nulli, Caes.: ad mensam consistere et ministrare, Cic.: constitit in digitis extemplo arctatus uterque, *on tiploc*, Virg. Of things: vel concidat omne coelum omnique terra consistat necesse est, Cic.: frigore constitit Ister, was frozen up, Ov. 2. to settle, take up an abode: Galli cives Romanos qui negotiandi causa ibi constituerant, interficunt, Caes. 3. Fig.: to stand still, stop, rest, cease: omnis administratio belli constitit, id.: forensum rerum labor constitisset, Cic. 4. Milit. t. t. to halt, take up a position, post or station oneself: to be posted or stationed, make a stand: locus, ubi constitissent, Caes.: constitit utrumque apertum, Liv.: ut reliquae contra consistere non suderent, Caes.: a fuga, Liv.: naves eorum nostris adversae constituerunt, Caes. 5. Fig.: to occupy a position, stand, remain: ut unde orta culpa esset, ibi poena consistere, Liv.: ante oculos rectum pietasque pudorque constituerant, Ov. 2. to dwell upon, delay, stop: in uno nomine, Cic. 3. to be steadfast, unshaken, to stand one's ground, to endure, subsist, etc.: mente consistere, id.: in quo (viro) non modo culpa nulla, sed ne suspicio quidem posuit consistere, id.: constitit in nulla qui fuit ante color, Ov. 4. to agree with: Zenonem cum Aristotele verbis consistere, re dissidere, Cic. 5. In gen.: to be, exist, take place: vix bios oratores laudabiles constituisse, id.: sed non in te quoque constitit idem extima, took or had place, Ov. 6. With *in* or *ex*: to consist of, to depend upon: major pars victus eorum in lacte, caeso, carum constitit, Caes. With *ex*: e quibus haec rerum summa consistat, Lucr. 7. A. t.: to settle, establish (very rare): vitam consistere tutam, id.

consilio, omis, f. [consero] a sowing, planting (rare): nec conditiones modo delectant, sed etiam inactiones, Cic.

consitor, oris, m. [id.] a sower, planter: uvae, i. e. Bacchus, Ov.

consultura, ae, f. [id.] a sowing, planting: agri, Cic.

consulua, a, um, Part. [consero].

consulrina, ae, f. a female cousin-german: Cic.

con-sulrinus, i, m. In a restricted sense, a cousin-german on the mother's side; but also, a cousin-german in gen.: Cic. 3. In gen.: a relative, cousin, in a remote degree: Suet. (Hence It. *cugino*; Fr. *cousin*.)

con-sulor, oris, m. a joint father-in-law: Suet.

consociatio, omis, f. [consocio] a union, association: Cic.: Liv.

consociatus, a, um, Part. [consocio]. 1. Adj.: united, harmonious (very rare): dil, Liv. Sup.: consociatissima voluntas, Cic. Comp. and Adv. not in use.

con-socio, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make common, to share, to associate, unite, connect: consr. with cum, inter and pron. reflect., or absol.: nec vero rectum est, cum amicis consociare aut conjungere injuriam, Cic.: consociare militem tecum licet, to enter into partnership with, Pl.: centum Patres rem inter se consociant, Liv.: consociare regnum, id.: pinus albaque populus umbram consociare amant, Hor.: rem consociatam allicui aperire, concerted, Liv.

consolabilis, e, adj. [consolor] that may be consoled, consolable (rare): dolor, Cic.

consolatio, omis, f. [id.] a consoling, consolation, comfort: Cic.: malorum, id. In plur.: id. 2. Meton.: a consolatory discourse or treatise: id. 3. an encouraging, alleviating, encouragement: timoris, id.

consolator, oris, m. [id.] one who consoles, a comforter: Cic.

consolatorius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to consolation, consolatory, of consolation (rare): litterae, letters of consolation, Cic.

con-solida, atum, i. v. a. to make firm or solid, to condense: parietem, Virg.: rationes consolidatae, accounts that are adjusted, balanced, Cic.

con-solior, atus, i. v. dep. to console, encourage, cheer, comfort: with acc. of person: aliquem de miseris communibus, Cic.: aliquem in miseria, id.: se aliqua re, id.: se per litteras, id.: hls me consolator victurum suavius, Hor. *Ab-sol.*: aut consolando aut consilio ante re juvero, Ter. 2. Pass.: sic consolatis militibus, Just. 3. With acc. of thing: to mitigate, alleviate, lighten, soothe: ut doloris magnitudinem celeritas, diuturnitatem allevatio consoleatur, Cic.: hanc cladem domus mea, Liv.

con-somalo, avi, i. v. a. to dream of: Pl.

con-sono, ul, i. v. n. to sound at the same time, to sound loudly, resound (rare): tubae utrumque canunt: contra consonant terra, Pl.: ululatus theatrum,

Tac.: consonant omne nemus strepitu, Virg.

con-sonus, a, um, adj. sounding together, in harmony, harmonious (rare): clangor, Ov. 3. Fig.: accordant, fit, suitable: credo Platonem vix putasse satis consonum fore, Cic.

con-sopio, no per f., itum, 4. v. a. to lull to sleep, to stupefy (rare): somno consopiri septemtrio, Cic.

con-sors, oris, adj. sharing property with, partaking of in common: consortes tres fratres, holding an estate as tenants in common, Cic. Subst. with gen.: qui frater germanus et consors etiam censoris erat, still lived with him, Liv. Poet.: brotherly, sisterly: pectora = sorores, Ov. Subst.: a brother or sister: id.: also, a relative in gen.: quique suum consortem humabat, Lucr. 3. In gen.: having the same lot, partaking of, sharing; subst., a colleague, partner, fellow: with gen.: consors mecum temporum illorum, Cic.: culpae, Ov.: thalami, a wife, id.: filius consors tribuniciae potestatis adsumitur, Tac. With *in*: in lucris atque furis, Cic. Poet.: of things: of the same condition, common: tecta, Virg.

consortio, omis, f. [consors] fellowship, community, partnership, association (rare): omnis humana dissolvitur, Cic. *Ab-sol.*: quoniam ista societas, quoniam consortio est? Liv.

consortium, il, n. [id.] community of goods: Suet. 3. Fellowship, participation: Liv. In plur.: Tac.

conspectus, a, um, Part. [conspicio]. 1. Adj.: visible: tumulus conspectus hosti, Liv. 2. remarkable, gazed at, striking, distinguished: Pallas chlamyde et pictis conspectus in armis, Virg. Comp.: Ov.: Liv.

conspiciendus, us, m. [id.] a looking at, a look, sight, view: quo longissime conspectum oculi ferebant, Liv.: navem in conspectu nullam prospicit, Virg.: pene in conspectu exercitus nostri, before the eyes, Caes.: venire in conspectum allicuius, Cic.: et acio, hls fore meum conspectum invidium habet, the sight of me, my presence, Ter.: (tibi) cuius prope in conspectu Aegyptus est, before the eyes, Cic.: in conspectu Imperatoris, in the presence of, Caes. Of inanimate and abstract things: procul a conspectu imperii, Cic. 3. Fig.: the mental view, a survey, consideration (rare): quae ponunt in conspectu animi, quae cernere et videre non possumus, id.

conspargo (conspargo), si, sum, j. v. a. [spargo] to besprinkle, bestrew, bedew: consr. with acc. and abl. me lacrimis, Cic. Fig.: of oratorical ornament: (oratio) conspersa sit quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, interspersed, id. 2. to sprinkle, scatter: vinum vetus, Col. *Ab-sol.*: conspergo ante aedes, Pl.

conspersus, a, um, Part. [conspargo].

conspiciendus, a, um, Part. [conspicio]. 1. Adj.: worth seeing, wor-

thy of attention, distinguished: Hyas forma, Ov.: opus vel in hac magnificencia urbis, Liv.

con-spicio, spezi, spectrum, 3. v. a. and n. to look up, upon, or at, to behold, to observe [root spec, v. specio]: sursum in caelum conspicio, Pl.: infestis oculis omnium conspici, Cic. 2. Pass.: to attract notice, to be gazed at, to be distinguished, or to distinguish oneself: maxime conspectus ipse est, curru equis albis juncto urbem invecit, Liv.: tu formosissimus alto conspicietis oculo, Ov.

II. to spy out, get sight of, descry with acc.: ubi primum nostros equites conspexerunt, Caes.: calones, qui ab decumana porta nostros victores flumen transisse conspexerunt, Id. III. Of the mind: quantum ego nunc corde conspicio meo, as I consider, Liv.

conspicor, atus, 1. v. dep. [id.] to spy out, get a sight of, to descry, see with acc.: M. Valerius, conspiciat serocum juvenem Tarquinium, Liv.: hunc conspiciat naves Caes.: With a clause: illam geminos filios pueros peripere conspiciat, Pl.

conspiculus, a, um, adj. [conspicio] in sight, visible: rebus ab auditu conspicuiculis, Ov.: illustrious, remarkable, striking, distinguished. With abl.: insignis clara conspicuiculis domo, Tib. Absol.: Romanis conspiciunt eum novitas divitiaeque faciebant, Liv.

conspirat, adv. unanimously, with one accord: Just.

conspiratio, ōnis, f. [conspiro] concord, harmony: conspiratio canentium, Col. II. Fig.: an agreement in feeling or opinion, union, unanimity: conspiratione hominum atque consensu, Cic. III. In a bad sense: a plotting, plot, conspiracy: Id.

conspiratus, a, um, Part. [conspiro] having entered into a conspiracy: his conspiratis factionum partibus, Phaedr.

II. Subst.: conspirati, orum, m. plu. like conspirators, conspirators: Suet.

conspiratus, a, um, Part. [conspiro] coiled up.

con-spīro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to breathe or blow together, sound together: aereaque assensus conspirant cornua raeo, Virg. II. Fig.: to harmonize, agree, accord, unite: populus Romanus universus et omnium generum ordinumque consensus ad liberandum remp. conspīravī, Cic. III. In a bad sense: to plot together, to enter into a conspiracy, to conspire: absol.: priusquam plures civitates conspīrant, Caes.: With in: in injuriā, Liv.: With ad: ad res novas, Suet.: With sub: ut Senatū adorientur, Id.: With inf.: perdere aliquem, Id. Impera. pass.: conspīrātum est in eum a sexaginta amplius, Id.

conspīro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [spira] to coil up (rare): angulis se conspīravī, Aur. Vict. II. to crowd closely together: milites subito conspīratū pila coniecerunt, Caes.

con-sponso, ōris, m. a joint surety: Cic.

con-spūo, ūi, atum, 3. v. a. and n. I. Act.: to spit upon, beset (rare): Petr. Esp. to spit upon in contempt: conspuitur, vituperatur, Pl. Meton.: for conspergere: to besprinkle, bestrew: Hor.

con-spūro, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. to defile, pollute (very rare): Lucr. **con-spūto**, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. freq.: to spit upon in contempt (very rare): Cic.

conspūsus, a, um, Part. [conspuo].

con-stābīlīo, ūi, 4. v. a. to confirm, establish (rare): rem meam, Pl.

constans, antia, Part. [consto] II. Adj.: steadfast, firm, unchangeable, constant, immovable, invariable: cursus certū et constans, Cic.: constantissimus motus lunae, Id.: nihil (mundi) motu constans, Id.: pax, firm, secure, Liv. 2. Fig.: agreeing with itself, consistent, uniform: rumores, Cic.: constans parum memoria hujus anni, Liv. 3. sure, steadfast, steady, consistent: firmi et stabiles et constantes amici, Cic.: constans Fortuna tantum in levitate sua, Ov.

constanter, adv. firmly, steadily, consistently, uniformly: constanter manere in suo statu, Cic.: hi constanter omnes nuntiaverunt, unanimously, Caes. II. Of the mind: firmly, sturdily, with constancy, etc.: constanter ac non trepide pugnare, steadily, Id.: constanter et sedate ferre dolorem, Cic.

constantia, ae, f. [constans] steadfastness, firmness, consistency, constancy, perseverance: (stellarum) perennes cursus atque perpetui cum admirabili constantia, Cic. II. agreement, harmony, symmetry: non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantia, Id. III. firmness of character, steadfastness, constancy, self-possession: moderatione et constantia quietus animo, Id.: de eorum fide constantique dubitatis: Caes. In plur.: Cic.

consteratio, ōnis, f. [consterno] confusion, dismay, alarm, disquietude: pavor et consteratio mentis, Tac. Absol.: Suet. II. mutiny, tumult, sedition: haec consteratio mulieribus, this tumult among the women, Liv.

con-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. v. a. to strew over, bestrew. With abl.: tabernacula caespitibus, Caes. Fig.: mare clausibus, Liv. 2. Without abl.: triclīnium, Varr. Hence, constrata navis, covered, having a deck, Cic. 3. Meton.: the thing strewn being regarded as the subject: consterunt terram concusso stipite frondes, Virg. II. to throw down, prostrate, upset (rare): tempestas in Capitolio aliquot signa constravit, Liv.

consterno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [from the foregoing, corresp. with No. II.] in a fig. sense: cf. aspernari from sperno] to terrify, affright, confuse, dismay: pecorum in modum consteratos cecidit fugantque, Liv.: sunt animo consterati, Caes.: In fugam consterare, to put to flight by alarming, Liv. 2. Of animals: to frighten, startle: consterantur equi, Ov. II. to excite to sedition or revolt: eam multitudinem conjuratorum ad arma consteratam esse, Liv.

con-stipo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to press or crowd closely together (rare): numerum hominum in agrum Caes. panem, Cic.: sub ipso vallo, Caes.

con-stīto, ūi, atum, 1. v. a. [statuo] to set or put together, to lay down, to make to stand up, to place: hominem ante pedes Q. Manilii constituunt, Cic.: vobis ego laurum ante aras constitutum, Varr.: Impeditum, Liv. Fig.: constituto vobis ante oculos hujus miseri senectutem, Cic. II. Milit. t. t. to station or post: to draw up, arrange: legionem Caesar passibus CC ab eo tumulo constituit, Caes.: naves ad latus apertum hostium, Id.: naves apertae ac plano litore, Id. 2. to halt, cause to halt: agmen, Liv. III. to fix the abode of, to settle: Ti. et C. Gracchos plebem in agris publicis constituit, Cic. IV. to act up, erect, establish, found, build, construct, etc.: aggerem apparare, vineas agere, turres duas constituere coepit, Caes.: oppidum, to found, Id. Fig.: videte, quam civitati legem constituere velitis, to establish, Cic.: accusatorem, Id.: concordiam, Id.: liberatē, Id.

V. to set in order, settle: to set up with authority, appoint, organise, arrange, regulate: reges in civitate, Id.: Commium regem constituerat, Caes.: composita et constituta res publica, Cic.: majores vestri majestatis constituendae gratia his Aventinum occupaverunt, Sall. VI. to lay down as settled: to fix, appoint, determine: pretium frumento, Id.: hiberna omnium legionum in Belgia, Caes.: grandiorum aetatem ad consulatum, Cic.: constitutū sunt qui sint in amicitia fines, ut must define, Id. 2. to agree upon, make a contract with, concert with, etc.: with cum: ubi ea dies, quam constituerat cum legatis venit, Caes.: with inter: constitutum inter nos ut ambulationem confereremus in Academia, Cic.: with dat.: ubi nocturnae Numae constituebant amicae, Juv. Absol.: se constitunt, sic condicunt, Tac. VII. to resolve, determine: usu, with inf.: cohortes duas in Nantualibus collocare constituit, Caes.: audio constitutum esse in Siciliam me mittere, Cic.: With subj.: constituerunt, ut pridie Idus Aquilini manerem, Id.

constitutio, ōnis, f. [constituo] a constitution, disposition, nature: firma corporis, Cic. II. In rhetoric: the issue in a cause, the point in dispute: Id. III. a regulation, order, ordinance, etc.: Id.

constitutum, 1. n. [id.] an institution, ordinance, law. Fig.:

quum videas ordinem rerum et naturam per constituta procedere, according to established laws, Sen. || An agreement, appointment, compact: rescriptum constitutum se cum eo habere, Cic.

constitutus, a. um, Part. [constitutus] || Adj.: arranged, disposed: bene constitutum corpus, Cic.

2. *fixed, established*: cursus alderum, Quint.

con-sto, stili, stātum, or stātum, i. v. n. *to stand still, to stop, halt*. Lit. (very rare for consistere): constant, conferunt omnes sermones inter se sine drapetate, they stand together, Pl.

|| Esp. *to stand firm, remain steadfast, to last, endure, persevere*, etc.: valetudo ei neque corporis neque animi constitit, Suet.: mente vix constare, Cic.: in sententia constare, to hold fast by their opinion, id.: uti numerus legiorum constare videretur, might seem unchanged, Caes. Poet.: postquam cuncta videt coelo constare sereno, that the weather continued settled, Virg.

|| With abl. or dat.: to agree with, correspond, fit, be consistent with: considerabit, constetne oratio aut cum re aut ipsa secum, Cic.: sibi et rei iudicabit, id. Ratio constat, mercantile s. t. the account agrees or is correct: sari ratio constat, id. Hence, Fig.: esse conditionem esse imperandi, ut non aliter ratio constet, quam si uli rektatur, Tac.

|| V. Of facts, reports, etc.: to be established, settled, certain, evident, well known: quae quum constant, perspicuum debet esse, Cic. Esp.

2. *Impers.*: it is certain, known, etc. *usu*: with acc. and inf.: mihi multa agitant constabat, paucorum civium egregiam virtutem cuncta paritasse, Sall.: omnibus constabat, hiemari in Gallia oportere, Caes.: quum huius augures constet imparem numerum delere esse, Liv.: quum de Magio constet, Cic. Hence with dat. pers. = certum est, one is determined, resolved (very rare): neque satis Bruto neque tribunis militum constabat, quid agerent, were undecided, Caes. V. In gen.: to exist, be: antiquissimū fere gentium quibdem scripta constant, Cic.: al ipsa mens constare potest vacare corpore, id. VI. With ex, in, or the abl.: to consist of, be composed of, to rest upon, etc.: humo ex animo constat et corpore, id.: victoriam in eorum cohortum virtute constare, Caes.: constat materies solido corpore, Lucr.

VII. *to stand one in, to cost*: with abl.: filius auro, Pl. With gen.: (ambulationcula) prope dimidio minoris constabit isto loco, Cic. With super: cujus area super HS milles constitit, Suet. Fig.: educet, quanto detrimento et quot virorum fortium morte necesse sit constare victoriam, Caes.

constatūm, i. n. [consterno] a covering: pontium, Liv.

constatus, a. um, Part. [consternus]

constriatus, a. um, Part. [con-

stringo]. || Adj.: compressed, contracted, abridged, concise, compact: constriata frons, knit, Petr.: nives perpetuo rigore, Curt.

con-stringo, inxi, ictum, i. v. a. *to bind together, draw together, string up, tie up*, etc.: sarcinam, Pl.: corpora vinculis, to fetter, Cic. || Fig.: to hold or bind together, to fetter, restrain, hold in check, etc.: conjunctionem omnium horum conscientia constriatam, id.

2. In rhet. and logic: to bring into a narrow compass, to compress: (sententia) quum aplis constriata verbis est, cadit etiam plerumque numerose, id.

constructio, ōnis, f. [construo] a putting or joining together, an erecting, building, construction: hominis, Cic.

|| Of style: a fit connection: verborum, id.

constructus, a. um, Part. [construo]

con-struo, uxi, uctum, i. v. a. *to heap up, to bring or gather together, pile up*: acervi numorum apud istum construntur, Cic. || *to put together, make, build, fabricate*: navem, aedificium, id.: delubra, id.

constuprator, ōris, m. [constupro] a defiler, debaucher: Liv.

con-stupro, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to violate, ravish, debauch, defile* (rare) matronas, virgines, Ingenius, raptos, Liv. Fig.: afflicta republica est empto constupratque iudicio, by a venal and debauched court, Cic.

con-suādo, 2. v. a. *to advise strongly* (only in Plaut.): id consuadeo, Pl.

consuātor, ōris, m. [consuadeo] a counsellor, adviser: Cic.

con-sudo, avi, i. v. n. *to sweat much* (rare): beatus eris si consudaveris, Pl.

con-su-facio, feci, factum, i. v. a. [consumo] *to accustom, insure, habituate* (rare): ea ne me colet, consuefeci filium, Ter. With inf.: Gaetulos consuafeci ordines habere, signa sequi, Sall.

con-suesco, suēvi, suētum, i. v. a. and n. (the perfect forms are usu, synepated, e.g. consuevi, consueveram, etc.). I. Act. (rare): to accustom, insure, habituate: tum brachia consuecunt firmatque lacertos, Lucr. || Neutr.: to accustom oneself, to become accustomed: esp. in perf. tenses: to be accustomed, to be wont: constr. usu. with inf., rarely absol. With inf.: mori, Cic. Absol.: adeo in teneris consuescere multum est, Virg. In part. perf. (mostly poet.): consuetus in armis aemulo agere, Pac. In Cic. 2. With cum: to have carnal intercourse with, to cohabit with (chiefly of an illicit amour): quacum tot consuescet annos, Ter.

consuetudo, ōnis, f. [consuesco] carnal intercourse: Pl.

consuetudo, ius, f. [id.] custom, habit, use: ad parentum consuetudinem moremque deducimur, Cic. In eam se consuetudinem adduxerunt,

Caes.: ad consuetudinem Graecorum discessisse, after the manner of the Greeks, Cic. Adverbially: ex consuetudine, pro consuetudine, and absol. consuetudine, according to custom, from habit, etc.: Germani celeriter ex consuetudine sua phalange facta impetus gladiolorum exceperunt, Caes.: pro mea consuetudine, according to my custom, Cic.: consuetudine sua Caesar sex legiones expeditas ducebat, Caes.: ut est, ut fert consuetudo, as the manner is, as is usual: praetor interdixit, ut esset consuetudo, Cic.: Ciesari renuntiaverunt maiorem pulverem quam consuetudo ferret videri, Caes. 2. a usage or idiom of language (for consuetudo loquendi): consuetudini auribus indulgenti libenter obsequor, Cic. || social intercourse, companionship, familiarity, conversation: cum Scipionibus erat ei domesticus usus et consuetudo, id.: epistoliarum, epistolary correspondence, id.: nutrimentorum, community, Suet. 2. intercourse in love, in an honourable, and more freq. in a dishonourable sense, an amour, illicit intercourse: consuetudine et conjugio liberali devinctus, Ter. So consuetudo stupri, Sall. (Hence Fr. *coûtume*; Engl. *custom*.)

consuetus (in the poets trisy.), a. um, Part. [consuevi]

|| Adj.: usual, ordinary, customary (mostly poet.): amor, Ter.: ut omnes labores, pericula, consuecta habeam, Sall.

consul (In old inscr. *consol*, once *cosol*: in plur. usually written *Cos.*), illis, m. a consul: one of the two highest magistrates of the Roman republic (V. Smith's Ant. 113 seqq.): consul ordinarius, who entered office on the first of January, opp. to consul suffectus, one chosen in the course of the year in the place of another: consul designatus, *consul elect* (so called in the interval between election, at the beginning of August, and entrance on his duties, on the first of January): consul major, the consul who had the larger number of votes, or of children, or with whom the *Fasces* were, or who was the elder, etc.: M. Marcellus ille quinquies consul, five times consul, Cic. In abl. with the name of the consuls or a consul, for the designation of the year: Orgetorix M. Messala et M. Plaucus Cons. conjunctionem fecit, in the consulship of, i. e. A.U. 691, Caes. || Meton.: a prom consul: Liv. (Consul or *con-sol*, from the root *sol*, which appears in *solium*, *sellā*, etc., and which is the same as *sol* in *sol-co*, *sol-ed*, *sol-alis*, etc.): *consules* are therefore those who sit together, and hence deliberate together: cf. *ex-sul*, *prae-sul*, and *con-silium*.)

consularis, e, adj. [consul] pertaining to a consul, consular: aetas, the age required by law for the consular office (viz., the 43d year), Cic.: comitia, for the choice of consul, id.: exercitus, Liv.: femina, of a consul, Suet.: res, worthy of a consul, Liv. || Subst.: con-

sularis, is, m. *one who has been consul, of the rank of consul*: egregios consules habemus, sed turpissimos consulares, Cic. 2. Under the empire, a *legate sent by the emperor as governor into a province*: Tac.

consulariter, adv. *like a consul, worthy of a consul*: Liv.

consulatus, ūs, m. [consul] the office of consul, the consulate or consularship: consulatum petere, Cic.: gerere, id. In plur.: quinque consulatus eodem tenore gessi, Liv.

consulio, ūlti, ūltum, i. v. v. and a. 1. Neutr.: *to deliberate, take counsel; to consider, reflect*: consilio opus est, there is need of deliberation, Sall.: consule in longitudinem, to take thought for the morrow, Ter.: In commune, for the common good, id.: ad summam rerum consule, to take the general management, Caes.: de salute rocorum, Cic. 2. With dat. of person: *to take thought for, have regard for, to advise or consult for, to consult the interests of*: posteritatis otio consulere, to ensure peace for the future, id.: dignitati meae, id.: oratum ut suae vitae consulere, that he would spare their lives, Caes.: reipublicae iuxta ac sibi, Sall.: male reipublicae consulere, to neglect the interests of, Nep. 3. Act.: with acc. of person: *to consult, to ask one's opinion or advice*: quum te consulissem, quid mihi faciendum esse censeret, Cic.: ut res consulam hanc rem amicos, quid faciendum censeant, Pl.: *to consult a deity, a soothsayer, an oracle, omens, etc.*: Apollinem de re, id.: vates nunc extis, nunc per aves consulti, Liv. *Impers. pass.*: *be praesente de se et sortibus consulunt dicebant*, Caes. 3. *to consult a lawyer*: quam inanes domus eorum omnium, qui de jure civili consulti solent, Cic. 4. Of public assemblies: *senatum*, Sall. 5. With acc. of things, or a clause: *to consider, deliberate upon*: consule et explorare rem, Cic.: bis repulsi Galli quid agant consulunt, Caes. Also, *to advise something*: tunc consulti quicquam? Ter. 6. Meton.: *to take a resolution, conclude, determine*: constr. with de, or in with acc.: de perfugis gravior quam de fugitivis consulum, the deserters were punished more severely than the runaway slaves, Liv.: in humiliores libidinosae crudelitaeque consulebatur, id. 2. With acc.: *quid in consilio consulatis*, Pl.: in secundis rebus nihil in quemquam superbe consule decet, Liv. 4. With boni, optimi, and the acc.: *to take in good part, interpret favourably, be contented or satisfied with*: tu haec quae consule missa boni, Ov. [Con-sul-o, also written con-sulo, is from the same root as consul, and literally means "to sit together;" hence, "to deliberate."]

consultatio, ōis, f. [consulto] a

deliberation, consideration, consultation (rare): deliberatio et consultatio, Cic. In plur.: copiose de consultationibus suis disputare, the things which are the subjects of consultation, id.

2. An asking of advice, consultation (very rare): tuas litteras exspecto, ut sciam, quid respondeant consultationi meae, id. 2. Meton.: *a subject of consultation, an inquiry*: Suet.

consulto, adv. *deliberately, considerately, on purpose*: caute atque consulto gesta, Liv.

consulto, adv. *deliberately, on purpose, etc.*: consulto equites cedere jubet, Caes.

consulto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [consulto] *to reflect, consider, maturely, to consult, take counsel, deliberate*: anquirunt aut consulunt, conducunt id neque de quo deliberant, Cic. With acc., super, in, etc.: *deliberare et consulare de officio*, id.: consulandum super re magna et atroci, Tac. Absol.: male corde consulere, *to meditate evil in the heart*, Pl. Pass.: *ad haec consulenda procurandaque*, Liv. 2. With dat.: *to take care of, have a care for* (rare): delecti (sc. Patres) reipublicae consulabant, Sall. 3. With acc.: *to consult, to ask counsel of* (rare): quid me consulat? Pl.

consultor, ōris, m. [id.] a *counselor, adviser* (rare): egomet in agminibus in proelio consultor idem et cunctis periculis vocabatur, Sall. 2. he who asks counsel of one, a *consultor, client*: sub galli cautum consultor ubi ostita pulsat, Hor.

consultrix, icis, f. [id.] *she who has a care for, provider*: Cic.

consultum, i, n [id.] *a consultation, inquiring of a deity*: Tac. 2. *a decree, decision, resolution, plan*: facta et consulta fortium et sapientum, Cic.: dum consulta petis, oracles, divinations, Virg. Esp. senatus consultum, or in one word senatusconsultum, *a decree of the senate* (abridged S. C.), Cic.: for which, consulta Patrum, Hor.

consultus, a, um, Part. [consulto].

1. Adj.: *well-considered or weighed*: ipsi omnia consulta ad nos et exquisita deferunt, Cic. 2. *knowing, skillful, experienced, practised*, esp. in law: hence, subst. a lawyer: juris consultus, id.: juris atque eloquentiae, Liv.: consultissimus vir omnis divini atque humani juris, id. Absol.: ut natura non disciplina consultus esse videatur, Cic.: tu consultus modo rusticus, a lawyer, Hor.

consultus, ūs, m. [id.] (a rare form for consultum) *deliberation, prudence*: collegae, Liv. 2. *a decree*: Senatus, Collog.

con-sun-ſu, ūti, ūtūrum, ūtore (rare): *to be together with or at the same time*: Coel. Aur. 2. *to be, to happen*: confido confuturum, Pl.: spero confure, Ter.

consummo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [summa] *to cast or sum up*: sumptus aedificiorum per arithmeticon, Vitruv.

Fig.: *velut consummata ejus belli gloria, the accumulated glory*, Liv. 2. *to accomplish, finish, perfect, consummate*: rem, id. Absol.: *to complete a time of service*: Suet.

con-sūmo, ūmpsi, ūmptum, i. v. a. 1. *to take up, together, or entirely*: to use up: to eat; decore: frumenta, Caes.: fruges consumere nati, Hor.

2. Fig.: *to consume, waste away, squander, destroy, etc.*: patrimonium per luxuriam, Cic.: omnes fortunas sociorum, Caes.: omnia flamma, id.: consumpsit vocem metus instans, Tac. Poet.: quum mare, quum terras consumpsit, aēta tenet, had vainly sought a refuge in, Ov. 3. Of living beings: *to destroy, kill*: si me vis aliqua morbi aut natura ipsa consumpsisset, Cic.: exercitum tamen pene consumptum, Caes.: Inedia et purgationibus et vi ipsius morbi consumptus es, Cic. 3. Of time: *to spend, pass, waste*: magnam partem diē, Caes.: omne tempus, Liv. 4. With acc., in with abl., and rar. in with acc.: *to use, employ, spend upon or about*: pecuniam in agrorum emptionibus, Cic.: tota in dulces consument ubera natus, Virg.

consumptio, ōis, f. [consumo] *a consuming, wasting, consumption*: Cic.

consumptor, ōris, m. [id.] *a consumer, destroyer* (very rare): ignis confector et consumptor omnium, Cic.

consumptus, a, um, Part. [consumo].

con-sūo, ūti, ūtūrum, i. v. a. *to stick together, see up* (rare): tuncsum, Varr. Fig.: *consentia dolia, with concerted tricks*, Pl. (Hence Il. cuire; Fr. cuire; Part. cuisu.)

con-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, i. v. n. *to rise together or in a body, to stand up*: quum Athenis Iodis quidam in theatrum grandis nata venisset consurrexissae omnes, Cic.: consurgit ex consilio, Caes.: toro consurgere, Ov. Of things: *mare imo fundo ad sehera*, Virg. 2. With ad or in and acc.: *to rise for* (esp. a hostile) action, to join in a rising, insurrection, etc.: consurgere ad bellum, Liv.: in arma, Virg.

2. Of things: *to take rise*: vespere ab atro consurgunt venti, id.

con-surrectio, ōis, f. [con-surgo] *a standing up* (as a sign of respect, etc.; rare): iudicium, Cic.

con-sūruo, i. v. n. *to whisper together*: Ter.

consūtus, a, um, Part. [consuo].

con-tābēlo, ūlo, i. v. a. *to waste, to wear out*: Pl.

con-tābesco, bti, i. v. n. *incept. to waste away gradually, to be consumed* (rare): Artemisia lucina confecta contabuit, Cic.

contabulatio, ōis, f. [contabulo] *a joining of boards together, a flooring, a floor* (rare): Caes.

contabulo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [con and tabula] *to board over, to furnish or cover with boards*: turres, Caes. 2.

in gen.: to cover: totum murum ex omni parte turribus, Id.

contabundus, a, um, v. cunctabundus.

contactus, a, um, Part. [contingo]. **contactus**, ūs, m. [id.] a touching, touch, **contact**: diripiuntque dapes, contactaque omnia fœdant, Virg. In plur.: virides, Ov. || a touching of something unclean, a contagion, infected: vulgati contactu iri homines morbi, Liv. Fig.: contactu valentiorum, Tac. Abol.: discedite a contactu ac diridite turbidos, Id. (Hence It. **contacta**).

contagiosus, is, f. [id.] contact, touch: Lucr.

contagiosus, ōnis, f. [id.] a touching, contact, touch: anima calecit primum ab ipso spiritui, deinde contagione pulmonum, Cic. || attraction, influence: contagio naturae valet, Id. || a contact with something unclean, a contagion, infection: tum praecepit oves contagione venter, Col. Fig.: a moral contamination: contagio illius sceleris, Cic.: criminis, Liv. Abol.: inserat contagio proximos populos, the bad example had led on, Id.

contagium, ī, n. for **contagio** [id.] touch, contact: Lucr. || infection, contagion: vicini pecoria, Virg. Plur. Abol.: agunt contagia late, Ov. Fig.: a moral contamination: aegras mentis, Id.: luctu, Hor.

contaminatus, a, um, Part. [contaminio]. || Adj.: polluted, impure, defiled: se ut conceleratos contaminatione ab ludis abiecerat esse, Liv.

contaminio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [contaminare] to bring into contact, to mingle, blend, unite: multas Graecas fabulas, Ter. || to corrupt, contaminate, defile, stain, pollute: ut anteponebantur integra contaminatis, Cic.: mentem omni scelere, Liv.: se sanguine, Cic. In Part. perf.: contaminati facinore, Caes.

contanter, adv. v. cunctanter.

contatio, ōnis, v. cunctatio.

contatūra, um, delatatio, heritatio: v. cunctatūra.

con-technor, atus, i. v. dep. [techna] to devise plots: Pl.

contectus, a, um, Part. [contego].

con-tego, xi, ctum, j. v. a. to cover up or over: locum lintela, Liv.: se arbo, Liv.: uno tumulo cingere, to bury, Cic. Fig.: quidam servili habitū, all fide clientium contacti, covered, protected, Tac. || to hide, conceal: eas partes corporis contextit atque abdixit, Cic. Fig.: aperire et reddere contacta victricum parium vulnera, Tac.

con-temēro, avi, i. v. a. to pollute, stain (very rare): Ov.

con-temno, tempti, temptum, j. v. a. to scorn, esteem lightly, disdain: con-tempti contemna, despici, disdain: con-temna se putant (scenes), despici, illud, Cic.: contemnere miser, Hor. With *pro*: reflect: to put a small value

upon oneself: qui ipse se contemnit, in eo est indoles Industriæ, Pl.: se non contemnere, to have a high opinion of oneself, Cic. Abol.: ut irascatur Juxed, milgetur, invidet, faveat, contemnat, Id. Of things: copiae neque numero neque genere hominum contemnendæ, Caes.: tuum consilium, Ter.: populi voces, Hor. With *inf*: non contemas lipius inungi, Id. Poet.: arbores contemnere ventos assuescant, Virg.

contemplatio, ōnis, f. [contempler] a viewing, surveying, contemplation: coeli, Cic. || Fig.: a mental survey, a considering, meditation: virtutum, Tac. Abol.: summa vis infinitatis et magna ac diligenti contemplatione dignissima est, Cic. || respect, consideration, regard: liberorum, Just.

contemplator, ōris, m. [id.] a contemplator, an observer (very rare): coeli ac Deorum, Cic.

contemplatus, a, um, Part. [contempler].

contemplatus, ūs, m. [id.] a consideration, contemplation, observance (rare, and only in *abl. sing.*): neque ipse reduco a contemplatu mali, Ov.

contemplo, v. a. for **contempler**. Part. perf.: contemplatus, a, um: ipse ab contemplato situ Carthagini reddit, Liv.

contemplor, atus, i. v. dep. [templum] lit. to mark out a templum: Varr. Hence, to look upon, view attentively, to survey, gaze upon, observe, consider: quum intueor et contempler unumquemque vestrum, Cic.: loci naturam ab omni parte, Liv.: vultum, Ter.

|| Fig. of the mind: to consider, contemplate: propone tibi duos reges, et id omnia contemplare, quod oculis non potes, Cic.

contemptus, ada. contemptuously: only in *comp.*: Suet.

contemptum, adv. contemptuously, scornfully: magnifice de se ac contemptum de Romanis loquentes, Liv.

contemptio, ōnis, f. [contemno] a despising, contempt, scorn, disdain: fortitudo est dolorum laborumque contemptio, Cic.: pecuniae, Id.: ut jam hostibus in contemptum Sabinus veniret, came to be despised by the enemy, Caes.

contemptus, adv. v. contempe.

contemptor, ōris, m. [contemno] a scorner, contemner, despiser: contemptor Divum Mesentius, Virg. Adj.: cui inerat contemptor animus et superbia, a proud, disdainful spirit, Sall.

contemptrix, icis, f. [id.] she who despises: mea, Pl.

contemptus, a, um, Part. [contemno]. || Adj.: despicable, contemptible, vile: contemptus et abjectus homo, Cic. With *dat.*: Trebellius per avartitiam ac sordis contemptus per avartitiam inlavsusque, Tac. *Comp.*: quae vox potest esse contemptior quam Milonis Croniatense? what speech could be baser? Cic. Sup.: contemptissimorum consilium levitas, Id.

contemptus, ūs, m. [id.] a despising, contemning: contempti, scorn: naribus labrique derisus, contemptus, fastidium significari solet, Quint.: contemptu inter socios nomen Romanum laborare, Liv.: plerumque hominibus Gallia brevis nostra contempti est, is an object of scorn, Caes.

con-tendo, di, tum, j. v. a. and n. to stretch, stretch out, brace up, to draw tight, strain: arcum, Virg.: oculi contendunt se, Lucr. 2. Meton.: of weapons: to shoot, hurt: infensam hastam, Virg. || Fig.: to strain, exert, bend: magnus omnis, in quo omnes nervos acietis Industriæque meae contenderem, Cic.: in tales animum contendere curas, to bend the mind, Ov.

2. Neutr.: to stretch, strain, or exert oneself, to strive eagerly after, to pursue, etc.: id abili contendendum aut aliter non transcendendum exerditum exstimabat, Caes. With *inf*: hunc locum duabus ex partibus oppugnare contendit, Id. With *subj.*: quantum potero voce contendam, ut populus hoc Romanus exaudiat, Cic. 3. Esp. to exert oneself in performing a journey or march: to strive to reach, to journey hastily to, to hasten: constr. with acc., *inf.*, or *aboi.* With acc. (very rare): quis hic est, qui recta platea cursum hic contendit suum? Pl. With *inf.* (frequent): Bibracte ire contendit, Caes. Abol.: in Italian magnis litheribus contendit, Id.: domum, Id. Fig.: magna spectare atque ad ea rectis studiis contendere, Cic. 4. to strive, dispute, fight, contend against, vie with: constr. with cum, contra, or adversus, the dat., inter with pron. reflect., or *aboi.*: cum magnis legionibus parva manu, Sall.: contra populum Rom. armis, Caes.: contra vim gravitateque morbi, Cic.: hi quum tantopere de potentia inter se multos annos contenderent, Caes.: rapido contendere cursu, Virg. Pass. *impers.*: summo jure contenditur, Cic. With *dat.* (poet.): hiruendo Cygnis, Lucr. 5. to compare, contrast: constr. with acc., cum, or *aboi.* (poet. with ad or *dat.*): contendere id cum defensione nostra, Cic.: vellera potentia Aquinatem fucum Siculo ostro, Hor.: contendere ipsas causas, quae inter se confligunt, Cic.

6. to ask, solicit, beg earnestly: quum a me peteret et summe contenderem, ut suum propinquum defenderem, Id.

7. to hold out, assert, affirm earnestly, to maintain, contend: with acc. and *inf.*: sic ego cum contendo, me tibi ipsi adversario, clysumque tribus rationem poposcere, reddiditum, Id.

contētus, ade. [contendo] with great exertion, earnestly, vehemently: contente dicere, Cic.

contētus, ade. [contēno] closely, sparingly, scantily (rare): aliquem arte contentaque habere, Pl.

contentio, ōnis, f. [contendo] a stretching, a straining, exertion, effort, an eager striving for: contentio et sum-

misel vocis, the raising and dropping of the voice, Cic.: quem quum maxima contentione non potuisset extrahere, id. : libertatis dignitatisque, Liv. II. a contest, strife, a fight, dispute, controversy: in his contentionibus, quas Aedui cum Sequanis habuerant, Caes.: his erat inter se de principatu contentio, id. III. a comparison, contrast: si contentio quaedam et comparatio fiat, Cic. In rhetoric: a contrasting of one thought with another, an antithesis: id.

contentus, a, um, Part. [contendo]. II. Adj.: strained, tense, tight: qui jam contento, jam laxo fove laborat, Hor. 2. Fig.: eager, intent: ad tributatum contento studio cursuque venimus, Cic.

contentus, a, um, Part. [contineo]. II. Adj.: contented, satisfied: with abl.; rarely absol.; after the Aug. per, very freq. with the inf.: contentus suis rebus, Cic.: paucis contentus, Hor. Absol.: non modo contentus esses, sed melius non queres, Cic. With inf.: iritare, Ov.

con-terminus, a, um, adj. bordering upon, neighbouring: with dat.: morus fontis, Ov. II. Subst.: conterminum, l, n. a confine, border: in longinqua et contermina Scythiae fugam maturavit, Tac.

con-terro, trivi, trinum, 3. v. a. to rub together, grind, bruise, pound, to crumble: cornua cervi, Ov. II. Meton.: to rub down, wear out, waste, destroy: conterritur ferrum, silices tenuantur ab usu, id.: conteris tu mea oratione mulier, you weary me with your talk, Pl. 2. Of time: to spend, pass, waste: with in and abl.: vitam atque aetatem meam in querendo, Ter.: aetatem in litibus, Cic. With abl.: totum hunc diem cursando atque ambulando, Ter.: diel brevitate convivia, longitudinem noctis stupris et flagitiis, Cic. Transf. to the person: se in musica, geometria, contere, id.

3. Of other objects: operam frustra, Ter. Fig.: injurias oblivione, to obliterate from the memory, Cic.

con-terreo, triv, trini, 2. v. a. to frighten, scare, daunt, terrify: cervus venantium subito vocibus contrerritus, Phaedr.: atrox ingenium accenderet eo facto magis quam contrerruerat, Liv.

con-tertor, atus, 1. v. dep. to call to witness: deos hominesque, Cic. II. Legal t. t.: Item, to enter on a lawsuit by calling witnesses, id. Part. perf. in pass. sense: contestata lite, id. 2. Gen.: to give evidence, affirm, etc. Part. perf. in pass. sense: ab hac perenni contestataque virtute majorum, accredited, proved, id.

con-terzo, xili, xutum, 3. v. a. to weave, entwine, braid, or join together: quid vos alius affuerant, nisi ut eorum villis confectis atque contignis homines vestiantur? Cic.: haec (tigula) directa materie injecta contexebantur, Caes.

2. Fig.: quid est aetas hominis, nisi memoria rerum veterum cum su-

periorum aetate contextitur? Cic. II. Meton.: to bind together, to compose, make, construct, form: equum trabibus accersit, Virg.: crimen, to contrive, invent, Cic.

contextis, adv. in a connected manner, in close connection: Cic.

contextus, a, um, Part. [contexto]. II. Adj.: cohering, connected: contexta condensaque corpora, Lucr.

contextus, us, m. [id.] a binding or putting together, a connection: eorum contextum vis deberet dissolvere, Lucr. II. Fig.: connection, coherence, arrangement: mirabilla est apud illos (sc. Stoicos) contextus rerum, Cic.: ceterorum casus conatusque in contextu operis dicemus, in the progress, Tac.

conticesco (conticesco, Pl.), ticili, 3. v. insep. [taceo] to become still, keep silence: sed conticescam, nam audio aperiri fores, Pl.: conticuit Iulia, Hor.: conticuerunt omnes, Virg. II. Fig.: to become still or quiet, be at rest, to abate, cease: artes nostrae, Cic.: actionis tribuniciae, Liv.

conticinium, l, n. [conticesco] the first part of the night, the evening: Pl.

conticesco, v. conticesco.

contignatio, onis, f. [contigno] a joining of beams, a rafting or flooring: a story, floor: Caes.: bovem in tertiam contignationem sua sponte scandisse, Liv.

contigno, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. [tignum] to join together with beams, to raft, floor (rare): Caes.

contignus, a, um, adj. [contingo]. I. Act.: touching together, adjoining, bordering upon, neighbouring, near: Pyramus et Thisbe contignus tenuere domos, Ov. II. Pass.: that may be touched, within reach: hunc tibi contignum missae fore credidit hastae, Virg.

contignus, entis, Part. [contineo]. II. Adj.: lit. holding together; hence bordering upon, contiguous, adjacent: aer mari, Cic.: Cappadociae pars ca, quae cum Cilicia continens est, id. Absol.: (Morphe) continentes silvas alpaludes habebant, Caes. Of time: following: continendus diebus, id. Fig.: timori perpetuo ipsum malum continens full, followed at its heels, Liv. 2. holding together, connected, uninterrupted: continens agmen migrantium, id.: bella, Caes.: e continenti genere, in continuous descent, Cic.: terra, the mainland, continent, Nep. Hence subst. continens, entis, f. (ablat. in e and f) a continent: Caes.: Liv. 3. continent, moderate, temperate (rare): continendor in vita hominum quam in pecunia, Caes.: Epaminondas, Nep. Sup.: continetissimil homines, majores nostri, Cic. 4. In rhetoric, subst.: continens, entis, m. that on which something depends, the chief point, hinge, cause, id.

continenter, adv. continuously, in unbroken succession: continenter sedetis insula, Cat. Of time: continuously,

without interruption: continenter tota nocte lertur, Caes. II. temperately, moderately (rare): vivere, Cic.

continentia, ae, f. [contineo] a holding in, repressing: crepitus ventris, Suet. II. Fig.: a holding in, or curbing of one's desires, abstemiousness, continence, temperance, moderation: continentia est, per quam cupiditas consilii gubernatione regitur, Cic.: se in milite modestam et continentiam desiderare, Caes.

con-tingo, uti, tentum, 2. v. a. and n. [teneo]. Act.: to hold together, keep in a mass, bind, connect: maudus omnia complexu suo coercet et continet, Cic. Fig.: omnes artes conatione quadam inter se continentur, id. II. to keep in, bound, encompass, etc.: reliquum spatium mons continet, Caes.: undique loca natura Helvetii continentur, id. III. to hold within, contain, comprise, involve: ut omnia, quae alitur et crescant, continent in se vim caloris, Cic.: comitia curiata rem militarem continent, Liv. In pass. with abl.: to be contained in, be composed of, consist of, etc.: non enim venis et nervis et ossibus continetur (DM), are not cased in by, Cic. IV. to keep together, hold fast, keep from straying, hold up, support, etc.: quoad contineisset exercitum, Liv.: contine quae caput, hold up your head, Pl. Fig.: remos reliquosque Belgas in officio, Caes.: te in exercitatione, keep you at work, Cic. V. to keep within, keep close, keep in a place; to inclose, confine: ut diutius sub pellicibus milites contineri non possent, Caes.: copias in castris, id.: frigidus agrioculm al quando continet imber, keeps within doors, Virg. 2. to hold in, keep back, draw back, detain, restrain: ora frenis continet spumantibus, Phaedr.: aspectu contritus haesit, continuitque gradum, Virg.: suos a proelio, Caes.: quorum ego vix ab te manus ac tela contineo, keep off from, Cic. 3. to check, curb, repress: quid est negotii eos continere, quibus praesentia, si te ipse contineas, id. N. e. i. r. t.: to keep together (as verb. finit. extremely rare): utroque comaeatus continet, Pl.

con-tingo, uti, tatum, 3. v. a. and n. [tango]. Act.: to touch, take hold of, seize: facile cubum terrestrem rostris, Cic.: funem manu, Virg.: dextras consulum, to touch the hand, shake hands, Liv. 2. to eat, partake of, taste (poet.): neque illinc audeat easdem dominus contingere granum, Virg.: cibus ore, Ov. II. to be near or contiguous, border upon, extend to: Helvi, qui fines Arvernorum contingunt, Caes.: in saltu Vesuvio Falernum contingente agrum, Liv. III. to attain to, come to, arrive at, meet with, etc. (mostly poet.): qui studet optatum cursu contingere metam, Hor.: Italiam, Virg.: aures, Ov.: aevi contingere florem, to reach the flower of age, Lucr. IV. Fig.: to touch, to seize upon: quam me manifesta libabo

contigit! Ov.: quos in aliqua sua fortuna publicas quoque contingebat cura, Liv. 2. to touch with pollution, stain, defile, etc. (generally in part. perf.): contacta civitas rabie duorum juvenum, id.: equi candidi et nullo mortali opere contacti, Tac. 3. to be connected with or related to, to concern: ut quisque tam foede interemptos aut propinquitate aut amicitia contingebat, Liv.: deos quoniam propius contingis, since you are more intimate with the great, Hor.: Sabini modico usui contingere, to have little intercourse with, Tac.: haec consultatio Romanos nihil contingit, concerns not, Liv. B. Neutr.: to happen to, to befall, fall to one's lot: and absol.: to turn out, come to pass, succeed: with dat.: cui tam subito toto contingerit commoda, Ter.: si contigerit ea vita sapienti, Cic. With inf.: non culvis homini extingit adire Corinthum, Hor. With subj.: quod nunquam opinatus fui, id. contigit, ut salvi potiremur domum, Pl. Absol.: hanc mihi expetivi; contigit, Ter.: quum id minus contingeret, leges sunt inventae, Cic. 2. to adjoin, border upon: with dat. or inter: ita ut radices montis ex utraque parte ripae fluminis contingant, Caes.

con-tingo (tingo), 3. v. a. to wet, moisten: lac prope sale, to sprinkle, Virg.

contingatio, ñis, f. [continuo] an unbroken series, connection, continuation, succession: continuatio seriesque rerum, Cic.: imbruium, Caes. II. In rhetoric: a period: Cic.

contingō, adv. without any interruption, immediately, forthwith, directly, without delay: often with the particles ut, ut postquam, simulac, quum, etc.: ubi primum terram tetiginus, continuo delegit viros, Pl.: si quid narrare ceperat, continuo dari tibi verba censes, Ter.: continuo consilium dimisit (Q. Maximus), simulac ne viderit, Cic.: quod lubet, non lubet jam id continuo, the next moment, immediately, Pl. II. In denying an inference: with a negative: not necessarily, not as an immediate consequence: non continuo si me in gregem sciarum contuli, sum sciarus, Cic. And in questions implying a denial: si malo careat, continuone fruatur summo bono? id.

contingō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. [continuo]. I. A. C.: Of space: to make in a line with, make all in one, carry on, to connect, unite. With dat. or absol.: (ser) mari continuatus et iunctus est, Cic.: latus lateri, Ov.: Subiunbus Sionum gentes continuantur, border upon, are next to, Tac. Absol.: illos bias aut amplius domos continuare, to erect in rows, Sall.: continuare fundos, to buy contiguous plots of ground, Cic. II. Of time: to keep up, keep on, to do, to continue uninterruptedly, to do one thing after another, to join together: iter die et nocte, Caes.: diem noctemque potando, to keep on drink-

ing day and night, Tac.: dapes, Hor.: paci externae confestim continuatur discordia domi, Liv.

continuus, a, um, adj. [contineo]. Of space: holding together, unbroken, continuous: montes, Hor.: Rhenus uno alveo continuus, Tac. Fig.: quum fluxerunt plures continuas translationes, Cic. 2. Subst.: continuus, 1. m. he who is always about one, an attendant: principis, Tac. II. Of time: successive, following, running on, continuous: ex eo die dies continuos quinque, for five days running, Caes.: annos prope quinquaginta continuos, Cic.: postulandis rebus tam continuus annus fuit, unceasingly occupied, Tac. III. Of events, etc.: successive, uninterrupted: bella, Liv.: incommoda, Caes.

contio, ñis, f. [from conventio: frequently written concto, and erroneously derived from concto]. Lit. a coming together; hence, an assembly, a meeting, in general. A contio at Rome was an assembly of the people convened by a magistrate for the purpose of inducing the people to support or oppose a measure which was to be brought before the comitia, v. Smith's Ant. 116: advocat contionem, habet orationem talem consul, Cic.: advocare contionem populi, Sall.: militum, Caes.: advocare populum in contionem, Liv.: plebem ad contionem vocare, id.: laudare aliquem pro contione, before the assembled army, Sall. II. Meton.: a discourse, oration before an assembly of the people, or of an army: legi contionem tuam, Cic.: contionem apud milites habuit, Caes. 2. a tribune, rostrum (rare): ascendere in contionem, Cic.

contionābundus, a, um, adj. [contionor] haranguing in a public assembly: haec prope contionabundus circumibat homines, Liv.

contionālis, e, adj. [contio] belonging to or suitable for a public assembly: contionalis prope clamor senatus, Cic.: senex, a mob orator, demagogue, Liv.

contionārius, a, um, adj. [id.] of or suited to a public assembly (very rare): populus, Cic.

contionātor, ñis, m. [contionor] an haranguer of the people: In a bad sense, a demagogue, an agitator: Cic.

contionor, atus, 1. v. dep. [contio] to be convened in an assembly, to form an assembly (rare), Liv. II. to deliver an oration to a public assembly: apud milites, Caes.: ad populum, Suet. With acc. and infin.: C. Cato contionatus est, comitia haberi non alitum, declared before the people, Cic. III. In gen.: to declare publicly, publish, make known (rare): id.

contionotūs, ae, f. dim. [id.] a short harangue to the people: Cic.

contō, tollō, 3. v. a. old form for consero, to bear: contollam gradum, Pl.

contōnat, e, impers. it thunders heavily: contonat ibi continuo sonitu maximo, it thunders away there, Pl.

contor, v. cunctor.

contorquēo, tori, tortum, 2. v. a. to whirl, twist, or twist about, brandish: to hurl or roll along: animal omne membra quocumque vult flectit, contorquet, Cic.: contorsit laevae proram ad undas, Virg.: insano contorquens vortice silvas Eridanus, whirling them round in its raging eddy, id.: cuspidem lacerto, Ov. Fig.: quam rhetoricam quam copiose! quas sententias colligit! quae verba contorquet! Cic.

contortē, adv. intricately, perplexedly, obscurely: dicere, Cic.

contortio, ñis, f. [contorqueo] a whirling round: dextrae, Auct. Her.

II. an intertwining, intricacy, complication: contortiones orationis, Cic.

contortor, ñis, m. [id.] a perverter: legum, Ter.

contortulus, a, um, adj. dim. [contortus] somewhat complicated or intricate: Cic.

contortūplicātus, a, um, adj. [contortus plico] entangled, intricate: Pl.

contortus, a, um, Part. [contorqueo]. II. Adj.: powerful, vehement, energetic: contorta et acris oratio, Cic. 2. involved, intricate, perplexed: contortae et difficiles res, id.

contrā, adv. and prep. (from con, like in-tra, ex-tra, ci-tra, ul-tra, etc.). It originally designates the position of a place parallel to another, and forming a counterpart, and hence means over against, facing: its figurative application is to actions regarded as corresponding or opposed to others, or as their antitheses; finally, it designates a hostile confronting. A. Adv.: Of place: over against, on the opposite side, opposite to: Jam omnia contra circaque hostium plena erant, Liv.: contra elata mari respondet Gnoesia tellus, Virg.: stat contra starique Jubet, Juv. II.

Of actions: 1. Correspondence: in return, in reply, etc.: quae me amat, quam contra amo, Pl.: quum hic nugatur, contra nugari lubet, id. 2. Opposition: against, on the contrary, just the reverse: ut hi miser, si contra illi beati, Cic.: cognoscere quid boni utrique anti contra esset, Sall. With atque (ac) or quam: otherwise than, contrary to what: contra atque esset dictum, contrary to what had been appointed, Caes.: factum est mea culpa contra quam tu mecum egeras, Cic. Jam mihi auro contra constat filius, weighed against gold, or equal to gold, Pl. 3. Hostile opposition: to contra facere, Ter.: patricii contra vi resistent, Liv. B. Prep. with acc.: Of place: over against, opposite to, facing: cujus (insulae) unum latus est contra Galliam, Caes.: castellum loco aditu contra arcem obiect, Liv. II. Of actions, opinions, etc.: against, contrary to: contra naturam, Cic.: opinioem, Caes.: spem, Sall.: contra ea, on the contrary, on the other hand, Caes. 2.

Of hostile opposition: against: omnes

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Belgas contra populum Romanum conjurasse, id. i. contra omnia dici oportere et pro omnibus, Cic.: contra pericula et insidias firmissimis, Sall. **C.** In compounds, contra gen. contains the idea of hostile opposition, as in *contradico* and its deriv., *contraeo*, *contrapono*, etc.

contractio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*contraho*] a drawing together, contraction: *contractio* et porrectio digitorum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: an abridging, shortening, abridgment: *paginae*, id.

contractiōnē, *ae*, *f.* dim. [*contractio*] lit. a slight contraction: Fig.: animi, dejection, sadness: Cic.

contractus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*contraho*]. **II.** *adj.*: contracted, close, narrow, abridged, limited, etc.: *contractor* ignis, smaller, Lucr.: *aequora*, Hor.: *parvum opusculum lucubratur his jam contractioribus noctibus*, Cic. Fig.: *paupertas*, stunted, Hor.

contrā-dico, *xi*, *ctum*, *3. v. n.* to speak against, gainsay, contradict. With *dat.*: *sententia* aliorum, Tac.

contrādictio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*contradico*] a gainsaying, a reply, objection, contradiction: Cic.

con-trāho, *xi*, *ctum*, *3. v. a.* to draw or bring together, to collect, assemble, gather: *cohortes ex finitimis regionibus*, Caes.: *omnes copias* Lucernam, Cic.

II. to draw up, draw close, tighten, shorten, contract, abridge, diminish: *pulmones tum se contrahunt*, aspirantes, tum respirati dilatant, id.: *castra*, Caes.: *contrahere turgida vela*, to draw in, Hor.: *si contrahit orbem* (diana), Ov.

3. Fig.: to draw in, to check, restrain, sadden: *te ego in contrahas ad demittas animum*, let not your spirits fall, Cic. *cupidinem*, Hor. **III.** to bring on, bring about, cause, make, get, catch, etc.: *bellum* Saguntinis, Liv.: *aliquid damni*, Cic.: *porca contracta*, due for the expiation of a crime, id.

4. to do business with, to make a contract, conclude a bargain: in *tribuendo sum* cuique et rerum *contractum* fide, id.: and, gen. to have to do with: *contrahere nihil cum populo*, id.

contrariē, *adv.* in an opposite direction or manner: *contrariē aliter procedentia*, Cic.

contrariō, *v.* *contrarius*. **contrarius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*contra*] lying over against, fronting, opposite (rare): *collis adversus hunc et contrarius*, Caes. **II.** In gen.: opposite, contrary, opposed. With *gen.*: *hujus igitur virtutis contraria est vitiositas*, Cic. With *dat.*: *color albo*, Ov. With *inter* and *pron. reflect.*: *orationes inter se contrariæ* Aeschinis Demosthenisque, Cic. With *acc.*: *contrarium decernebat se paulo ante decreverat*, id. *Abol.*: *dum vitant stultii vitia*, in *contraria* currunt, Hor.: *disputandum est de omni re in contrarias partes, on both sides*, Cic. Adverbially, *ex contrario*, on the contrary, on the other hand: *Caes.*: Cic.: and *e contrario*:

Nep. **III.** *injuncta, hurtful, pernicious*, etc. (mostly poet., or in post-Aug. prose): *Averna avibus cunctis contraria, dangerous, destructive*, Lucr.: *saepe quos ipse aluerit, tibi inveniri maxime contrarios, hostile*, Phaedr.

contractabiliter, *adv.* with feeling: Lucr.

contractatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*contracto*] a touching, contact (very rare): *equae, vaccae*, Cic.

con-tracto, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* [*trac-*] to touch, handle: *pectora*, Ov. **II.** to touch all over, to search: *ne feminae praetextatque pueri et puellae con-* tractarentur, Suet. **III.** to touch carnally, to have illicit intercourse with: Pl.: Suet. Meton.: *contractata* filiarum pudicitia, violated, dishonoured, Tac.

IV. Fig.: *nudare corpus et contractandum vulgi oculis permittere*, Tac.: *disceptat contractant*, Cic.: *mente voluptates, to consider*, weigh, id.

con-tremisco, *māi*, *3. v. n.* and *a. insep.* **I.** *Neutr.*: *to tremble all over, to quake* (rare): *tota mente atque omnibus artibus*, Cic. Fig.: *culpus in mea causa nunquam fides virtutis contremuit*, i. e. have never wavered, id. **II.** *Act.*: *to tremble at something, be afraid of*: *periculum*, Hor.

contremō, *ūi*, *3. v. n.* to tremble greatly (rare): Poet. in Cic.

con-tribuo, *ūi*, *atum*, *3. v. a.* to put in the same tribe, or in the same list, lot, etc.: *to enrol, class, incorporate, bring together*. With *cum*: *Oenenses et Calaguritani*, qui erant cum *Oscensibus* attribuitur, Caes. With *dat.*: *Ambraciam quae tum contribuerat se Aetolia*, Liv. With *in*: *in unam urbem contribuit*, id. With *ad*: *urbs ad condendam Megalopolim ex concilio Arcadum contributa*, id. **II.** to bring into a common stock, to contribute: *nec non Spercheides undae contribuere aliquid*, Ov.

contributus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*contribuo*].

contributo, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* [*tristis*] to make sad or sorrowful, to afflict: *contribavit haec sententia Balbum*, Coel. in Cic. Poet.: (Sirtis) laesit *contribat lumine coelum*, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *to darken, make gloomy, becloud, bedim*, etc.: *Auster pluvio frigore coelum*, id.: *invernum contribuit Aquarius annum*, Hor.

contribus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*contro*]. **II.** *Adj.*: worn out, trite, common: *contributum proverbium vetustate*, Cic.

contrōversia, *ae*, *f.* [*controverus*] a turning against, an attack: Ulp. **I.** *a civil lawsuit*: *omnia iudicia aut distrahendarum controversiarum aut puniendorum malefactorum causa repleta sunt*, Cic. **II.** Gen.: *a debate, dispute, quarrel, controversy*: *rem in controversiam vocare*, id.: *rem deducere in controversiam*, Cic.: *stue controversia, without contradiction, beyond dispute*, Cic.

contrōversā, *ae*, *f.* [*contumax*] *haughty, insolent, stubbornness, firmness* (rarely in a good sense): *illa tua singularis insolentia, superbia, contumacia*, Cic.: *Socrates adhibuit litteram contumaciam, an honourable self-confidence*, id.

contrōversā, *ae*, *f.* [*contumax*]

troveria] very much controversial (rare): *res*, Liv.

contrō-versus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* **I.** *Pass.*: *that is the subject of dispute, controverted, disputed*: *id sumere pro certo, quod dubium controversumque sit*, Cic.: *auspicium*, Liv. **II.** *Act.*: *litigious, quarrelsome*: *quod esset acuta illa gens* (sc. Siculorum) *et controversa natura*, Cic. [*Contro* and *versus*: *contro* appears only in composition, but is related to *contra* as *intro*, *extro*, *ultra*, to *intro*, etc.: cf. *introrsum*.]

con-trādo, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* to *hew or cut to pieces, to cut down, slaughter, slay* (rare): *debilitato corpore et cruciatus se abiecit exanimatus*, Cic. Fig.: *hi republicam cruciaverunt, have butchered the commonwealth*, id.

con-trādo, *si*, *sum*, *3. v. a.* to thrust together, press in: *nubes in unum*, Lucr.: *aliquos in balneas*, Cic.

con-trāno, *avi*, *1. v. a.* to *hack to pieces, cut down* (rare): *filios*, Pl.

contrōsus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*contrudo*].

contubernalis, *is*, *comm.* [*contubernium*]. **I.** *Milit.*: *t. t. a tent-companion or comrade* (um, ten tent and a decanus in one tent): Cic.: *v. Smith's Ant.* 116. **2.** *a young man who accompanied a general, in order to learn the art of war*: *furt in Creta contubernalem* Saturnini, id. **II.** In gen.: *a comrade, companion, mate*: *illi contubernalem in consula*, id.

contubernium, *il*, *n.* [*taberna*] *companionship in a tent, a dwelling together in a tent*: Tac. **2.** *the accompanying of a general, in order to learn the art of war*: Cic.: *is in contubernio patris ibidem militabat*, Sall. **3.** In gen.: *companionship, intercourse*: Suet.: Tac. **4.** *marriage between slaves*: Col. Hence, *opprobrium*: *concubinage*: Cic. Of animals: *a dwelling together*: Phaedr. **II.** Meton.: *a common war tent*: Caes.: Tac. **3.** In gen.: *a common dwelling*: Suet. **2.** *the dwelling of a married female slave*: Tac.

con-tūbor, *titus*, *3. v. d.p.* (*pres.* *contulmur*, Lucr.: *inf.* *contul*, Pl.), *to look on, gaze upon, behold, survey, consider attentively*: *totam terram contrati culeris* (atum, Cic. Fig.: *to weigh, ponder, maturely, observe* (rare): *si plane, Lat.* **II.** to get a view of, spy out, perceive, discern (very rare): *si voluit forte possit contul*, Pl.

contūsus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*contueor*]. **contūsus** (*contūsus*), *ūs*, *m.* [*id.*] *an attentive looking, view, sight* (rare, and only in *abl. sing.*): Pl.

contūmācia, *ae*, *f.* [*contumax*] *haughty, insolent, stubbornness, firmness* (rarely in a good sense): *illa tua singularis insolentia, superbia, contumacia*, Cic.: *Socrates adhibuit litteram contumaciam, an honourable self-confidence*, id.

contūmāciter, *adv.* obstinately.

stubbornly, contumaciously: contumaciter urbaneque vexatum, Cic.: omnia agere, Liv.

contumax, *Acis, adj.* [con and *tum*, root of *tumescere*] *haughty, insolent, unyielding, stiff-necked, stubborn*: quis contumaci? quis inhumanior? quis superior? Cic.: in me contumax, id.: adversus plebem, Suet.: contumax etiam adversus tormenta servorum fides, *firm, steadfast*, Tac. Of things: *unyielding*: lima, Phaedr.

contumelia, *ae, f.* [id.] *insult, affront, ineffect, disgrace, ignominy*: contumeliam facere in aliquem, Cic.: tanta contumelia accepta, Caes.: aliquid imponere, Sall.: Indignitates contumeliasque perferre, Caes. Esp. 2. violation: Liv. || Meton. of things: *injury, damage*: vives totae factae ex robore ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendum, Caes.

contumeliosus, *adv. insolently, reproachfully, injuriously*: dicere de absentibus, Cic. Comp.: Liv. Sup.: Cic.

contumeliosus, *a, um, adj.* [contumelia] *reproachful, insolent, abusive*: quam contumeliosus in edictis! Cic.: contumeliosum id militibus, Tac.

contundo, *trudi, tñsum, v. a.* *to beat small, bray, bruise, grind, crush, pound*: radices ferrele pills, Col.: aliquem saxa, Hor.: contusi ac debilitati later saxa rupesque, Liv. Poet.: grando contundet vites, Hor. || Fig.: *to break, weaken, destroy, subdue, put down, baffle, check, etc.*: populi feroces, Virg.: ferocem Hannibalem, Liv.: nostrae opes contusae hostiumque aetate erant, Sall.: contudi animum et fortasse vici, Cic. Poet. of time: *to complete, bring to a close*: annua ad in quo contundit tempora serpens, Lucr.

contuor, *tuī, v. contuor.*

conturbatio, *ōnis, f.* [conturbo] *disorder, confusion*: oculorum, indicat rion, Scrib. || Fig.: *confusion, perturbation of mind* (very rare): conturbatio metus excutens cogitata, Cic.

conturbatus, *a, um, Part.* [conturbo]. || Adj.: *distracted, disturbed, perplexed*: tristis et conturbatus, Cic.

conturbo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* *to perplex, throw into disorder or confusion, to derange, confound* (rare): Romanorum ordines conturbare, Sall. || *to disturb, disquiet in mind or feeling*: valetudo tua me valde conturbat, Cic. || Of money matters: *conturbare rationes, or rationem, or abol.* *to bring into disorder, to make bankrupt*: ad quem ego rescipis nihil esse, quod posthac arcae nostrae fiducia conturbaret, *bring into pecuniary embarrassment*, id.: sic Peto conturbat, Matho delat, *so Peto stops payment, and Matho fails*, Juv. Fig.: conturbasti mihi rationes omnes, you have entirely put me out of my reckoning, Ter.

convexus, *l, m. = convex, a pole*: fer-

ratasque sudes et acuta cuspidē contos, Virg.

convexus, *a, um, Part.* [contundo].

convexus, *ūs, v. convexus.*

convexus, *i, m. = convex, a cone*: Cic. || Meton. of conical bodies: *the apex of a helmet*: Virg.

convador, *atus, i. v. dep.* *to summon one before a court; facere*: aliquem Veneris vadimonis, *to cite one to the court of Venus*, Pl.

convalesco, *lūl, v. insep.* *to regain health, to grow strong, get better, etc.*: ex morbo convalescere, Cic.: de vulnere, Ov.: pestifer ignis, Id. Fig.: *ut convalescere aliquando et sanari civitas posset*, Cic.: Fidenates nimis vicinas prope se convalescere opes rati, Liv.

convallis, *is, f.* (abl. regularly convalle, seldom convalli, Var.), *a deep valley, a valley inclosed on all sides*: Romani in montibus positam et convallibus, Cic.: Caes.

convasio, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [vasa] *to pack up baggage, etc.*: Ter.

convecto, *i. v. a. freq.* [conveho] *to carry or bring together* (rare): recentes praedas, Virg.: Tac.

convector, *ōris, m.* [id.] *one who carries or brings together*: Fab. Pictor. || *a fellow-passenger on board ship* (very rare): Cic.

convēho, *vexi, vectum, v. v. a.* *to carry or bring together, to carry up*: frumentum ex finitimus regionibus in urbem, Caes.: aee grave plaustis ad aerarium convēbentes, Liv.

convello, *veili, vulsum, v. v. a.* *to tear up, ureet or rend away, to pull or pluck up, wrench off, etc.*: milites infima saxa turris convellunt, Caes.: convulsis repagulis, effractisque valvis, Cic. With *prp.* or *abl.*: viridem ab humo convellere silvam, Virg.: (turrin) convellimus altis aedibus, Id. || Milit. t. t.: *convellere signa, to pluck up the standards, to decamp* (rare): Cic.: Liv.

|| *to tear to pieces, to rend, dismember*: dapes avido dente, Ov.: navis undis Euroque, Virg. Fig.: *verbis convellere pectus*, Ov.

IV. Fig.: *to overthrow, upset, destroy, annul, weaken*: convellere et commutare instituta omnium, Cic.: acta Dolabellae, id.: fidem legionum promissis, Tac.

convēna, *ae, comm.* [convenio] *one who comes with others*: plur. *a multitude collected together, assembled strangers*: an vero tibi Romulus aut pastores aut convenas congregasse videtur, Cic. || Adj.: *amantes inter se facere convēnas, to cause them to meet, to bring them together*, Pl.

convēniens, *entis, Part.* [id.] || Adj.: *agreeing, consistent, accordant, harmonious*: convenientes bene amici, Cic.: motus, Lucr. 2. *sitting, appropriate, suitable*: with *cum* (rare): dies cum populi vultu, Ov. With *dat.*: sibi convenientia flinge, Hor. With *acc.* (rare): nihil est tam convēniens ad res vel secundas vel adversas, Cic. With

inter (rare): in vita omnia sint apta inter se et convenientia, id. Abol. (rare): *toga, fitting close*, Ov.

convenienter, *adv. fitly, suitably, conformably, consistently, etc.*: congruere naturae cumque ea convenienter vivere, Cic.

convenientia, *ae, f.* [conveniēns] *agreement, accord, harmony, symmetry, conformity, fitness*: naturae convenientia cum extis, Cic.: haec in stellis constantiam, hanc convenientiam temporum, id.

convēnio, *vēni, ventum, 4. v. n.* and *a.* (fut. convenibo, Pl.), *to come together, come in a body, meet together, assemble*: milites, qui ex provincia conveniant, Caes.: clam inter se conveniunt, Cic. 2. Of things: *to mihl munera multa huc ab amatoribus conveniant*, Pl. 3. Of cities under the jurisdiction of some metropolis: *ut in eam rem iudices dentur ex his civitatibus quae in id forum convenient*, Cic.

4. Legal t. t.: *convenire in manum, of a woman who in marriage (by usus, confarreatio, or coemptio, q. v.) comes into the possession of her husband*, id. || Act. t. t.: *to go up to, come up with, address, accost, meet, visit*: with *acc.*: Attilium sua manu spargentem semen qui missi erant conveniant, *had met with him*, Cic. Pass.: *nec Lentulum a minore Balbo conventum*, Id. Abol.: *additum petentibus conveniendi non dabat*, Nep.

|| *to come together with, make one with, unite, combine, couple*: atomi, Lucr. 3. Fig.: *of persons: to agree with, be of one mind with, harmonize* (rare): si de ea re unquam inter nos convenimus, Pl. More freq. with a passive sign.: *to be agreed upon*: rarely with a personal subject, and often impers. Constr.: *dat., cum, inter, or absol.*: neminem voluerunt majores nostrae esse iudicem, nisi qui inter adversarios convenisset, Cic.: cum his mihi nec locus nec sermo venit, Pl.: pax quae cum T. Quinctio convenisset, Liv.: quod tempus inter eos committendi proelli convenerat, Caes.: ardentia videnti castra magister equitum; Id. convenerat signum, Liv. 3. Impers.: *mihl cum Delatōre venit*, Cic.: non modo inter Patres, sed ne inter consules quidem ipsos satis conveniebat, Liv.: *convenit jam inde per consules reliqua belli perfecta, it is generally agreed*, id. To express assent: *convenit, agreed*, Pl.

IV. *to fit, suit, be adapted to*: si cothurni laus illa esset, ad pedem apte convenire, Cic. Fig.: *to be fit, becoming, suitable, proper, serviceable, applicable, consistent*: constr. with *in* or *ad, cum, the dat., or absol.* (rarely with *acc.* or *inf.*): quae vitia in quibus videntur potius quam in istum convenere, id.: nullam contumeliā iacere poteris, quae non ad maximum partem civium conveniet, id.: *nun videntur convenire haec nuptias?* Ter. With *acc.*: *litem ut tempus anni, aetatem*

allam aliud factum venit, Pl. 2. With a clause as subject: haud conventi, una iro cum amica imperatore in via, Ter.

conventicūlum, i, n. dim. [conventus] (rare) a small assemblage: Cic. II. a place of assembly: Tac.

conventitium, ii, n. [conventus] money paid to Greek citizens of the lower orders for attending the assemblies of the people: Cic.

conventitius, or **-cius**, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to coming together: Pl.

conventio, ōnis, f. [id.] an assembly, meeting (rare): Varr. II. an agreement, covenant, compact: Liv.

conventum, i, n. [id.] an agreement, compact, covenant: facere promissam, stare conventis, reddere deposita, Cic.

conventus, a, um, Part. [conventus] (rare).

conventus, ōis, m. [id.] lit. a coming together: conventus duarum stellarum, the conjunction, Sen. Hence a meeting, an assembly of people: tantam causam dico extra conventum, Cic.

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con-vertō (vortō), ti, sum, 3. v. a. and n. (depon.: convortitur, Pl.). A. Act.: to turn or whirl round, to turn to the same point, to turn towards, etc.: with acc.: terra, quum circum axem se summa celeritate convortat et torqueat, Cic.: ter se convortit, Ov.: signa, (milit. t. t.) to wheel round, Caes. Reflect.: in infimo orbe luna convortitur, Cic. That towards which the object is turned is designated in various ways.

1. By in: naves in eam partem, Caes. 2. By ad: ad hunc se convortit, P. Pulione omnis multitudo convortit, id. 3. By contra: tigna contra vim atque impetum fluminis, id. 4. By sub: cursum sub terras, Lucr. 5. By dat.: luna potest in dies majus lumen convertere nobis, id. 6. By local adv.: aciem eo, Caes. 7. By acc.: se domum, Ter. 8. Fig.: ut ab eo quod agitur avertat animos, ut saepe in hilaritatem risumve convortat, Cic.: rationem in fraudem malitiamque, to employ, id. III. to change, alter: to overturn, throw into confusion: with acc.: rem, id.: rempublicam, to bring into disorder, id.: terror oblatum mentes militum convortit, Caes. With a second acc. dependent on in: to change into, transform: Hecubam in canem, Cic.

2. Of literary works: to translate: convorti ex Atticis duorum eloquentissimorum nobilissimas orationes, id.: librum in Latinum, id. B. Ne u t in the same signif. as the act. (rare): clam cum paucis ad pedes convortit, Sall. Fig.: hoc vitium hunc unum in bonum convortebat, Cic.

con-vestiō, i, ti, sum, 4. v. a. to clothe (rare): cruenta corpora, Enn. Fig.: prata herbis, meadows bedecked with grass, Poet. In Cic.: topiarium laulavi: omnia convestivit hedera, Cic.

convexus, a, um, adj. [conveho] carried round, rounded off, vaulted, arched, convex (sometimes concave): coelum, Ov.: nutantem convexo pondere mundum, Virg. Subst. convexus, i, and more freq. in plur. convexas, orum, n. a vault, arch, concavity: in convexo nemorum, id. II. inclined, sloping downwards: vertex ad aequora, Ov.

conviciātor, ōis, m. [convicio] a railer, reviler (rare): Cic.

conviciō, atus, i. v. dep. [convicium] to revile, reproach, taunt, rail at (rare). Abol.: ut accusare potius vere quam conviciari videretur, Liv.

convicium, ii, n. [prob. of same root as vox, voc-] a loud noise, a cry, clamor: erant autem convivi non illo silentio, sed cum maximo clamore atque convicio, Cic. Of birds: Ov.: of frogs (with clamor): Phaedr. II. loud, ro lent reproaching, abuse, reviling, disapprobation, etc.: qua hunc obprobatione aut quo potius convicio a tanto errore coner avellere, Cic.: convicium opum vestrum, disapprobation, contradiction, id. 2. Of things: aurium, censor, reproach, correction, id.

convictio, ōis, f. [convicto] companionship, intimacy: jucundissima, Cic. II. in Cic.

convictor, ōis, m. [id.] he who lives with one, a messmate, familiar friend: Cic. II. in Cic. Hor.

convictus, a, um, Part. [convincio].

convictus, ōis, m. [convincio] a living together, intimacy: Cic. II. a banquet, feast: Tac.

con-vinco, vici, victum, 3. v. a. to overcome, beat down (in argument), prove wrong, convict of crime or error, etc.: with accus.: hujus si causa non manifestissimis rebus teneretur, tamen omnes ipsius ac vita convincerent, Cic. The word denoting the thing proved, etc., in the Gen., more rarely in Abl., with de, in, or Inf.: aliquem summam negligentiae, id.: sceleris, Suet.: convicti et condemnati falsis de pugnis, Pl.: in pari peccato, Cic.: aliquid fecisse convinci, Liv. II. Of things: to prove, show clearly: and esp. to prove false, wrong, criminal, etc.: with acc.: inauditum facinus ipsius qui commissit voce convinci, Cic.: avaritiam, Caes.: milito, quod convicta (praedia) ab Apolloniensibus, proved not to belong to, Cic. With acc. and inf.: nihil te de bonis rebus in via, nihil de malis didicisse convincerent (philosophi), id.

con-viso, 3. v. a. (rare) to look all over, to search thoroughly: omnia loca oculis, Lucr. Fig.: omnia loca candida luce (sol et luna), id.

conviva, ae, com. [convivio]: lit.: one who lives or feasts with others: a table companion, quest. Ter.: Hor.: Cic.

convivialis, e, adj. [convivium] pertaining to a feast, festival, convivial: oblectamenta ludulionum, Liv.

convivator, ōis, m. [convivor] he who makes a feast, gives an entertainment (rare): Hor.: Liv.

convivium, ii, n. [id.] a feast, entertainment, banquet: ille suam semper egit vitam in otio, in convivis, Ter.: Virg.

convivor, atus, i. v. dep. [con and viv, root of vivo] to banquet or carouse together (rare): nolunt crebro convivari, Ter.: Cic.

con-voco, avi, atum, i. v. a. to call together, to convoke, assemble: qui dissipatos homines congregavit et ad scintillam vitae convocavit, Cic.: praefectos equitum ad concilium, Caes.: ad contionem, Liv. Poet.: convocat hic amnes, Ov. Fig.: sibi consilia in animum, Pl.

con-volo, avi, atum, i. v. n. Lit. to fly or flock together: to assemble hastily, to run together (rare): populus convolat, Ter.: ad sellas consulum, Liv.

convolatus, a, um, Part. [convolvō].

con-volvō, voli, volūtum, 3. v. a. to roll together, roll round: se sol, Cic.: lubrica terga coluber, Virg.

con-vomo, 3. v. a. to vomit upon or over (rare): mentas hospitum, Cic.

convulsus, a, um, Part. [convellō].

coolesco, v. coalesco.

co-spirio, rū, rtum, 4. v. a. to cover wholly, to overcloud: tribunal militum lapideis, Virg. Gen. In part. perf.: late lapideus in foro, Cic. Fig.: sagittis atque sacroribus, Sall. : famosus veribus, desperatis scribis, Hor. (Hence Ital. *coprire*; Fr. *couvrir*.)

cooptatio, ōnis, f. [coopto] an election, choice: collegiorum, Cic.

co-opto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. (perf. *co-optatus*, Liv.) to choose, to elect (said of bodies, the members of which elect persons to fill up vacancies): senatores, Cic.: senatum, Liv.: absequem in amplissimum ordinem, Cic.

co-drior, ortus, 4. v. dep. to arise, rise up, appear, break forth, etc. Absol.: velut tum primum signo daci corti pugnam integrum ediderunt, Liv.: magno in populo quum saepe couria est addito, Virg. With prep.: in pugnam, Liv.

coortus, a, um, Part. [coortor].

coortus, ūs, m. [id.] a rising, originating: Lucr.

co-phinus, i, m. = *κόφινος*, a basket: Juv. (Hence Ital. *cofano*; Sp. *cofre*, Fr. *coffre*, *coffin*.)

copla, ae, f. [con and op, root of *creo*, cf. in-*opla*] fulness, richness. (Of possessions): plenty, wealth, riches, *remouere*: divitiarum fructus in copia est; copiam autem declarat saletas rerum et abundantia, Cic.: ille exercitum suis tectis et copia sustentavit, et his own charge, id. : se suis copia saque exercitum illis regna conciliatorem confirmat, Caes.: bonam copiam curare, to declare oneself insolent, Cic.

II. Of number: *copiosus*, multitudine, abundance, fulness: copia virorum fortium atque innocentium, id.: magna copia latronum in ea regione, Sall. 2. Of immaterial objects: rerum copia verborum copiam gignit, Cic. Absol.: copia, fulness of expression, id. III. In milit. lang. copia, and more freq. plur. copiae, arum, men, troops, forces (very common in Caesar): quos ex omni copia delegerant, Caes.: Cic. Helvetii per angustias suas copias transduxerant, Caes. Also, provisions, supplies, etc.: reliquam partem hie mis de eorum copia aluerunt, id.

IV. In reference to action: ability, power, opportunity, means. With gen. of ground: societatis amicitiaeque conjugendae, Sall. With inf.: quibus in quo vel magnifice vel molliter vivere copia erat, id. With subj.: tecum sine metu ut ait, copia est, Ter. Absol.: neque, si cupiam, copia est, Pl. And to gen.: facere copiam, to impart, bestow. With dat. and gen.: facere omnia civibus consilii sui copiam, Cic.

copiāla, arum, f. plu. dim. [copia] a small number of troops: Brut. In Cic. **copiāes**, ade, in great abundance,

copiously, plentifully in provinciam copiose profectus erat, well supplied, Cic. II. Of style: diffusely, profusely, etc.: ad eo agricultura copiose laudatur, id. Comp. and Sup.: id.

copiosus, a, um, adj. [copia] plentiful, furnished abundantly, well supplied, rich, wealthy, etc. (both of persons and things): constr. with the abl., ab, or absol.: tu agris, tu aedificiis, tu argento, tu familia, tu rebus omnibus ornatus et copiosus sis, Cic.: locus a frumento, id.: urbs, id. II. Of intellect, style, etc.: copious in expression, eloquent, fertile, etc.: homo ad dicendum, id.: vir, Liv.

copla, is, adj. [con and op, root of *opes*: cf. inops] (ante-class. for *copiosus*) abundantly supplied, wealthy, rich: Pl.

copla, idis, f. = *κόπλη*, a sword or scimitar: Curt.

copla, ae, f. a band, rope, thong, tie (rare): torcae, ship's rigging, Pl.: dura copula canem tenet, Ov. Fig.: a bond, connection: of love: irrupta tenet, Hor. [Cor in *copula* is a contraction of con and the root AP: v. *apicior*, *ap-tus*] (Hence Ital. *coppia*; Fr. *copula*.)

copulatio, ōnis, f. [copulo] a coupling, joining, connecting: complexiones et copulationes et adhesiones atomorum inter se, Cic. Absol.: social union: primos congressus et copulationes fieri propter voluptatem, id.

copulatus, a, um, Part. [copulo] connected: nihil est animis copulatum, Cic.: verba, opp. simplicia, id.

copulo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. (part. perf. contr. *coplata*, Lucr.) [copula] to couple, bind or tie together, connect, unite. With cum: tu honestatem cum voluptate tanquam hominem cum belua copulabis? Pl. With inter and prom. reflect.: an haec inter se jungi copularique possint, id. With dat.: id. With acc. (the usu. constr.): libenter copulando verba iungebant, ut aedes pro si audeat, id.: concordiam, Liv. Reflect.: adent, consistunt, copulantur dexterarum, Pl.

cōqua, ae, f. [coquua] a female cook: Pl.

cōquino, i, v. a. [id.] to cook: Pl.

cōquius, a, um, uis. [coquuo] pertaining to cooking (rare): rosum, Pl.

coquo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. (pres. subj. *coquāt*, Pl.) to cook, to prepare for table, to boil, fry, bake, etc.: coenam (i. e. the provisions), Pl.: cibaria, Liv.: qui illa coxerat, Cic. Absol.: si nuncupam est coctum, quidnam coenat Jupiter? Pl. II. Meton.: to prepare by fire, bake, burn, parch, etc.: glebas aestas maturis solibus, Virg.: at vos praesentes Austri coquite horum oboena, Hor. 2. to ripen, mature: mitis vinolemia, Virg.: poma matura et cocta decidunt, Cic. 3. to digest: ad cor confectus jam coctusque (cibus) p. rabitur, id. III. Fig. of the mind: to

consider, meditate upon, contrive, plan: quicquid est, incoctum non expromet; bene coctum dabit, Pl.: consilia secretorum, Liv. 2. to vex, harass, torment, disturb: femineae ardentem curaque iracoe coquebant, Virg. (Hence It. *cuocere*; Fr. *cuire*.)

cōquus (also written *cōcus*), i, m. [coquo] a cook: Pl.: Cic.

cōr, cordis, n. the heart: num igitur caecus, ullum animal, quod sanguinem habeat, sine corde esse posse? Cic. II. Meton.: a person: lectos juvenes fortissima cords, Virg. III. Fig.: the heart, as the seat of the passions, soul, feeling: videas corde amare inter se, heartily, cordially, Pl.: corde tremat, Hor. Hence, *corde*, assensu, alieu, to be in one's heart, to be appreciable, dear: adeo exstinguere vestigia urbis cordi est, Liv. Regarded by the ancients as the seat of wisdom: mind, judgment, etc.: hoc est non modo cor non habere, sed ne palatum quidem, not only no sense, but not even taste, Cic. (Hence Ital. *cuore*; Fr. *coeur*.)

corallum or **corallum**, ūs, n. = *κόραλλο*, red coral: Ov.

cōram, adv. and prep. in the presence of, face to face.

I. Adv.: coram potius ne praesente dixissent, Cic.: Manlius quoque ad restituendam actionem se ipse coram offert, i. e. before the soldiers, Liv. 2. Absol.: in one's own person, personally: coram adesse, Virg.: eadem fere quae ex nuntiiis literisque cognoverat, coram percipit, with his own eyes, Caes. 3. Of time: on the spot, immediately (post-Aug.): clipeos et imagines ejus coram detrahi jussit, Suet. II. Prep. with abl.: coram genere meo quae dicere ausus es? Cic. [Cor-am, from con and us, or -is, "the face": cf. pal-am, cl-am.]

corbis, is, f. a wicker basket: corbe messoria, Cic.

corbita, ae, f. [corbis] a slow-sailing ship of burden: Cic. (Hence Sp. *corbeta*; Fr. *corvette*.)

corbula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little basket: Pl.: Suet.

cordulū, i, n. dim. [cor] a little heart: Pl. As a term of endearment: id.

cordātē, adv. with prudence, wisely: Pl.

cordātus, a, um [cor] wise, prudent, sagacious: egregie cordatus homo, Enn. In Cic.

cor-dōlūm, ūs, n. [doleo] heart-ache, sorrow of heart, grief: Pl. (Hence It. *cordoglio*; Sp. *cordojón*.)

corinthium aēs [Corinthus] an alloy of gold, silver, and copper used for costly ornaments, etc.: Cic. Hence vasa Corinthia, vessels made of it, id.: Corinthia anpelles, id.: and absol.: Corinthia, orum, n. plu. (cf. vasa): id.

coriūm, ūs, n. (corius), i, m. Pl. = *κόριον*, skin, hide, leather: Cic.: hac (turres) corides intertexant, Caes.: allic corium concidere, to tan his hide, i. e. to cudgel him, Pl. Proverb.: canis

||. Meton.: a leather whip, thong, or strap: Pl. (Hence Ital. *cuajo*; Fr. *cuir*.)

corium, n. v. corium.

cornēolus, a, um, *adj.* *dim.* [**cor-**
neus] *horny, of horn* (rare): Clc.

cornēus, a, um, *adj.* [cornu] of horn, horny (rare): corneo proceroque rostro (ibes), Clc.: ora, Ov.

cornēus, a, um, *adj.* [cornus] pertaining to the cornel tree or cornelwood : virgulta, Virg. : arcus, Ov.

cornicen, *inls. m.* [*cornu cano*: cf. *tibicen*, *tubicen*, etc.] a horn-blower, a player on the horn: *Juv.*: *Liv.*: *Cic.*

cornicor, *i. v. dep.* [cornix] to caw like a crow (very rare): Pers.

cornicella, *ae. f. dim.* [*id.*] a little crow: *Hor.* (Hence *It. cornacchia*; *Fr. corneille*.)

corniculārius, a, um, adj. [corniculum] a soldier who led the wing of a small division of troops (acc. to others, a soldier who had been presented with a corniculum, and thereby promoted), an adjutant of a centurion, or tribune, etc. : Suet.

cornicūlum, *i. n. dim.* [cornu] a little horn: *Plin.* **II.** *Meton.*: *Prob.* a horn-shaped ornament upon the helmet, as a reward for bravery: *Liv.*

corniger, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [cornu
gero] horn-bearing, horned (poet.):
cervi, Lucr.: juvencae, Ov.: fluvius
Hesperidum, Virg.

corni-pes, *ēdis*, *adj.* horn-footed, hoofed (poet.); *enul.* Virg.

cornix, *icls*, *f.* [*v. cornus*] a crow: the carrion crow: *rauca, garrula, loquax*, Lucr.: *Ov.*: *Cic.* Its appearance on the left side was considered as a favourable omen: *id.*: and its cries as a sign of rain: *aqueae augur annosa cornix*, Hor. From its custom of attacking its prey first in the eyes, is taken the proverb: *corniculum oculis confingere, to bite the biters, Cic.*

cornu, *ūs* (seldom *ū*) *n.* (**cornum**, *i.* *n.*, *Ov.*): a horn (of cattle): *Cic.* II. **Meton.** of things resembling a horn in substance or form. 1. a hoof: *Virg.* 2. the bill of a bird: *Ov.*

cruet: Hor. 5, a funnel: Virg. III.
Fig.: as an emblem of courage,
strength, might: tunc pauper cornua
sumit, gains strength, courage, Ov.: tunc
(sc. amphora) adils cornua pauperi,
Hor. [Cf. Gr. *κέρας*; Eng. horn.]
(Hence [l. cornu: Fr. corne.]

cornucopiae (better cornu copiae)
the horn of the goat *Amalthæa*, placed
among the stars as the emblem of fruit-
fulness and abundance: Pl.

cornum, *l. n.* [cornus] the cornel-cherry or dogwood: Virg.

κορνου, ἰ, a horn; v. cornu.

CORNUS, *l. f.* (*cornum*, *l. n.*, *Ov.*), a cornus-cherry, dogwood tree: *bona bello cornus*, *Virg.* II. *Meton.* a javelin made of cornel-wood: *Ov.*

cōrolla, *ae. f. dim.* [*corona*] a little wreath or garland (mostly poet.): Pl.

corollarium, *li, n.* [*corolla*] *Orig.*
a garland of flowers; later a wreath of
thin metal silvered or gilt, a reward to
actors, etc.; *scenicorum corollaria*. *Cic.*

II. Gen.: *a gift, present, douceur*:
ut esset unde Apronio ad illos fructus
arationum, hoc corollarium numerum
addideretur. Id.

oōrōna (in the ante-Aug. per. sometimes written *chorona*, acc. to Quint.), *ae. f. a garland, wreath, crown*: Cic. Hor. Poet.: Ennius ut noster cecinit, qui primus amœneo detulit ex Helicone perennl fronde coronam, *i. e. immortal, poetic renown*, Lucr. Concerning the different kinds of garlands or crowns given as rewards of bravery. v. Smith's

Ant. 118. Sub corona vendere: to
sell *capitula* as slaves (since they
were crowned with a chaplet): Caes.
Liv. So sub corona vendere, id.: sub
corona venundari, Tac. II. Corona,
ae, as, a constellation: the northern
crown (acc. to the fable, Ariadne trans-
ferred to heaven): Virg. III. Me-
ton. of objects in the form of a crown:
a circle of men, bystanders in a court
of justice, etc.: vox in coramum tur-
banque effunditur, Cic. 2. Milit.
t. t. the besiegers round a hostile place
who attacked it on all sides: nec facili-
tutum opus corona militum cingeretur,
Caes. Also, a circle of men, for the
defence of a place: Liv. (Root cor,
akin to χάρος, κορυμή, curvus, etc.)
(Hence Fr. *couronne*.)

cōrnārius, a, um, adj. [corona] pertaining to a wreath: Plin. Esp. *cornarium aurum*, a present of gold collected in the provinces for a victorious general: Cic.

et aspectabile itemque tractabile, Cic.
 II. composed of flesh, fleshly: hu-
 merus (Pelonia *om* churnens) Or.

corpulentus, a, um, adj. [id.] *corpulent*, *fleshy*, *fat* (rare): *corpulentior* *videre* atque *habitor*. Pl.

corpus, *ōris*, *n.* any object perceptible by the senses, body, substance; (opp. to *anima* and *animus*): *tangeretur aut tangi nisi corpus nulla potest res*, Lucr.: *corpus intelligi sine loco non potest*, Cic.: *aquae*, Lucr. II. the animal body: *animi voluptates et dolores nasci fatemur corporis voluptatibus et doloribus*, Cic.: *corpus mortale*, Hor. 2. Esp. the flesh: *ossa*

subjecta corpori, Cic.: *amittere*, to become lean, Luct. III. *a lifeless body, a corpse*: Caes.: Liv. Hence (poet.), *the souls of the dead, the shades or de-*

parted spirits: Virg. IV. the trunk,
as opp. to the head: Ov. V. Peri-
phrastically for the individual, the per-
son: *libera corpora placere sine mora*

restitui, Liv.: delecta virum corpora, Virg. VI Fig: any aggregation of

parts constituting a whole, a body, body, corporate, community, corporation, etc.: alterum (praeceptum Platonis), ut totum corpus rei, cuius pars est, non deum totum.

tum corpus resp. current, nec dum partem aliquam tuentur, reliquas deserant. Cic.: nullum corpus civitatis, *political body*, Liv.: so of a book: utros ejus

habueris libros — duo enim sunt corpora — an utrosque, nescio, Cic. (Hence Ital. *corpo*; Fr. *corps*; Eng. *corpse*; also Fr. *corsage*.)

corpusculum, *i. n. dim.* [corpus] a
little body, most freq. of atoms: Cic.:

cor-rādo (conr.), si, sum, 3. v. a. to scrape or rake together (rare): corpora, Lucr. Esp. of money: minas decem

conradet alicunde, Ter. II. Fig.: *in*
procure with difficulty: *idem dictis*
nostris, Lucr.

corrīgīa, *ae. f.* [corrigo] a shoe-tie, shoe-latchet: Cic. (Hence *It. corrigia, correggia*; Sp. *correa*; Fr. *corroie*.)

cor-rīgo (conr.), *rexi, rectum, 3. v. a.* [rego] to straighten, make straight, set right, bring into order: malum tenenti (Miloni) nemo digitum corrigebat, *no one could straighten*, Plin. || Fig.: to improve, amend, correct: gnatum mi Ter.: ita tuat, ut ea, quae corrigere vult, mihi quidem depravare videatur, Cic.: praeterea magis reprehendi possunt quam corrigi, Liv. (Hence *It. scorgere* and *corpere* in *accorseri*.)

cor-rīpio (conr.), *ripui, reptum, 3. v. a.* [rapio] to seize upon, snatch up, tear away; to take up, lay hold of, etc.: hominem corripit et suspendi iussit in oleastro, Cic.: arcumque manu celesque sagittas, Virg.: me intro corripui, *I went hastily in doors*, Ter. Poet.: viam, gradum, etc., to set out quickly, to hasten: viam, Virg.: gradum, Hor. || 2. to carry off, rob, plunder, usurp: pecunias, Cic.: sacrum ostium, Virg. || 3. Of fire, diseases, etc.: to attack, seize, carry off, etc.: flamma corripuit tabulas, id.: nec singula morbi corpora corripuit, id.

|| 4. Pass. of the passions, emotions, etc.: to seize upon, attack (mostly poet.): corrupta cupidine, Ov.: misericordia, Suet. || Fig.: to take up, chide, blame, rebuke, reprove: hi cum conrivo L. Lentili consulis corripit exagibabantur, Caes.: clamoribus maximis iudicia corripuerunt, Coel. in Cic. || 5. To accuse, inform against, bring to trial: Vilius accusacionem corripuit, deferente Junio Lupo senatore, Tac.

cor-rōdo (conr.), *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* to strengthen, to brace up, incorporate, corroborate: quum (puerilis vox) se corroboravit, Cic.: quum la iam se corroboravisset ac vir inter viros esset, i. e. was grown up, id. Fig.: virtutem, id.: eloquentiae famam, Tac.: corroboracionem nascentem non credendo, to encourage, Cic.

cor-rōdo (conr.), *si, sum, 3. v. a.* to grow gnaw to pieces (rare): Platonis Pollinis mures corroserunt, Cic.

cor-rōgo (conr.), *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* to bring together by entreaty, to get by buying, or simply, to collect: mos necessarius ab atris Licinia, Cic.: auxilia ab sociis, Liv.: pecuniam, Caes. (Hence *Fr. corree* from *corrogiata*.)

cor-rūs (conr.), *a, um, Part.* [corro] to

cor-rūgo (conr.), *no perf., atum, 1. v. a.* to make full of wrinkles, to wrinkle (rare): ne sordida mappa corruget aures, i. e. produce loathing in you, cause you to turn up your nose, Hor.

cor-rumpo (conr.), *ripi, ruptum, 3. v. a.* lit. to break up, burst through; hence: to destroy, waste, spoil, corrupt, taint, deface, injure, etc.: reliquum frumentum flumine atque incendio corruerunt, Caes.: conclusa aqua facile corrumpit, Cic.: ocellus lacrimis, Ov.

|| Fig.: illos dubitando et dies prolatoando magnas opportunitates corrumpere, Sall.: libertatem, Tac.: literas publicas, to falsify, Cic.: disciplinam, Tac.: nutricia fidem, to bribe, Ov. || 2. Of persons: to corrupt, seduce, entice, mislead: mulierem, Ter.: (vitioli principes) non solum obseut, ipsi quoque corrumpuntur, sed etiam quod corrumpunt, Cic.: quos (milites), soluto imperio, licentia atque lascivia corrupebat, Sall. Esp. to bribe, buy over, etc.: aliquem pecunia, Cic.: auro, Sall.

cor-rūpō (conr.), *ui, 3. v. n.* to fall together, fall through, break down, fall, sink to the ground, etc.: tabernae mihi duae corruerunt, Cic.: arbor laefacta lictibus innumeris corruit, Ov.: exspirantes corruerunt, Liv. Fig.: quanto altius elatus erat, eo foedius corruit, id.: Laodaeae memorum opes, Cic.

corrūptō (conr.), *adv.* in a mutilated manner, corruptly, incorrectly: neque depravate neque corrupte iudicare, Cic.

corrūptētia (conr.), *ae. f.* [corruptus, corruptio] a means of misleading or undoing, corruption, seduction, bribery, etc.: largitionem corrūptelam dixit esse, Cic.: corrūptelae studeat, Pl.: mulierum, Cic. || Meton.: a corrupter, seducer, misleader: eorum adest connumeris corrūptela nostrum liberum, Ter.

corrūptio (conr.), *ōnis, f.* [corruptio] a breaking down, corruption (very rare): nobrium appellat totius corruptionem, Cic. (Hence *It. corruzione*.)

corruptor (conr.), *ōris, m.* [corruptor, corruptor] a undoer, misleader, corrupter, seducer, briber: amor hominum corruptor, Pl.: juvenitus, Cic. (Hence *It. corrottor*.)

corrūptrix (conr.), *icis, f.* [id.] she that corrupts or seduces: or adj. corrupting (very rare): tam depravatis moribus, tam corruptrice provincia, Cic.

corrūptus (conr.), *a, um, Part.* [corruptus] || Adj.: spoiled, corrupted: tractus coeli, Virg.: iter factum corruptis imbr, Hor. Fig.: quia corruptor juvenutis, quis corruptus? Cic.

cortex, *icis, m.* and *f.* the bark, rind, or outer covering of plants: obducuntur libro aut cortice trunci, Cic. || Esp. the bark of the cork-tree, cork, used for stoppers: Hor. Proverb.: nare sine cortice, to need no further assistance, id. (Hence *Ital. scorza*; Fr. *corce*.)

cortina, *ae. f.* a round vessel, a kettle, cauldron: Pl. || The tripod of Apollo in the form of a cauldron: Virg. Hence also a tripod as a sacred offering: Suet. || Meton.: anything cauldron-shaped (very rare): the vault of heaven: Enn.: a circle of hearers: Tac.

cōrdilus, *1. v. corylus.*

cōrus, *1. v. caurus.*

cōrusco, *1. v. a. and m.* [cornu] to thrust or push with the horns (rare): caput opponis cum eo coruscans, Cic.

|| Meton.: to vibrate, brandish, shake, wave, etc. (poet.). Act.: duo

gæsa manu, Virg. Neutr.: apes pennis coruscant, id. || 2. to flash, glitter, gleam, coruscate: elucent aliae (apes) et fulgore coruscant, id.

cōruscus, *a, um, adj.* [corusco] (poet. word), waving, vibrating, tremulous: silvae, Virg. Humorously: omnia corusca prae tremore fabulor, i. e. trembling, Pl. || Flashing, gleaming, glittering: fulgura, Lacr.: ignis, Hor.: sol, Virg.

corvus, *1. m. a raven*: Ov.: Hor. Fig.: dat veniam corvis, vexat censura columbas, Juv. Proverb.: in cruce corvos pascere, to be crucified, Hor. || Meton.: a military implement, a grapple: Curt. (Hence *It. corvo*; Fr. *corbeau*.)

cōrycus, *1. m.* = *κόρυκος*, a sack filled with chaff, bran, or sand, which hung from the roof of the palaestra, and on which the athlete exercised their strength by striking it with their fist. Fig.: corycus laterum et vocis mese Bestia, Cic.

cōrylētum, *1. n.* [corylus] a hazel thicket, a copse of hazel-trees: Ov.

cōrylus (corulus), *1. f.* = *κόρυλος*, a hazel or alder tree: Virg.: Ov.

cōrymbifer, *1. m.* [corymbus fero] bearing clusters of ivy-berries, an epithet of Bacchus: Ov.

cōrymbus, *1. m.* = *κόρυμβος*, a cluster of fruit or flowers, esp. a cluster of ivy-berries: Virg.: Ov.

cōryphaeus, *1. m.* = *κορυφαίος*, a leader, chief, head: Cic.

cōryphus, *1. m.* = *κορυφός*, a quiver: Virg.: Ov.

cōtā, *cōtā, f.* [another form of cautes] any hard stone, flint-stone: Cic.: Liv. In plur. cotes, cliffs, crags: duris in cotibus, Virg. || Esp. a whetstone, hone, grindstone: Plin. Fig.: Hor.: Cic.

cōsmēta, *ae. m.* = *κοσμήτης*, an adornment: a slave who had charge of the wardrobe and decoration of his mistress: Juv.

cōsta, *ae. f. a rib*: Virg. || Meton.: a side, a wall: costae abeni, id.: navium, Plin. (Hence *It. costa*; Sp. *costado*; Fr. *côte*: also *It. costato*; Sp. *costado*; Fr. *côté*.)

cōstum, *1. n.* = *κόστος*, an oriental aromatic plant: Hor.

cōthurnatus, *a, um, adj.* [cothurnus] pertaining to the cothurnus, elevated, lofty, tragic: Lycophrōn, Ov.: vates, id.

cōthurnus, *1. m.* = *κόθουρος*, a high Grecian hunting-shoe, laced up in front, and reaching to the middle of the leg: Virg.: Juv. || The boot worn by tragic actors (while scorus was the shoe of the comic actor): Hor. Hence, meton.: an elevated style, in poetry: docuit magnamque loqui nitique cothurno, id. || In gen.: a high Grecian shoe: Cic.

cōtidianus and **cōtidia**, *v. cotidia.*

cōtibus, *1. m.* = *κότταβος*, a game consisting in the dashing of a liquid

upon a brazen vessel: v. Smith's Ant. 110. Hence, 2. a clap, stroke: bubuli in te cotabi crebri crepent, Pl.

cottāna (cotona, coctona, and cotta), orum, n. plu. [a Syrian word] a kind of small Syrian fig: Juv.

coturnix (the Greek *κοῦρνήξ*), Icis, f. a quail: Lucr. Pl.

coūm, i, n. (sc. vinum), Coan wine: Hor. Plur.: Coa, orum, n. Coan garments: Id.

cōvinārius (cōvinu), i, m. [cōvinus] a soldier who fought from a chariot: Tac.

cōvinus (cōvinu), i, m. [a Celtic word] a war-chariot of the Britons and Belgae: Lucan.

coxa, ae, f. the hip: Cels.; also, the hip-bone: Plin. (Hence It. *coxia*; Fr. *cuissée*.)

coxendix, Icis, f. [coxa] the hip: Pl.: Suet.

crābro, ōnis, m. a hornet: Virg. Proverb.: irritare crabrones, to disturb a hornet's nest, Pl. (Hence It. *calabrone*.)

crambē, ēs, f. = *κράμβη*, a kind of cabbage. Fig.: occidit miseris crambes repetita magistros, stale repetitions, Juv.

crāpula, ae, f. [κραῦδα] drunkenness, debauch, esp. in its consequences, the next day's sickness, headache, etc.: Cic. (Hence Fr. *crapule*.)

crās, ade. to-morrow: scies fortasse cras, summum perentile, Cic. With pres.: negat Eros hodie: cras mane putat, Id. Subst.: cras hesternum, Pers. || In gen.: the future: quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, Hor.

crassē, adv. thickly: Col. || grassly, rudely: crasse illepidive compositum poema, Hor.

crassitudo, ōnis, f. [crassus] thickness, density: parietum, Caes.: fornicum, Liv.: aëris, Cic.

crassus, a, um, adj. solid, thick, dense, fat, gross, etc.: unguentum, Hor.: paludes, Virg.: cruor, id.: ager, Cic.: toga, Hor.: crassus et concretus aër, a thick atmosphere, Cic. Poet.: crassae aquae, swollen, Ov. || Fig.: munusculum levidense, crasso flus, i. e. of little value, Cic.: Ofellus rusticus abnormis sapiens crassaque Minerva, i. e. of strong common sense, Hor. (Hence It. *grasso*; Sp. *graso*; Fr. *gras*, *graisse*; Eng. *grease*.)

crastinus, a, um, adj. [cras] of to-morrow: dies, Cic.: Titan, Virg.: tempora, Hor. A dv.: die crastini (old abl.) to-morrow, Pl. Abol.: in crastinum differre, Cic.

crāter, ēris, m. = *κρατήρ*, a vessel for mixing wine, a bowl: Virg. || Meton.: of things resembling a crater: an ocluet: Virg.: a constellation, the Cup: Ov.

crātēra, ae, f. a vessel in which wine was mingled with water, a bowl: Cic.: Hor. || Meton.: a constellation, the Cup: Cratera, Cic. (Hence Fr. *cratère*; Eng. *crater*.)

crātes (acc. *cratim*, Pl.), is, f. wicker-

or hurdle-work, a hurdle (mostly in plur.): Hor.: Virg.: a harrow, id. Also, a kind of basket placed on the heads of malefactors, into which stones were thrown by way of punishment: Pl.: Liv. 2. Millit. i. t. fascines (used for filling up trenches, etc.): Caes.: Liv. || Meton.: favorem, a honeycomb, Virg.: spinae, the joints of the back-bone, Ov.: pectoris, Virg. (Hence It. *grada*, *gradella*; Sp. *grada*.)

crēatio, ōnis, f. [creo] (very rare) a creating, producing, begetting: Ulp.

|| a choosing to an office, election: magistratum, Cic.

crēator, ōris, m. [id.] a creator, author, begotter, founder (rare): magni creator Achilles, the father, Ov.: hujus urbis Romulus, Cic.

crēatrix, Icis, f. [id.] she who brings forth or produces, a mother (poet.): natura creatrix rerum, Lucr.: diva, Virg.

crēber, bra, brum, adj. [another form of celebr, q. v.] thick, close, pressed together, frequent, numerous: opp. to rarus: crebris arboribus succis omnes introitus erant praclusi, Caes.: crebri cedere coelo lapides, Liv.: venae et arteriae crebrae multaeque, toto corpore intextae, Cic.: ignes quam creberrimi, Sall.: crebrioris literae nuntique ad Caesarem militabant, Caes. Of abstract subjects: frequent, repeated: itiones, Ter.: commutationes aestuum, Caes. || crowded with, abundant, abounding in: creber arundinibus tremulis ibi surgere lucus coepit, Ov.: crebro procellis Africus, Virg.: (Thucydides) creber est rerum frequentia, Cic.

crēresco, v. crebroresco.

crēresco (crebesco) brūi (būi) 3. v. incomp. [creber] to become frequent, to thicken, increase, grow strong: of a rumour, report, to spread abroad: crebrescent optatae aures, Virg.: bellum, Tac.: licentia et impunitas, id.: sermo, Virg. With a clause as subject: per idoneos socios crebrescit vivere Agrippam, Tac.

crēbritas, ātis, f. [id.] thickness, closeness, frequency: spissae crebritates venarum, Vitruv.: literarum, Cic.

crēbro, adv. repeatedly, frequently: qui crebro Catulum, saepe me, saepissime remp. nominabat, Cic. Comp.: perlocut villa crebrius quam cubitum, i. v. with more openings, Pl. Sup.: creberime commemorantur a Stoicis, Cic.

crēdibilis, e, adj. [credo] trustworthy, worthy of belief, credible: credibile est quod sine ullo teste auditoris opinione armatur, Cic.

crēdibiliter, adv. credibly: non modo non credibiliter, sed ne suspiciose quidem, Cic.

crēditor, ōris, m. [credo] a trustor, lender, creditor: fraudare creditores, Cic.: rem creditoris solvit, Liv.

crēdo, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. (pres. subj. credam, Pl.: creduas, id.: perf. subj. credula, etc., id. *passim*.) to trust,

lend, entrust, consign, etc. constr.: with acc. and dat., or either alone: aliquid grandem pecuniam, Cic.: quae mihi omnem vitam credit, Ter.: militi arma, Liv.: se suaque omnia alienis, Caes.: se perditis hostibus, Hor.: pennis se coelo, Virg. || to put faith in, have trust or confidence in: virtuti suorum satis credere, Sall.: praesenti fortunae, Liv. || to trust the words of any one, to believe: injurato scio plus credo mihi quam jurato tibi, Pl.: mihi crede, believe me, take my word, Cic.: Hor.: mihi crede, Cic. More rarely, credi mihi, id.: Ov. *Pass. impers.*: haec eadem licet et nobis laudare: sed illis creditur, Juv.: instead of which Ovid also uses the *personal pass.*: certe credemus, ait, si verba sequatur exitus, Ov. 2. Of things: fere libenter homines id quod volunt credunt, Caes.

|| In gen. to be of opinion, to think, believe, suppose: with acc.: quae deserta et inhospita tesqua credis, Hor. With acc. and inf.: credo ego vos mirari, quid sit, Cic.: quum reliquum exercitum subsequi crederet, Caes. *Pass.*: quem (Athin) perperis liminate creditur, Ov. So in the abl. part. pass.: credito, it being believed, Tac. Abol.: like opinor, puto, etc., as a considerate, polite, or ironical expression of one's opinion: I believe, I dare say, I suppose: a te jam, Catullina, interfici jussero, credo erit verendum mihi, Cic. [*Crēdo* compounded of *do*, "put," (v. *abdo*) and *crē* "faith," of which the orig. form was *perb. crē* or *crē*, since we have in Sans. *scrāt* "faith" the Sans. verb *scrād-dhā* "to trust," corresponds to the Latin *crē-do*.] (Hence It. *credere*; Fr. *croire*.)

crēdūlitās, ātis, f. [credulus] trustfulness, easiness of belief, credulity: Ov.: Tac.

crēdūlus, a, um, adj. [credo]. 1. Act.: trustful, trusting, believing, easy of belief, credulous, confiding. Abol.: in fabulis stultissima persona est improvidiorum et credulorum senum, Cic.: Of fishes trusting to the hook, Ov.: and of animals anticipating no danger, Hor. With dat.: non ego credulus illa, Virg.: Hor. With in and acc.: nos in vitium credula turba sumus, Ov. 2. Transf.:

Of inanimate subjects: credula res amor est, Ov.: spes animi mutui, Hor.

|| *Pass.*: that is easily believed: fama inter gaudentes et incuriosos, Tac.

crēmō, avi, atum, i. v. a. to burn, consume by fire: cremare et diruere urbem, Liv.: illum, Hor.: frondem et herbas, Ov. Esp. of the burning of the dead: Sulla primus e patriciis Cornelliis igni voluit cremari, Cic. Of the burning of victims in sacrifices: Ov.: of things devoted: sacrum id (i. e. arma) Vulcanus, Liv.

crēmōr, ōris, m. the thick juice obtained from animal or vegetable substances, pulp, broth, cream, etc.: Pl.: Ov.

crēo, avi, atum, I. v. a. to make, begot, bring forth, produce: unde omnes natus creat res, auctet, aliatque, Lucr. Silvius Aeneas Silvium creat, Liv.: iarus creantur foribus et bonis, Hor. Poet. in part. perf. with abl.: sprung from, begotten by, born of, etc.: or subat. masc. or fem. an offspring, a son or daughter: Ov. ||. to make or create a magistrate, to choose, elect: qui comitibus creare consules lres possint, Cic.: consules, Caes.: qui (Vergobretus) creata annua, is chosen for a year, id. Patres, Liv. |||. Of abstract things: to produce, prepare, cause, occasion: voluptatem meis inimicis, Pl.: errorem creat similiduo, Cic.

creper, *dra*, *drum*, *adj.* dusky, dark.
Hence *Fig.*: uncertain, obscure, doubtful, wavering: *Varr.* *Fig.*: *creperi*
certamina belli. *Lucr.*

crepida, ae. f. = *κρηπίς*: a slipper or sandal, consisting only of a sole, without upper leather: Cic.: Liv.: Hor. Proverb.: *ne sutor supra crepidam*, let the cobbler stick to his last. Plin.

crepidātus, a, um, adj. [crepida]
wearing soles or sandals: Cic.

crepido, *Ins.*, *f.* [*κρηπίς*] a ground, basis, foundation, pedestal: Plin. Fig.: omnia tanquam crepidine quadam comprehensione longiore sustententur, Cic.

* *fl.* an elevated inclosure, an edge, brink, dam, pier, bank, etc.: Cic.: Virg.: Liv.

crepidula, ae. f. dim. [crepida] a
small sandal: Pl.

crepitacillum, i. n. dim. [crepitaculum] a small rattle: Lucr.

crepito, *i. v. n. freq.* [crepo] *to*
rattle, crack, crackle, clatter, rustle, etc.:
crepito dentibus, *my teeth chatter*, Pl:
tenui rostro, Ov.: *multa grandine nimbi*,
Virg.: *flamma crepitante*, Lucr. (Hence
So. *griclar*.)

crepitus, *ūs, m.* [*id.*] a rattling, cracking, clattering, clashing, rustling, etc.: *cardinum*, *Pl.*: *crepitus*, *sonitus*, *tonitrus*, a crash, *id.*: *dentium*, a chattering, *Cic.*: *armorum*, *Liv.* || a loud wind, *sc. ventris*: *Pl.*: *Cic.*

Neprō, *di, itum, i. v. n. a. n. i.* *1.* *1.*
cratio, to rattle, crack, crack, rattle,
clatter, jingle, chink, etc.: foris, Pl. 1.
sonabile subitum, Ov.: crepante pede,
Hor.: rubes subito motu, Ov. 2. to
break with a crack: remi, Virg. 3.
to break wind: Pl. 11. Act.: to cause
to sound, to rattle, rap, jingle, etc.: ter-
letum sonum populus, Hor. 2. Fig.: to
crack, boast, prate, make a talk of,
etc.: neque ego ad mensum publicas
res clamo neque leges crepo, Pl.: sulcos
et vincta, Hor. [An onomatop. word.
Cf. apico; Eng. crack.] (Hence Fr.
cracry.)

crepundia, orum, n. plu. [crepo] a
cliffs' rattle: Pl.: Cic. || rattling
musical instruments, as cymbals, etc.:
Just.

crepusculum, *i. n. dim. lit.* little night, hence twilight, little daylight, the dusk of the evening (opp. to diluculum).

down): Pl.: Ov. ||, darkness in gen.: per opaca crepuscula, id. [*Crepusculum* is a diminutive of which the root appears in the Sans. *kshapá*, "night;" Gr. *κρησας*; and the Sabine *creper* (q. v.); and the Pers. *shab*.]

creasco, crāvī, crātum, 3. v. n. *insep.*
(*inf. perf. sync. creasco*, Lucr.) [*creo*]
to grow, arise, spring, be born, come
forth, appear: cetera, quae sursum cre-
scent sursumque creantur, Lucr.: hic et
acanthus et rosa crescit, Virg. Esp. in
part. *perf.*: arisen, sprung, descended
from, born of: mortali corpore cretus,
Lucr.: mortali semine, Ov.: corpore
materno, Lucr.: Trojano a sanguine,
Virg. || Of things already in exist-

ence, to rise in height, grow, grow up, thrive, increase, etc.: arboræ crescunt, Lucr.: ut (oestra) cum luna pariter crescant pariterque decrescunt, Cic.: in frondem ex nivibus creverat, Caes.: in frondem crines, in ramos brachia crescunt, grow into, change into, Ov. 2. to increase in number, to augment, multiply: non mihi absenti crevisse amicos, Cic. III. Fig.: to increase, grow bigger, bolder, etc.: cujusvis opes contra illius potentiam, Sall.: inopia omnium, Liv.: crescit amor nummi quantum ipsa pecunia crescit, Juv. 2. Esp. to rise or to increase in distinction, honour, power, etc.: he advanced, to prosper, to become great: altam honorem: accusare alios potius, ex quibus possem crescere, Cic.: ille (Dumnius) per sæ (Divitiarum) crevissset, Caes.: ex his, Liv.: de uno isto, de multis, Cic.: and absol.: crescenti in curia coactus, Liv. (Hence Fr. *croître*.)

crēta, ae. f. [orig. adj. from *Creta*]
'creta earth, i. e. chalk or a similar
 kind of earth: Plin.: used for whitening
 garments, Plu.: hence fig.: *crata*
est profecto horum hominum oratio,
 i. e. *removes all melancholy from the*
mind, id. Also used for painting,
 adorning the face, etc.: Hor.: for seals:
 Cic. (cf. *cretula*): marking *the goal*
in a race-course: Plin.: used to make
 a white or favourable mark: *sani ut*
creta an carbonate notandi, Hor. (Hence
 Sp. *greta*; Fr. *craye*, *crayon*.)

crētātus, a, um, *adj.* [creta] marked with chalk: fasciae, Cic.: bres (decorated as an offering), Juv. Poet.: quem ducit hiantem cretata ambitio, the white-robed candidatuship, Pers.

crētens, a, um, adj. [id.] made of chalk or clay, of clay: persona, Lucr.

crétio, ōnis, *f.* [cerno] legal *t. t.* a formal declaration respecting the acceptance of an inheritance: Cic.

crētōsus, a, um, adj. [creta] *abounding in chalk or clay*: rura Cimoli, Ov.
crētūla, ae, f. dim. [id.] *white clay used for seals*: Cic.

crētus, a, um, Part. [cerno] sifted.
crētus, a, um, Part. [cresco] arisen,
born, etc.

crībrum, *i*, *n*. [root **CRI**: *v*, *cer-no*]
a sieve: *Cic.* Proverb.: *imbrem in*

cribrum gerere, to pour water into a sieve. Pl.

crimen, *inis*, *n.* [*id.*] lit.: *sifting* or *trying*, a *trial*, a *judicial decision*, *judgment*; hence meton. of the *subject* of such a decision. I. a *charge*, *accusation*, *reproach*; hence, esp. in *plur.* a *calumny*, *slander*: *crimini credidisse*, Ter. *hæc litteræ fidem Persæi crimini- bus fecerunt*. Liv.: *quum respondero crimini datum*, Cic.: *quid? sciebas tibi crimini datum iri?* *would be made a reproach*, id.: *esse in crimine*, to be *accused*, id. Meton.: *an object of reproach* or *inveective*: *perpetuæ criminem posteritatis eris*, Ov. II. *an offence*.

fault, guilt, crime, wickedness: *foedati crimine turpi*, *Lucr.*: quo illi crimine peccatoque perierunt? *Cic.*: accipe nunc Danaum insidias et crimine ab uno disce omnes, *Virg.* 2. *Esp.* *illicit sexual intercourse:* *Qu*

Poet. and Meton.: *an object representing a crime*: et rupit pictas, coelestia crimina, vestes, i. e. deorum adulteria, id. 4. *a cause of a crime, a criminal*: se causam clamat crimenque caputque malorum. Virg.

crimīnatio, ōnis, *f.* [crimīnor] an accusation, complaint, calumny: crimīnatio, qua in me absentem usus est, Cic. In plur.: Cic.: Tac.

criminator, ōris, m. [id.] an accuser, a calumniator (very rare): meus, Pl.: in alios criminator. Tac.

crimino, are, for criminor, to accuse:
Pl.

crimīnor, atus, i. v. dep. [crimen]
with a personal object: to bring a
charge, accuse, to complain of, impeach.

criminate (rare): hanc metul, ne me
criminetur tibi, Ter.: C. Marius Q.
Metellum apud populum R. criminosus
est. bellum illum ducere. Cic.: Patres

||. With things as objects: to *complain of*, to *charge with*: quibus (contionibus) quotidie potentiam meam invidiose criminabor, Cic. With the acc. and inf.: de amicitia, quam a me violatam esse criminatus est, pauca dicam, id. *Absol.* to *accuse*, *criminate*: Tiberio criminante, Suet. ||. In pass.: Sullanus res defendere crimino, Cic.

criminosē, adv. by way of accusation, litigiously, reproachfully, etc.: criminosē et suspiciōse aliquid dicere, Cic.: Liv. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: Suet.

criminosus, a, um, adj. [crimen]
fond of accusation, reproachful, blame-
ful, slanderous: orationes, Liv.: iambi,
Hor.: ille autem acerbus, criminosus,
popularis homo ac turbulentus. Cic.

popularis homo ac turbulentus, Cic.
 II. *blameworthy, faulty, involving*
blame, invidious: quum me nimium
 gratum illi esse dicant id mihi cri-

crinālis, e, adj. [crinis] pertaining to the hair, hairy: vitta, Ov.: Virg. Subst.: crinale, a hair-pin. Ov.

crinis, is, m. hair: Cic.: Hor.:
Ov.: Liv.: Virg.: capere crines, some
explain, to seize the opportunity; others.

to marry (since the matrons distinguished themselves from maidens by their hair-dress), Pl. || Meton.: any object resembling hair. 1. the tail of a comet: Virg. [Akin to Sans. *śira*, "caput," and Eng. *hair*.] (Hence *crine*; Fr. *crin*.)

crīnītus, a, um, Part. [crīno].
Adj.: covered with hair, hairy; esp. having long hair or locks: male puella, Ov. Meton.: gales triplē juba, Virg.; stella, a comet: quas stellae Graeci cometae, nostri crinitae vocant, Cic.

crispulcans, antis, Part. [crispus sulco]. ignem fulmen, the curly, furrow lightning: Poet. in Cic.

crispus, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [crispus].
1. Act.: to curl, crisp: Capillum, Plin. 2. to set in trembling motion, to swing, brandish, wave: bina manu lato crispans hastilla ferro, Virg. || Meton.: (only in imperf. part.): to be curled, uneven, wrinkled: buxus, Plin.: naso crispante, Pers.

crispus, a, um, adj. curled, crisped: cincinnos, Pl. Of persons: having curled hair, curly-headed: rubicundus, crispus, crassus, Ter. || Meton.: curled, uneven, wrinkled: parietes abiete crispae, Enn. in Cic. 2. in tremulous motion, quivering: Virg.: pecten (i. e. plectrum), Juv. (Hence Fr. *crêpe*.)

crisso, avi, i. v. n. to move the thighs: Juv.

crīsta, ae, f. [same root as *crīna*] a tuft on the head of animals, esp. a cock's comb: Juv.: of a lapwing, Ov.: of a serpent, id. Proverb.: illi surgunt crīstae, his crest rises, he is cock-a-hoop, Juv. || Meton.: the crest of a helmet, plume: Liv.: Virg. (Hence Ital. *crista*; Fr. *crête*.)

crīstātus, a, um, adj. [crīsta] tufted, crested: ales, Ov. || Meton.: plumed: galeae, Liv.: Achilles, Virg.

crīticus, a, um, adj. = κριτικός, lit. fit or suitable for deciding, capable of judging. || Subst. criticus, i. m. a critic: Cic.: Hor.

crōcūs, a, um, adj. [crocus] pertaining to saffron: odorea, Virg. || Meton.: saffron-coloured, yellow, golden: flores, id.: acantho, id.

crōcō, o, v. n. = κρόαιω, to cry or croak as a raven: Pl.

crōcōdīlus, i, m. = κροκόδειλος, a crocodile: Cic. (Hence It. *coccodrillo*.)

crōcōtārius, a, um, adj. pertaining to the preparation of saffron-coloured garments: infectores, Pl.

crōcōtīla, ae, f. dim. a saffron-coloured dress: Pl.

crōdus, i, m. and **crōdum**, i, n. = κρόκος, the crocus, Virg.: Ov.: Juv.

|| saffron, made from the plant, used as a perfume: Lucr.: Hor. || Meton.: saffron-colour: Virg.

crōtālum, i, n. = κρόταλον, a rattle, castanet, used to accompany wanton dances: Cic.

cruciābilitas, ātis, f. [cruciabilis] torment, torture: Pl.

cruciābilitas, adv. with torture: me scripto, Pl.

cruciamentum, i, n. [crucio] torture, torment, pain (rare): Cic.

cruciātas, āis, m. [id.] torture, torment, a torturing, execution: in conspectu nostrorum militum cum cruciatu peccabat, Caes.: cum cruciatu tuo istaec hodie verba funditis, i. e. to thy ruin, misfortune, Pl.: abi in malum cruciatum, away with you to the hangman, id.

cruciō, avi, atum, i. v. a. [crux] to crucify: Lact. || In gen.: to put to the rack, to torture, torment (either bodily or mentally): quum vigiliis et fame cruciaretur, Cic.: ne crucia te obscuro anime mi, Ter. Reflect. (only in Plant and Ter.): to afflict oneself, to grieve, be afflicted: ut miserae matres cruciantur! Pl.: crucior bolum tantum mihi ereptum, Ter.

cruciālus, i, m. [crux salio] a cross-dancer: Pl.
crūdēlis, e, adj. [crudus] rough, harsh, bloodthirsty, unmerciful, hard-hearted, unfeeling, cruel: crudeles gaudent in triati funere fratris, Lucr.: crudelem Castorem, ne dicam scelertum et implum! Cic. Of inanimate subjects: crudele et exitiosum bellum, id.: foeda crudellaque facinora facere, Sall.: poenae, Ov. Comp.: ignis, Cat.: mens, Ov. Sep.: nomen tyranni, Nep.: caedem, Suet. (Hence Fr. *cruel*.)

crūdēlitas, ātis, f. [crudelis] harshness, bloodthirstiness, cruelty, barbarity: quorum crudelitas nostro sanguine non potest expleri, Cic.
crūdēlter, adv. cruelly, in a cruel manner: qui de exitio hujus urbis tam acerbe tamque crudeliter cogitavit, Cic.
crūdēdo, dul, 3. v. n. [crudus] to become hard, violent, or bad: coepit crudescere morbus, Virg.: pugna, id.

crūdītās, ātis, f. [id.] an overloading of the stomach, indigestion: Cic.

crūdus, a, um, adj. [constr. of crudus from cruor] raw, bloody, bleeding: qui vulnera cruda retractet, Ov. || Of food: raw, not cooked: exta, Liv.: carnem mandere, Suet. So also of undigested food: crudum pavonem in balnea portas, Juv. 2. Of persons: suffering from indigestion, etc.: qui crudi postridae se rursus ingurgitunt, Cic.: Hor. ||| Gen.: raw, fresh, unripe, immature, crude: poma ex arboribus cruda ei sint, vi avelluntur, Cic.: crudum adhuc servitium, Tac.: and, in contr. with the weakness arising from age: fresh, vigorous: Jam senior, sed cruda deo viridisque senectus, Virg.: quibus cruda ac viridis senectus, Tac.

2. unprepared, untitled, undressed: ceatus, made of raw hide, undressed leather, Virg.: cortice crudo hasta, id. Fig.: of unpolished verses: Junctura addita crudis, Pers. ||| Fig.: rough, unfeeling, cruel, merciless (poet.): dicat me crudum virum esse, Pl.: (Getae, Ov. Of things: ensis, Virg. (Hence Fr. *crû*.)

crūentē, adv. cruelly, severely: cruciente aevire, Just.

crūentus, avi, atum, i. v. a. [cruentus] to make bloody, to stain with blood, to besmear with gore: mamma suorum sanguine, Nep.: gladium, Cic.: tela, Ov. Fig.: haec te lacerat, haec cruciat oratio, Cic. || Meton.: to spot, pollute: Lucr.

crūentus, a, um, adj. [cruor] gory, bloody, bloodstained: cruentus sanguine fraterno, Hor.: cadaver Clodii, Cic.: vehiculum, Liv.: gaudens Bellona cruentis, in shedding blood, Hor. || Meton.: bloodthirsty, cruel (poet.): Mars, id.: ille (Achilles) ferox belloque cruentior ipso, Ov. Of abstr. subjects: victoria, Sall.: paeon, Tac. 2. stained, polluted: insignis summi capiti, Lucr. 3. blood-red, red: myrta, the red myrtle-leaf, Virg.

crūmēna (crumina), ae, f. a small pouch, purse, or bag (for money, and usually hanging from the neck): Pl. Meton.: money: non deficiente crumena, Hor.

crūmēna, ae, v. crumena.

crūor, ōris, m. gore, blood, from a wound (whilst sanguis designates blood in gen.): e nostro cum corpore sanguis emicat exultans alae spargitque cruorem, Lucr.: inimici recentissimus cruor, Cic. In plur.: Virg. 2. the pouring out of blood, murder: adde cruorem stultitiae, Hor. In plur.: id.

|| Sometimes poet. instead of sanguis, the blood in the body: nec cruor in lignis, nec saxis sucus incase, Lucr.

cruppellariū, ōrum, m. pl. [a Celtic word] harness combatants among the Gauls: Tac.

crūrīrēpīda, ae, m. [crus crepo] a fictitious name of a slave, from the blows which rattle on his skins: Pl.

crūrīrēgus, i, m. [crus frango] one whose legs or skins are broken: Pl.

crūs, ōris, n. a leg, shank, shin: Cic. Virg. The legs of criminals were frequently broken, as a punishment: Suet. Cic.

crusta, ae, f. the hard surface of a body, the rind, shell, crust, bark, etc.: ludi, Lucr.: fluminis, a covering or crust of ice, Virg. ||| Esp. t. t. of plastic art: inlaid work on walls or vessels, stucco, mosaic: quae (vasa) probantur, his crustae aut emblemata detrabantur, Cic. (Hence It. *crosta*; Fr. *croûte*.)

crustūlū, i, n. dim. [crustum] small pastry, confectionery: ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi doctores, Hor.

crustum, i, n. [crusta] pastry, anything baked: Hor.: Virg.

crux, fīcis, f. a cross, which might be of various forms, either an upright pole or with a piece of wood across it: quos in cruce sustulit, Cic.: in cruce suffigere, Hor.: In cruce actus esse, Cic.: ferarum tergis connecti aut crucibus additi, Tac. 2. Of persons, as a term of reproach: a gallows-bird, a

hempen rascal: Pl. || Meton.: *torture, trouble, misery, destruction, etc.*: quætere in malo crucem, Ter.: (ab. etc.) in malam crucem! go to the devil; go and be hanged! Pl. Without mala: i in crucem, id. And ellipt.: in malam crucem! id. 2. Of persons: aliqua mala crux, *tortmentor* (of a prostitute), id. (Hence It. *cruc*; Fr. *croix*.)

crypta, æ, f. = *κρυπτή*, a concealed *subterranean passage, a vault, cavern, grotto*: Suet.: Juv. (Hence It. *grotta*; Sp. *gruta*; Fr. *grotte*.)

crystallinus, a, um, adj. = *κρυσταλλινός*, made of crystal, *crystalline, crystal*: pila, Plin. Subst. *crystallina, orum, n. plur.* (sc. *vasa*) *crystal vases*: Juv.

cubiculāris, æ, adj. [cubiculum] *pertaining to a bed-chamber*: Cic.

cubiculārius, a, um, adj. [id.] *pertaining to a sleeping-chamber*: Lucerna, Mart. Subst. *cubicularius*, il, m. a *chamber-servant, a valet-de-chambre*: Cic.: *decurio cubiculariorum, the chief of the servants of the bed-chamber*, Suet.

cubiculum, i, n. [cubo] a *lying, sleeping, or sitting-room, a bed-chamber*: Cic.: *ministror cubiculi sui clienti*, Liv. || The elevated seat of the emperor in the theatres: Suet.

cubilis, is, n. [id.] a *place of rest, a couch, bed*: *milui est cubile terra*, Cic.: Liv. Esp. a *marriage-bed*: *Jovis ascendere cubile*, Virg. 2. Of animals: id. Poet.: *the couch of the setting sun*: *Solis ab Hesperio cubilli*, Hor. || Fig.: *avaritiæ non jam vestigia sed ipsa cubilia videre, the very den*, Cic.

cubital, is, n. [id.] a *cushion for leaning on, an elbow-cushion*: Hor.

cubitalis, æ, adj. [cubitus] *pertaining to the elbow*; hence, as a measure, *as ell long*: *cubitalis fere cuba*, Liv.

cubitum, avi, i. v. n. freq. [cubo] *to lie down often, to be accustomed to lie down* (rare): Cic.

cubitus, i, n. [id.] *the elbow*: Virg.: Hor. Meton.: *an ell, a cubit*: Pl. Cic. (Hence It. *cubito, gomito*; Sp. *codo*; Fr. *coudé*.)

cubo, ōi (rarely avi), Itum, i. v. n. *to lie down, recline*: in lectica cubans, Cic. 2. *to lie asleep*: *cubitus tre*, id. *humil ac sub divo*, Suet. 3. Of sexual intercourse: *cogam ut cum illa mea cubet*, Ter. 4. *to recline at table*: *quo eorum loco quique cubantur*, Cic. 5. *to keep one's bed* (from illness): *est ei quidam servus qui in cubito cubat*, Pl. Absol.: *haec cubat, ille valet*, Hor.: *trans Tiberim longe cubat*, Hor. || Of inanimate objects: Esp. of places: *to slope*: *cubantia tecta*, Lucr.: *Ūstra cubans*, Hor.

cucullus, i, m. a *coat or hood fastened to a garment*: Juv.

cuculus, i, m. a *cuckoo*: Plin. As a term of reproach: Pl. Esp. of dilatory husbandmen who defer pruning until

the cuckoo is heard (after the vernal equinox): Hor. (Hence Fr. *coucou*.) **cūcūmis**, ēris, m. a *cucumber*: Virg. (Hence It. *cocomero*; Fr. *concombres*.) **cūcūbita**, æ, f. a *gourd*: Plin. || Meton. in medic.: a *cupping-glass*: Juv. (Hence It. *cuccusa*; Fr. *gourde*.)

cūdo, 3. v. a. *to strike, beat, pound, knock* (rare): *aurum pilis, Plin.*: crebro, Lucr. Proverb.: *istac in me cūdetur faba, will fall upon me, I shall suffer for that*, Ter. || Of metals: *to prepare by beating, to fabricate*: *to stamp, coin* (money): *plumbeos numos*, Pl.: *argentum*, Ter. Fig.: *quas tu mihi tenebras cūdas*? Pl.

cūcūnimodī, v. modus.

cūcūmōdi, v. modus.

cūjas, ātis [cūjas] *pron. interrog. of what country or town?* old *nom. cūjatis* or *quolatus*: Enn. in Cic.: Pl.: *quem percunctaretur Scipio, quis et cūjas et cur id ætatis in castris fuisset*, Liv.

cūjus (old orthogr. *quoj*.) a, um, *pron. inter.* [from *cūjus*, a form of *quis*] *pertaining to whom? of whom? whose?* *cupja vox sonat procul?* Pl.: *ut optima conditione sit*, *cūja res sit*, *cūjum periculum*, Cic.: *cūjum pecus?* an *Me-liboel?* Virg. Absol.: *cūjam esse* *in vie maxime*, *ad eum duco* *te*, Pl. With *nam* subjoined: *cūjanam vox prope me sonat?* id. || As *pron. relat. of whom*, *whence* is *Helena* *abduxit*, *quaja causa* *non facio obsequium Ilio*, id.

cūjuscūmōdi, *cūjuscūquemodī*, *cūjusdemodī*, *cūjusmodī*, *cūjusmodīcumque*; v. modus.

cūjusnam, *cūjanam*, *cūjumnā*; v. *cūjus*.

cūjusquemodī, v. modus.

cūlōla, æ, f. [acc. to Varr., from *calco*] a *bed, cushion, mattress, pillow*: Cic. Of a *little eye-cushion*: Pl. Fig.: *gladium faciem cūlōtam eumque incūbant*, *I will make the sword my pillow*, i. e. *kill myself*, Pl. (Hence It. *coltrice, coltre*; Sp. *colcha*; Fr. *coite*: also through a dimin. *cūlōlitum*, It. *cuscino*; Sp. *cozín*; Fr. *cousin*; Engl. *cushion*.)

cūlōus (cull.) i, m. = *κόλως* (a sheath); hence) a *leather bag, a sack for holding liquids*: Pl. Parricides were drowned in bags: Cic. || a *large measure for liquids, holding 20 amphoræ*: Cato. 2. (coleus) *the scrotum*: Cic. [Prob. connected with *corium*.]

cūlōx, icis, m. (f. Pl.) a *gnat, midge*: Pl.: Hor. (Hence through a dimin. Fr. *cousin*, "gnat".)

cūlīna, æ, f. a *kitchen*: Pl.: Cic. || Meton.: *food, fare, victuals*: Murena *praebente domum*, *Capitone cullinam*, Hor.

cūllens, i, v. culeus.

cūlmen, inis, n. *the top, summit*, e. g. of a building: *a roof, gable, cupola*, etc.: *evado ad summi fastigia culmina*, Virg.: Liv. Of the dome of heaven: Cic. Of mountain summits:

Alpium, Caes. Of the summit of the clouds: Lucr. Of the crown of the head of men: Liv. Poet.: of a beam-stalk: Ov. || Fig.: the summit, acme, height: (regnum Macedonicum) *summo culmine fortunæ ad ultimum finem* CL. *annos stetit*, Liv.: *rult alta a culmine Troja*, Virg. [From *top* CEL; v. *celus* and *culmenna*.] (Hence Ital. *cūmo*; Fr. *combe*.)

cūlmus, i, m. a *hawlum, stalk, stem*, esp. of grain: Cic.: Virg.: *thatch*: id. [From *top* CEL; v. *celus* and *culmenna*.]

culpa, æ, f. *transgression, fault, crime, blame*: non C. *Rabirium culpa delicti*, non *invidia vitæ*, in *discrimen capitis vocaverunt*, Cic.: *hanc culpam quæ te est penæ, quicquid lies with you*, Ter.: *ejus rei culpam in multitudinem contulerunt*, *laid the blame upon*, Caes. *transfere in alium*, Cic.: *culpa potare magistrat*, *transgression being the master of the revels*, that is, the transgression was followed by the punishment which at other drinking parties was imposed by the master of the bibeudi, Hor. 2. Esp. *unchastity, loss of honour*: Ov.: Virg.: Hor.: Tac. || Meton. and poet.: *mischief, harm, disorder*: *continuo culpam ferro compece*, Virg. (Hence It. *colpa*.)

culpātus, a, um, Part. [culpo]. || A dj.: *worthy of reproach, blameable*: Paris, Virg.

culpo, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [id.] *to rate, chide, scold*: Pl.

culpo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [culpo] *to reproach or blame, to find fault with, reprove, condemn*: *illum laudant boni, hunc etiam ipsi culpant mali*, Pl. Pass.: *laudatur* (*prodigis*) *ab his, culpatur* *ab illis*, Hor. Of things: *faciem Deae*, Ov.: *versus reprehendit inertes, culpabit duros*, Hor. Absol.: *sola Jovis conflux non tam culpæ probe ne eloquitur*, Ov.

culta, orum, m. plur. *cultivated lands, gardens, plantations*, etc.: Virg.

cultæ, adverb. *elegantly, with ornament*: *culte dicere*, Quint.: *cultus progressi*, Just.

cultellus, i, m. dim. [cultor] a *small knife*: Hor. (Hence It. *coltello*; Fr. *couteau*.)

cultor, tri, m. a *knife of any kind, a razor*, etc.: Liv.: Cic. 2. a *ploughshare, coultre*: Plin. Fig.: *fugit improbus ac me sub cultro linquit, under the knife*, Hor. (Hence It. *coltro*; Fr. *coudre*.)

cultio, ōnis, f. [colo] *cultivation*: *agri, a tilling of the ground, agriculture*, Cic.

cultor, ōris, m. [id.] a *tiller, planter, husbandman, cultivator*, etc.: *agrorum*, Liv.: *virentis ægelli*, Hor.: *terre*, Cic. Absol.: *Sall*: Liv. || *an inhabitant, a dweller*: *ejus terræ*, Sall.: *collis ejus* (sc. *Janiculi*), Liv.: *memorum*, Virg. || Fig.: *a fosterer, supporter, fautor* et *cultor* *bonorum*, Liv.: *Juvenum, a tutor, teacher*, Pers.: *veritatis cultores*, *fraudis inimici*, Cic. 2. a

worshipper, reverencer: parcus deorum cultor et infrequens, Hor.: diligentissimus religionum, Liv. Also absol.: virg. Hence, a priest of some deity: cultor deum matris, a priest of Cybele, Suet.

cultrarius, il, m. [cultor] he who slew the victim (for sacrifice): Suet.

cultrix, idis, f. [colo] she who tends or takes care of: Cic. ||. a female inhabitant: nemorum Latonia virgo, Virg.: arx mea collis erat, quem cultrix nomine nostro nuncupat haec aetas, Ov.

cultūra, ae, f. [id.] a tilling, cultivating, tending: agri, Cic. In plur.: agri culturas docuit usus, Lucr. Absol.: agricultura, husbandry: Hor. ||. Fig. of the mind: care, culture, cultivation: animi philosophia est, Cic. Absol.: si modo culturae patientem commodet aurem, Hor. ||. a courting, honouring: potentis amici, id.

cultus, a, um, Part. [colo]. ||. Adj.: cultivated, tilled: ager cultor, Varr.: ager cultissimus, Cic. ||. Fig.: ornamented, polished, elegant, cultivated: matrona vetula purpura culta, Suet.

cultus, ūs, m. [id.] lit. a tilling, tending, keeping: care, cultivation, culture: quod est tam asperum saxetum, in quo agricultural cultus non elaboret? Cic.: agrorum, Liv.: cultus et curatio corporis, Cic. ||. Fig. of mental objects: malo cultu corruptus, by bad training, id.: recti cultus pectora roborant, Hor. ||. worship, reverence: philosophia nos primum ad deorum cultum erudit, Cic. ||. 3. Esp. manner of life, domestic culture, refinement, civilization, etc.: eadem mediocritas ad omnem usum cultumque vitae transferenda est, id.: Belgae a cultu atque humanitate Provinciae longissime absumt, Caes.: and in plur.: cultusque artesque virorum, Ov. In a bad sense: luxury, wantonness: lubido stupri, ganeae ceterique cultus non minor incesserat, Sall. ||. 4. dress, splendour or elegance of dress: regius, Nep.: militaris, Liv.

culullus, i, m. a drinking-vessel, beaker, cup, bowl: Hor.

cum (orig. form com) [Sans. sam; Gr. σύν, σύν] prep. with abl.: with, together, with, in connection or company with, along with: haud convenit, una ire cum amica imperatorem in via, Ter.: cum Pansea vixit in Pompeiano, Cic.: qui unum imperium unumque magistratum cum ipse habebat, Caes. So of things, to denote the being furnished, endowed with, etc.: floscae cum pecunia Scitellensi, Cic.: onerariae naves cum commatu, Liv.: ut ne quis cum telo servus esset, that no slave should be armed, Cic.: ex his qui cum imperio sint, id. ||. To denote a point of time with which some action coincides: egone abs te ab hinc hodie cum diluculo? Pl.: cum prima luce, Cic.: cum ortu solis, Sall.: exit cum

nuntio Crassus, at the same time with, Caes. ||. To indicate the circumstances, accompaniments, results, or the way and manner of an action: with, in, under, among, to, etc. (often used as an adverb): illa illud cum malo fecit meo, to my loss, Pl.: cum magna calamitate et prope pernicie civitatis, Cic.: cum magno provinciae periculo, Caes.: cum summa tua dignitate, Cic.: multis cum lacrimis aliquem obsecrare, amid many tears, Caes.: pars cum cruciatu necabatur, was tortured and put to death, id.: cum virtute vivere, Cic. ||. Cum eo quod or ut (ne), to add, qualify, or limit: in regard that, under the condition, with the exception, that, etc.: sit sane, quoniam ita tu vis: sed tamen cum eo, credo, quod sine peccato mori fiat, id.: Antium nova colonia missa cum eo ut Antiatis permitteretur, et ipsi ascribi coloni vellent, Liv. ||. Cum diis volentibus, etc., with God's help, by the will of God: volentibus cum magnis diis, Enn. In Cic.: agite, cum diis bene junctibus arma capite, Liv. ||. 4. With an ordinal number (cum octavo, cum decimo, etc.) for your fold: cum octavo, cum decimo, Cic. ||. 5. To denote a means or instrument: cum suo gurgite accept venientem (fluvius), Virg. ||. 6. With words which designate intercourse, traffic, agreement, deliberation, difference, comparison, etc.: reputare cum animo, Sall.: cum aliquo proelio dimicare, Cic.: conferendum esse Gallicum cum Germanorum agro, Caes. ||. 7. Cum as an enclitic. So always with the pron. person.: mecum, tecum, secum, nobiscum, etc.: Cic.: and in gen. with the pron. relat.: quocum (quicum), quancum, quibuscum. ||. 8. In compounds the old form com was alone in use, and was unchanged before b, p, m: comburo, compono, committo: sometimes also before vowels: comes, comitum, and comitor: m was assimilated before l, n, r: colligo, connecto, corripio: changed into n before all the remaining consonants: concutio, condono, confero, congero, conjicio, conqueror, consumo, contero, convincto; and omitted before all vowels and before h: coarguo, coeo, coquo, coquo, cohibeo. In signif. It designates, 1. union: concurrere, to run together, coire, to meet, etc. ||. 2. completeness: comedere, to eat up; contundere, to hammer to pieces; conficere, to finish; consequi, to obtain: hence like the English prefix be: collinere, to besmear; consernere, to bestrew. ||. 3. effort: conicere, to hurl; concutere, to shake violently. The foll. is considered a compound with cum: cumprimis (or perh. better, cum prime), especially, particularly: Cic. cum, conj. when: v. quum.

cumba, ae, v. cymba. **cimera**, ae, f. a chest or box to keep grain in: Hor. **cimulium** (cym.), i, n. = κύμβιον: Plin.: used in medicine, and said to produce paleness of face: whence, ex-

sanguine cuminum, Hor.: pallentis grana cumuli, Pers.

cummaxime, v. quum. **cumprimis**, v. cum, fin. **cumque** (quomque and canque), adv. [quumque] an affix denoting universality: ever, soever: usu, with pronn. and pronom. adv.: quicumque, qualiscumque, ubicumque, quotiescumque, etc.: very rarely standing alone: mihi cumque salve rite vocanti, whenever I call, Hor. **cumulatē**, adv. cum, amply, abundantly, copiously: Cic. **cumulātus**, a, um, Part. [cumulo]. ||. Adj.: increased, augmented: eadem mensura reddere aut etiam cumulatōre, Cic. ||. 2. full, complete, perfect: hoc sentire et facere perfectae cumulatōre virtutis (est), id. Poet.: veniam cumulatam sorte remittam, i. e. cumulate referam, Virg. With gen.: scelus cumulatissime, Pl.

cumulō, avi, atum, i, v. a. [cumulus] to heap or pile up: materiem, Lucr.: arma in ingentem accubum, Liv. Fig.: omnia principatus vocabula, Tac. ||. To store up, to increase, amas, accumulate. With abl.: aes alienum usuris, Liv.: haec alii nefariss cumulant atque adaugent, Cic. Without abl.: invidiam, Liv. ||. To fill full, overload, etc. With abl.: fossas corporibus, Tac.: altaria donis, Virg. Without abl.: altus lacus fervida musta, Ov. Fig.: non possum non confiteri cumulari me maximo gaudio, Cic. With ez: (summum bonum) cumulat ex integritate corporis et ex mentis ratione perfecta, is made complete, perfect, id.

cumulūs, i, m. a heap, a pile: in hoc immenso aliarum super alias accervatarum legum cumulo, Liv.: aquarum, Ov.: arenae, Virg.: insequitur cumulo praeruptus aquae mons, follows in a heap, id. ||. An overheap, an overfulness, a surplus, accession, increase: a summit, crown, etc.: dierum, Cic.: ad summam laetitiam meam magnus ex illius adventu cumulus accedit, id.: aliquid cumulum artibus adferre, id.: addit periculis cumulum, he crowns his perils, Ov. [The root cum denotes "roundness," either of swelling or bending: seen in κύβητος, κύβητος: in cubo and the compds. of cubo: cf. tum-ro and tum-ulur.] (Hence Fr. comble.)

cunabula, orum, n. plu. [cunae] a cradle: Cic. Of the bed of young animals: Virg. ||. Meton.: the earliest abode, dwelling-place: gentis nostrae, id. ||. 2. Like our cradle, for birth, origin: a primis cunabulis, from earliest childhood, Col.: qui non in cunabulis sed in campo sunt consules facti i. e. not by birth, Cic. **cunae**, arum, f. plu. a cradle: Cic. Of the nests of young birds: Ov. ||. Meton.: like our cradle: birth or earliest childhood: id. [Cunae, a contraction of cubinae, from root cub, "lie."]

cunctabundus (cont.), a, um, adj. [cunctor] lingering, loitering, delay-

my (rare): milites cunctabundosque et resistentes egressas castris esse, Liv.

cunctans (cont.), *antis*, Part. [cunctor]. II. Adj.: *lingering, dilatory*: ad dimicandum cunctantior, Suet. Of things (poet. and rare): mellis cunctantior actus, *more slow*, Lucr.

cunctanter (cont.), *adv.* *slowly, with delay*: Liv.

cunctatio (cont.), *ōnis*, *f.* [cunctor] *a* *torrying, lingering, delay, hesitation, doubt*: studium semper assit, cunctatio abest, Cic.: major invadendi, Liv.: cunctatione saepius quam temeritate prodere, *by biding their time*, Tac. In *plur.*: id.

cunctator (cont.), *ōris*, *m.* [id.] *a* *hesiter, lingerer, one who defers or hesitates*. In a bad sense: cunctatorem ex acerrimo bellatore factum, Liv. In a good sense: (magister equitum Fabium) pro cunctatore segnem, pro cauto timidum compellabat, id.

cunctatus (cont.), *a*, *um*, Part. [cunctor]. II. Adj.: *a* *doubtful form for cunctans*, *q. v.*

cuncto, for cunctor: Pl.

cunctor (contor), *atus*, *i. v. dep.* *to tarry, wait, abide, linger, loiter, hesitate*: con str.: *abool*, with the *inf.*, or *a* *depend. clause*. *Abool*: sedendo et cunctando bellum gerebat, Liv.: nostris militibus cunctantibus, Caes. With *inf.* (rare): non est cunctandum proficere, Cic. With *clause* (also rare): vos cunctumini etiam nunc, quid faciat? Sall.: non cunctandum existinavit quin pugnam decerneret, Caes. *Impersonal*: nec cunctatum apud latera, Tac. II. Poet. of things: tardum cunctatur olivum, *lows slowly*, Lucr.

cunctus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [constr. from conjunctus or conjunctus] *all together, all in a body, the whole, all, entire*: cunctus senatus, Cic.: senatus populusque, Liv.: orbis terrarum, Virg. *Plur.*: cuncta maria terraeque patebant, Sall.: quin cuncti vivi caperentur, Caes. Poet. or in post-Aug. prose, with *gen.*: hominum cunctos ingenti corpore praestans, Ov. *Esp.* In *neutr. plur.*: vial cuncta, Lucr.: terrarum, Hor.

cunctatim, *adv.* [cuncto] *in the form of a wedge*: cunctatim consilientur hostes, Caes.

cunctatus, *a*, *um*, Part. [cuncto]. II. Adj.: *wedge-shaped*: collis acuminis longo, Ov.: jugum montis in angustum dorsum, Liv.

cunctolus, *a*, *m.* dim. [cuneus] *a* *little wedge*: Cic.

cunctor, *i. m.* *a* *wedge*: Att. In Cic.: Virg.: Ov.: (Britannia) velut in cuneum tenuatur, *tapers almost like a wedge*, Tac. II. Meton.: *troops drawn up in the form of a wedge*: Caes.: Liv.: acies per cuneos componitur, Tac. 2. *the wedge-form division of the rows of seats in a theatre*: Suet.: v. Smith's Ant. 371. Poet.: *the spectators*: ut vero cuneis notuit res omnibus, *all the boxes*, Phaedr. (Hence It. *conio*; Fr. *cune*.)

cuniculus, *i. m.* *a* *rabbit, coney*: Plin. II. Meton. (from the burrowing of rabbits): *a passage under ground, cavity, canal*, etc.: Cic. 2. Milit. *t. t.* *a mine*: Caes.: Liv.: Cic. Fig.: res occulte cuniculis oppugnatur, id. (Hence It. *coniglio*.)

cunnius, *i. m.* *a* *courtesan*: Hor. *cunquo*, *adv.* *v. cunquo*.

cupa, *ae. f.* *a* *tub, cask, etc.*: Caes.: Cic. (Hence It. *coppa*; Fr. *coupe*.)

cupēdia (cupp.), *ae. f.* *daintiness, lickerishness*: Cic.

cupēdia (cupp.), *orum*, *m. plu.* and *cupedia*, *arum*, *f. plu.* *daintily dishes, tit-bits, delicacies*: Pl.

cupēdinarius (cupp.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [cupedia] *pertaining to dainty dishes or delicacies*. II. Subst. *cupēdinarius*, *id.*, *m.* *a* *cook, confectioner*: Ter.

cupēdo, *inis*, *f.* *desire*: Lucr.: v. *cupido*, *mit.*

cūpes (cupp.), *ēdis*, *m.* *a* *lover of delicacies*: Pl.

cupide, *adv.* *eagerly, passionately*: suos agros studioso colebant, non alienos cupide appetebant, Cic.

cupiditas, *ātis*, *f.* [cupidus] *a* *desire, wish, longing*. I. In a good sense: with *gen.*: cupiditas insatiabilis quaedam veri videndi, Cic. *Abool*: ne aut temere desuper propter ignaviam, aut nimis confidat propter cupiditatem, *through over-eagerness*, id. II. In a bad sense: *greediness, unbridled desire, lust, passion*, etc.: with *gen.*: pecuniae, Caes. *Abool*: caeca ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, Cic.: temeritate cupiditatemque militum reprehendit, *immoderate love of fighting*, Caes. 2. *Esp. greediness of money, avarice, covetousness*: nisi ipso caecos redderet cupiditas et avaritia et audacia, Cic. 3. *partiality, spirit of party*: Liv.

cupido (cupēdo or cuppēdo, Lucr.), *inis*, *f.* (In Hor. always *m.*) [cupio] *desire, wish, longing, eagerness*. I. In a good sense: Romulum cupido cepit urbis condende, Liv.: cupido gloriæ, Sall. II. In a bad sense: *greediness, lust*, etc.: with *gen.*: avarities et honorum caeca cupido, Lucr.: caeca cupido praedae, Ov.: novae fortune, Liv. In *plur.*: male dominationis cupidinibus flagrans, Tac. *Abool*: bona pars hominum decepta cupidine falsæ, Hor. In *plur.*: response cupidinibus contemere honores differo cupidibus, Lucr. Pl.: vixit virginea, Ov.

IV. *avarice, covetousness*: nec somnos cupido sordidus aufert, Hor.: in *plur.*: Tac.

cupīdus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] *longing for, yearning after, desiring, eager, loving*, etc.: con str. with *gen.*, *abl.*, *inf.*, or *abool*. I. In a good sense: *eag*, *videndi cupidus*, Ter.: bellandi, Caes.: *te audiendi*, Cic.: moriri, Ov.: cupidus in perspicenda cognoscendaque rerum natura, *keen*, Cic. Of things: equorum vis cupida, Lucr. II. In

a bad sense: *passionately desiring, eager, greedy, lustful*, etc.: auri, Pl.: pecuniae, Cic.: rerum novarum, Caes.: stultus cupidusque, Hor. III. *longing from love, languishing for, loving*: neu me cupidum eo (ac. ad uxorem duendum) impulisset, Ter. Of things: cupidus amplectitur unis, Ov.: manus, id.: linguae, id. IV. *desirous of money, avaricious, covetous*: Suet. V. *devoted to a party, partial*: quaestores vehementer cupidī (Verriæ), Cic.: iudices, Tac.

cūpiens, *entis*, Part. [cupio]. II. Adj.: *desirous, longing, eager for*: with *gen.*: nuptiarum, Pl. *Abool*: ut quibusque bellum invitis aut cupientibus erat, Tac.: Marius cupientissima plebe consul factus, Sall.

cūpienter, *adv.* *desirously, earnestly*, etc.: cupienter petere, Pl.

cūpio, *lvi* or *it*, *Itum*, *3. v. a.* *to long for, desire, wish* (denoting inclination merely, while velle indicates the resolve, the will): con str. with *acc.*, *inf.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, *acc.* and *part.*, *subj.*, or *abool*: eadem cupere, eadem odisse, Sall.: domum alius, alius agros cupere, id. In *part. perf.*: Mari videt hanc visamque cupit potiturque cupita, Ov. With *inf.*: emori cupio, Ter.: te celare de phaleris, Cic. With *acc.* and *inf.*: te tua frui virtute cupimus, id. With *acc.* and *part.*: Cu. Quis nominat me? Ph. Qui te conventum cupit, Pl. With *subj.*: cupio ut impetret, id. *Abool*: qui cupit aut metuit, Hor. II. With *dat.* or *gen. dep.* on *causa*: *to be favourable or inclined to, to favour, to wish well to*, etc.: favere et cupere Helvetiis propter eam affinitatem, Caes.: cuius causa omnia quum cupio, tum mehercule etiam debeo, Cic.: cupio omnia quae vis, I am entirely at your service, Hor.

cūpitor, *ōris*, *m.* [cupio] *one who desires or wishes (very rare)*: incredibilium, Tac.

cūpitus, *a*, *um*, Part. [cupio]. **cuppēdia**, **cuppēdinarius**, and **cuppēdo**, *v. cupēdo*.

cupressatus, *a*, *um*, [cupressus] *a* *grove of cypress-trees*: Cic.

cupressus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] *made of cypress*: signa Junonia, Liv.

cupressifer, *ēra*, *ērum*, *adj.* [cupressus ferō] *cypress-bearing*: Ov. **cupressus**, *i. f.* (abl. *cupressu*, Virg.: *cupressu*, Ov.: access. form more like the Gr. *πυρρα* conficere, Virg.) = *ωπάρορον*, the *cypress*: sacred to Pluto, and used at funerals: Virg.: Hor. II. Meton.: *a box of cypress-wood*: abl. *cupressu*, id.

cur (old orthog. *quor*, or *quur*) *adv.* [constr. from cui rei] *for what reason, wherefore, why*. I. Relat.: dūe causae sunt, cur tu in frequentior in isto officio eas debeas quam nos, Cic.: est vero cur quis Junonem ledere nolit, Ov. II. Interrog. *folly, by indic.* in direct sentences; by *subj.* in indirect: heu me miserum! cur ac-

natum cogor reprehendere? Cic.: cur bene quisquam ab officio discessurum iudicaret, Cæs. In the poets sometimes placed after one or more words of a clause: obsequium ventris mihi perniciosum est cur? Hor.

cūra, *ae, f.* watchfulness, painstaking, attention, solicitude, care (opp. to negligentia, etc.). *Abol.*: haec aciem curam diligentiamque desiderant, Cic.: in re una transire curam, Hor. In *plur.*: omnes mens curae cogitationesque in remp. conferrebam, Cic. **2.**

With *gen.*: *care, attention, management, business, concern, etc.*: difficultas est cura rerum alienarum, Cic.: deorum, Liv.: magni Caesaris, Hor. **3.** *deorum* (*alicui*) *esse*, to be an object of business, concern, etc.: Caesar pollicetur est, sibi enim rem curae futuram, that he would attend to that matter, Cæs.: tibi erit eadem, cui salus mihi fuit, etiam dignitas curae, who had a regard for my welfare, Cic. With *de*: de ceteris veniunt curae fore, the senate would take care of the rest, Sall. In the same sense also. **4.** *curae* aliquid habere: corroboratus, ut petitionem suam curae haberent, id. **||** *Esp. of public business: administration, charge, office*: magistratus et imperia, postremo omnis cura rerum publicarum minime mihi lae tempestate cupulunda videntur, id.: aerarii, Suet. **||** *Meton.*: a *written work, writing*: quorum in manus cura nostra venit, Tac.: Ov. In *plur.*: Tac.

2. an attendant, guardian, overseer (very rare): immundae cura fidelis harae, i. e. the swineherd Cumaeus, Ov. **IV.** *sorrow, anxious care, anxiety, concern, disquiet, trouble*: animus lassus, cura confectus, Ter.: curae metusque, Cic.: cura et sollicitudo, id.: atra, Hor. **2.** *Esp. the care or anxiety of love* (poet.): tua sub nostro pectore cura, Ov.: et juvenum curas et libera vina referre, Hor. Hence, *Meton.*: the loved object, mistress: id. [Perh. connected with *quero*: the ancient orthography of the verb *curro* was *coero*.] (Hence *Fr. cure*.)

cūrabīlis, *e, adj.* [curo] that is to be apprehended or feared: Juv.

curālium, *il, v.* corallium.

cūrātē, *ade, with attention, carefully, diligently*: in comp. only: Tac.

cūrātio, *ōnis, f.* [curo] a taking care of, administration, management, oversight, charge: me sinas curare ancillas, quae mea est curatio, Pl.: cultus et curatio corporis, Cic.: curatio et administratio rerum, id.: quid tibi hanc curatio est rem? (for huius rei) why does this trouble you? Pl. **||** *Esp. management of state affairs, administration, office, etc.*: Cic.: Liv. **2.** In *medic.*: healing, cure: Cic.

cūrātor (old orthog. *coerātor*), *ōris, m.* [id.] he who takes charge of, a manager, overseer, superintendent: suntoque aediles coeratores urbis anno-nae ludorumque solennium, Cic.: fidus negotiorum, Sall.: muris reficienda, Cic.

|| In law: a guardian, curator, trustee: Hor.: v. Smith's *Ant. 122.*

cūrātūra, *ae, f.* [id.] management, care, attendance: Ter.

cūrātus, *a, um, Part.* [curo]. **||** A *dj.*: careful, solicitous, anxious: curatissime preces, Tac. **2.** well kept, in good condition: me pinguem et nitidum bene curata cute vides, Hor.

curculio (gurg.), *ōnis, m.* a corn-worm, weevil: popularis ingentem faris aecorum curculio, Virg. (Hence *It. gorgolione*: Sp. *gorgojo*.)

curculionculus, *l, m. dim.* [curculio] a little weevil, for something trifling, worthless: Pl.

cūria, *ae, f.* [kindred with the Sabine word *Quiris* or *Curia*] one of the thirty parts into which *Romulus* divided the Roman people: Liv. **2.** the Senate (as being the representative of the curiae): id.: praesidium consulenti curiae, Hor. **||** *Meton.*: one of the structures built for the religious services of the curiae: Sallorum, Cic. Hence, dies curiae, a festival day, id.: v. Smith's *Ant. 123.* **2.** one of the edifices in which the Senate held its meetings (commonly the Curia Hostilia), the Curia, senate-house: Liv.: Cic. **3.** the place of assembly of provincial councils: id.: Ov.

cūrīalis, *e, adj.* [curia] pertaining to a curia or division of the people: also, subst.: a fellow-citizen of the same curia: Pl.: Cic.

cūrīatim, *adv.* [id.] by curiae (very rare): populum consulit, Cic.

cūrīatus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] pertaining to the curiae: comitia, in which the people voted according to curiae, Cic.: Liv.: lex, passed in such a comitia, Cic.

cūrīo, *ōnis, m.* [id.] the priest of a curia: Varr.: maximus, he who presided over all the curiae, Liv.

cūrīo, *ōnis, m.* [cura] one wasted by sorrow, lean, emaciated: Pl.

cūrīosē, *adv.* with care, carefully, etc.: cavere, Suet. **||** Of style: too nicely, affectedly: curiosus potius quam latine loqui, Quint. **||** *curiously, inquisitively*: inquirere, Suet. *Comp.*: curiosius conquiram, Cic.

cūrīositas, *ātis, f.* [curiosus] desire of knowledge, curiosity, inquisitiveness (very rare): Cic.

cūrīosus, *a, um, adj.* [cura] careful, thoughtful, painstaking, diligent: with in or ad: in omni historia curiosus, Cic.: ad investigandum curiosior, id.

|| *Esp. eager in inquiring, curious, inquisitive*: in a good sense: ne curiosissimi quidem homines exquirendo audire tam multa possunt, id.

2. In a bad sense: primum patere me esse curiosum, id. Subst.: a spy or scout: curiosum ac speculatorem curia, Suet. **||** *care-worn, emaciated*: belua, Pl.

curis, *v. quiritis.*

cūrius, *a, um, adj.* [cura] full of sorrow, grievous: infortunium, Pl.

cūro (old orthog. *coero*), *avi, atum, l. v. a.* [id.] to care for, take care of, look after, attend to, trouble oneself about, etc.: constr. with the acc., the acc. of the person, the *in*, the *sub*, the *dat.*, or *abol.* With *acc.*: curare omnia diligentissime, Cic.: coenam, Pl.: cadaver, Suet.: Aegypti Jussu curat: suo more curare, to embañm, Curt.: in other cases, *curpus curare* means, to nourish, to refresh oneself: Liv.: so, membra, Hor.: alla or aliud cura, a conventional phrase, never mind, do not distress yourself, etc.: Ter. With *acc. of the person* or *personae*: to get done, cause to be done, to order, to urge on, etc.: pontem in Arari factum curat, Cæs.: buculam faciemdam, Cic.: With *in*, (most freq. with a negative): ea nolui scribere, quae nec in-docti intelligere possent, nec docti legere carerent, would take the trouble, id.: aspice, aliquid est nos, quod curae proprium scissae, loquamur, Hor. With the *subj.*: si id fecisset, se curaturam ut oculum amitteret, Cic. So in concluding letters: cura ut valeas (for which *de operam ut valeas, fac valeas, etc.*) take care of your health, id.: jam curabo sentiat, quos attentat, Phaedr. With *dat.*: illis curandum censeo, Pl. *Abol.*: curasti probe, Ter.: ubi quique legatus aut tribunus curabat, acted, Sall.: exploratores ut mos est longius curabant, carried their operations too far, Tac. *Pass. imperis*: curabatur, Ter. **2.** Poet. of things: nec vera virtus curat reponi deterioribus, Hor. **||** *Esp. to take the charge of state affairs, to administer, govern, preside over, command, etc.*: bellum maritimum curare, Liv.: Asiam, Tac.

|| In *medic.*: to heal, cure: an quod corpora curari possint, animorum medicina nulla est? Cic. *Rar.*: to operate: qui ferrum medici prius quam curetur asperit, Quint. **IV.** In mercantile lang.: to settle or adjust accounts, to pay, etc.: curare pecuniam pro eo frumento legata, Liv.: dimidium pecuniae redemptori tuo, Cic.

curriculum, *l, n.* [curro] a running, course: conficere se in curriculum, Pl. *Abol.*: curculo, *ade*: at full speed, swiftly: Ter. **||** *Esp. a race, raceground, racecourse*: athletae se in curriculo exercentes, Cic.: Liv.: Hor. So of heavenly bodies, course, orbit: solis et lunae, Cic. *Fig.*: course, career: exiguam nobis vitae curriculum natura circumscript, Immensum gloriae, id.: hae sunt exercitationes ingeni, haec curricula mentis, id. **2.** a chariot for racing: Tac. Hence, **3.** a chariot in gen.: Curt.

curro, *cūcūri, cursum, 3. v. n.* to run, to make speed (on foot, on a horse, in a ship, etc.), to hasten, hurry: si in-grederis curro, al curris advoia, Cic.: nautae per omne audaces mare qui currunt, Hor. *Pass. imperis*: ad me curritur, Ter. Rarely with *acc.*: qui stadium currit, Cic.: currimus aequor,

Virg. Proverb.: *currentem inclinare* or *instigare, etc.*, to spur a willing horse: Cic. Of inanimate subjects (mostly poet.), to run, flow, roll, etc.: sol currents, Lucr.: amnes in aequora currunt, Virg. II. Fig.: proclivius currit oratio, the argument runs headlong, Cic.: currit ferox aetas, flies away, passes, Hor. (Hence *It. correre*; Fr. *courir*.)

currus, *ūs*, m. [curro] a chariot, car, coach: Lucr.: Cic. II. Esp. a triumphal car: id.: aurel, Hor. Hence, Meton.: a triumph: quem ego currum, aut quam lauream cum tus laudatione conferrem, Cic. III. Poet. transf.: a ship, boat: Cat. 2, the horse in a chariot: Virg. 3, a plough with wheels: id.

currum, adv. [id.] quickly, swiftly, hastily: nunquam aequo currum currant, Pl.: ille sensim dicebat quod causas prodebat: tu currum dicis aliena, Cic.

curdido, i. v. n. freq. [curro] to run about, run hither and thither (rare): sursum deorsum, Ter.: huc et illic, Hor.

curro, i. v. n. freq. [curro] to run hither and thither (rare): ultro citro, Cic.: huc illic, id.: per urbem, Tac. Pass. impers.: cursari sursum prostrum, Ter.

cursor, *ōris*, m. [id.] a runner, and esp. a runner in a race, racer: Lucr.: Cic. Also of a chariot-racer: Virg. II. a courier: Nep. III. a slave who ran before the chariot of a prince: Suet.

currere, ae. f. [id.] a running, haste, speed: Pl.

currus, *ūs*, m. [id.] a running (on foot, on a horse, in a chariot, ship, etc.), a course, voyage, journey, etc.: ingressus, currus, accubitus, Cic.: ibi currus, Lucan.: sese exercebant, Pl.: strictis gladiis currus in hostes feruntur, at a ru, Liv.: currus in Graeciam per tuam provinciam, Cic.: Naxos, ait, Liber, currus advertite vestros, Ov. Currum tenere (in a march or on shipboard), to maintain a direct course, to go straightforward, straight ahead: equites currum tenere atque insolam capere non poterant, Caes.: Dionysius quum secutissimo vento currum teneret, Cic.: currum expectare, to wait for a passing, i. e. a fair wind, id. Of things: solis currus lunaeque meatus apedum, Lucr.: stellarum, Cic.: longum navium, Lucr. II. Fig.: a course, progress, direction, etc.: perspicis qui currus rerum, qui exitus futurus sit, Cic.: continuus currus prole, Tac.: currus vocis per omnes sonos, Ov. (Hence *Ital. corso*; Fr. *cours*.)

curto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [curtus] to shorten, diminish (rare): Hor.

curtus, a, um, adj. shortened, mutilated, broken: dōla, Lucr.: vasa, Juv. II. Fig.: res, Hor.: curta oratio, defective, incomplete, Cic. [Root cur,

perh. the same as Gr. *κυρτός*; Germ. *kurz*.]

cūrūlis, e, adj. [currus] pertaining to a chariot: equi, the four horses provided at the expense of the state for the games of the circus, Liv.: triumph, i. e. upon a chariot (opp. to an ovatio, on horseback or on foot), Suet. Esp.: sella curulis, the curule chair, inlaid with ivory, used by the consuls, praetors, curule aediles, etc., who were hence called *magistratus curules* (v. Smith's Ant. 331): Cic.: Liv.: ebur, Hor.: sedes, Tac.: and absol. curulis, is, f.: Suet.

cūrvamen, *inis*, n. [curvo] a bending, bend, vaulting: Ov.

cūrvātura, ae. f. [id.] a bending, rounding, bend: Plin. II. Meton.: a vault: rotas, i. e. the rim, Ov.

curvo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [curvus] to crook, bend, bow, curve: curvati manus et aduncos terebro in ungues, Ov.: Hadriae curvantur Calabros sinus, Hor.: portus curvatus in arcum, Virg. Fig.: to bend, to move: nec (te) vir Pieria pellice sanctus curvat, Hor.

curvus, a, um, adj. crooked, bent, curved (a poet. word): curvi moderator astrali, Lucr.: falces, Virg.: ungues, Hor.: flumen, winding, Virg.: mare, rising on high, rough, Id. 2. Of persons: stooping, bent with age, tall, etc.: curvus arator, Virg.: membra, Ov. Fig.: scilicet ut possem curvo dignoscere rectum, distinguish between right and wrong, Hor. [Prob. same root as *curtus*, q. v.] (Hence *It. corvetta*; Sp. *corveta*; Fr. *courbette*.)

cuspidis, *idis*, f. a point, spike: aseres cuspidibus praefixi, Caes.: acuta cuspidis contos expedit, Virg.: auratum est (telum), et cuspidis fulget acuta, Ov. II. Meton.: a spear, javelin, lance: Virg.: Liv. 2. the trident of Neptune: Ov. 3. a scorpion's sting: id.

custodia, ae. f. [custos] a watching, watch, guard, care: in custodiam aliquem recipere, Pl.: agitare custodiam, to keep guard, id.: dura matrum, care, oversight, Hor.: navium longarum, Caes.: ignis (Vestae), Cic.: urbis, Liv.

II. Meton.: usu. In plur.: persons who serve as guards, a guard, watch: colonia melis praesidiis, custodiis, vigiliis munita, Cic.: neque clam transire propter custodias Menaplorum possent, Caes. In sing.: abest custodia regis, Ov. 2. a place where guard is kept, a watch- or guard-house: haec (urbs) mea sedes est, haec vigilia, haec custodia, Cic. In plur.: id. III. custody of a man's person, confinement, restraint (rare): nec culquam uni custodiam ejus (sc. Philopemenis capti) satis credenda, Liv.: libera, confinement in one house, id.: and in plur.: in liberis custodiis, Sall. Fig.: domi teneamus eam (eloquentiam), septim liberali custodia, Cic. Meton.: a place of confinement, a prison: id. 2. persons in confinement, captives, prisoners: in recognitione custodis, Suet.

custōdio, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*, a, v. a. (fut. pass. custodibitur, Pl.) [id.] to watch, keep, protect, defend, guard: Q. Caepio Brutus pro consule provinciam custodiat, incolumemque conservet, Cic.: tumor corpus domumque, id. With ab: poma ab insomni dricōne, Ov. With mental objects: id quod tradatur posse percipere animo et memoria custodire, Cic. II. to withhold, keep back, to preserve, keep: librum, id.: codicillos, Suet. 2. to hold in custody, hold captive: ducem praedonum, Cic.: obsides, Caes.

custos, *ōdis*, c. a keeper, warder, watchman, guardian, overseer, preserver, protector, etc.: corporis, Nep.: portae, Cic.: fani, id.: gregis, Virg. Of teachers of youth: Ter.: Hor.: Dili custodes conservatoresque huius urbis, Cic. In a hostile sense: Dumnorio custodes ponit, Caes.: te sub custode tenero, Hor. Of dogs: Virg. Of abstract and inanimate subjects: sapientia custos et procuratrix totius hominis, Cic. Of a quiver: telorum, Ov.: of an incense box: turis, id. 2. a man who took charge of the vessel into which voting tablets were put: Cic.

cutis, *ōdis*, f. dim. [cutis] the thin external skin or cuticle: Juv.

cutis, is, f. the skin: Hor. Proverb.: ego te intus et in cute novi, thoroughly, Pers. [Gr. *κνύς*; Germ. *haut*; Eng. *hide*.]

cyathisso, i. v. n. = *κυαθίζω*, to fill a cup, to act as cup-bearer: Pl.

cyathus, i, m. = *κυαθος*, a cup, drinking-cup: Pl.: Hor.

cybaea, ae. v. the following.

cybaeus, a, um, adj. [κυβη, κυβη, cup] pertaining to a kind of ship: navem maximam, Cic. Absol.: cybaea, ae, f.: id.

cybiseasotes, ae. m. = *Κυβισεάστης*, a dealer in salt-fish, a nickname of the thirteenth Ptolemy, and afterw. of the Emperor Vespasian: Suet.

cycladatus, i, m. [cyclos] clothed with a cyclas: Suet.

cycias, *adis*, f. = *κυκιάς* (circular), a state-robe of women: with a border running around it: Juv.: v. Smith's Ant. 125.

cyclicus, i, m. = *κυκλικός*, a cyclic poet: scriptor, Hor.

cygnēus (cygn.), a, um, adj. = *κυγνέος*, pertaining to a swan: vox, Cic.: plumae, Ov.

cygnus (cygnus) (f. Hor.), i, m. = *κυγνός*, a swan: Cic. Proverb.: quid enim contendat birundo cygnis? Lucr.: certent cygnis ululae, Virg. Meton.: a poet, Dicaeus, i. e. Pind.

cylindrus, *dris*, m. = *κύλινδρος*, a roller, cylinder: id. II. a roller for levelling the ground: Virg.

cymba, (cumba), ae. f. = *κύμβα*, a boat, skiff: Cic.: Ov. Esp. the boat of Charon: Virg.: Hor.

cymbalum, i, m. = *κύμβαλον*, a cymbal: an instrument consisting of two

hollow plates of bronze, etc., which, when struck together, produced a ringing sound; employed in the festivals of Cybele, etc. (usu. in *plur.*): Virg.: Cic.

cymbalum, *ll.* *n.* = *κυμβίον*, a small drinking vessel: Virg.

cymminum, *l.* *v.* cuminum.

cyniōs, *adv.* after the manner of the Cynics: Pl.

cyniōsus, *l.* *m.* = *κυνικός* (dog-like), a Cynic philosopher, a Cynic: Cic.: Hor.: *dolia nudi non ardent Cynici*, i. e. of Diogenes, Juv.

cynodōphālos, *l.* *m.* = *κυνόφαλος*, an African ape with a dog's head: Cic.

cynōssa, *se.* *f.* = *Κυνόσαυρος* (hound's tail), a constellation at the north pole, the Lesser Bear: Ov.

cyparissius, *l.* *v.* cypripus.

cýssus, *l.* *c.* = *κυσσός*, a leguminous shrub, highly esteemed as food for cattle by the ancients; prob. the shrubby snail-clover: Virg.

D.

D, *d*, the fourth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding, both in sound and in place, to the Greek Delta (Δ). It is the medial dental, being most closely connected with *t*, the thin dental; and less closely with the other medial mutes, *b* and *g*. I. Interchanges of *D* with other letters. 1. *D* and *T*. At the end of words *t* was frequently substituted for *d* in early times; hence some modern editors write *at* for *ad*, *apud* for *apud*, etc. *T* and *d* are interchanged also in the derivation of words: e. g. from *mentior* comes *mendax*, from *quattuor* *quadraginta*, etc.

2. *Du* and *B*. At the beginning of words, *d* followed by a vowel has been changed into *b*: e. g.: *duellum*, *bellum*; *duis*, *bis*; *duonus*, *bonus*. In some cases, the *d* has been dropped, and the vowel with which it was connected slightly modified: e. g.: *duvigi* became *viginti*; *Dianus*, *Janus*. 3. *D* and *R*: e. g.: *auris*, *audio*; *ar*, *ad*; *apor*, *apud*. 4. *D* and *L*: e. g.: *pando*, *palam*; *scando*, *scala*; *dacrima*, *lacrima*; *ὄδωσaris*, *Ulixes*; *sedes*, *gella*; *mando*, *mala*. 5. *D* and *S*: e. g.: *pōbor*, *rosa*; *medius*, *medius*; so the Sabine name *Claudius* became *Claudius*. 6. In compound words, *d* at the end of the first portion of the compound is generally assimilated to the initial consonant of the second portion with which it comes in contact: e. g.: *ac-cedo*; *af-ficio*; *ag-gredior*; *al-ludo*; *ap-parare*; *ar-rigo*; *as-sidere*. So *quip-piam* for *quid-piam*; *quic-quam* for *quid-quam*. When in such cases, *d* is followed by *s* and another consonant, it is omitted altogether: e. g. *a-scendo*, *a-stringo*. The same

thing takes place when *d* is followed by the nasal *gn*: e. g.: *a-gnatus*, *a-gnosco*.

7. In inflection *d* is either omitted before *s*, or (rarely) assimilated: e. g.: *custos* for *custod-s*; *lae-ni*, for *laed-ni*; but *cae-ni*, for *caed-ni*. II. Changes of *d* in the Romance languages: 1. *D* into *Z*, especially *d* into *z*: e. g.: *Lat. ardens*, *pendulus*, *Il. arzenite*, *penolo*; *Lat. mihus*, *radius*, *Il. mazzo*, *razzo*.

2. *D* into *G* or *J*: e. g.: *Lat. kodie*, *It. oggi*; *Lat. dies*, *diurnus*, *Fr. jour*.

3. *D* into *L*: e. g.: *Lat. caducus*, *ciadua*, *hadera*, *Il. caluco*, *ciadua*, *ellera*.

4. *D* into *R* (rare): e. g.: *Lat. lampia*, *Lampadi*, *Sp. lampara*.

5. *D* into *N*: e. g.: *Lat. lampada*, *lappadi*, *It. lampina*; *Lat. peridic*, *Il. pernice*.

6. Omission of *D*: (i) In French, between two vowels: e. g.: *Lat. audis*, *gladius*, *fides*, *nudus*, *videtur*; *Fr. ouir*, *glaiue*, *foi*, *nu*, *voir*.

(ii) In Italian at the end of words: e. g.: *Lat. ad*, *apud*, *modo*, *fides*, *Il. a*, *eypo*, *mā*, *fr.*

III. In the oldest period of the language, the *ablat. sing.* ended in *d*: *MARID*, *DICTATORE*, in *ALTOD MARID*, on the Col. Rostr. 2. Several prepositions and other prefixes originally ended in *d*, which *d* was afterwards usually dropped: e. g. *prod* in *prod-ire*, *prod-esse*; *red* in *red-ire*, *red-ere*; *sed* in *sed-ire*.

IV. As an abbreviation, *D* usually stands for the praenomen Decimus; also for Dens, Divus, Dominus, Decurio, etc.; in epitaphs, *D. M.* = *Dis Manibus*.

N.B. The use of the symbol *D* as the representative of 500 is a modern corruption: the original mark was the half of the original Tuscan numeral 5 or CIO = 1000, which printers have found it convenient to represent by *D*.

dacenus, *l.* *m.* (sc. numus) a gold coin made in the reign of Domitian, the conqueror of the Dacians: Suet.

dacrimas, *v.* lacrima.

dactylionus, *a.* *um*, *adj.* = *δακτυλός*, *dactylic*: numerus, Cic.

dactylus, *l.* *m.* = *δακτυλός* (a finger: hence), in metre, the foot — (so called after the three joints of the finger): Cic.

daedalus, *a.* *um*, *adj.* [*Daedalus*] *skilful*, *cunning* in workmanship. Act.: Circe, Virg. With gen.: *verborum daedala lingua*, the word-forming tongue, Lucr. Pass.: *curiously wrought*, *skilfully made*, variously adorned, etc. = *δαίδαλος*: signa, id.: tellus, variegated, id.

dama, *se.* *f.* (m. Virg.) a fallow-deer, buck or doe: Virg. (Hence *It. daino*, *daina*; *Fr. daim*, *daine*.)

damnatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*damno*] condemnation: *quid est illa damnatio* *judicium?* Cic. In *plur.*: *acerbissimae damnationes*, *libidiniosissimae liberationes*, id. With the name of the offence: *ambitus*, id.

damnatorius, *a.* *um*, *adj.* [*d*] *damnatory*, *condemnatory* (rare): *damnatorium suum iudicium dabit*, Cic.

damnatus, *a.* *um*, *Part.* [*damno*] condemned: and II. *Adj.* meton.: *reprobate*, *criminal*: Cic.

damnificus, *a.* *um*, *adj.* [*damnum facio*] *hurtful*, *injurious*, *pernicious*: *bestia*, Pl.

damnigērdus, *a.* *um*, *adj.* [*damnum gero*] *harm-bringing*, *pernicious*: Pl.

damno, *avi*, *atum*, *i.* *v.* *a.* [*damnum*] legal *t. to do*, *condemn*, *to sentence*: *constr.* with *acc.* alone, with the *acc.* and *gen.* (of the crime and punishment), *abl.*, *de*, *in*, etc. *ille damnatus est*, Cic.: *ambitus damnati*, *Caes.*: *de vi et de maiestate*, *id.* Of the suit itself: *causa iudicata* *est*, *damna*, *id.* II. Of the plaintiff: *to effect a person's condemnation*, *to cast him* (rare): *C. Licinius Stolo* *M. M.* *Popillio Laenate* *decem milibus* *seis* *est* *damnatus*, *Liv.* III. *Gen.* and not as legal *t. to do*, *condemn*: *aliquem* *summa* *stultitia*, *Caes.*: *damnatus* *longi* *Sisyphus* *laboris*, *Hor.*: *damnabis* *in* *quoque* *votia*, *Virg.*: *voti*, *Liv.*: *mortu* *damnatus* *at* *esset*, *Lucr.*: *Stygique* *caput* *damnauerat* *Oro*, *Virg.* (Hence *Sp. dañar*.)

damnoſe, *adv.* *hurtfully*, *harmfully*: *nos* *nisi* *damnoſe* *bibimus*, *no* *remur* *inulti*, *to the injury* *of the host*, *i. e.* *deep*, *hard*, *Hor.*

damnoſus, *a.* *um*, *adj.* [*damnum*] I. Act.: *hurtful*, *harmful*, *baneful*, *injurious*, *destructive*: *quid* *tibi* *commerci* *est* *cum* *dis* *damnoſissimae*, *Pl.*: *et* *reipublicae* *et* *societatis* *inſidus* *damnoſusque*, *Liv.* II. Pass.: *wronged*, *injured*, *unfortunate*: *senex*, *Pl.* III. Reflect.: *hurting oneself*, *wasteful*, *prodigal*, *unthrifty*: *non* *in* *lares* *damnoſior* *quam* *in* *aedificando*, *Suet.*

damnum, *l.* *n.* (also written *dampnum* in MSS.) *hurt*, *harm*, *damage*, *injury*, *loss*: *opp.* *to* *lucrum*: *haud* *scit*, *paulum* *lucri* *quantum* *est* *damni* *apparet*, *Ter.*: *si* *in* *maximis* *lucris* *paulum* *aliquid* *damni* *contraxerit*, *Cic.*: *exercitum* *Caesar* *duarum* *cohortium* *damno* *reduct*, *Caes.*: *facere*, *to sustain*: *ubi* *damnum* *praestet*, *facere* *quam* *lucrum*, *Pl.*: *Cic.*: *ferre* (a favourite expression with Ovid): *perveni* *ad* *misera* *damno* *graviore* *colonos* *pestis*, *Ov.*: *naturae* *damnum*, *natural defect*, *Liv.*: *damnum* *infectum*, *damage* *to property* *not done*, *but which a person has reason to fear*, *Cic.* II. In law, a *fine*, *penalty*: (leges) *eos* *mortis*, *exilii*, *vincula*, *damno* *coercent*, *id.* [The root *DAM* appears to denote "loss" and "doom": cf. A. S. *dem*, "hurt, loss." (Hence *Fr. domage*: Eng. *damage*: also *Fr. damniſ*, "danger": *Fr. Eng. danger*.)]

danista, *se.* *m.* = *δακτυστής*, a money-lender, usurer: Pl.

danisticus, *a.* *um*, *adj.* = *δακτυστικός*, *money-lending*, *usurious*: *Pl.*

dano, *v.* *do* *ad init.*

dapino, *i.* *v.* *a.* *to serve up* as food: Pl. [*DAP*, root of *daps*.]

dape, dāpis (gen. plur. seems not to occur), *f. a stately feast for religious purposes, a sacrificial feast*: Pinarī, extra adēda, ad ceteram venient dāpē, Liv. 1. ergo obligatam reddē Jovī dāpēm, Hor. sollennē dāpēs et tristia dona, Virg. 2. Gen.: *a feast, banquet*, in the sing. and plur.; *egens bene digna Tantalus semper dapis*, Hor.: Ov. Opp. to wine: nunc dape, nunc posito mense nūtūre Lyaeo, id.: ictae dapes, menseque dijecta erat, Tac. [Root *dap*, seen in *dāp-ris*, *dāp-ary*.]

dapellū, adv. sumptuously, bountifully: Suet.

dapellis, e (abl. plur. dapellis: Pl.) adj. [dapellus, dape] sumptuous, bountiful, plentiful: sumptus, Pl.: dotes, id.

dātrinus, a, um, adj. [do] givable (a comic word): nulla est mihi salus dātaria, I have no greeting to give, Pl.

dātātim, adv. by giving or losing from one to the other: isti quid ludunt dātātim, i. e. in playing ball, Pl.

dātio, ōnis, f. [do] a giving, allotting, making over (rare): legum dātio, Cic. 2. Meton.: *the right of alienation*: Liv. (Hence *lit. dātio*; Sp. *dacio*: Fr. *dace*, "toll," "tax," which meaning dātio has in middle-age Latin).

dāto, avi, i. v. freq. [id.] to give frequently, give away (rare): argentum lenore, Pl.

dātor, ōris, m. [id.] a giver (rare): edit laetitia Bacchus dātor, Virg. In playing ball, the slave who hands the ball to the player is called dātor, and the player himself factor: Pl.

dātus, ūs, m. [id.] a giving: Pl.

dē, prep. with ablat. denotes the departure or removal of an object from a thing to which it was originally attached. Accordingly it occupies a middle place between *ex* and *ab*; *ex* denoting departure or removal from out of the interior of an object, *ab*, departure or removal from the surface of an object. Hence verbs compounded with *dē* are constructed with *ex* and *ab* as well as with *dē*; and verbs compounded with *ex* and *ab* are constructed with *dē*, as well as with *ex* and *ab*. Etymologically *dē* is connected with *dū*: and *dis* (*dir*) *ad* *dē*, used only in composition, are also of the same origin, the *s* being added as in *abs*, *obs*, *subs*, etc. [v. *ab*]: *dēn* from, from, away from, out of, etc.

A. Of space: 1. With motion, denoting departure: *from*, *away from*: (quod Arriovitus) de altera parte agri bequinos decedere juberet, to withdraw from, Caes.: de vita decedere, Cic.: exire de vita, id. 2. Esp. in a downward direction: *down from*: decido de lecto praepoce, Pl.: de muro se decipere, Caes. 3. Fig.: to denote the quarter from which an action proceeds: haec agebantur in conventu, palam de sella ac de loco superiore, Cic.: de mansioe exaudita vox est, Suet. 4. Without motion, to denote mere direction downwards: *from*, *down* *vs*

from: deque viri collo dulce pendebit onus, Ov.: dumosa pendere procul de rupe videbo (caproe), Virg. 5. To denote any fixed spot, and hence abode, origin, the idea of belonging to, etc. of, at, in, from: caupo de via Latina, Cic.: aliquis de ponte, i. e. a beggar, Juv.: Libyca de rupe leones, Ov.

B. Of time: the point of departure: *after* (very rare): velim scire hodiene statim de auctione aut quo die venias, Cic. Hence diem de die, *from day to day*: quum is diem de die differret, Liv.

6. In the phrases de nocte, de vigilia, etc., to denote the period during or in the course of which the action is done: hence it is less definite than the simple *abl.* which designates the precise time: in comitum Milo de nocte venit, in the night, Cic.: ut jugulent homines, surgunt de nocte latrones, Hor. Caesar mittit complures equitum turmas eo de media nocte, about midnight, Caes.: Caesar de tertia vigilia e castris profectus, in the course of the third watch, id. In like manner, de die, de luce: de die potare, by day, in the daytime, Pl. Less freq., de mense: navigare de mense Decembris, in December, Cic.

C. In gen. 1. Of persons and things, with words denoting the whole collection, or body, from which a part is taken: (esp. with numerals): *from among*, *out of*, *from*, *of*: hominem certum misi de conitibus meis, Cic.: pauci de nostris cadunt, Caes. Hence, with *abl.* instead of the genitive case: ne ex parte partis esset de nostris bonis, Ter.: cetera de genere hoc, Lucr. Hence 2. esp. to denote property, de meo, tuo, etc.: obsonat, potat, olet unguenta de meo, Ter.: de suo, Cic. And fig.: ad tua praepcepta de meo nihil si novum apposivi, Pl. 3. To designate the material, etc. of which anything is made: *of*, *out of*: de eodem oleo et opera exaravi nescio quid ad te, Cic.: niveo factum de marmore signum, Ov. Hence it sometimes implies transformation: de templo carcerem fieri, Cic.

4. To indicate the person from whom anything is taken, bought, heard, inquired, etc.: de aliquo quaerere, id.: ut alibi liceret discere id de me, Ter.

D. Of mental operations, moral feelings, etc. 1. To indicate the subject of thought, etc. (the most common meaning): *about*, *concerning*, *with respect to*: de numero dierum fidem servare, Caes.: de Dionysio sum admiratus, Cic. 2. To denote the cause or reason: *for*, *on account of*, *because of*: de quo nomine ad arbitrum addisti, de eo ad iudicium venisti, id.: qua de causa magno dolore adflictebantur, Caes.: de labore pectus tundit, with pain, Pl. Hence, 3. To designate that in conformity with which any thing is done: *according to*, *after*: de suorum propinquo sententia atque auctoritate fecisse dicitur, Cic.: de more vetusto, Virg.

E. With adjectives to form ad-

verbial expressions. 1. De integro, *afresh*: ratio de integro inunda est mihi, Ter. 2. De improvviso, *unexpectedly*, *Caes.*: Cic. 3. De transverso, *unexpectedly*: ecce autem de transverso L. Caesar ut veniam ad te rogat, id.

F. In composition, the *e* becomes short before a vowel or *h*, as in dēhiaco, dēinde, and coalesces with it in the poets; cf. dēhine, dēinceps; sometimes even contraction takes place, as in dēbeo, dego, from dēhabeo, de-ago.

II. Signif.: 1. *down*, *away*, *off*: deferro, deduco, defluo. 2. It denotes deficiency, or reverses the meaning of the root: *minus*, *dis*: decortico, deficio (*un-make*), dedamo, *to acquire*: decedet, *it disgraces*. 3. *ceasing*, *preventing*: dedoleo, degradinat. 4. *away*, *out*: delatator, declamo. 5. *up*, in pieces, etc.: desurgo, defraor (*use up*), delascro. 6. *over*, *over-much*, *much*: deauro, defleo, decanto, dealbo, delaboro, deamo. 7. *De* is often put between an adj. or pron. and its substantive: of this, the foregoing examples furnish instances. It is also frequently put after a simple relative.

dēa, ae (dat. and abl. plur. deabus in the combination *dis* deabusque, Cic.) *f.* [deus] a goddess: perque novem iura, numina nostra, deas, Ov.: venatrix, i. e. Diana, id.: silvarum, the same, id.: triplices, i. e. the Fates, id.

dē-albo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [albus] *to whiteness*, *plaster* (rare): Cic.

dēambulatio, ōnis, f. [deambulo] *a walking*, *a promenade*: Ter.:

dē-ambulo, avi, atum, i. v. n. *to walk about*, *to take a walk*, *to promenade* (rare): deambulant in litore, Suet.: quum satis erit deambulatum requiescemus, Cic.

dē-amo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to love much*, *dearly*, *to be greatly in love with*: illa, quam tuus quatuor annos multos deamat, deperit, Pl. Of things: deamavi lepidissima munera, I was quite charmed with, id. 2. Like amo (no. III.): *to be exceedingly obliged to*: deamo te, Syre, Ter.

dē-armo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to disarm*: dearmatus exercitus, Liv.

dē-artio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [artus] *lit. to dismember*, *to tear limb from limb*: hence, fig. *to ruin* (very rare): fallacis opes, Pl.

dē-asolo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [asolo, asola] *to hew or polish with an axe*. Fig.: *to cheat*, *to pluck*: Pl.

dē-bacchor, atus, i. v. n. *drp. to rare like a Bacchanal*, *to rage* (very rare): si satis jam de-bacchatus es, leno, audi si vis nunc jam, Ter. Poet. cf. things: *to rage much*, *qua parte debacchantur ignes*, Hor.

dēbellator, ōris, m. [debello] *a conqueror* (very rare): ferraum, Virg.

dē-bello, avi, atum, i. v. n. and o. 1. Neutr.: *to bring a war to an end* (rare exc. in the pass. form):

Aulus cum Ferentanis uno secundo proelio debellavit, Liv. *Pass. impera*: ne absente se debellaret, id. : and in the part. perf. absol. debellavit, after the war is ended: eum quasi debellato triumphare, id. **II.** Act. : 1. With cogn. obj. : to fight out: rixa super mero debellata, Hor. 2. With other obj. : to war down, vanquish, subdue: parcere subjectis et debellare superbus, Virg. Fig. : olim fugissemus ex Asia, si nos fabulae debellare potuissem, Curt.

dēbēo, ūl, ūtum, 2. v. a. [de-habeo] lit. : to owe or hold from : hence, to owe, to be in debt. With acc. of thing, and dat. of person : qui dissolverem quae debeo, Ter. : appellatus es de pecunia, quam pro domo, pro hortis, pro sectione debebas, Cic. *Pass.* : quem ad diem legioni frumentum debetis scabiat, Caes. Proverb. : animam debere, to be over head and ears in debt, Ter. **II.** Fig. : of things not estimated by pecuniary value : to owe, to be bound or liable to do or pay, *unde unde obligation* : quo etiam maiorem ei res publica gratiam debet, Cic. : hoc munus patriae debere, id. : Turnum debent haec jam mihi sacra, *make over Turnus to me*, Virg. With inf. it is to be rendered by ought, must, should, etc. : num ferre contra patriam arma illi cum Coriolano debuerunt? Cic. : Africam forte Tubero debent debebat, Caes. : ultima semper expectanda dies homini, dicque beatus ante obitum nemo debet, Ov. Poet. for necessity est, oportet (freq. in Lucr.) : omnia debet enim cubito integrare novando, Lucr. 2. *Pass.* : to be due or owing: Veneri jam et Libero reliquum tempus debetis arbitrabatur, Cic. : honores non ex merito, sed quasi debitis repetere, Sall. : persolvant gratias dignas et praemia reddant debita! Virg.

III. : to owe thanks for, to be indebted for : with acc. : sese pro Caesaris in se beneficiis plurimum ei confiteri debere, Caes. : o cui debere salutem confiteor, Ov. : vitam, id. Absol. : verum fac me multis debere, et in his Plancio, Cic. **IV.** Mostly Post. to be bound by fate or nature, to be destined : urbem et jam cerno Phrygiis debere nepotes, are destined to found, Ov. More usually, *Pass.* : cui regnum Italiae Romanaque tellus debentur, Virg. : sons ista senectae debita erat nostrae, id. Absol. : tempora Parcae debita complerant, id. : mortuo naturae delictum reddiderunt, Nep. 2. Ludibrium alicui, to become the sport of : tu nisi ventis debes ludibrium, cave, Hor. (Hence it. *devere* : Fr. *devoir*.)

dēbilis, e, adj. [de-habiles] lit. : unhandy, unready : hence, disabled, weak, feeble, lamed, crippled : al gladium imbecille senil aut debili dederit, Cic. : ille humero, hic lumbis, hic coxa debilis, Juv. : anisias remia atque ordine debilis uno Sergestus, Virg. Of inanimate things : ferrum, id. : pennae, Ov. **II.** Fig. : ingenio debiliior, Tac. :

duo corpora esse reipublicae, unum debile, infirmo capite : alterum firmum sine capite, Cic.

dēbilis, ātis, f. [debilis] weakness, feebleness, lameness, debility : linguae, Cic. : membrorum, Liv. A baol : Cic. Liv. In plur. : Cic. Fig. : debilitas animi, id.

dēbilitatio, ōnis, f. [debilito] a weakening, maiming, weakness, etc. (rare). Fig. : debilitatio atque abjectio animi tui, Cic.

dēbilito, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [debilis] to cripple, maim, to weaken, unnerve, enfeeble : contulsi ac debilitati inter saxa rupeque, Liv. : membra quae debilitavit lapidibus, fustibus, Cic. Poet. : (hiems) quae nunc opposita debilitat punicibus mare Thyrrhenum, *breaks its waves*, Hor. **II.** Fig. : to crush, break down, discourage : simulac me fractum ac debilitatum metu viderit, Cic. : membrum resp. fractum debilitatumque, id. : nec tarda senectus debilitat vires animi, Virg.

dēbitio, ōnis, f. [debeo] an owing, debt (very rare) : Cic.

dēbitor, ōris, m. [id.] a debtor : Cic. : acria, Hor. Fig. (mostly poet.) : 1. one bound to pay : mercede soluta non manet officio debitor ille tuo, Ov. 2. one bound to give thanks for : animae huius, id. : vitae, id.

dēbitum, i, n. [id.] what is owing, a debt : Cic. **II.** a duty, obligation, etc. : velut omni vitae debito liberatus, Curt. (Hence It. *debito* ; Sp. *deuda* ; Fr. *dette*, *debit*.)

dēblātō, avi, 1. v. a. to prate about, to blab out (very rare) : Pl.

dē-canto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *freq.* to sing off, chant : hence, to repeat often, to say over and over again (cf. cantilena) : nec mihi opus est Graeco aliquo doctore, qui mihi perurgata praepcepta decantet, Cic. : neu miserales decantes elegos, Hor. **II.** : to leave off singing : hi jam decantaverant, *had sung their song out*, Cic.

dē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. to go away, depart, withdraw : constr. : absol. with de, ex, or the abl. : decedamus, Pl. : de altera parte (agri) decedere, Caes. : in Cariam ex nostra provincia, Cic. : quae naves paululum suo cursu decederint, *have gone out of their course*, Caes. 2. Milit. t. t. to withdraw, to evacuate : de colle decedere, id. Absol. : nisi decedat atque exercitum deducat ex his regionibus, id. 3. In official lang. : with provincia : to retire from a province on the expiration of a term of office, to resign : de provincia decedit, Cic. : e Cilicia, id. Absol. : Albinus Romanam decedit, Sall. : Romanam ad triumphum, Liv. 4. With dat. of person : usu, with de via or via : to make way for, get out of the way (of as a mark of respect or abhorrence) : concedite atque abcedite omnes : de via decedite, Pl. : is (accleratis) omnes decedunt, adiuturum sermonemque defugiunt, Caes. *Pass.* : salutat, appeti, decedi, ausurgi,

deduci, to be made way for, Cic. 5. Fig. the same constr. but without dat. : to deviate, go wrong : se nulla cupiditate inductum de via decedisse, id.

6. Fig. to depart (from life), to die : at eos, qui jam de vita decederunt, Cic. : quum paternifamilias decessit, Caes. **II.** Of things : to abate, subside, cease : nec calidae citius decedunt corpore febres, Lucr. : decedisse inde aquam, *run off*, Liv. : decedere aestum, id. : de summa nihil decedet, be wanting, *fail*, Ter. 2. to be subtracted from, to decrease : ut de causa ejus periculi nihil decederet, Cic. : quicquid libertati plebis cavere, id. suis decedere opibus credebant, Liv.

3. Post. : to go down, to set : sol crescentes decedens duplicat umbras, Virg. : te veniente die, te decedente canebat, of thee, at coming and departing day, he sang, id. **II.** Fig. : to depart from : to give up, resign, *swear* from : cogere aliquem de suis bonis decedere, Cic. : de jure nostro, id. *Pass. impera* : de officio decedamus, Liv. With simple abl. : decessit jure suo, id. : sententia, Tac. 2. to give place, submit or yield to (very rare) : vivere si recte necis, decede peritis, Hor. **IV.** For the simple verb (v. cedo) to turn out, result : prospere decedentibus rebus, Suet.

decem, card. num. ten : decem minae, Ter. : hominum millia decem, Caes. : fundi decem et tres, Cic. 2. Meton. for an indefinite number : habebat saepe ducentos, saepe decem servos, Hor. (Gr. *deka* ; Germ. *zehn* ; Eng. *ten*.)

december, bria, m. [decem, like Septem-ber, Octo-ber, Novem-ber] the tenth month of the Roman year, reckoned from March, December (containing, as now, 31 days) : Cic. : acceptus Genis December (on account of the Saturnalia celebrated in this month), Ov. 2. As closing the year, meton. (the past) year : hic tertius December, ex quo, Hor.

II. A d.j. : ad decem senatus frequens a. d. VIII. Kalendas Decembres, Cic. : libertate Decembris utere, of the Saturnalia, Hor.

decem-jugis, is, m. [jugum] Lit. adj. ten-yoked : hence (with *currus* understood) a ten-horse chariot (very rare) : Suet.

decem-pēda, ae, f. [pes] a ten-foot measuring rod : Cic. : Hor.

decempēdator, ōris, m. [decempēda] a land-surveyor : Cic.

decem-plex, icis, adj. [plico] ten-fold : numerus hostium, Nep.

decemprimi, ōrum, m. plu. (or separately, decem primi) the ten chief men in the Senate or body of decurions in the municipia and coloniae : magistratus et decem primi, Cic.

decem-scalmus, a, um, adj. [scal-mus] having ten thorns or rail-rocks : acturalia, Cic.

decemviralis, e, adj. [decemviri] decemviri, of or belonging to the decemviri : leges, i. e. of the Twelve Tables, Liv. : potestas, Tac. : annus, Cic. : certaminibus, Liv.

deceviratus, *us, m.* [id.] the decemvir, the rank or office of a decemvir. Cic. Liv.

decevir, *orum, m. plu.* [vir] a member of ten, the name of various magistracies at Rome. I. Decemviri legibus scribendis, the composers of the Twelve Tables. Cic. Liv. In sing. Cic. Liv. II. Decemviri stitibus (stitus) iudicantes a permanent tribunal for the decision of private causes. Cic.

III. Decemviri sacris faciundis, a college of priests who had the charge of the *Sigillina* books, originally 2 in number. Liv. IV. Decemviri agris diviendis. Cic. Liv.

deceus, *entis, Part.* [deceat] II. A. d. j. acutus, becoming, decent, proper, fit: acutus, Ov.: motus, Hor. 2. Esp. of bodily symmetry: *handsome, comely, well-formed, noble*: forma, Ov.: habitus decorum quam sublimior, Tac.: malae, Hor.: sumptis decentior armis Minerva, Ov.

decentior, *adu.* becomingly, decently, properly, fitly: decentissime descripta, *very* finium, Cic.: singula quoque locum teneant sortita decentior, Hor.: modesta, Ov. Comp.: Hor.

decentia, *ae, f.* [deceus] comeliness, decency: colorum et figurarum, Cic.

deceptus, *a, um, Part.* [decepit]

decedis, *is, f.* = *decipies* (sc. *maris*), a ship having ten banks of oars: Suet.

de-cerno, *crēvi, crētum, j. v. a.* and *a* (the syncope. forms *deceramus, decernis, decernere*, etc. are freq. and class.) Lit. *to separate one thing from another*: hence, *to distinguish, settle, determine, judge*: rem dubiam decernit rex opportuno emissis, Liv.: duo talenta pro nostra ego esse decrevi satis, Ter.: in quo omnia mea posita esse decervi, Cic.

II. Esp. of a judge or public officer: *to decide, judge, determine, decree*: *to vote for any thing*: constr. with *acc.*, with *acc.* and *infin.*, with a *relat.* clause, with *de*, or *ab*sol.: si quod est admissum factus, si caedes facia, libem (Urnides) decernunt, Caes.: consules de consilii sententia decreverant secundum Buthrotios, Cic.: D. Junius Silanus supplicium sumendum decreverat, Sall. Of individuals: Horvuzi et mea et Luculli sententia libi decernit, ut regem reducas, Cic. III.

is decide by combat: hence also (like *certare* and *certare*), in gen., *to fight, combat, contend*: proelium, id.: pugnam, Liv.: lapidibus et subsecliorum fragminibus, Suet.: acie, Liv. Absol.: decernendi potestatem Pompeio fecit, Caes.

2. Fig.: uno iudicio de fortuna omnibus decernit, Cic.: de salute republicae, id.: utrum me solum capite decernerem, id. IV. *to settle, determine, resolve on*: quicquid peperimet decerneret tollere, Ter.: Caesaris de causis Rhenum transire decreverat, Caes.

de-cerpo, *psi, ptum, j. v. a.* [carpo] *to pluck or pull off, crop, gather*: novos accerpe flores, Lucr.: undique decerp-

tam fronti praeporere olivam, Hor.: arbore pomum, Ov. Fig.: humanus animus decerpit ex mente divina, Cic. Poet.: *to cull, gather, enjoy*: ex re fructus, Hor.: primas noctes tecum epulla, Pers. II. *to take away, detract from, diminish, destroy*: ne quid locus de gravitate decerpit, Cic.

de-certat, *ōis, f.* [decerto] a contest: rerum omnium, Cic.

de-certo, *avi, atum, j. v. n.* *to fight out, to struggle hard*; and gen. *to fight, contend* (in this sense Caesar uses only *decertare*, never *certare*; Sallust only *certare*; Cicero both forms indifferently): constr. with *cogn. abl.* and *abl.* of the instr.: with cum denoting with or against whom, and with de denoting the subject of dispute: proelio decertare, Caes.: proeliis cum accerrimis nationibus, Cic.: ferro in ultima, *to carry on a war of extermination*, Ov. Absol.: iterum paratum esse decertare, Caes. Pass. imper.: cum duobus ducibus de imperio in Italia decertatum est, Cic. Poet. of things and without cum: Africus decertans Aquilonibus, Hor.

II. Gen.: *to contend, dispute, etc.*: erat non iure, non legibus, non disceptando decertandum: armis fuit dimicandum, Cic.

decessio, *ōis, f.* [decedo] a going away, departure (opp. accessio): is mecum saepe de tua mansione aut decensione comunicat, Cic. 2. Esp. the retirement of a magistrate from the province he has governed: id. II. a lessening, diminution, a passing away, abatement, etc.: neque ulla decessio fieri poterat neque accessio, id.

decessor, *ōis, m.* [id.] one who leaves (a province, government, etc.), a predecessor in office (opp. to successor: successori decessor invidit, Cic.)

decessus, *us, m.* [id.] a going away, departure (opp. accessus): post Dionysii decessum, Nep. 2. Esp.=decessio, the retirement of a magistrate from the province he has governed: post M. Brutii decessum, Cic. II. a passing away, decrease, abatement, death: decessum aestus, the ebb, Caes.: amicorum decessu plerique angust solent, by the death, Cic.

de-cet, *cuit, j. v. n.* used in the third person only, and never with a personal subject; the person is expressed by the acc., rarely by the dat.: *it is seemly, becoming*: *it becomes, behooves, is fitting, proper* (very freq. and class. but not in Caes.): decere quia aptum esse consentaneumque temporis et personae, Cic. I. With a *subst.* or *pron.* as subject: omnis Aristippum corpore decuit, Hor.: si quid Pholoen satis decet, id. In plur.: nec velle experiri, quam se aliena decant, Cic. With dat.: istuc facinus nostro generi non decet, Pl. 2. Without acc. pers.: nihil est difficilium quam quid deceat videre, Cic. In plur.: ubi lepos, iocul, risus, vinum, ebrietas decet, Pl. II. With an *infin.* or clause as subject: hanc maculam non decet effugere, Ter.: oratorem irasci minime de-

cet, Cic. 2. Without acc. pers.: injusta ab iustis impetrare non decet, Pl.: exemplis grandioribus decuit uti, Cic. III. Without any expressed subject: facis, ut de decet, Ter. With dat.: locum editionem quam actoribus decet, Sall. 2. Without acc. pers.: etia haud sic decet, Ter.: quo maiorem spem habeo nihil fore aliter ac decet, Cic.: Virg. [Same root as dignus, and connected with Gr. δεικνυμι: v. dignus.]

de-cido, *cidi, j. v. n.* [cado] to fall down, fall off: decido de lecto praeceps, Pl.: poma ex arboribus decidunt, Cic.: equo, Caes.: imber, Hor.: celsae graviores casu decidunt turres, id.: *to fall down dead, to die* (poet.): morbo decidunt, Pl.: decidit exanimis vitamque reliquit in astra, Virg.: (nupta) decidit, in talum serpentis dente recepto, Ov. III. Fig.: *to fall, drop, sink, etc.*: quanta de spe decidi! Ter.: a spe societatis alicujus, Liv.: beta omnia celeriter tanquam fuscidi decidunt, Cic.: non virtute hostium sed amicum perfidia decidi, am fallen, defeated, Nep. (Hence It. *decadere*; Fr. *décroir*.)

de-cido, *cidi, cism, j. v. a.* [cado] to cut off: lit. (rare, more freq. *ab-cido*): decido collum, Pl.: aures, Tac.: pennas, Hor. Fig.: *to cut short, settle, determine*: quibus rebus actis atque decisis, Cic.: decias negotia, Hor. With prep.: cum aliquo, Cic.: de rebus, id. Absol.: in Jugera singula terminis dimidiis decidere, id. (Hence It. *decidere*; Fr. *décider*.)

decies (in many MSS. *decienis*, *adn. num.* [Dec, root of decem] ten times: decies seni, Ov.: HS. decies centena millia, Cic. More commonly without centena: HS. decies et octingenta millia, i. e. 1,800,000 sesterces, id.: supra trecenta millia usque ad decies aeris, Liv.: v. Smith's Ant. 342. 2. Meton. for an indefinite number of times: decies centena dedisses huic parco, Hor.

decimas (and decuma), *ae, f.* (sc. pars) the tenth part, tithe: quam vivissent Apollini decimas praedae, Just. 2. a tithe as a tax on landholders in the provinces: Cic.: more freq. in the plur.: id. I. a largest bestowed on the people: Orestis nuper prandia in semitis decumae nomine magno honori fuerunt, id.: Suet.: Tac.

decimānus, or more freq. **decūmānus**, *a, um, adj.* [decimus] of or belonging to the tenth part. I. of tithes, as a tax: ager, that pays tithes, Cic. Subst. decumanus, i. m. a farmer of tithes: id. (perh. sarcastically), decumana, *ae, f.* the wife of a tithe-farmer: id. 2. of the tenth cohort: milles, Auct. B. Afr.: and oftener *ab-sol.*: decumani, Tac.: Suet. 3. Decumana porta, the main entrance of a Roman camp, the farthest from the enemy (where the tenth turmae and tenth maniples of each division were quartered) and opposite the porta praetoria, Caes.: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 75).

decimo or **decūmo**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [*id.*] to select by lot every tenth man for punishment, to decimate: cohortes, Suet.

decimus or **decūmus**, a, um, adj. [decem] the tenth: mensis, Pl.: decima legio, Caes.: tibi (sc. Pythico Apollini) hinc decumam partem praedae voveo, the *tithe*, Liv. 2. Decimum, adv. (like tertium, quartum, etc.) for the tenth time, *id.* 2. Meton. (like decem, dies, etc.): considerable, large, immense (poet.): vastius insurgens decime ruit impetus undae, Ov.

dē-clipō, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a. [*capio*] lit. to take down or from; hence to catch, entrap, beguile, cheat: Ita deciplemus fovea lenonem Locom, Pl.: homines Imperitis et per colloquium deceptos crudelissime interfecisse, Caes.: Jam semel in prima spe deceptos, Liv.: cupidine falso, Hor. Poet. with gen. as in Gr.: dulci laborum decipitur sono, is beguiled of his sufferings by the sweet melody, *id.* 2. Of inanimate and abstract objects: expectationibus decipiendis, Cic.: iudicium error, Ov. 3. Absol.: victima deceptus decipientis ore, *id.*: ab tergo et super caput decipere insidiae, Liv.

decisio, ōnis, f. [*decido*] a cutting off, a lessening. 2. A cutting short, a settlement, decision: nostra decisio de aequitate, Cic.

decisus, a, um, Part. [*decido*].

declamatio, ōnis, f. [*declamo*]. 1. a speaking out, exercise in speaking, declamation: erat quidem ille in quotidiana declatione utilis, Cic. 2. Meton.: a theme, subject for declamation, called also causa: Quint. Poet.: ut pueris placeas et declamatio flas, may please the boys and be a theme at school, Juv. 2. In a bad sense; loud, eager talking: desinamus aliquando vulgari et pervulgata declatione contendere, Cic.

declamator, ōris, m. [*id.*] a professor of oratory, declaimer: Cic.

declamatorius, a, um, adj. [*id.*] of or belonging to the exercise of speaking, declamatory, rhetorical: in hoc declamatorio opere, Cic.: studium, Tac.

declamator, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and 2. v. n. [*id.*] Neutr.: to practise speaking in public, to declaim: commentabar declamans, Cic. 2. In a bad sense: to talk violently, to bluster: de aliquo, *id.* 3. A ct.: declamare causas, to plead causes by way of exercise, *id.*

dē-clāmo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and 2. v. n. [*id.*] Neutr.: to practise speaking in public or aloud, to declaim: 1. Neutr.: ad fluctum aiant declamare solitum Demosthenem, Cic.: dum tu declamas Romae, Hor.

2. In a bad sense: to speak violently, to bawl, to bluster: ille iussum, qui pro isto vehementissime contra me declamasset, Cic. 3. A ct. (rare): aliquod ex alia oratione declamare, *id.*

declārāto, ōnis, f. [*declaro*] a making clear or known, a statement,

declaration (very rare): declaratio animi tui, quem haberes de republica, Cic.

dē-clāro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make clear, or known, to show forth, reveal, manifest: quod fuisse vanum Dymni exitus declarat, Curt.: praesentiam saepe divi suam declarat, Cic.: consuetudo, cuiusque ingenium ut sit, declarat maxime, Ter. 2. Esp. to make known by words: to announce, declare: declaravit quanti me faceret, Cic. 2. Hence of nomination to any public office or honour: to proclaim, publish, declare: ejusdem hominis voce et declaratus consul et defensus, *id.*: declaratus rex Numa d. templo descendit, Liv.: victorem magna praerconis voce Cloanthum declarat, Virg. 3. To make known or clear (by reasoning or explanation), to demonstrate, prove, explain: tum propriam cuiusque (generis juris civilis) vim definitione declarat, Cic.: ut ratio declarat eorum, Lucr.

declinatio, ōnis, f. [*declino*] a leaning from or away, a bending aside, a slanting movement: lanceam exigua corporis declinatione vitare, Curt.: quot ego tuas petitiones parva quadam declinatione efigi, Cic. 2. Fig.: a turning aside, a shunning, an avoiding: a malis natura declinamus; quae declinatio, si cum ratione fiet, cautio appellatur, Cic.: opp. to appetitio, *id.* 3. Rhetor. t. t.: declinatio brevis a proposito, non ut superior illa digressio, *id.*

2. In gramm.: variation, inflection: in the older grammarians including conjugation, comparison, derivation, etc.: *id.*

declinatus, ūs, m. [*id.*] a shunning, aversion: primum declinatum, dolorem, Cic.

dē-clino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. [root *CLIN*, v. *acclino*] to bend down, away, or off; to turn aside, turn away.

1. A ct.: ego modo declinavi paulum me extra viam, Pl.: sese recta regione vial, Lucr.: si quo ego inde agmen declinare voluissem, Liv. Poet.: nec dulci declinat lumina somno, closes her eyes, Virg. 2. Neutr.: paulum ad dexteram de via declinavi, Cic. Of the slanting motion of atoms=oblique ferri: si omnes atomi declinabant, nullae unquam cohaerescunt, *id.* 3. Fig. A ct.: neque (mulierem) declinatum quicquam ab allarm ingenio ullam reperias, who has deviated, Ter.

2. Neutr.: de via, Cic.: a parvis delictis diligentius, *id.*: quantum in Italiam declinaverat belli, Liv. 3. Meton.: with an acc. (or nom. in pass.) of the object: to avoid, to shun: nec ante recte declinat (oratio) impetum, Cic.: invidiam, Tac.

dē-clivis, e, adj. [*clivus*] sloping downwards, down hill, sloping, steep: collis ab summo aequaliter declivis ad flumen Sabim vergebat, Caes.: declivis locus tenui fastigio vergebat, *id.*: Aculae declive arvom, Hor.: flumina, Ov.

2. Subst. declivis, is, n.: ut de locis superioribus haec declivis et de-

vexa cernebantur, Caes.: si per declivis esse recipient, if they retreated down hill, *id.* 3. Fig.: labitur occiduae per iter declive senectae, Ov.

declivitas, itis, f. [*declivis*] a sloping place, declivity: Caes.

decōcta, ae, f. (sc. aqua) [decoctus, decoquo] a cold beverage, invented by Nero: Suet.: Juv.

decoctor, ōris, m. [*id.*] a squanderer, a spendthrift, bankrupt: Cic.

decoctus, a, um, Part. [*decoquo*].

dē-collo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [*collum*] to take off from the neck, to behead (rare): homines, Sen. Absol.: miles decollandi artifex, Suet.

dē-cōlo, avi, 1. v. n. [*colum*] lit. to trickle down; hence] to come to nought, to fail: si spes decolabit, Pl.

dē-cōlor, ōris, adj. [*color*] discoloured, darkened, faded, stained, etc.: Jam decolorem sanguinem omnem exsorbuert, poet. Cic.: decolor sanguine, Ov. Poet.: depraved, degenerate: deterior ac decolor aetas, Virg.: (fama) decolor et factis infandis tuis, Ov.

decoloratio, ōnis, f. [*decoloro*] a discolouring: Cic.

dē-cōlōro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to discolour, deface, stain, soil, etc.: quod mare Dauniae non decoloravere caedae, Hor.: manibus oolypo decoloratis, Suet.

dē-cōq̄o, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to boil down, boil away: usque quo ad tertiam partem decoxeris, Varr.: pars quarta (argenti) decocta erat, had passed off into dross, Liv. 2. Fig.: to waste away, diminish, keep down, consume, ruin: hic campo indulget, hunc alca decoquit, Pers. And of persons: to run through one's fortune, to become bankrupt: tenesne memoria praetextatum te decoxisse? Cic. 3. To boil, cook: olus, Hor. 2. Meton.: to bring to maturity, to ripen: Pim. Fig.: suavitatem heat orator austeram et solidam, non dulcem et decoctam, not a luscious and mellowne sweetness, Cic.

decor, ōris, m. [unc root of decoet] comeliness, grace, fitness, elegance (mostly poet.): aetatis quaeque notandi sunt tibi mores mobilibusque decor naturis dandus et annis, Hor.: est et in incenso pars non temenda decoris, Ov.: divini signa decoris, Virg. Of style: Quint. In plur.: P. Scipio orationem habuit plenam veris decoribus, Liv. 2. Esp. of personal comeliness: charmar, beauty (cf. decens): fugit retro levis juvenas et decor, Hor.

deōrē, adv. suitably, property, decorously: ut ea si non decore, at quam minime indecore facere posuimus, Cic.

2. elegantly, charmingly, beautifully: excelsum ad columnen formata decore sancta Jovis species, poet. Cic.

deōro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [*decoro*] to make comely, to deck, adorn, attire, embellish, beautify: oppidum ex pecunias sua locis communibus monumentisque, Cic.: pyram fulgentibus armis, Virg.:

templa novo saxo, Hor. || Fig.: to *honor, distinguish*, etc.: *egregias animas decorare supremis muneribus*, Virg.: *quem populus Rom. singularibus honoribus decorasset*, Cic.: *illi delubra decorum pietate, domos suas gloria decabant*, Sall.

decorus, a, um, adj. [decor] *becoming, befitting, proper, decorous*: with *dat.*: color albus praecipue decorus deo est, Cic.: quod virginitatis decorum, Liv.: decorum erat tum ipsis capessere populi ducibus, id. With *abl.*: faciora peritilia neque te decora neque tua virtutis, Pl. With *ad*: nos auri venas invenimus et ad usum aptas et ad ornatum decoras, Cic. *Abso.*: decorus est senis sermo, quietus et remissus, id. 2. Subst.: decorum, i, n. that which is *seemly, suitable; seemliness, fitness, propriety, decorum*: id quod Graece *epitros* dicitur, decorum dici Latine potest, Cic. || *Abso.*: *adorned, decorated, graceful, beautiful*, *handsome*: delubra deum, Lucr.: *aedes, Her.*: *galeas ensesque, Virg.*: *caput, Ov.*: *juventa, Tac.*: *palaestra, nobilis, Sall.*, Hor. With *abl.*: ductores auro decori, Virg.: *Phoebus fulgente ara, Hor.*

decrepatus, a, um, adj. [crepo] *broken down, worn out, very old, decrepit*: vetulus decrepitus senex, Pl.: *senilis, Cic.*

decrepusco, crevi, cretum, j. v. n. to grow less, grow shorter, waste, decrease, diminish: ostreae cum luna pariter creantur pariterque decrescunt, Cic.: *creantur loca decrescuntibus undis, Ov.*: *decrecentia flumina, Hor.*: *uncus arvis ferres occulte decredit in arvis, i. e. vults away, Lucr.* 2. to disappear altogether: cornus decrescunt, Ov.

decreto, i, n. [decerno] that which is determined in a particular case by the senate, *consulta*, etc. (a decretum of the senate differs in this way from a senatus consultum, though the distinction is not always observed: Smith's Ant. 128): *determination, decree, decision, ordinance, sentence*: senatus Coeliun ab rep. removendum censuit. Hoc decreto cum consil senatu prohibuit, Caes.: *vestra responsa atque decreta evenerunt saepe dicendo, Cic.* 2. Meton. in philo. = *doctrina, a principle, doctrine, law*: id.

decretus, a, um, Part. 1. [decerno] 2. [decreco].

decuma, ae, v. decuma.

dermanus, a, um, v. dermanus.

decumbens, tum, adj. plur. [decumbere] belonging to *lies*: agri, *liable to lies or tribute, Tac.*

decumbo, cūbi, j. v. n. to lie down, go to bed, recline at table, etc.: *super lectum, Suet.*: in auro lecto, id.: *Cic.* 2. Of a vanquished gladiator, *i. e. to fall, id.*

decuria, ae, f. [decem: cf. centuria, lex curia] a company of ten, a tribune, a decuria, decade: Col. || In gen. (cf. centuria), a division, class,

without reference to the number: most freq. of the decuriae of the judges (which were three till Augustus added a fourth, and Caligula a fifth): Cic.: Suet.

decuriatio, ōnis, f. [decurio] a dividing into decuriae: decuriatio tribunalium, descriptio populi, Cic.

decuriatus, ūs, m. [id.] a dividing into decuriae: Liv.

decurio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [decuria] to divide into tens or decuriae: equites decuriali, centuriae pedites, Liv.

decurio, ōnis, m. [id.] the head of ten, the chief of a decuria, a decurion: in the army, the commander of a decuria of cavalry: Varr. 2. a member of the senate of the municipia, and the colonies: Cic.: Caes. 3. a head-chamberlain: decurio cubiculariorum, Suet.

de-curro, decurri, more usually curri (but both Caes. and Liv. use the reduplicated form), cursum, j. v. n. and a.

A. Neutr.: to run down, go along, move, flow, sail down, etc.: de tribunal decurrit, Liv.: *Laocoon ardens summa decurrit ab arce, Virg.*: *Caesar ad cohortandos milites decurrit, Caes.*: *toto mari, Ov.* Of things: monte decurrens velut amnis, Hor.: *ut naves decurrerent, should set sail, Tac.* || **Milit.** t. t. to advance at a quick step, to charge, skirmish, manoeuvre: pedites decurrendo signa sequi et servare ordines docuit, Liv.: *ex montibus in vallem decurrere et tela conficere, Caes.*

2. Often in celebrating a festival, especially in funeral games: In funere Graeculi tralant armatum exercitum decurrisse cum tripudiis Hispanorum, Liv. || **Fig.**: of abstract things, etc.: quon proclivius hic iras decurrit ad aereis, Lucr. *Pass. imper.*: decurrit ad leniorem verbis sententiam, Liv.

3. **Esp.**: to betake oneself to, run for help or refuge, have recourse to: with *ad*: ad haec extrema et infimicissima jura tam cupide decurrebas, Cic.: *ad miseram preces, Hor.*: *Haemonias ad artes, Ov.* 4. **A. Act.**: septingenta millia passuum vis esse decursa biduo?

run through, Cic.: *decursa novissima meta, Ov.* 2. **Fig.**: decurso aetatis spatulo, Pl.: *prope acta iam aetate decursaque, Cic.*: *tuque ades inceptumque una decurre laborem, go along with me in the work which I have begun, Virg.*

decurio, ōnis, f. [decurro] a running or flowing down. || **Milit.** t. t.

a manoeuvre, evolution, rally, charge: Hirt. Also in celebrating a festival, especially at funeral games: Suet. And by water: Tiberina decursio, Cic.

decurus, a, um, Part. [decurro].

decurus, ūs, m. [id.] a running down, downward course, descent, declivity: montibus ex altis magnus decursus aqual, Lucr.: *rapidus (ammun)*, Virg. || **Milit.** t. t. a manoeuvring, evolution, rally, charge: Liv.: Tac. Also in celebrating a festival, especially in funeral games: Liv. || a com-

pleted course, end of a course: destitit ante decursum, neque eo secius cornutus est, Suet. || **IV.** Fig.: of time, etc.: decursu honorum, after filling every public office, Cic.

de-curto, no perf., atum, i. v. o. (only in the part. imper. and perf.) to cut off, maim, mutilate: radices, Plin. **Fig.** of style: *mutila sentit quaedam et quasi decurtata, Cic.*

decus, ōnis, n. [DEC, root of decet] grace, ornament, splendour, glory, dignity: with gen.: *hostium spolia, decora atque ornamenta sanorum, Cic.*: *ad decus et ad laudem civitatis, id.*: *O decus Phoebei et dapibus supremi grata testudo Jovis, Hor.*: *castique decus servare pudoris, Ov.* *Abso.*: *verum decus in virtute positum est, Cic.*: *divitiarum decus, gloria in oculis sita sunt, Sall.*: *regale, Ov.* || **moral dignity, virtue**: *quum quod decus antiqui summum bonum esse dixerunt, hic solum bonum dicat, Cic.*: *decus mulieris, chastity, Liv.*

decurso, avi, atum, i. v. a. to divide cross-wise, in the form of an X: Cic.

decursum, a, um, Part. [decurro].

de-otio, ōnis, cussu, cussum, j. v. a. [quatio] to shake, beat, or cast down or off: illa, Ov.: *summa papaverum capita baculo, Liv.*: *melis follis, Virg.*

de-decet, cuit, t. v. *impers.* *ut misbecomes, is unseemly, unsuitable, unbecoming*: constr. like simple verb: *decere quapt aum esse consentaneumque temporis et personae, contraque item dedecere, Cic.* || With *subst.* as subject, and acc. of person: *neque te ministram dedecet myrtus neque me sub arva vite bibentem, Hor.* In plur.: *nec dominam motae dedecere comae, Ov.*

2. Without acc.: *ut, si quid dedecet, vitemus, Cic.* || With *ut*: *ut, si subject, and acc. of pers.*: *oratoreum frasci minime decet, simulare non dedecet, id.* 2. Without acc.: *(togae) extremam oram relictas non dedecet, Quint.* || **IV.** *Abso.*: *ut lis, quae habent, modice et scienter utantur, et ut non dedecet, Cic.*

de-decuro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to disgrace, dishonour, bring to shame: *inores, quibus boni se dedecant, Pl.*: *et urbis auctoritatem et magistris, Cic.*

de-decorus, a, um, adj. [disgraceful, dishonourable, shameful (very rare)]: *majoribus suis dedecoratus, Tac.*

de-decus, ōnis, n. *disgrace, dishonour, infamy, shame*: *cum ignominia et dedecore perire, Cic.*: *dedecus admittere, to incur, Caes.* Meton.: *thet which causes shame, a blot, blemish*: *quum nec prodeire visum dedecus audeat, i. e. the ass's ears of Midas, Ov.*: *naturae dedecus, of the ass, Phaedr.*

|| *baseness, vice, turpitude, a vicious action*, etc.: *elige, actum esse Jovem nalis, an to per dedecus ortum, through the unchastity of your mother, Ov.*

dedicatio, ōnis, f. [dedico] a dedicating, consecration: *ardis, Liv.*

de-dico, avi, atum, i. v. a. to an-

nounce, declare: praedia etiam in censu (al. censum) dedicavisti, Cic.: haec quoque res etiam naturam dedicat ejus, shours, Lucr.

II. Esp. rel. t. t. to set apart to a deity, consecrate, dedicate: nonne ab A. Postumio aedem Castori ac Polluci in foro dedicatum vides? Cic.: simulacrum Jovis, id. loca sacris faciendis, Liv. Hence of the deity itself to which a temple is dedicated (or rather, perhaps, the image or statue of the deity: Junonem, id.: Apollinem, Hor. III. Meton.: to dedicate, inscribe a book, etc.: honori et meritis dedicatis illum librum tuis, Phaedr. And, Gen.: to destine, dispose, set apart, devote, to any use or purpose: equi (sc. Bucephalae) memoriae ac nomini dedicatis urbem, Curt.: Parrhasi tabulam in cubiculo dedicavit, Suet. [In this word the Romans seem to have confounded two different roots, *dic* (dicere), "speak," and *dic* (dicare), "bind:" the meaning under No. 1. being connected with *dic*, and under Nos. II. and III. with *dic*.]

de-dignor, atus, i. v. dep. to think unworthy, to disdain, scorn, refuse. With acc.: quos ego sim toties jam designata martiros, Virg. With inf.: magni genibus procumbere non est designata Jovis, Ov. Absol.: accendebat dedignantem et ipse, Tac.

de-disco, didici, 3. v. a. to unlearn, to forget. With acc.: multa oportet discat atque deducat, Cic.: nomen disciplinamque populi Romani, Caes. With inf.: (eloquentia) loqui pene dediceret, Cic.

deductio, ōnis, f. [deduc] a putting or laying down (of arms), an unconditional surrender, a surrender, capitulation: Helvetii legatos de deditione ad eum miserunt, Caes.: in deditionem venire, Liv.: omnia deditione, Sall.

deductus or **-ctus**, ū, m. [deductio] one who has surrendered: hence the Peregrini Deducti were those who had surrendered unconditionally to the Roman people, and had no other relation to Rome than that of subjects: quicquid dedite patrem, deducti vestri passuri, Liv.: Caes.

deductus, a, um, Part. [deduc] given up. II. Adj.: devoted to, fond of, addicted to. With dat.: hoc magis sum Publio deductus, Cic.: his studiis, id.: corporis gaudiis, Sall. With an adv. of place: ubi spectavit tempus venit deductae eo (sc. ad spectacula) mentes cum oculis erant, Liv. 2. Devoted opera, adverb.: purposely, intentionally: Cic.: Liv.

de-do, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. lit. to put down; hence in military language, to put down (arms), to surrender: with prom. reflect. to capitulate: qui postulare, eos qui sibi Galliaeque bellum intulissent, ambederent, Caes.: auctores belli, Liv.: Ambiani se omnia sine mora dederunt, Caes. II. In gen.: to give up, yield, surrender: ancillas dedo, Ter.: aliquem hostibus

in cruciatum, Caes.: ad supplicium, Liv.: telis militum, Cic. III. Fig.: to give up, make over, assign, abandon: and with prom. reflect. to apply, devote oneself: Iavo ego istuc dedam jam negoti, Ter.: aures suas poetis, Cic.: animum sacris, Liv.: se totum Catoni, Cic.: se toto animo huic discendi delectationi, id.: se amicitiae eorum, Caes. With ad: quum se ad audiendum, legendum scribendumque dediderit, Cic.

de-dōco, 2. v. a. to unteach, to teach the contrary (rare). With double acc.: aliquem geometriam, Cic. With acc. and inf.: populumque falsis dedocet uti vocibus, teaches them not to use false terms, Hor. Pass.: quum aut docendus is est ut dedocendus, Cic.

de-dōlo, ū, 2. v. n. to give over grieving: Ov.

de-dōlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to hew away, to chip off, make smooth: arborum, Plin. Jocosely: senem exossabo dein dedolabo assulatim viscera, Pl.

de-dōlo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to lead or draw down, to bring away or off: cur Epicurus atomos de via deducit, Cic.: eum contionari conantem de rostris, Caes.: suos clam ex agris, id.: summa vestem deduxit ab ora, Ov.: rivos, to lead off into the fields, Virg. With prep. and acc. denoting the end: cito hunc deduc ad militem, Ter.: impedimenta in proximum collem, Caes. Hence, II. to conduct or accompany a person as a mark of respect: haec ipsa sunt honorabilia, assurgi, deduci, reduci, Cic.: ne deducendi sui causa populum de foro abduceret, Liv. 2. Esp. to conduct a bride to her husband: uxorem domum, Ter.: quo primum virgo quaeque deducta est, Caes. Absol.: Liv. Also in a dishonourable sense: to bring one to a concubine, to procure: Cic. 3. to lead in triumph or procession: invens privata deduci superbo non humilis mulier triumpho, Hor. III. Milit. t. t. to withdraw troops: also to lead them to a person or place: exercitum ex his regionibus, Caes.: exercitum finibus Attali, Liv.: milites ad Cleonem deducere, Cic.: in aciem, Liv. IV. to lead forth, conduct (colonists): coloniam in aliquem locum, Cic.: Aquila colonia Latina eo anno in agro Gallorum est deducta, Liv. V. Nautical t. t. to undock or launch a ship: ex navibus eorum unam (navem) deducit, Caes.: classem, Liv.: carinas, Ov.: Rarely for subducing, to bring into port, to dock: operarias naves in portum deducunt, Caes. VI. In weaving: to spin out a thread or yarn: dextera tum leviter deducens fila, Cat. Meton.: to weave: vetus in tela deducitur argumentum, is represented in weaving: Ov. VII. Legal t. t. to lead away a person from a disputed possession in the presence of witnesses (with or without force): the latter moribus, the former vi solida, in order to procure him the right of action: Cic. VIII. to deduct, subtract, diminish: cibum, Ter. So in arithm.: addendo deducendoque videre, quae reliqui summa fiat, Cic. IX. Fig.: aliquem de animi lenitate, id.: aliquem de sententia, id.: perterritos a timore, id.: mos unde deductus, whence derived, Hor.: aliquem ad eam sententiam, Caes.: rem ad arma, id.: audi, quo rem deducam, Hor. 2. to mislead, seduce, entice, etc. (rare): adolescentibus et oratione magistratus et praemio deductis, Caes. 3. to draw or work out (a poem, oration, etc.), to compose: tenui deducta poemata filo, Hor.: carmina, Ov.

deductio, ōnis, f. [deduco] a leading down, away, on, etc.: rivorum a fonte, a drawing off, Cic. Hence, I. a settling (of soldiers and others) as colonists, a colonizing: in oppida militum crudelis et misera deductio, id. 2. Legal t. t. a leading a person from an estate, as a form of beginning a lawsuit: ibi tum Caecina postulasse, ut moribus deducto feret, id. 3. a deduction, diminution: ex omni pecunia certis nominibus deductiones fieri solebant, id. Fig.: a deducting, an inference: ex hac deductione rationis, id.

deductus, a, um, Part. [deduco].

II. Adj.: drawn down, bent inwards, said of the nose: nasum et a summo eminentiorem et ab imo deductiorem, Suet. 2. spun out: carmen, Virg.

de-erro (in the poets dissyllabic), avi, atum, 1. v. n. to wander away, go astray (rare): deerrare a patre, Pl.: vir gregis ipse caper deerraverat, Virg. II. Fig.: magnopere a vero, Lucr. Absol.: quia sors deerrabat ad parum idoneos, Tac.

de-faeco (defec.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [faec] to cleanse from drugs, to strain, refine: vinum, Col. II. In gen.: to cleanse, to wash: se, Pl. III. Fig.: to clear up, make clear, purify: quicquid incertum mihi in animo primum ambiguum fuit, nunc liquet, nunc defaecatum est, Pl.

defatigatio (defec.), ōnis, f. [defatigo] a wearying, weariness, fatigue: Caes.: Cic.

de-fatigo (in MSS. also defetigo), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to weary out, tire, fatigue, exhaust (either of the body or mind): quum crebro integri defatigati succederent nostraeque assidue labore defatigarent, Caes.: te nec animi neque corporis laboribus defatigari, Cic.: opus faciem ut defatigar, Ter.

defatiscor, v. defetiscor.

defecio, v. defec.

defectio, ōnis, f. [deficio] a fasting, failure, deficiency, disappearance: lata ipsa defectio virum adolescentiae vitis officitur saepe quam senectutis, Cic. Esp. of the obscuration of the heavenly bodies, an eclipse: solis defectiones itemque lunae praedicuntur in multis annos, id. II. defection, desertion, revolt: rebellio facta post deditionem, defectio datis obsidibus, Caes.: Liv.

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Fig.: *intemperantia, quae est a tota mente et a recta ratione defectio.*

defector, *bris*, m. [id.] *one who revolts, a rebel, apostate*. Tac.: Suet.

defectus, a. um, Part. [deficio]. II. Adj.: *weakness, enfeebled, weak*: defectus annis et desertus viribus, Thædr.

defectus, *as*, m. [id.] *a failing, failure, lack, disappearance*: lactis (mammarum), Plin. Of the *extinguishing* of the heavenly bodies: defectus solis variis, lunaeque labores, Virg.: ejus (x. lunæ) species ac forma mutatur cum crescendo tum defectibus in initia recurrendo, Cic.

de-fendo, *dl*, sum, 3. v. a. [root *FEND*, *striks*, whence off-endo, in-fensa] *to strike down from, to ward off, to keep away or off, to repel, avert*.

Constr. in gen. only with acc. of thing or person to be ward off: rarely with the add. of the thing or pers. to be defended: quod bellum non intulerit sed defenderit, Caes.: ad defendendos lectus a repellendis, id.: nimios solis ardores, Cic.: frigus, Hor. 2. With *ab* and *abl.* of the thing to be defended: proximus a tectis ignis defenditur aegre, Ov. Poet.: with *dat.*: solatium pecod. Virg.: aetatem capellis, Hor.

II. Meton.: *to watch over, guard, protect, defend*: constr. with acc. alone, with acc. and *ab* with *abl.*, with *ab* only, with *contra*, *adversus* and acc., and *ab* only: Aeduo ceteroque amicos populi Rom., Caes.: *se armis adversus aliquem*, Liv.: Aedui quæ se suaque ab his defendere non possent, Caes.: *se regnumque summæ ab Romanorum avaritiis*, Sall.: quod et ab incendio lapis et ab arte materia defendit, Caes. *Ab* only: quam jam defenderet nemo, id. III. Esp. of a proposition, argument, etc.: *to uphold, support, maintain*: (Carnades) nullam unquam in illis suis disputationibus rem defendit, quam non probavit, Cic.: me id maxime defendisse, *have chiefly striven for*, id.

defensio, *onis*, f. [defendo] *a warding off, defending, defence*: Remis cum spe defensionis studium propagandi accessit, Caes.: ad istam omnem orationem brevis est defensio, Cic.

defensio, *avi*, t. v. freq. [defensio] *to defend often, to practise defending* (rare): causas, Cic.

defensio, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. freq. [defendo] *to ward or keep off carefully*: defendere metus, Stat. II. *to defend, protect* (rare): se ipsa moenia defendebant, Liv.

defensor, *oris*, comm. [id.] *one who wards off or keeps off*: necis, Cic. II. *a warder, guardian, protector*: murus defensoribus nudatus, Caes.: paterni *aris* defensor et quasi patrimonii propugnator sui, Cic. III. Meton. of things: *the guards* (publicæ) of a bridge: Caes.

de-fero, *táll*, *larry*, *ferre*, v. a. irreg. *to bring, bear, to carry down or away*: roseam Matina per oras aetheris Eurotae defert, Lucr.: ramalla arida tecto,

Ov. The direction is gen. denoted by acc. and *prep.*, an *adv.*, or the *dat.*: litteras ad Caesarem, Caes.: in undas deferat, Virg.: quodam (virgines) explebunt homines domos deferrebat, Liv.: si forte eo (sc. Demetriadem) deferret fuga regem, id.: pallam mihi detulit, Pl. II. Naut. t. t. *to bring to land, to drive ashore*: onerariae duae paulo infra delatae sunt, Caes.: quem quum ex alto ignotas ad terras tempestas et in desertum litus detulisset, Cic. 2. Gen.: *to convey* (rare): e porta navis huc nos dormientes detulit, Pl. III. Fig.: of abstract objects, etc.: *to bring, hand over, refer, offer, transfer, etc.* (Alexander) eadem fortunæ plangina in discrimen detulisset, Liv.: hac re ad consilium delata, Caes.: (poeta) si foret hoc nostrum delatus in aevum, Hor.: Imperium ad aliquem, Cic.: sibi regnum civitatis deferri, Caes.: pacem hostibus, Liv. *Ab* only: si quid petet, ultro defer, Hor. 2. Esp. of oral communication: *to bring an account, to tell, report, announce, state*: qui nostra consilia ad adversarios deferat, Cic.: falsum ab his equitum numerum deferri, Caes. Hence, 3. Legal t. t.: *nomen* (and post-Aug. *aliquem*), *to indict, impeach, accuse, inform against*: nomen aliquem de parricidio, Cic.: reos ad praetorem, Tac.: deferunt majestatis, id.: ad deferenda de Perseo crimina, Liv. Rarely, *to denounce*: quae apud vos de me deferunt, Cic. 4. Deferre aliquid ad aerarium, and more freq. simply aliquid, *to give in at the treasury*: horum nomina ad aerarium detulisset, id.: quannquam rationes deferre propararim, id. Hence of persons: *to recommend them to the state*: ait Pompeius trinos se praefectos delaturum, id.

de-fervesco, *fervi*, 3. v. n. *to cease boiling, cool down*: ubi lupinus deferaverit, Cato. II. Fig. of the fire of passion: *to cease raging, to grow calm, to be allayed*: sperabam jam decessere adolescentiam, Ter.: quum adulescentiae cupiditates deferessent, Cic. 2. Of intellectual subjects: *to become moderate*: quasi deferaverat oratio, id.

defessus, a. um, Part. [defessus]. **de-fessus** (in MSS. sometimes *defatiscor*), *fessus*, 3. v. n. *dep.* [fatiscor] *to become tired, to grow weary, faint*. As verb. *fin.* exceedingly rare, but very freq. in the *part. perf.*: neque defessus experiri, Ter.: ego sum defessus reperire, vos defessi querere, Pl.: disturnitate pugnae defessi, Caes.: cultu arguor, Cic.: forensibus negotiis aequo urbano opere, id. Fig. of things: ita defessa ac refrigerata accusatio, id.

de-ficio, *feci*, *fectum*, 3. v. a. and n. (*perf. subg.* defexi, an old formula in Liv. In the pass. sometimes like *fio*, *feri*: *defi*, *defi*, Enn. in Cic.: *defat*, Pl.: *defeti*, Liv.: *deferti*, Ter.): [*facio*] *to stand aloof, leave, forsake, abandon, revolt from*: ab amicitia populi Rom., Caes.: ab rege, Sall.: (consules) a senatu, a republica, a bonis omnibus defe-

cerant, *had stood aloof*, Cic.: quod primum a patribus ad plebem defecisset, *had gone over, deserted*, Liv. *Ab* only: civitates quae defecerant, Caes. Fig.: al a virtute defecis, Cic. II. With acc.: *to leave, abandon, be wanting, fail*: (usu. of neuter or abstract, rarely of personal subjects): quem jam sanguis, viresque deficiunt, Caes.: res eo jam pridem, fides defendere nuper coepit, Cic.: animus si tunc non deficiat aequus, Hor. With *dat.*, (rare): quum non si non vires, sed etiam tela nostris deficerent, Caes. Pass.: mulier abundat audacia, consilio et ratione deficiit, Cic.: sanguine defecit artus, Ov. *Ab* only: non frumentum deficere poterat, Caes.: veror ne vox viresque deficerent, Cic.: quod multi Gallici tot bellis defecerant, *had been lost*, Caes. Fig.: ne una plaga accepta patres conscripti conciderent, ne deficerent, Cic.: pugnam deficere, i. e. *to be deficient, wanting*, Caes. Poet. with *inf.*: simulac defecit suppedite materies, Lucr. III. Of the form *fio*: *to be wanting, fail, cease*. With *dat.*: lac mihi non aestate novum, non frigore defit, Virg. *Ab* only: nunquam causa defest? Liv. Fig.: defecis (sc. animo) defensoribus, *disheartened*, Caes.

de-figo, *xi*, *sum*, 3. v. a. *to fix down, to fix, fasten*, etc.: in campo Martio crucem ad civium supplicium defigat et constitui jubes, Cic.:igna machinationibus immixta in flumen, Caes.: cultum in corde, Liv.: tellure hastas, Virg. II. Of persons, moveable bodies, etc.: *to arrest, render immovable, fix, fasten*: in alijus possessiones oculos spe et mente defigere, Cic.: defixa coelo sidera, Hor. *Ab* only: oculos, *to fix one's eyes on the ground*, Tac. III. Fig. of abstract objects: virtus est una altissima defixa radibus, Cic.: omnes suas curas in reip. salute, id. IV. *to fix in amazement, stupefy, astound*: utraque simul objecta res oculis animique immobilis parumper eos defixit, Liv.

V. Religious t. t. *to lay down as fixed, to denounce*: quae angur vitiosa dira defixerit, irrita sunt, Cic. In imprecations, *to denounce*, *curse*: regis animum Iolchiacis votis, Virg. VI. *to censure, blame*: culpam defigere, Pers.

de-fingo, *nxl*, 3. v. a. *to form, fashion* (very rare): paenem, Cato: dum defingit Rhendi luteum caput, *describes*, Hor.

de-finio, *ivi*, *itum*, 4. v. a. *to set bounds to, to limit, mark out*: ejus fundi extremam partem oleae directo ordine definiunt, Cic. II. Fig. of abstract objects: *to define, determine, limit or explain by definition*: genus universum (ut tollatur error) brevi circumscribi et definiti potest, id.: definienda res erit verbis et breviter describenda, id. Also, in gen. *to mark out, fix, determine*: ut suus cuique locus erit definitus, Caes.: potestatem in quinquennium, Cic. 2. *to keep within bounds, restrict, confine*: altera sententia est, quae definit amicitiam paribus

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officiis ac voluntatibus, id. **III.** *to end, finish* (very rare): ut totam hujus generis orationem concludam atque definiam, id.

definitis, adv. *precisely, definitely, distinctly*: **Cic.**

definitio, **ōnis**, *f.* [definitio] *a limiting, a boundary*: **Inscr.** **II.** *a marking out, limiting, defining; a definition, explanation*: **Cic.**

definitivus, *a*, um, *adj.* [id.] *definitive, explanatory*: **constitutio**, **Cic.**

definitus, *a*, um, *Part.* [definitio].

II. *Adj.*: *definite, precise, clear*: certum esse in coelo ac definitum locum, **Cic.**: quod aut definitum sit aut certum, id.

defio, **ēri**, *v.* deficio.

deflagratio, **ōnis**, *f.* [deflagro] *a burning up, conflagration*: futura coeli atque terrarum deflagratio, **Cic.** *Fig.*: *destruction*: id.

deflagro, **avi**, **atum**, *i. v. n.* and *a*.

A. *Neutr.*: *to be burnt down*, to be consumed by fire: qua nocte natus esset Alexander, eadem Dianae Ephesiae templum deflagravit, **Cic.** *Fig.*: *to perish, be destroyed*: communi incendio maluit quam suo deflagrare, id. **II.** *to burn out, cease burning* (only *fig.* and rare): *to abate, be allayed*: deflagrare iras vestras posse, **Liv.** **B.** *Act.* (very rare): *to burn down*: fana flamma deflagrata, **Enn.** in **Cic.** *Fig.*: *to destroy*: in cinere deflagrat imperii, **Cic.**

deflecto, **xi**, **xum**, *3. v. a.* and *n.*

I. *Act.*: *to bend downwards or aside*, to turn aside: ramum olivae, **Col.**: amnes in alium cursum, **Cic.**: novam viam, to turn off, *constructi* in another direction, **Liv.** *Fig.*: *lunaria*, **Ov.**: quum ipsos principes aliqua pravitas de via deflectit, **Cic.**: dotes puellae in pelus, to pervert, **Ov.** **II.** *Neutr.*: *to turn off, turn aside*: vulgus militum deflectere via, **Tac.** *Fig.*: deflectit jam aliquantulum de spatio curriculoque consuetudo majorum, **Cic.**

defleō, **ēvi**, **atum**, *2. v. a.* to weep over, deplore, bewail: Numam, **Ov.**: inter nos impendentes casus deflevimus, **Cic.** *Abol.*: dum assident, dum deflent, **Tac.**

deflexus, *a*, um, *Part.* [deflecto].

defloccatus, *a*, um, *adj.* [floccus] *scant of locks, bald-pated*: senes, **Pl.**

defloresco, **ui**, *3. v. n.* to shed blossoms, to fade, wither: cum (faba) defloruit, exiguas (aqua) desiderat, **Plin.**

II. *Fig.*: cum corporibus vigere et deflorescere animos, **Liv.**

defluō, **xi**, **xum**, *3. v. n.* to flow down: defluit lapidosus rivus, **Ov.**: saxis humor, **Hor.** **II.** *Meton.*: to move downward, to glide down, descend: jam ipsae defluant corneae, **Cic.**:

pedes vestri defluxit ad imos, **Virg.**: Ostium Tiberi, to sail down, **Suet.**: tota cohors imitata relictis ad terram defluxit equis, *dismounted*, **Virg.** **III.** *Fig.*: hoc totum e sopistaturn fontibus defluxit in forum, **Cic.**: a quibus duplex

Octavorum familia defluxit, *has been derived*, **Suet.** **IV.** *to flow away, to cease flowing*: rusticus expectat dum defluit amnis, **Hor.** *Fig.*: *to cease, pass away, disappear, be lost*: ex novem tribunis unus defluxit, *has succeeded*, **Cic.**: ubi per socordiam vires, tempus, ingenium defluxere, **Sall.**

defodio, **odi**, **fossum**, *3. v. a.* to dig downward, or deep, to dig up: specus, **Virg.**: terram, **Hor.** **II.** *to dig in, to bury in the earth*: thesaurum defossum esse sub lecto, **Cic.**: lapidem in agro, **Ov.**

defors, *v.* desum.

deformatio, **ōnis**, *f.* [2 deformato] *a deforming, disfiguring, defacing*: tantae majestatis, **Liv.**

deformis, *e*, *adj.* [forma] *misshapen, ill-formed, ugly, odious, disfiguring*, either physically or morally: longus an brevis, formosus an deformis, **Cic.**: jumenta prava atque deformia, **Caes.**: nec ulla deformior species est civitatis, **Cic.**: deformio solum patriae belli malis, **Liv.**: spectaculum, id.: obsequium, *base*, **Tac.** **II.** *shapeless*: animae, **Ov.**

deformitas, **ātis**, *f.* [deformis] *unshapeliness, ugliness, deformity*, whether physical or moral: in deformitate corporis, **Cic.**: aedificiorum, **Suet.**: animi deformitas, **Cic.**

deformiter, *adv.* *without grace or beauty, inelegantly, etc.* (only *posit.*): **Quint.**: **Suet.**

deformo, **avi**, **atum**, *i. v. a.* [forma] *to shape, form, fashion, design, delineate, describe*: marmora prima manu, **Quint.** *Fig.*: quae ita a fortuna deformata sunt, ut tamen a natura inchoata compareant, **Cic.**

deformo, **avi**, **atum**, *i. v. a.* [deformis] *to bring out of shape, to deform, disfigure*: deformatus corpore, fractus animo, **Cic.**: aerumnis deformatus, **Sall.**: vultum macies deformat, **Virg.** **II.** *Fig.*: to mar, disgrace, dishonour: quae accusatores deformandi hujus causa dixerunt, **Cic.**: ordinem prava lectione (senatus), **Liv.**

defossus, *a*, um, *Part.* [defodio]. **defraudo** (in MSS. also defrudo), **avi**, **atum**, *i. v. a.* to cheat, defraud: tene ego defrudum? **Pl.**: ne brevitates defraudasse aures videatur, **Cic.** *With abl.* of the thing: aliquem fructu victoriae suae, **Liv.** *With acc.* of the thing: nisl quid tu porro uxorem defraudaveris, **Pl.**

defrenatus, *a*, um, *adj.* [freno] *unbridled, unrestrained*: **Ov.**

defrigo, **cul**, **catum** and **ctum**, *i. v. a.* to rub off, rub down, rub: dentem, **Cat.**: fauces ceteraque membra, **Suet.** *Fig.*: quod sale multo urbem defricuit, *because he lashed the town with great wit*, **Hor.**

defrictus, *a*, um, *Part.* [defrigo].

defringo, **frēgi**, **fractum**, *3. v. a.* [frango] *to break off, break up, break to pieces*: ramum arboris, **Cic.**: ferrum ab hasta, **Virg.**

defrudo, *v.* defraudo.

defugio, **fugi**, *3. v. a.* to run away from, shun, avoid: with *acc.*: aditum aliquis sermonemque, **Caes.**: patriam, **Cic.**: auctoritatem, to shirk responsibility, **Pl.** *Abol.*: rempublicam suscipiant: sin timore defugiant, **Caes.**

defunctus, *a*, um, *Part.* [defungor].

defundo, **fudi**, **fusum**, *3. v. a.* to pour down, pour out: vinum, **Hor.** *Poet.*: fruges pleno cornu, to pour forth, id. **II.** *Esp.*: to pour out, as a libation: te prosequitur mero defuso pateris, id.

defungor, **functus**, *3. v. dep.* to have done with, get rid of, discharge, perform, finish: with *abl.*: omni populari concitatione, **Cic.**: periculis, id.: plurimorum morbis, perpaucis funeribus, **Liv.**: laboribus, **Hor.**: defunctaque corpora via, **Virg.** *Poet.*: defunctum bello barbarum, discharged from the warfare of love, **Hor.** *Abol.*: defunctus jam sum, *now I am quit*, i.e. safe, **Ter.** **II.** *to depart, die* (vita understood): **Tac.** *Hence defunctus = mortuus, deceased, defunct*: **Ov.**: **Suet.**

degener, *is* (*abl.* **degeneri**, **Tac.**). *adj.* [genus] *unworthy of one's race, degenerate, not genuine*: Neoptolemus, **Virg.**: dignitate formae haud degener, **Tac.** *With gen.*: patri non degener oris, **Ov.** **II.** *Meton.*: locorum, locumindae, *base, ignoble*: Artabanum materna origine Arsacidem, cetera degenerem, **Tac.**: degeneros animos timor arguit, **Virg.**

degenero, **avi**, **atum**, *i. v. n.* and *a*. [degener]. **I.** *Neutr.*: to become unlike one's race, to fall off, to degenerate: qui a vobis nihil degenerat, **Cic.**: Pandione nata, degeneras: **Ov.**: pomacee degenerant succos oblata priores, **Virg.** *With ab.*: ab hac virtute majorum, **Cic.**: a parentibus nostris, **Liv.** *Abol.*: consuetudo eum et disciplina degenerare non sineret, **Cic.** **II.** *Act.*: to cause to degenerate, to make worse: ni degeneratum, **Liv.** **2.** *With acc.*: to dishonour, to stain, by degeneracy: hanc, **Ov.**: palmas, id.

degero, *3. v. a.* to carry down, carry off (rare): mea ornamenta ad meretricias, **Pl.**

dego, **degi**, *3. v. a.* [de ago] *to spend or pass time*. *With acc.*: a mane ad notem usque in foro dego diem, **Pl.**: diem in laetitia, **Ter.**: quod reliquum est vitae, **Cic.**: senectatem, **Hor.** *Pass.*: aetas, **Cic.** *Abol.*: to live: lactus deget, **Hor.**

degrandinat, *i. v. impers.* it leaves off hailing: **Ov.**

degravo, *no perf.*, **atum**, *i. v. a.* to weigh or press down, to overpower: altam ultimum (vitis), **Ov.**: (duo millia militum) illatis ex transverso signis degravabant prope circumventum cornu, **Liv.** *Fig.*: to burden, to incommode: peritos nandi lassitudo et vulnera et pavor degravant, id.

degridior, **gressus**, *3. v. dep.* [gradior] *to march down, descend* (never to depart, like digredior): degressus ex

are, Liv.: monte, Sall.: ad pedes, to *deign*, *dismount*, Liv.

de-gusto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to take a taste of, to taste; vltum, Cato: pabulum, Varr. Poet. of fire: ignes flammas degustant tigna trabeisque, *lick*, Lact. And of a weapon, to touch, *præ*: (lancea) summum degustat volvere corpora, Virg. II. Fig.: to try, make trial of, make oneself acquainted with: eandem vitam, Cic.: imperium, Tac.

de-hine (in the poets sometimes monosyll.). I. Of space: from this place forth (very rare): Plin.: Tac. Meton.: *hæc* of the order of succession (poet.): *hæc* upon, *hæc* after: ut speciosus dehinc miracula promat, Hor. 2. Like our *hence*, to indicate a consequence: sequi decurrit ut, dehinc confecto ceterum, Pl. II. Of time: from this time forth, *henceforth*, *hereupon*, *afterwards*, *next*: deleo omnes dehinc ex animo mulieres, Ter.: quæcumque dehinc vi possum, Liv.: Eorum ad se Zephyrumque vocat, dehinc talia fatur, Virg.: de qua dehinc dicam, Suet. 2. Referring to a point of time in the past: *thenceforward*, *next* these: duplex dehinc fama est, id.

III. In enumerations for *deinde*: *then* (rare): arduum videtur res gestas scribere: primum quod... dehinc quis, *etc.*, Sall.

de-hineo, hivi (in the *imp.* dehineo) i. v. n. to yawn, gape, open, *spit* *cum*: terræ dehinc, Virg. G.: cyathis rimis, Ov.

dehonestamentum, i. n. [dehonesto] a *blemish*, *defect*, *disgrace*, *dis honour*. With *gen.*: corporis, Sall.: oris, Tac. Without *gen.*: id.

dehonesto, i. v. a. to disgrace, *dis honour*: famam maculari dehonestare, Liv.

dehortor, atus, i. v. a. *dep.* to advise to the contrary, to dissuade: res ipse me ant invitabit aut dehortabitur, Cic.

dein, v. *deinde*.

dein-corpora (dissyll., Hor.: cf. dehinc and *deinde*) *ade*: capio; cf. participes, princeps: one after another, successively, in turn. A. Of space: his (sæcæ) collocatis et coagmentatis aliis inasper oculo addicitor: sic deinceps omne opus continetur, Caes. B. Of time: v. deinceps qui accensibent canerent ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes, Cic.: reliquis deinceps diebus Caesar silvas cedere instituit, Caes. C. Of order: successively, in turn, *next*, each to place, *etc.*: septimus sum deinceps prætorius in gente nostra, the sixth in succession, Varr.: de justitia sails dictum est: deinceps, ut erat propositum, de beneficentia ac de liberalitate dicatur, in the next place, Cic.: annales Ennii ut deinceps legi possint, that they may be read on continuously, id. Sometimes combined with *inde* and *deinde*: dehinc etiam deinceps posteris probabatur, id.: deinceps inde multas, id.

deinde, and abbrev. *dein* (in both forms *ei* is constantly monosyll. in the class. poets), *adv.* [de inde]. I. Of place (rare): from that or this place: via interest perangusta, *deinde* paulo lateri pateat campus, *hinc* colles assurgunt, Liv. And of local succession: auxillares Galli Germanique in fronte, post quos pedites sagittarii, *dein* quatuor legiones, *exin* totidem aliae legiones, Tac. II. Of time: *thereafter*, *thereupon*, *afterwards*, *then*: complures ex his occurrunt: *deinde* se in castra receperunt, Caes.: incipit, Damocles; tu *deinde* seque, Menalca, Virg. Esp. freq. corresp. with *primum*, *inde*, *postea*, *postremo*, *postquam*, *sum*, *etc.*: primum suo, *deinde* omnium ex conspectu remotis equis, Caes.: servos Milonius sibi confessos esse de interfectione Cr. Pompeio conjurasse; *deinde* postea se gladio percussam esse, Cic. III. Of order in enumerating facts or arguments: *afterwards*, *next* in order, *then*: hoc apparet in bestis; primum ut se ipse diligant; *deinde* ut requirant ejusdem generis animantes, id. IV. Of rank: excellenti tum Crasso et Antonio, *deinde* Philippo, post Julio, id. *Deinde* is frequently repeated.

dejectio, ðnis, f. [dejectio] a *throwing* or *casting* down (rare): qui illam vim dejectionemque fecerit, a *turning* out of possession, Cic.

dejectus, a, um, Part. [dejecto]. II. Adj.: low: equitatus noster *ei* dejectis atque inferioribus locis consistit, Caes. 2. *disheartened*, *defected*, *dispirited*: quantumvis vix alto vulnere tardat, *hand* dejectus equum duci jubet, Virg.

dejectus, ðs, m. [id.] a *casting* or *throwing* down (rare): arborum, Liv.: gravis (Pene), fall, Ov. II. a *depression*, *declivity*: collis, Caes.

deiero, v. *dejuro*.

de-icilo, ðci, ðctum, j. v. a. [jacio] to throw or cast down, to hurl down, throw headlong: aliquem de ponte in Tiberim, Cic.: aliquem e ponte, Suet.: aliquem de saxo (Tarpeto), Liv.: aliquem equo, Caes.: servile a cervicibus, Cic.: naves ad inferiorem partem insularum deiecerunt, were driven down, Caes.: classem ad Baleares insulas, Liv.: libellos, to tear down, Cic.: sortes, to cast into the urn, Caes. II. Milit. t. i. to drive out, *dislodge*: praesidium ex saltu, id.: agmen Gallorum ex rupe Tarpeia, Liv. Absol.: dejecto praesidio, Caes. III. Legal t. i. to turn out of possession, to *evict*: unde vi prohibitus sis: unde dejectus? Cic. IV. to knock down dead, *fell*, *kill*, *slay*: his dejectis et conservatis cadaveribus, Caes.: quem telo primum, quem postremo aspera virgo deiecit? Virg. V. Fig.: pueri Siennæ oculos de isto nunquam deiecere, never took their eyes off him, Cic.: deiecit vultum et demissa voce locuta est, cast down her eyes, Virg.: haec sunt dejecta, jotted down, Cic.: eum de sententia deieciatis, have compelled to abandon

his opinion, id. 2. Esp. to dash down, cut off from, *deprive*, *rob* of: de honore deiecit, id.: principatu, Caes. Without *abl.*: quum inimicum eo quoque anno petentem deieciasset, Liv.

de-jungo, j. v. a. to unyoke cattle: *inact.* I. Fig.: to separate, remove: amantes, Pl.: se a forensi labore, Tac.

de-juro (or *dejuro*), avi, atum, i. v. n. to take an oath, to swear: per omnes deos et deas dejuravi, Pl.

de-juvo, i. v. n. to leave off helping, to withhold assistance: deserere illum et dejurare in rebus adversis pudet, Pl.

de-labor, lapsus, i. v. dep. to slip, sink, or fall down: signum de coelo delapsum, Cic.: delapsaque ab aethere summo, Ov.: aetheris ab astris, Virg.: in scrubes, Caes. With *dat.*: seria capiti delapsa, Virg. Absol.: aquila leniter delapsa, Suet. II. Fig.: to sink down, to descend, to slide or fall into: jam a sapientium familiaritibus ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra delabitur, Cic.: in amorem libertatis, Tac.

de-lacro, avi, i. v. a. to tear in pieces: fig. to destroy, *etc.* Pl.

de-lamentor, i. v. a. dep. to lament, bewail: natam ademptam, Ov.

delapsus, a, um, Part. [delabor].

de-lasso, avi, atum, i. v. a. to weary or tire out (rare): labore delassatus, Pl.: loquacem Fabium, Hor.

delatio, ðnis, f. [delatus, deferro] an accusation, denunciation: nomina, Cic. Absol.: Tac. In plur.: id.

delator, ðris, m. [id.] an accuser, informer: Tac.: majestatis, of high treason, id.: Papiae leges, respecting a violation of, Suet.

delectabilis, e, adj. [delecto] *gladness*, *cheering*, *delightful*, agreeable: cibis, savoury food, Tac.

delectamentum, i. n. [id.] a *delight*, amusement (rare): delectamenta puerorum, Cic.

delectatio, ðnis, f. [id.] a *gladdening*, *delighting*, *delight*, amusement: homo videndi et audiendi delectatione ductur, Cic. More freq. *absol.*: mira quædam in cognoscendo suavitas et delectatio, id. In plur.: id.

delecto, avi, atum, i. v. a. *freq.* [delecto] to draw aside, allure, entice: sed me Apollo ipse delectat, ductat Delphicus, Enn. II. Meton.: to delight, attract, engage, charm, amuse: non tam ista me sapientia fama delectat, Cic.: (custodes ovium) delectant deum (sc. Pana), Hor.: jumentis, Caes.: imperio, id. Elliptically as an *imper.*: me magis de Dionysio delectat, Cic. Poet. with a sentence as subject: me pedibus delectat claudere verba, Hor. In *pass.*: vir bonus et prudens dii delector, id.

delectus, a, um, Part. [deligo].

delectus, ðs, m. [id.] a *choosing* or *picking* out, a *selection*, choice: utrumque tibi nunc delectum para, Pl.: omnium rerum delectum atque disamen pecunia autilissat, Cic.: coeuntque animalia nullo cetera delectu, Ov. II. Milit. t. i. a *raising* of troops, *recruit*

ing. per legatos delectum habere, Caes.: delectum conficere, to complete the levy, Liv.: quas (legiones) ex novo delecto confecerat, Caes. Meton.: the men levied, a levy: ipse e Britannico delecto octo millia sibi adiunxit, Tac.

dēlēgō, ōnis, f. [*delego*] the making over or assignment of a debt: Cic.

dēlēgō, avi, atum, i. v. a. to send or remove from one place to another, from one person to another, or from oneself to another, to transfer, refer, delegate, commit to. With personal objects: Plautinum in Tullianum, to transfer him (from the common prison) to the Tullianum, Liv. With a thing as object: hunc laborem alteri delegavi, Coel. in Cic.: ministerium triumphis, Virg. **II.** Esp. to assign, make over, either one who is to pay a debt or the debt itself: debitores nobis deos, Sen. Absol.: Quinto delegabo, si quid auri meo alieno superabit, Cic. **III.** Fig.: to attribute, impute, ascribe to: si hoc crimen optimis nominibus delegare possumus, id.: servati consiliis decus ad servum, Liv.

dēlēnificō (delin.), a. um, adj. [*deleno facio*] soothing, caressing, captivating: facia, Pl.

dēlēnificum (delin.), i. n. [*deleno*] what soothes or charms: a charm, mitigation, blandishment: Liv.

dēlēnio (in MSS. also delinio), ivi, itum, 4. v. a. to soften down; to soothe, charm, win, captivate, cajole: mulierem non nuptialibus domis sed filiorum funebribus, Cic.: milites blande appellando, id.: delensire dolentem, to console, Hor.

dēlēnsior (delin.), ōris, m. [*deleno*] one who softens down, soothes, wins over: Judicia, Cic.

dēlēo, lēvi, lētum, 2. v. a. to blot or rub out, efface, suppress: epistolas quas ego lacrimis prope delevi, Cic.

II. Fig.: to destroy, annihilate, overthrow, annul: dispersa ac pene delectis hostibus, Caes.: homines morte delectos, Cic.: nomen Aequorum prope ad interfectionem, Liv.: praesentia, futura bella, Cic. **2.** to efface, atone for: turpitudinem fuae virtute, Caes.: priorem ignominiam, Liv.

dēlētor, a. um, Part. [*deleo*].
dēlēbērandus, a. um, adj. [*delebo*] weighing well, reflecting, deliberating (rare): consules deliberabundi, Liv.

dēlēbēratio, ōnis, f. [*id.*] a weighing, considering, deliberation, consultation: ad deliberationes eas, quas habebat domi de republica, principes civitatis adhibebat, Cic.: habet res deliberationem, needs consideration, id. **2.** in rhetor. = causa deliberativa: id.

dēlēbērativus, a. um, adj. [*id.*] relating to deliberation, deliberative (only in rhetor.): genus, Cic.

dēlēbērator, ōris, m. [*id.*] one who deliberates: Cic.

dēlēbērātus, a. um, Part. [*delebero*].

II. A dj.: resolved upon, determined, certain: certum est deliberatumque omnia dicere, Cic.

dēlēbēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*libro*, libra, etc.] to weigh well in one's mind, think over, to take counsel, consult, deliberate: legati dixerunt se, re deliberata, post diem tertium ad Caesarem reversuros, Caes.: cum aliquo de salute fortunisque allicuius, Cic.: de Corintho cum imperatore Romano, Liv. Pass. impers.: deliberatur de Avarico in communi concilio, Caes. **2.** Esp. (like consulo) to consult an oracle (only in Nepos): ex his delecti Delphos deliberatum misit sunt, Nep. **II.** Meton.: to resolve, determine, come to a conclusion (gen. in the part.): quod iste certe statuerat ac deliberaverat non adesse, Cic.

dēlēbo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to take a taste of, to take off, rub off: licet soli humoris parvam delibet ab equore partem, Lucr. **II.** to cull, pick out: ut omni ex genere orationem aucuper et omnes undique flosculos carum atque delibet, Cic.: novum honorem, to taste, enjoy, Liv.: oscula, Virg. **III.** to take away, detract from, diminish: de laude seculi hominis delibare quicquam, Cic.: aliquid de honestate, id.

dēlēbo, non perf., atum, i. v. a. [*liber*] to take off the bark, to peel: trunci arborum delibratis (others read *deabratis*), Caes. Fig.: to take away, deduct from: Lucr.

dēlēbō, ūi, atum, j. v. a. to become, anoint (as verb inquit, only in late Lat.): eum unguentis delibuit, Sol. (Root *lra*, "to smear.")

dēlēbūtus, a. um, Part. [*delibuo*] besmeared, anointed: multis medicamentis propter dolorem artuum delibutus, Cic.: capillus, id.: atro crure, Hor.

dēlēcātē, adv. delicately, luxuriously: delicate ac mollior vivere, Cic.

dēlēcātus, a. um, adj. [*delicatus*] delightful, charming, voluptuous, wanton: in illo delictatissimo litore, Cic.: in re severa delictatum aliquem inferre sermonem, to introduce light talk, id.: omnes hominis libidines delicatissimis verbis exprimere, id. As a flattering appellation: ubi tu es, delicata? Pl. **II.** Meton.: soft, tender, delicate: capella, Cat.: Choepsem amnem pervenit, delicatam, ut fama est, vehementem aquam, Curt. **2.** fond of pleasure, luxurious, voluptuous: adolescens, Cic.: pueri, id.: **3.** spoiled with indulgence, dainty, effeminate, fastidious: nimium ego de habui delicatam, I have spoiled you, Pl. (Hence Fr. *délicé*).

dēlēcia, ae, delight: v. *deliciae*; ad infinit.

dēlēciae, arum, f. plu. (in the sing. *delicia*, ae, f.): Pl.: delictum, ii, n.: Phaedr. [de and lac, root of lacio, elicio, etc.] allurements, charm, delight, pleasure, pastime, sport, frolic, etc.: delictarum causa et voluptatis, Cic.:

fortis omisit hoc age delictis, Hor.: ecce alias delictae equitum vix ferendae, *affectiones, pretensiones*, Cic.: delictas facere, to play tricks, to make sport of, Pl. **II.** Meton.: the beloved object, darling, sweetheart: tu urbanus acurra, delictae populi, Pl.: amores ac delictae tuae, Roscius, Cic.: Corydon ardebat Alexin, delictas domini, Virg. (Hence It. *lenia*.)

dēlēciōlae, arum, f. plu. dim. [*deliciae*] a little darling: nostrae Tulliola, Cic.

dēlēctum, ii, v. *deliciae*, ad infinit.

delicio, v. deliquo.
delictum, i, n. [*delinquo, delictus*] prop. a fault of omission: hence gen. a fault, offence, crime: delictum in se admittit, Ter.: majore commissio delicto, Caes.: quo delictum majus est, eo poena est tardior, Cic. in plur.: id.

dēlēgo, legi, lectum, j. v. a. [*lēgo*] to choose out, to select, gather, cull, etc.: ad eas res conficiendas Orgetorix deligitur, Caes.: tenui primam deligere ungues rosam, Ov.: qui ex senatu in hoc consilium delecti estis, Cic.: locum castris, Caes. Esp. of soldiers: to pick out, detach: re frumentaria comparata equitibus delectis, id.: delecti Latio et Laurentibus agris, Virg. **II.** to set aside, reject, send away (rare): longaeque senes ac fessae equore matres delige, id.

dēlēgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to bind down, fasten down, to tie up, make fast, bind: hominem proprii aequi in foro medio nudari, Cic. deligati et virgna expediti Juber, Cic.: naviculum ad ripam, Cues.: naves ad terram, id.

dēlēngo, j. v. a. to lick off, lick up (rare): salem, to get a dinner, Pl.

dēlēnificō, delinimentum, delinio and delinitor, v. *deleno*.

dēlinquo, liqui, lectum, j. v. a. and n. to leave aside, abandon: Enn.

II. Meton.: to fail, be wanting, or lacking: delinquere frumentum, Coel. ap. Serv. **2.** Fig.: to fail or be wanting (in duty, etc.), to do wrong, commit a fault or crime, to offend: an quia non delinquunt viri? Ter.: ut condemnatum filius aut nepos, si pater aut avus deliquisset, Cic.: deliquere homines adulescentuli per ambitionem, Sall. **3.** With acc.: dum caveatur praeter aequum ne quid delinquant, *lest he should offend in any respect, or should commit any offence*, Pl.: si quid deliquero, Cic. Impers.: ut nihil a me adhuc delinquo putem, id.

dēlinquēso, lēdi, j. v. incomp. to melt away, dissolve: ubi deliquit non-dum prior (ae. nix), altera venit, Ov.: Hyrie flendo deliquit, id. **II.** Fig.: to pine away, vanish, disappear: qui alacritate futili gestiens delinquebat, Cic.

dēlinquium, ii, n. [*delinquo*] a want, defect (rare): solis, i. e. an eclipse, Serv.: deliquo esse, to be to the detriment, Pl.

dēlinquo and (in the fig. signif.) **dēlico**, i. v. a. [*linquo*] to pour off, to

clarify, to strain: turbida quae sunt deliquant ut liquida fiant, Var. II.

Fig.: to clear up, explain: Pl.

deliquus or **deliquus**, a, um, adj.

[deliquo] wanting, lacking: Pl.

deliramentum (deler), i, n. [delir] nonsense, absurdity: Pl.

deliratio, onis, f. [id.] lit. a going astray from the line (in ploughing), v.

delirio; hence, Fig.: silliness, folly, madness (very rare): ista senilis stultitia, quae deliratio appellari solet, Cic.

deliro, i, v. n. [ilra]. Lit.: to draw the furrow awry in ploughing; and gen.: to deviate from the straight line: nil ut delirare amussis, Aus. II.

Fig.: to be crazy, deranged; to be silly, to dote, to rave: falli, errare, labi, decipi tam dedecet quam delirare et mente esse captum, Cic.: quicquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi, ual-eat folly the kings commit, Hor.

delirius, a, um, adj. [deliro] silly, doting, crazy: delirius et amens, Hor.: senex, Cic.

delitescere, tūl, j. v. n. incoep. [latesco] to hide oneself, to lie hid, to lurk:

bestiae in cubilibus delitescunt, Cic.: hostes noctu in silvis delituerant, Caes.

II. Fig.: to skulk behind, take shelter under: in alcubus anctoritate delitesceret, Cic.

delitigo, i, v. n. n. to quarrel, scold, rail: iratusque Chremes tumido delitigat ore, Hor.

delitius, a, um, Part. [delino].

delitius, a, um, adj. = *Δηλιασός*, of Delos, Delian: aea, celebrated like the Corinthian, Plin.: vasa, Cic. The Delians were also famed for the rearing of capons: Cic.

delius, a, um, adj. [Delos] of Delos, Delian: tellus, i. e. Delos, Ov.: vates, Virg.: and abool. Delius, Ov.: follis, the laurel, Hor.: dea, Diana, id.: also abool. Delia, Virg.

delphicus, a, um, adj. Delphic, belonging to Delphi: tellus, Ov.: Apollo, Plin.: also abool. Delphicus, Ov.: oracula, Cic.: mensa, a toilet-table, made after the fashion of the Delphic tripod, id.

delphinus, i, and **delphin**, inis (whence aed. delphina, Ov.: abl. delphice, id.: plur. nom. delphines, Virg.: aed. delphinica, id.) m. = *Δελφίς*, a dolphin: but it seems as if the ancients

confounded some kind of shark under this name: Cic. II. Meton: the dolphin, a constellation: Ot. (Hence Fr. dauphin.)

delictōn, i, n. = *Δελκτόν*, the Tri-angel, a constellation: Cic.

delictum, i, n. a shrine, sanctuary, temple: gen. in the plur.: est mihi tecum pro aris et focus certamen et pro deorum templis atque delictis, Cic.

In sing. nom. audita ex delubro vox est, Liv. (Prob. from *luc*, wash, as being a place of religious purification.)

deluctor and **delucto**, avi, i, v. dep. and a, to wrestle, to struggle: cum Antaeo deluctari mavelim quam cum amore, Pl.: deluctavi, id.

deludifico, avi, i, v. a. to mock, banter: Pl.

deludo, si, sum, j. v. a. to play false with, to trifle with, to mock, deceive, delude: deludi vosmet ipsos ditius a tribuno plebis patiemini? Cic.: me dols, Ter.: corvum hiantem, Hor.

Abol.: nihil agere atque deludere, Cic.

delumbo, no perf., atum, i, v. a. [lumbus] to lame in the loins (rare): quadrupede delumbata, Plin. II.

Fig.: to weaken, enervate: sententias, Cic.

deludesco, dul, j. v. incoep. to become moist: Ov.

delundo, avi, atum, i, v. a. to give in charge, hand over, intrust, commend: simul plures pueri unius (paedagogi) curae demandabantur, Liv.: belum, Suet.: in proximam civitatem demandari, to be sent there for safety, id.

demarchus, i, m. = *δημαρχος*, the head of a demus or tribe, a demarch; among the Romans, a tribune of the people: Pl.

demens, entis, adj. [mens: v. amens] out of one's mind, senseless, mad, foolish: qua perturbatione animi, quae, sanus quam esset, timebat ne evenirent, ea demens evenitura esse dicebat, Cic. II. Poet.: of things: discordia, Virg.: strepitus, Hor.

demensum, i, n. [demetior] a ration allowance: Ter.

demensus, a, um, Part. [demetior].

demeter, adv. senselessly, madly: tanta res tam demeter credita, Cic.

dementia, ae, f. [demens] the being out of one's mind, madness, folly: expectare dum hostium copiae augerentur summae demenciae esse iudicabatur, Caes. In plur.: sed ejus demenciae cae contemnas, Cic.

dementio, 4 v. n. [id.] to be out of one's senses, to be mad, to rave: dementi, delirare fatur, Lucr.

demero, si, sum, i, v. a. With acc. of thing: to earn, merit, deserve: aliquid mercedis domino, Pl. II. With acc. of person: to deserve well of, to oblige: in this signif. usually in the depon. form: beneficio tam potentem civitatem, Liv.: plura saepe peccantur, dum demeremur, quam dum offendimus, Tac.

demersor, v. demereo, no, ii.

demergo, si, sum, j. v. a. to sink, dip under, plunge into (esp. the water, but sometimes the earth, etc., i. e. to bury, plant): demersa aquora rostris impetunt, Virg.: Marium senile corpus paludibus occultasse demersum, Cic.: piebem in fossas cloacaeque exhauriens, Liv.: dapes in alvum, Ov. II.

Fig.: e-i animus coelestis ex altissimo domicilio depressus et quasi demersus in terram, Cic.: domus ob lucrum demersa extitit, Hor.

demersus, a, um, Part. [demergo].

demessus, a, um, Part. [demeto].

demetior, meus, i, v. a. dep. to measure out, to measure (rare): ut verba verbis quasi demensa et paria respondeant, Cic.

demeto, messul, messum, j. v. a. to mow, resp. cut down, or off: tempora demetendis fructibus et percipiendis accommodata, Cic.: demesso frumento, Caes.: pollice florem, to pluck off, Virg.

demigratio, onis, f. [demigro] an emigration: Nep.

demigro, avi, atum, i, v. n. to move out, wander away, depart, emigrate: de oppidis demigrare, Caes.: ex agris in urbem, Liv.: ad virum optimum, Cic.

II. Fig.: ex hominum vita ad deorum religionem et sanctimoniam, id.

demino, ui, atum, j. v. a. to lessen by taking something away, to make smaller, diminish (the MSS. constantly vary between di-minuo and de-minuo): ne de bonis quae Octavius fuissent, deminui pateretur, Cic.: deminuit aequora venti, Lucr.: deminuitae copiae, Caes.: militum vires inopia frumenti deminuerat, had weakened, id. II.

Fig.: de sua in Aeduo benevolentia, Caes.: de libertate mea, Cic.: ex regia potestate, Liv.: alculi timor studia deminuit, Caes.: se capite deminuerit, to lose or renounce one's civil rights, Cic.

deminutio, onis, f. [deminuo] a lessening, diminution, decrease, abatement (frequently di-minutio in MSS.): accretio et deminutio luminis, Cic.: multari imperatore deminutione provinciae, by abridging his term of command, id.: muliere fastidium in deminutionem sui accipiens, holding that a woman's elevation would detract from his own dignity, Tac.: capitis, the loss of civil rights, Caes.

demiror, atus, i, v. dep. to wonder at, to be amazed: haec ego vos concupisse pro vestra stultitia non miror: sperasse me consule aequi posse demiror, Cic. II. In conversational language (in the 1. pers. sing.): I wonder, I am at a loss to imagine, etc.: demiror qui sciat, Pl.

demissus, adt. low: hic alte, demissus ille volabat, Ov. II. Fig.: humbly, modestly, abjectly, meanly: haec quam potest demississime atque subjectissime exponit, Caes.

demissio, onis, f. [demitto] a letting down, sinking, lowering (rare): statorum, Caes. Fig. of the mind: animi, low spirits, dejection, Cic.

demissus or **clius**, a, um, adj. [id.] hanging down, flowing, long: Pl.

demissus, a, um, Part. [demitto].

II. A d.j.: sunken, low-lying, drooping, hanging down: campestribus ac demissis locis, Caes.: demisso capite decedere, Cic. II. Fig.: downcast, heartened, dispirited: esse fracto animo et demisso, id. Abol.: quis P. Sullam nisi moerentem, demissum afflictumque vidit? id. III. Of manners: lowly, humble, unassuming: multum demissus homo, Hor. IV. Of condition: poor, humble: qui demissi in obscuro vitam habent, Sall. V. Poet. and in Tacitus: of genealogical descent: descendit, spring from: ab alto demissum genus Aeneae, Hor.: Romanus Troja demissus, Tac.

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dē-mīlīgo, i. v. a. to make milder; pass. to become milder, more lenient: nosmet ipsi quotidie demitigamur, Cic.

dē-mīto, mīsi, mīsum, j. v. a. to let go down: to drop, let sink, lower; send down, demissis: coelo imbrem, Virg.: coelo ancilla, Liv.: latum clavum pectore, Hor.: puteum alte in solido, to sink deep, Virg.: fasses, to lower, Cic.: caput, Ov.: vestem, Hor.: gladium in jugulum, to plunge, Pl.: sublicas in terram, Caes.: aliquid necl, Virg. 2. With *prun.* reflect, or pass. reflect: to let oneself down, to stoop, to descend: demittebat se ad aurem, Cic.: concava vallis erat; quae se demittere rivi assue-rant, Ov.: nonnullae de muris per manus demissae, Caes. 3. Milit. t. t. to march soldiers into a lower country: in loca plana agmen demittunt, Liv.: agmen in vallem infimam, id. 4. Prov. (i) demitti de coelo, or simply coelo, to be of supernatural origin: id. (ii) demissis manibus fugere, t. e. to flee in the greatest haste, Pl. Fig.: vultum animumque metu, Ov.: hoc in pectus tuum demitte, impress this deeply on your mind, Sall.: me penitus in causam, Cic.: ne in adulationem, Tac.: se usque ad servilem patientiam, to degrade, id.: ne se admodum animo demitterent, Caes.

dēmīlurgus, or acc. to the Dor. form **dēmīlurgus**, i. m. = *δημιουργός*, the chief magistrate in some of the Grecian states: Liv.

dēmo, mpt, mptum, j. v. a. [contr. from de-mo; cf. admo, exmo, and sumo for submo] to take down, take away, withdraw, subtract: demendis armamentis eo tempore assumo, Liv.: (trigula) demita ad Ciceronem deferunt, Caes.: si quid ad eas (leges) addi domi mutative vellet, Liv.: securae de fascibus, Cic.: partem de hac, Hor. With simple abl.: fetus arbore, Ov.: iuga bobus, Hor.: vincia pedibus, Ov. Of abstract things: mihi est tibi et illis molestiam, Ter.: dolorem, Lucr.: sollicitudinem, Cic.: curas, Virg.: ex dignitate populi, Liv.: dempto fine, without end, Ov.

dē-mōlīor, itus, a. v. dep. 11. to undo: hence of buildings, to pull down, demolish: and in gen. to remove, destroy: domum, Cic.: deum immortalium templa, Liv.: de me culpani hanc demolitor jam, I will cast off, Pl.: si quid cuiquam privatum officii jus, id destruet ac demolietur, Liv.

dēmōlītio, ōnis, f. [demolior] a pulling down, demolishing (rare): dum ea demolitio (statuaria) feret, Cic.

dēmōnstrātio, ōnis, f. [demonstro] a showing, pointing out, indication, description: gestus universam rem et sententiam non demonstratione sed significatione declarans, Cic. In plur.: id.

dēmōnstrātivus, a, um, adj. [id.] pointing out, designating: digitus, the index finger, Coel. Aur. 11. In rhet.: designed for display: causa, Cic.

dēmōnstrātor, ōris, m. [id.] he who

points out, an exhibitor (rare): demonstrator uniuscujusque sepelendi, Cic.

dē-mōnstrō, avi, atum, i. v. a. to point out, as with the finger, to indicate, designate: itinera ipsa ita putavi esse demonstranda, ut commonstrarem tantum viam, et ut fieri solet, digitum ad fontes intenderem, Cic.: itinera cum cura, Liv.

2. Legal t. t. fines, to deliver a piece of land to the purchaser: Cic. 11. Fig.: to point out by speech or writing, to state precisely, to show, prove, demonstrate; to represent, describe; also simply to mention (in the latter signif. often in Caes.): with acc.: letius cupiditate minasque demonstrat, id.: eorum (sc. navium) modum formaque demonstrat, Caes.: ad ea castra, quae supra demonstravimus, contendit, id. With acc. and inf.: mihi Fabius demonstravit, te id cogitasse facere, Cic. With a relative sentence: quanta praedae faciendae facultas daretur demonstraverunt, Caes. Absol.: quum esset Caesar in citeriore Gallia in hibernis, ita ut supra demonstravimus, id. Of things: quae hoc demonstrare videantur, Cic. Impera, pass.: naves XVIII. de quibus supra demonstratum est, Caes.

dē-mōrīor, mortuus, j. v. dep. to die off, to die: in demortui locum censor sufficitur, Liv.: quum caset ex veterum numero quidam senator demortuus, Cic. Fig.: potationes plurimae demortuae, quot adeo coense, quas deflevi, mortuae have perished, Pl. 2. With acc.: to be dying for love (cf. depereo): ea demortui te, id.

dē-mōrōr, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. 1. Neutr.: to loiter, linger (very rare): ne hic demoratam tant diu, Pl. More freq. 11. A. t.: to stop, hinder, keep back, retard, delay: ne dilutus me demoror, Cic.: nullo hoste prohibente aut ter demorante, Caes. Poet.: Teucros quid demoror armis? restrain from battle, Virg. (Hence Fr. *demorer*.)

dē-mōvō, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. to move away, put away, remove, withdraw: hostes gradu, Liv.: oculos ab illiculo oculis, Ter. Without abl.: illicuius vestri facti praedicti: demotus vestri facti praedicti. Of abstract and mental objects: formidine animum perterritum loco et certo de statu demovere, Cic.

dē-māgītus, a, um, Part. [magno] filled with belonging, loving: paludes, Ov.

dē-mulcō, mulsi, mulsum, and mulctum, 2. v. a. to stroke down, to caress with the hand (rare): caput tibi, Ter.: dorsum, Liv.

dēmum, adv. (properly of time), at length, at last: ego novus maritus nunc demum quinto et sexagesimo fiam? Ter.: quarta vix denum expomitur hora, Hor.: his demum exactis, Virg.

11. Enclitically with the adverbs nunc, tum, or tunc, post, modo, jam, ibi, sic, etc.: not till then or now: just, precisely, only, etc. 1. nunc demum, now, now at length: nunc demum ego

cum illa fabulabor libere, Pl.: nunc demum rescribo tuis Hieris, Cic. (B) In Plaut. with *quum*, *quoniam*, etc.: nunc demum a me insipienter factum esse arbitror, quum rem cognosco, Pl. (y) Separated by other words: heu nunc misero mihi demum exallium infelix: Virg. 2. Tum demum, then at length, then indeed: tum demum Liscus oratione Caesaris adductus, Caes.: utraque re satis experta tum demum consules, Liv. 3. Tunc demum, Suet. 4. Post demum, afterwards, not till after: post eum demum huc caris adducam, Pl.

5. Modo demum, only now, now for the first time: modone id demum sensi? Ter. 6. Jam demum, now at last, now: Ov. 7. Ibi demum (rarely of time), at last, just there: ibi demum ita aegre tulit, Ter. 8. Sic demum: sic demum socos consumpta nocte revisio, Virg. 111. Enclitically, without any signif. of time, but merely to give emphasis to a word: indeed, forthwith, precisely, finally, nothing less than, etc.: especially with pronouns: sic sentio, id demum aut potius id solum esse miserum, quod turpe est, Cic.: idem velle atque idem nolle, ea demum firma amicitia est, that, and nothing short of that, Sall.: vos demum, ut video, legem antiquissae sine tabella, Cic.: immemor est demum, nec frugum munere dignus, Ov. Strengthened by a preceding *verum* enim vero: verum enim vero id demum juvat, Ter. (Demum is an adverb of time, and contains the same root as *denique* and *donec*, which also appears in *tan-dem* and *pri-dem*: it is perh. connected with the Gr. δῆ.)

dē-murmūro, i. v. a. to mutter over: carmen, Ov.

dēmūtatio, ōnis, f. [demuto] a changing, change (rare): Cic.

dē-mūto, avi, atum, i. v. a. and a. 1. A. t.: to change, alter: placitum instituto flammium nihil demutari, Tac. Absol.: non demutato, Pl. 11. Neutr.: to alter; to be or become different (very rare): numquid videretur demutare, id.

dēnārius, a, um, adj. [deni] containing ten: numerus, digitum, Vitr. 11. Numus or Subst. denarius, it, m. (n. Pl.): a Roman silver coin, which originally contained ten, and afterwards eighteen asses, equivalent in value to an Attic drachma: denarii numi, Liv.: denarii trecenti, Cic.: gen. plur. denarium, id.: denarium, id. 2. Meton. money in gen.: id. (Hence It. *denaro*, *denaro*; Sp. *dinero*; Fr. *denier*, a small coin: and hence It. *derrata*; Sp. *dinerada*; Fr. *denrée*.)

dē-narrō, i. v. a. to tell, relate, recount fully (rare): matri denarrat, Hor.

dē-nīso, i. v. a. [nassus] to deprive of the nose: Pl.

dē-nīto, i. v. n. to swim down: Tusco alveo, Hor.

dē-nīgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to say

no, deny (rare): datum denegant, quod datum est, Pl. **II.** *to refuse, reject*: quum ei quod antea petenti denegasset, ultro polliceretur, Caes. Poet. of things: amari tibi denegat, undas; denegat affatus ventus, Ov. With inf. (poet.): dare denegar, Ter. [Hence Fr. *denier*.]
deni, *de*, a. num. distrib. every ten.
ten each, by tens: uxores habent deni dodonque inter se communes, Caes.: Arivivus denos ut ad colloquium adduceret postulavit, *that each should bring ten men*, Id. **2.** for decem, *ten*: bis denis iherugum concendi navibus aequor, Virg. [*deni* for dec-ni from decem: cf. bi-ni, ter-ni, etc.]

denicilia (in MSS. also denec), a. adj. [deni] *purifying from death*: seras, a funeral solemnity among the Romans for the purification of the family of the deceased, Cic.

denique, adv. [same root as dem-um, g. r.] *Of time: as last, at length; lastly, finally*: host coelum fremitu virgine: denique, ut voluit, nostra superat manus, Pl.: quid iam misero mihi denique restat? Virg. **2.** Often pleonastic, with ad extremum, ad postremum, and tandem: boni nescio quomodo tardiores sunt, et principis rerum neglectis ad extremum ipsa denique necessitate excitantur, Cic. **3.** With the particles tum, nunc, or an adv. of time: quo quum venerimus tum denique virum, id.: tantum accessit, ut mihi nunc denique amare videar, antea delirasse, Id.: multo denique die Caesar cognovit montem a suis tenet, Caes.

4. Like demum with is and vix, to add to the force of the expression: is denique honos mihi videri solet, Cic. **II.** to denote succession: and thereupon, and then, in the sequel: ille imperat reliquis civitatibus obsequia, denique ei rei constituit diem, Caes. And in interrogations: quid denique agitis? and what did you do then? Pl.

2. Hence in enumerations sometimes followed by postremo, etc.: omnes urbes, agri, regna denique, postremo etiam vestigia vestra venerint, Cic.

III. In narrations or arguments: *finally, lastly, in fine, in short*, etc.: quum de moribus, de virtutibus, denique de republica disputet (Socrates), Cic.: mathematici, poetae, musici, medici denique, id.: ne nuni perant, aut pyga aut denique fama, Hor.

denominio, avi, atum, i. v. a. to name, call, denominate: hinc (sc. ab Lario) Lamiae denominati, Hor.

denormo, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [norma] to make crooked or irregular (rare): angulus, qui nunc denormat apellum, Hor.

denoto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to mark or point out, specify, denote: qui cives Romanos necandos trucidandoque denotavit, Cic.

dens, dentis, m. a tooth: primores, the front teeth, Plin.: also called adversi acuti, Cic.: maxillares, the jaw-teeth, grinder, Cels.: called also genuini, or

cheek-teeth, Cic.: excutere, Juv.: dens inquit, the elephant's tooth, Ov.: Pro-verb. Abhis dentibus deridere aliquem, to laugh heartily at (so as to show one's teeth), Pl. **II.** Meton.: a point, spike, prong, fluke, etc.: aratri, Virg.: ancone, id.: curvo Saturni dente = false, Id. **III.** Fig.: envy, ill-will: more hominum invident: non illo inimico sed hoc malevolentis dente carpunt, Cic.: Invidus, Hor. [Sans. danta; Gr. δ-δον, δ-δων; Goth. tinthus; Ger. zahm; Eng. tooth.] (Hence It. dente; Fr. dent: also It. denteilo; Fr. dentelle, "lace," on account of its pointed form.)

densa, adv. thickly, closely: caesae rapidi, Plin. **II.** Of time: frequently, rapidly, one after the other: quod in perpetuitate dicendi eluceat aliquando, idem apud alios densius, apud alios fortasse rarius, Cic.

densaeo, v. denso.
densio, no perf., atum, i. v. a. and **densaeo**, no perf., atum, 2. v. a. (the former appears in Liv. and Quint.; the latter in Lucr., Hor., Tac., and in late Lat.; both forms in Virg.) [densus] to thicken, to make thick, to press close together: Jupiter vividus austria densat, erant quae rara modo, et, quae densa, relaxat, Virg.: ordines, Liv.: spargens hostilia denset, shoots thickly together, Virg.: ictus, to redouble, Tac.

densus, a. um, adj. close, crowded, thick, dense (opp. to rarus, loose, scattered): terra densa, Virg.: densiores silvae, Caes.: densum humeris vulgus, Hor.: litus, firm. Ov.: aer, Hor. Poet.: densorum turba malorum, Ov.

2. Poet. with abl.: thick-set, thickly planted with, full of: lucus juncis et arundine, id.: funale lampadibus, id.

3. Of succession in time (also poet.): frequent, continuous: ictus, Virg.: plagne, Hor. **II.** Fig. of speech: condensed, concise: Quint. And meton. of the author himself: densior ille (sc. Demosthenes), hic (sc. Cicero) copiosior, Id. [Gr. δανος, akin to densus, as δανος to δανος: the root seems to be das; Germ. dick; Eng. thick.]

dentalla, lum, n. plu. [dens] a ploughshare: Virg. Meton. a plough: Pers.

dentatus, a. um, adj. [id.] toothed, having teeth: male dentata (piella), Ov.: vir (i. e. mordax), Pl. **II.** Chara dentata, smoothed with a tooth, Cic.

dentifrangibulum, i. m. and -um, i. n. [dens frango] a tooth-breaker, a comic word in Plautus: Masc.: one who knocks out teeth: Pl. And n. the fist, Id.

dentilegus, m. [dens lego] one who picks up his teeth after they have been knocked out: Pl.

dentio, 4. v. n. [dens] to cut teeth, to teeth: Cels.: ne dentes dentiant, lest they should grow, because not worn off by eating, Pl.

denubo, psi, ptum, 3. v. n. to get married, to marry: nec Carnis in ullos denupsit thalamos, Ov. **II.** to marry

beneath one's condition: Julia, quondam Neronis uxor, denupsit in domum Rubelli Bladi, Tac. Hence also of a perverse or unnatural marriage: Suet.

denudo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to lay bare, make naked, uncover: ne Verres denudetur: pectora, ne cicatrices populus Romanus aspiciat, Cic. **II.** Fig. to disclose, reveal: denudavit mihi sursum consilium, Liv. **2.** to strip, plunder: civibus Romanis crudelissime denudatis ac divenditis, Cic.

denuntiatio (-ciatio), onis, f. [denuntio] an intimation, announcement, declaration: with gen.: quae est ista a diis profecta significatio et qual denuntiatio calamitatum? Cic.: denuntiatione periculi permovere by the threat, Caes. With gen. subj.: Catullinae, Cic.: quietia, the disclosure of a dream, Vell. Absol.: huic denuntiationi ille parat? Cic.

denuntio (-cio) avi, atum, i. v. a. to give notice, to announce, intimate, declare, order: esp. of public and official notifications: utrum paucorum ea denuntiatio an universae civitatis essent, Liv.: quod sibi Caesar denuntiavit, ne Aduorum injurias non neglecturum, Caes. With subj.: nationibus denuntiare, uti auxilia mittant, Id. **2.** Also of the manifestations of the Divine will: quibus portentis magna populo Romano bella denuntiabantur, Cic. **3.** Legal t. t.: denuntiare testimonium, with dat. to summon as a witness: si accusator voluerit testimonium eis denuntiare, Id. Absol.: non denuntiaui, Id. **II.** In gen.: to announce, intimate, declare, order: also, to menace, threaten: ille inimicitias mihi denuntiaui, Id.: denuntiaui, homo adulescens, quid de summa reipublicae sentires, Id. With subj., mihi Lupus noster subito denuntiaui, ut ad te scriberem, Id. With de: de isto fundo, Id. Absol.: monente et denuntiante te, Id. **2.** Fig. of things: terra continens adventus hostium multis indicis ante denuntiaui, Id.

denudo, adv. [contr. from de novo, which never occur separated; cf. on the contrary, the Fr. de nouveau] anew, afresh, again, once more: Sicilia, te praetore, censa denovo est, Cic.: in Etruria rebellante denovo, Liv.: aperi, continuo operito denovo, and then cover it up again, Pl.

denovo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to unload, disburden (rare): navee denoverat, Amm. Fig.: ex illius invidia denoverat aliquid et in trajecit, Cic.

deorsum, adv. [contr. from de-vorsum, turned down] downwards, opp. to sursum: ego me deorsum duco de arbore, Pl.: ne sursum deorsum cursules, up and down, Ter.: naturis sursum deorsum, ultro citro commeantibus, Cic.

II. Meton. of position: beneath, below: nostrum porticum apud macellum hanc deorsum? Ter. (Hence midd. age Lat. *josum, jusum*; It. *giuso, giu*; old Fr. *jus*.)

deoscülör, atus, i. v. dep. to kiss

warmly, or much (rare): *vix reprimō labra ob istam rem quin te deosculor*, Pl.

dē-pāciscor (also written *dēpēc*), pactus (pect.), *3. v. dep. to bargain for, agree upon; and absol. to make an agreement*: *Ipse tria praedia sibi depactus est*, Cic.: *cur non honestissimo (ac. periculo) depēcisci velim?* Id. Fig.: *jam depēcisci moris cupio, to deal with death*, I. e. am content to die, Ter.

dēpāctus, a, um, Part. [depaciscor].

dē-pango, no perf., pactum, *3. v. a. to fix down, fasten in, fix into the ground* (rare): *malloctum*, Col.

dē-pareus, a, um, adj. *excessively sparing, niggardly*: Suet.

dē-pasco, pāvi, pastum, *3. v. a. to pasture, eat down, feed off*: *salutis*, Ov.: *luxuriam segement*, Virg. *2. to feed upon, eat, consume* (in this sense also in the reflect. form, *dēpascor*, pastus, *3.*): *saepes Hyblaeis apibus florem depasta salicit*, Id.: *altaria*, poet. for *tharkeia* *is upon it*, Id.: *miseros mors depascitur artus*, Id. || Meton. (usually *dep.*): *veterem possessionem Aodemnia*, Cic.: *artus depascitur arida febris*, Virg.

dēpasco, v. depasco.

dēpāciscor, v. depaciscor.

dē-pecto, no perf., xum, *3. v. a. to comb down, comb off* (rare): *crines buxo*, Jov.: *jubas*, Id.: *vellera foliis*, Virg. *locosely, to cudgel*: Ter.

dēpēculātor, ōris, m. [depeculor] a plunderer, embezzler: *senarii*, Cic.

dēpēculor, atus, i. v. a. *dep. to pillage, plunder, embezzle* (rare): *Apollonium omni argento spoliatus ac depēculatus es*, Cic. Fig.: *qui laudem honoremque familiae vestrae depēculatus est, has detractum from*, Id.

dē-pello, pelli, pulsus, *3. v. a. to drive or cast down, to drive out or away, expel, remove*: *alii defensores vallo munitionibusque depellent*, Caes.: *loco editore depelli*, Sall.: *demoveri et depelli de loco*, Cic.: *aliquam urbe, to banish*, Tac.: *quum cibo et potione fames stitque depulsa est*, Cic.: *postem agnirio*, Virg. *2. As a v. neutr. to denude*: *corpora spatio depellere paupum*, Lucr. *3. depellere a matre, a mamma, or absol. to wean*: *Virg. Of human beings*: Suet. || Fig.: *to keep off, turn aside, deter, dissuade from*: *aliquem de suscepta causa propositaque sententia*, Cic.: *aliquem spe*, Liv.: *Caesar ab superioribus consiliis depulsus*, Caes.

dē-pendēdo, 2. v. n. *to hang down, to hang from or on*: *sordidus ex humeris nodo dependet amictus*, Virg.: *serta tectis*, Ov.: *laqueo dependentem invenere*, Liv. || Fig. (only in Ovid): *to depend upon*: *dependentque fides a veniente die*, Ov.

dē-pendo, di, sum, *3. v. a. and n. to weigh out (money), to pay, pay for*: *mi abjurare certius est quam dependere*, Cic. Fig.: *republicae poenas aut praesenti mortis aut turpi exilii*, Id. ||

Neutr.: *to weigh less*: *nec dependis nec propendis*, Pl.

dēpēditus, a, um, Part. [depono]. **dē-pēdo**, didi, ditum, *3. v. a. to destroy, ruin* (only in the *part. perf.*): *sator inopia depeditus, impoverished*, Phaedr. || *to lose*: *qui non solum bona sed etiam honestatem miseri depēderunt*, Cic.: *sui nihil*, Caes.

dē-pēro, il, 4. v. n. *to go to ruin, perish*: *to be lost, undone*: *tempestate naues*, Caes.: *perexigua pars illius exercitus superest, magna pars depērit*, Id. || Esp.: *to be dying with love for*: *illa, quam tuus gnatus deamat*, depērit, Pl.: *aliquam*, Id.

dēpexum, a, um, Part. [depecto].

dēpietus, a, um, Part. [depingo].

dē-pingo, nxi, pictum, *3. v. a. (perf. synop. depinxit, Pl.) to depict, portray, paint, draw*: *pugnā*, Marcellin., *rep.* || *to embroider*: *depictas gemmasque indutus paeuplas*, Suet. || Fig.: *to depict in words, to represent, describe, imagine, conceive*: *in illis (sc. republica)*, quam sibi Socrates Peripetito illo in sermone depinxerit, Cic.: *minuta quaedam nimiumque depicta, too elaborately defined*, Id.

dē-plango, nxi, *3. v. a. to bewail, lament* (poet. and rare): *Cadmēda palmas depianxere domum*, Ov.

dē-plō, ōvi, 2. v. a. *to empty out, to drain off*: *vanguinem*, Plin.

dē-plexus, a, um, adj. [plector] embracing, grasping: *Lucr.*

dēplārbundus, a, um, adj. [deplorare weeping, lamenting]: Pl.

dē-plōro, ōvi, atum, *1. v. n. and a.*

|| Neutr.: *to weep bitterly, to wail, lament*: *afflictus et laevis et lamentabili voce deplorens*, Cic. || Act.: *to weep over, bewail, lament, deplore*: *damnationem illam*, Id.: *multa de Gnaeo deploredo*, Id. *2. Meton.*: *to regard as lost, to give up*: *agros*, Liv.: *vota coloni*, Ov.

dē-plūit, 3. v. n. *to rain*: *depluit lacrimas*, Prop.

dē-pōno, pōsti, pōstum, *3. v. a. (perf. deponi, Pl.) to lay down, to put or place aside, to deposit*: *constr. absol.*: *with abl. of place, whence*: *with abl. of place, in or on which* (both either with or without a *prep.*): *sometimes with in and acc.*: *rarely with dat.*: *caput deponit, condormiscit*, Pl.: *caput torne*, Ov.: *corpora sub ramis arboris*, Virg.: *mentum in gremiis milarum*, Cic.: *onus*, Lucr.: *aliquid de manibus*, Cic.: *onus iumentis*, Caes.: *depositis in contubernio armis*, Id. *Poet.*: *to bear, bring forth*: *onus naturae*, Phaedr. *Also, to lay as a wagr*: *Dam. Ego hanc vitulum depono. Men.* de grege non ausui quicquam deponere tecum, verum pocula ponam fagina, Virg. || Esp.: *to lay up, put by, deposit, commit to the care of, intrust*: *non semper deposita reddenda*: *si gladium quis apud te sana mente deposuerit, repetat* Insaniens, reddere peccatum sit, Cic.: *obside apud eos*, Caes.: *pecuniam in templo*, Liv.:

liberos, uxores suaeque omnia in silvas, Caes. || In *perf. part. laid out, dying, dead*: *ut depositi proferret fata parentis*, Virg. Fig.: *mihī videor magnam et maxime aegram et prope depositam relp. partem suscepisse*, Cic.

|| IV. Fig. of abstract and mental objects: *to lay down, give up, resign, get rid of*: *in sermone et suavitate aliquid omnes causas doloresque deponere*, Id.: *contentionem*, Liv.: *bellum*, Ov.: *omnem spem contentionis*, Caes. *2.* (like no. II.): *to intrust, to commit*: *populi Romani quis in vestra fide ac religione depono*, Cic.

dēpōpūlatō, ōnis, f. [depopulor] a laying waste, plundering: *Cic.*: *Liv.* In plur.: Cic.

dēpōpūlator, ōris, m. [id.] *one who lays waste, a marauder*: *fort*, Cic.

dēpōpūlo, 1. v. a. *to lay waste, ravage, plunder*: *depopulante vicis eorum atque agros dillega*, Liv. *Avs.*: *In class.* Lat. only in the *part. perf.*: *depopulatis agris*, Caes.

dē-pōpūlor, atus, i. v. a. *dep. to lay waste, ravage, plunder*: *more usual than the act. form*: *ut Ambiorix fines depopularentur*, Caes.: *agros*, Cic. || In gen.: *to waste, spoil, destroy*: *cerealia dona cavete agnoscere lacusque depopulenter aves*, Ov.: *in qua (sc. uris) omne mortalium genus*: *via pestilentia depopulabatur, swept away, destroyed*, Tac.

dē-porto, ōvi, atum, *1. v. a. to carry or convey down, to carry off or away*: *to convey by water or on a ship*: *frumentum in castra*, Caes.: *ut se Locandem deportaret*, Cic. Esp.: *to bring or fetch home anything from the provinces*: *venerunt exercitum*, Id. *2. to banish, transport for life* (attended with loss of citizenship, which the mere *relegatus* retained): *Vibius Sereus in insulam Amorugum deportatur*, Tac. Fig.: *non hoc publicitus scelus hinc deportaret in solas terras?* Ter. || Fig. of abstract and mental objects: *to carry off, acquire, gain*: *tertium triumphum*, Cic.: *lauream*, Tac.

dē-pōsco, pōposci, *3. v. a. to ask for earnestly, to demand, require*: *unum ab omnibus sociis et civibus ad id bellum imperatorem deponci atque expeti*, Cic.: *sibi naues*, Caes. *Absol.*: *omnibus politionibus deponci*, qui belli initium faciant, Id. || *to demand for punishment*: *aliquem ad mortem*, Id.: *aliquem morti*, Tac.: *ad ducem ipsum in pocnam foederis rupit deponendum*, Liv. *2. to call out, challenge*.

dēpōsitum, i, v. [depono] *what is intrusted, a deposit*: *reddere depositum*, Cic.

dēpōsitus, a, um, Part. [depono].

dē-praedor, atus, i. v. a. *dep. to plunder, pillage, ravage*: *agros*, Just.

dē-prāvātō, ōnis, f. *dep. to deprave, corrupt, pervert*: *neque depravate iudicare neque corrupte*, Cic.

dē-prāvātō, ōnis, f. [depravo] *a making crooked, a perverting, distorting, corrupting*: *distortus et depravatus*

quædam, Cic. Fig.: quæ si in deformitate corporis habet aliquid offensionis, quæta illa depravata et foeditas turpitudinis animi debet videri, id. *Abol.*: id.

dē-prāvus, avi, atum, i. v. a. [prāvus] to make crooked, to pervert, distort, disfigure: ita nati, ut quædam contra naturam depravata habeant, Cic. 2. Fig.: to make worse, to pervert, seduce, corrupt, deprave: nihil est quid male narrando possit depravari, Ter.: seductus ac depravatus ab aliquo, Cæs.: magna pars gratia depravata, Sall.: plebem consiliis, Liv.

dē-prēcābundus, a, um, adj. [deprecor] earnestly entreating: deprecabundus et genibus principis accidens, Tac.

dē-prēcātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a begging off: an asking for pardon or excuse: an averting by prayer: a deprecating, deprecation: periculi, Cic.: ejus facti, id.

2. A rhetorical fig.: id. || Sometimes for imprecation, or detestation: a cursing, an imprecation: deorum, an invoking the curses of the gods if one speaks falsely, id.

dē-prēcator, ōris, m. [id.] one who averts by praying: an interceder, intercessor: hujus periculi, Cic.: ego apud consulem deprecator defensorque vobis adero, Liv. *Abol.*: uai deprecatoribus Remi, Cæs.

dē-prēcōr, atus, i. v. a. dep. 1. Of persons: to pray earnestly to, to beg of, beseech: with acc.: deprecari Patres, ne festinarent decernere, Liv. || Of things: to pray against, avert or ward off by prayer: to deprecate: consir, with the acc., the subj., and absol.: ullam ab se calamitatem, Cic.: mortem, Cæs.: primum deprecor, ut me putetis scholam explicaturum, Cic.: unum petere ac deprecari me se armis despoliaret, Cæs.: resistere, neque deprecari, kl. With a dependent sentence: to plead in excuse: postquam crasse regem et Jugurthæ sceleris lapsus deprecari sunt, Sall.

|| To seek to obtain by prayer, to beg for: vitam alicujus ab aliquo, Cic. Also with personal objects: a vobis deprecor custodem salutis meae, id. *IV.* perf. part. with pass. sign.: deprecatum bellum, Just.

dē-prēhēdo (or deprendo), di, sum, j. v. a. to lay hold of firmly, to seize upon, arrest, catch, take forcible possession of: deprehensus ex itinere Cn. Magnus, Cæs.: in ipso fluminis vado deprehensus, id. Esp. of storms: depressa navigia, Lucr.: Virg. || In gen.: to catch, detect, find out, discover, esp. any one in a crime or fault: deprehendi in manifesto scelere, Cic.: sine dace et sine equitate deprehensus hostibus, Cæs. Of things: venenum, Cic. || Fig. to check, to bring into a strait, embarrass: deprehensus me placeo video atque sentio, id. *IV.* Fig.: to comprehend, perceive, discern, observe: cnijs ego factiora oculis prius quam capio, manibus ante quam suscipio deprehendi, id.: ut hominum erga se nates deprende: et, Suet.

dē-prēhensio, ōnis, f. [deprendo] a catching, seizing, surprising: a discovery (rare): manifesta veneni deprehensio, Cic.

dē-prēhensus (deprensus), a, um, Part. [deprendo].

dē-prēssus, a, um, Part. [deprimo]. || Adj.: lying low, depressed: saxum in mirandam altitudinem depressum, Cic.

dē-prīmo, pressi, pressum, j. v. a. [premo] to press or weigh down, sink down, depress: qui tantum propendere illam lapicem putet, ut terram et maria deprimat, Cic.: depresso aratro (sc. in terram), Virg. 2. to plant deep, to dig deep: vites in terram, Cato: navigabilem fossam usque ad ostia Tiberina depresso, Tac. 3. Naut. t. t. to sink a ship: partem navium, Cæs.: carinam, Ov.: classis superata atque depressa, Cic. || Fig.: to press down, keep down, trample on, depress: animus depressus, Lucr.: improbitate depressa veritas emergit, Cic.: ita se quisque extollit, ut deprimat alium, Liv.

dē-proellans, antis, Part. [proellor] warring violently: ventos aequore servido deproellantes, Hor.

dē-prōmo, prompsi, promptum, j. v. a. [emo] to take down or out from, produce, bring forth: pecuniam ex arca, Cic.: tela pharetris, Virg.: Caecurum cellis, Hor. || Fig.: e quibus locis, quasi thesauris, argumenta depromerentur, Cic.

dē-prōptus, a, um, Part. [depromo].

dē-prōpōro, i. v. n. and a. 1. Neutr.: to make great haste, to hasten: propere, cito introite, cito depropere, Tac. || Act.: to hasten or accelerate greatly (rare): coronas, Hor.

dē-pūdet, ult. 2. v. impers. to make greatly ashamed: quum eum non deuderet mare infestare, Veil. || To lose a sense of shame, to become shameless: et quæ depuduit ferre, tulisse pudet, Ov.

dē-pugno, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. 1. Neutr.: to fight out, fight hard, contend, combat violently: acie instructa, Cæs.: hand procul monibus, Liv.: Torquatus cum Gallo apud Anicnem depugnavit, Cic.: of gladiatorial combats, id. Pass. impers.: depugnatum est, Liv. Fig.: cum animo suo, Pl. And in a figure borrowed from gladiators: indocti stolidique et depugnare parati, Hor. || Act.: to fight out, bring a battle to an end: depugnato proelio, Pl.

dē-pulsio, ōnis, f. [depello] a driving off, driving away: depulsio mali, Cic. In rhetor.: a defence: id. 2. a letting down: luminum, id.

dē-pulso, i. v. freq. [id.] to thrust away, push aside: cubilis depulsa de via, Pl.

dē-pulsor, ōris, m. [id.] one who drives away, removes, repels (rare): dominatus, Cic.

dē-pulsus, a, um, Part. [depello].

dē-purgo, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to clean out, cleanse (rare): pisces, Pl.

dē-pūto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to cut off, prune: vineam, Cato. Poet.: umbras (i. e. ramos), Ov. || to reckon, censure, consider: operam alicujus parvi preti, Ter. (Hence *Fr. deputer*.)

dē-pyris, is, adj. [pyga] thin-buttocked, slender: Hor.

dē-qua, domaræ, v. s. usque deque. **dē-relictio**, ōnis, f. [derelinquo] an abandoning, neglecting: communis utilitatis, Cic.

dē-relictus, a, um, Part. [derelinquo]. **dē-relinquo**, iliqui, lictum, j. v. a. to leave behind, to forsake, abandon, desert: Tl. Gracchum a Q. Tubero derelictum videbamus, Cic.: naves ab aestu derelictæ, Cæs.

dē-rēpēto, adv. suddenly: Tac. [cf. desubito, denuo, etc.]

dē-rēpo, psi, j. v. n. to creep down, sneak down (rare): derепit ab cubile setosæ suis, Phædr.

dē-rēptus, a, um, Part. [deripio]. **dē-rīdeo**, risi, risum, j. v. a. to laugh at, laugh down, laugh to scorn, deride: omnes istos deridete atque contemnite, Cic. Proverb.: albis dentibus aliquem deridere, to laugh heartily at, Pl.

dē-rīdiculū, a, um, adj. [derideo] fit to be laughed at, laughable, ridiculous: is deridiculus est omnibus, Pl.: quæ sibi crimina obijciuntur, alterum deridiculum eas, alterum mores suo respicere, Liv. || Subst.: deridiculum, i. n. ridicule (subject), or (object), ridiculousness: quid tu me deridiculi gratia sic salutas? Pl.

dē-rīgesco (dir) gi, j. v. n. inopere (only in the perf.) to grow stiff, become rigid, to curdle, stiffen, bristle, etc.: formidine sanguis derigit, Virg.: hirsutus comæ, Ov.

dē-rīpio, rīpīl, reptum, j. v. a. [rapio] to snatch or pull violently down, to tear off, tear away: aliquem de ara, Pl.: ferrum a latere, Tac.: lunam coelo, Hor. Fig.: quantum de mea auctoritate deripuisse, have detracted from, Cic.

dē-risor, ōris, m. [derideo] a mocker, scoffer, satirical person (rare): Suet.: Hor. Applied to a (jeering) parasite: kl. **dē-risus**, a, um, Part. [derideo]. **dē-risus**, ōis, m. [id.] mockery, scorn, derision: Phædr.: Tac.

dē-rivatio, ōnis, f. [derivo] a turning off into another channel: derivationes fluminum, Cic.

dē-rivo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [rivo] to divert a stream from its channel, to turn or draw off water, etc.: de fluvio aquam, Pl.: aqua ex flumine derivata, Cæs. || Fig.: to draw off or away, to turn off, to divert: nihil in suam domum inde, Cic.: hoc fonte derivata claudes, Hor.: derivare animum, curaque levare, to divert, Lucr.: alio responso nem suam derivavit, he turned off his answer to something else, i. e. he avoided the question, Cic.

dē-rōgito, i. v. a. freq. to ask repeatedly: Pl.

dē-rogo, avi, atum, i. v. a. legal & t. to repeal part of a law, to restrict or modify it (v. abrogi): hunc legem nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, neque tota abrogari potest, Cic. || In gen.: to take away, detract from, diminish: usually with dat.: fidem alicui, id. and simply fidem, id.: ubi certam derogat vetustas fidem, Liv. With de: de magnificentia aut de honestate quiddam, Cic. With ex: si quid ex hac ipsa (aequitate) accusator derogat, id.

dē-rōsus, a, um, Part. [rodo] gnarred away, nibbled; clipeos derosus esse a muribus, Cic. **dē-runcino**, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [runcina] to plane off; hence in comedy, to deceive, cheat: militem, Pl. **dē-rūo**, rui, j. v. a. (rare) to slat down: Sen. Fig.: cumulum de laudibus alicuius, Cic.

dē-rūptus, a, um, Part. [rumpo] broken, craggy, steep, precipitous: dextra pars (maeritiae) in aliquid tantum altitudinis derupta, Liv.: saxa, Lucr. Subst.: derupta, orum, n. plu. precipices: per derupta et avia, Tac.

dē-saorio, il, a. v. n. to rage: toto Aeneas desaevit in aequore, Virg.: an tragica desavit et amputatur in arte, Hor. **dē-salto**, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to dance, to represent in a ballet (rare): desultato cantico abili, Suet.

dē-scendo, di, sum, j. v. n. [scando] to climb, go or come down; to fall, sink down, descend. || In gen.: ex equo descendere, Cic.: equo, Sall.: de rostris, Cic.: coelo, Hor.: coelo ab alto, Virg.: in Inferiorem ambulationem, Cic.: ad naviculas, id. Absol.: asta ut descendam (ex equo ex quo), alight, Pl.: descendo (ac de arce), Virg. || Esp.

1. to go down, ac. from the dwelling-houses (which in Rome were mostly situated on eminences) to the forum, the comitia, etc.: ad ovinia, Suet.: de palatio et acedibus suis, Cic. Absol.: hodie non descendit Antonius id. Hence fig.: in causam, id. 2. Milit. t. t. to march down, ac. from a higher into a lower position: ex superioribus locis in planitie descendere, Cic.: in agrum, Liv.: in campum omnibus copis, id. Absol.: id. Hence in gen.: descendere in aciem, to give battle, to engage, id.: in certamen, Cic. 3. Of things: to sink or reach down, fall upon; also to pierce, penetrate: ferrum in corpus, Liv.: hostes in jugulos gladiis descendent, Flor.: toto corpore pestis, Virg.

|| Fig. in gen.: ex contemptum descendunt, Tac.: si quid tamen olim scripseris, in Maeci descendat iudicia aures, Hor.: quod verbum in pectus Jugurthae altius quam quisquam ratus erat, descendit, sank, Sall. Imper. pass.: quo tanquam sonorum gradibus descenditur, Cic. 2. to lower oneself, descend to; to yield or condescend to any act, to resort to: constr. with ad, very rarely with in or absol.: ad calamitatum societates, id.: sua voluntate

sapientem descendere ad rationes civitatis non solere, id.: preces in omnes, Virg.: placet mihi ista defensio; descendit, I acquiesce, Cic.

dē-scensus, a, um, I. art. [descendo]. **dē-scensu**, ūs, m. [id.] a climbing down, descent (rare): quae illi descensu erat, Sall. || Meton.: a descending way, a descent: facilis descensus Averno, Virg.

dē-scisco, lvi or li, Itum, j. v. n. to cut oneself off; to withdraw, leave de-part from; also to fall off, degenerate: a nobis desciscere quaeris? Lucr.: a se ipse, Cic.: a veritate, id.: ad saevitiam, ad cupiditatem, Suet. Of things: quis ignorat et eloquentiam et ceteras artes descivisse ab ista veteri gloria, Tac. || Esp. to revolt, desert, go over to another party: multae longinquiores civitates ab Afranio desciscunt, Caes.: ab aliquo, Cic.: nunquam isti populi nisi quum deierit ad quem desciant, ab nobis non deficient, Liv.: ad aliquem, id. Imper. pass.: quibus invitata desciscunt ad Samnites erat, id. Absol.: quum Fidenae aperte desciscunt, id.

dē-scribo, psi, ptum, j. v. a. to write down or from, to copy, transcribe: scripsit Balthus ad me, se a te quintum de Finibus librum descripsisse, Cic. || To sketch out, to draw, delineate, write: non potuit pictor rectius describere quae formam, Pl.: formas in pulvere, Liv.: sphacram, Cic.: vitam votiva tabella, Hor. || Fig.: to mark or point out, represent, explain, describe: hominum sermones moresque, Cic.: definienda res erit verbis et breviter describenda, id.: vulnera Parthi, Hor. With acc. and infin. (rare): nec qui descriptis corrumpti sculpsit matrum, Ov. 2. to mark off, divide, class: populum in tribus fies curiaeque triginta descripsit, Cic.: lib-ribus in quatuor urbanas tribus, Liv. 3. to describe, allot, assign: with acc. of the thing and dat. of the person: civitatibus pro numero militum pecuniarum summas, Cic.: vecturas frumenti fluitibus civitatibus, Caes.

dē-scriptē, adv. precisely, distinctly: Cic. **dē-scriptio**, ōnis, f. [describo] a marking out, delineation: eadem coeli descriptio, Cic. In plur.: descriptionibus aliquid explicare, id. || Fig.: a representation, description: nomini brevis et aperta descriptio, id. In rhetor.: a characterizing: id. 2. a classing, distribution, division: decuratio tribulium, descriptio populi, id.: expectandarum fugendarumve rerum, id. 3. disposition, order, arrangement: constitutio aut descriptio aut disciplina rei publicae, id.: civitatis, id. In plur.: descriptiones temporum, id.

dē-scriptus, a, um, Part. [describo]. || A d.j.: precisely ordered, properly arranged: materies orationis omnibus locis descripta, instructa ornatque, Cic. Absol.: descripta, memoranda, records:

rectari factorum dictorumque ejus descripta per dies jussum, Tac.

dē-sēco, cui, citum, i. v. a. to cut down, to cut off: partes ex tota, Cic.: spicas fabulas, Liv.: hordeum, pabulum, herbas, Caes.: collum, Virg. (Hence Fr. *déserte*, from the perf. part. *deserta*.)

dē-sēro, rui, ritum, j. v. a. lit. to put down (v. sero); hence, to leave, forsake, abandon, desert: ut jurent omnes, ne exoriturum ducessem non deserturos neque prodituros, Caes.: quum amici partim deseruerint me, partim etiam prodiderint, Cic.: cunctis oppidis castellisque deserta, Caes. || Fig.: to give up, abandon, fail, be wanting to: Petreius non deserit aese, id.: suum jus, Cic.: desertam ac proditam causam queri, Liv.: susceptum officium, Caes. Of things: aliquem corpus, vires, Tac.: donec te deseret aetas, Hor. Pass.: desererem potius a re familiaris quam a republica, Cic.: and with simple abs.: deseror conjuge, Ov.

dē-serio, ōnis, f. [desero] a forsaking, deserting (rare): milit. t. t. desertio: Modest. 2. Fig.: a sighting, neglect: iure humani, Liv.

dē-serior, ōris, m. [id.] one who forsakes, an abandoner: alterum conservatorem inimicorum, alterum desertorem amicum, Cic. || Milit. t. t. a deserter: Caes.: Liv. 2. Fig.: a fugitive: Amorcia, Ov.

dē-serius, a, um, Part. [desero]. || A d.j.: deserted; desert, solitary, waste: in locis desertis, Caes.: urbes dirutae ac penae desertae, Cic. Comp.: redditus desertior, id. Sup.: orae desertissimae, id. Subst.: deserta, orum, n. plu. desert places, deserts, wastes: Virg. With gen.: Libyae deserta, id. (Hence Fr. *désert*.)

dē-servio, a. v. n. to serve diligently, take care of, be devoted to: valetudini tuae, dum mihi deservis, servisti non satis, Cic. Of things: si officia, si opera, si vigilae deserviant amicis, praesto sunt omnibus, id.

dē-sēs, idis, (nom. sing. appears not to occur) adj. [desideo] Lit.: sitting down, sitting at ease: slow, sluggish, listless, dromy, indolent (rare): sedemus delectes domi, Liv. Fig.: of things: nec rem Romanam tam decedem unquam fulsae atque imbellis, id.

dē-sēco, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to draw up, to dedicate: vasa desecari jubet, Pl.

dē-sēdo, sēdi, 2. v. n. [sedeo] to sit down, to sit at ease, to remain idle, to loiter, to lounge: frustra ibi totum desedi dies, Tac.: rui nam metuens aquila ramis desedit, Phaedr.

dē-siderābilis, e, adj. [desidero] worthy of desire, desirable (rare): desiderabilia (anteponantur) iis quibus facile carere possit, Cic. Comp.: Suet.

dē-siderātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a wishing, a longing for; a missing (rare): voluptatum, Cic.

desiderium, *ii. n.* [*id.*] a yearning, wishing or longing for; a missing, wanting; grief for the absence or loss of anything. With *gen.*: desiderium est libidinis ejus, qui nuptum adit, videndi, Cic.: Scipionis desiderio moveri, id.: defuncti, Suet. *Abol.*: explore expectationem diuturni desiderii, Cic.: ex desiderio labore, *id.* In *plur.*: desideria aliequas commovere, *id.*: Hor. As a term of endearment: mea lux, aem desiderium, valete, mea desideria, valete, Cic. *II.* want, need, necessity (rare): cibi potulionum desiderium naturale, Liv. *2.* In the time of the empire: a request, petition: desideria militum ad Caesarem ferenda, Tac.

desidero, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [*v. considero*] to yearn, wish for, to long after: natura quid velit, inquirat, desideret, Cic.: desiderantem quod satia est, Hor. With *inf.*: nullum rem esse importari desiderat, Caes. With *ab* or *in*, ab Chrisippo nihil magnum desiderari, Cic.: in milite modestiam et continentiam, *Abol.*: misere amans desiderat, Pl. Of things: desiderantur, id.: oculi mei, Cic. *II.* to miss, feel the want of: ex me audire, quid in oratione tua desiderem, *id.* *2.* Meton.: to lose: et more frequenter, to be missing: to be lost: in proelio non amplius CC. milites desideravit, Caes.: ut nulla navis desideraretur, *id.*

desidia, *ae. f.* [*desideo*] a sitting down, remaining: a sitting idle: idleness, sloth, sluggishness: in portum confugere non inertiae neque desidia, Cic.: vitanda est improba Siren, desidia, Hor. *la plur.*: vobis desidia cordi, Virg.

desidiabulum, *i. n.* [*desidia*] a lounging-place: Pl.

desidiare, *adv. idly, slothfully*: desidiare agere aetatem, Lucr.

desiderans, *a. um, uli* [*desidia*] *lit.* fond of sitting down: slothful, indolent, lazy (rare): desideratores, Varr.: et comparer illi, sum desideriosissimus, Plin. Meton.: causing idleness, making lazy: habet aetate amoenitas ipsa vel sumptuosas vel desideriosas illecebras multas cupiditatum, Cic.

desido, *sedī, i. v. n.* (cf. *consido*) to sink, fall or settle down (only of things): tantus terrae motus factus, ovis, ut multis locis terrae desiderint, Cic. Fig.: to sink, i. e. to become worse, deteriorate: desiderantes mores, Liv.

designatio, *onis, f.* [*designo*] a marking out, describing, designating: personarum et temporum, Cic. *II.* a disposition, arrangement: designatio loci operis, *id.* *III.* an appointment to office: annua designatio, the annual nomination of consuls, Tac.

designator, *oris, m.* [*id.*] one who regulates or arranges: a regulator. Ep. *1.* an officer who superintended the sittings in the theatre: Pl. *2.* a conductor of a funeral, an undertaker: Hor. *3.* an umpire at public spectacles: Cic.

designatus, *elect, appointed*: v. *designo*, *ii. 4.*

designo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* to mark or trace out: to delineate, designate, define: Aeneas urbem designat aratro, Virg.: designat Europen, *representis*, Ov. With *dat.*: fines templo Jovis, Liv. *II.* Fig.: to point out, describe, denote, represent: oratione fratrem designari, Caes.: notat et designat oculis ad caedem unumquemque nostrum, Cic. *2.* to chalk out, contrive, pertravert (in either a good or a bad sense): illa, quae antehac facta sunt, omitto; modo quid designavit? Ter. *3.* to dispose, regulate, arrange, appoint: constituere et designare, Cic. *4.* Exp. of nomination to an office: to elect, choose: ut si decemviratum habeant, quos plebs designaverit: oblitus est, nullus ab plebe designari, *id.* Hence designatus, as a title applied to a magistrate, who has been elected, but has not yet entered upon the duties of his office: consul designatus, consul elect, *id.*: tribunus plebis, *id.* Hence, meton., of a child not yet born: designatus reip. civis, *id.* (Hence *lit.* designare, designate; Sp. designari, designare; Fr. désigner, désigner: also subst. *lit.* designo; Sp. designo, designio; Fr. désain, desain.)

desilio, *silii, sultum, 4. v. n.* [*salio*] to leap down, alight: de navi in scapham, Pl.: de navibus, Caes.: ex navi, *id.*: blugis et curru, Virg.: lecto, Hor.: ad pedes, Caes. *Abol.*: desilite con-militibus, *id.* Of things: levis crepante lymphia desiluit pede, Hor. Fig.: nec desilies imitator in artum, non throw thyself into difficulties, *id.*

desino, *si, v. n.* [*desino*] *lit.* to put down [*v. sino*]: hence to abandon, to leave off, give over, cease, desist. *1.* Act.: with *inf.*: illud jam mirari desino, Cic. With *ab.*: desine quaeso communibus locis, *id.* With *gen.*: querelam, Hor. *Abol.*: ut incipendi (sc. sermonem) ratio fuerit, ita sit desinendi modus, Cic. In colloq. lang. desine, leave off, be still! etc.: Pa. Heu, heu, heu! Ps. Desine, Pl. *2.* Pass. (usually in the perf. tense): vester orationes a plerisque legi sunt desitae, Cic.: Persel nunquam desitum celebrari nomen, Liv. In pres. imperf.: tunc bene desinitur, Ov. *Neutr.*: to cease, stop, end: omne bellum sumi facile, ceterum agerrime desinere, Sull.: desinat ira, Ov.: cauda desinit in picem, *id.*: Pyrenaeus desinens, i. e. the extremity, Flor. In rhetor. of the close of a period: illa quae similiter desinunt, Cic.

desipientia, *ae. f.* [*desipio*] want of understanding, foolishness: Lucr.

desipio, *3. v. n.* [*desipio*] to act foolishly: summos viros desipere, delirare, dementes esse, Cic.: dulce est desipere in loco, to play the fool at times, Hor. **desisto**, *stiti, stitum, 3. v. n.* *lit.* to stand off or aloof: hence, to leave off,

give over, desist from: constr. with *de*, *ab*, *abl.*, the *inf.*, *subj.*, and *aleu.* (In class. prose most freq. with the *abl.* or *inf.*): verbo de sententia destitisti, Cic.: a defensione, Caes.: hoc comatu, *id.*: regem fugitare, Cic.: neque, enim quin inveniam, desistam, Pl.: ter in primo destitit ore sonus, stuck in my throat, Ov.

desolatus, *a. um, Part.* [*desolo*] *de-solo*, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [*solo*] to leave alone, to forsake, abandon, desert: desolavimus agros, Virg. Most freq. in part. perf.: desolatae terrae, Ov.: manipli, Virg. With *abl.*: desolatus servilibus ministeriis, Tac.

despecto, *3. v. a. freq.* [*despicio*] to look down upon: ex alto terram, Ov. Of places: to overlook: Lania posita in tumulo regionem despectat, Liv. *II.* Fig.: to look down upon, to despise: liberos ut multum infra, Tac.

despectus, *a. um, Part.* [*despicio*] despised, contemned: abjectus, contemptus, despectus ab omnibus, Cic.

despectus, *us, m.* [*id.*] a looking down upon: erat ex oppido Alesia despectus in campum, Caes. In *plur.*: quon ex omnibus partibus altissimas rupes despectuque habere (oppidum), *id.* (Hence *lit.* despecto; Sp. despecto; Fr. dépit.)

desperanter, *adv. hopelessly, despairingly*: loquor, accum, Cic.

desperatio, *onis, f.* [*despero*] hopelessness, despair: desperatio est agnido sine ulla rerum expectatione meliorum, Cic. With *gen.*: omnium rerum amissio et desperatio recuperandi, *id.* *Abol.*: ad summam desperationem pervenire, Caes. In *plur.*: desperationes eorum, Cic.

desperatus, *a. um, Part.* [*despero*] *II.* *adv.* given up, despairing of, irremediable, desperate: exercitum collectum ex senibus desperatio, Cic.: desperatas pecunias exigere, *id.* Comp.: haec nunc multo desperationi, *id.* *Sup.*: periculum, *id.*

despero, *avi, atum, i. v. n.* and *a.* to be hopeless: to have no hope of, to despair of, to give up: constr. most freq. with *de*, the *acc.*, or a dependent clause; less freq. with the *dat.* or *ab.*

1. With *de*: de sua virtute aut de ipsius diligentia, Caes. *2.* With *acc.*: honores, Cic. *Passive*: nil desperandum: Teucro duce, Hor.: desperatis hominibus, men without hope, desperate, Caes.

3. With a dependent clause: ego non despero fore aliquem aliquando, qui, etc., Cic. *4.* With *dat.*: salutis, *id.*

5. *Abol.*: vive habes aliquam spem de republica alive desperas, *id.*

despectio, *onis, f.* [*despicio*] contempt. In *plur.*: despectiones adversarum voluptatibus, Cic.

despicatus, *a. um, Part.* [*despicio*] In a pass. sense: despicatissimus homo, Cic.

despicatus, *us, m.* [*id.*] contempt; (rare): al qui despicatus ductur, Cic. **despicientia**, *ae. f.* [*despicio*] a

looking down upon, despising, contempt (rare): in omnium rerum humanarum contemptione ac despiciente, Cic.

dēspicio, xli, ectum, 3. v. n. and a. (*inf. perf.* despece, Pl.) [ερεκ, "spy, see": cf. conspicio, inspicio, etc.] to look down upon. || Neutr.: ad te per impluvium tuum, Pl.: de vertice montis in valles, Ov. *Impers. pass.*: colles, qua despicit poterat, Caes. || A. C.: Jupiter aethere summo despicens mare velivolum, Virg. || Fig.: to look down upon, to despise, disdain: ut omnes despiciat, ut hominem prae se neminem putet, Cic.: ipsos, Caes. With the *gen.*: despicens ulu, Cic.

dēspoliator, ōris, m. [dispolio] a robber, plunderer: Pl.

dēspolio, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to rob, plunder, despoil: Dianae templum, Cic.: despoliare armis, Caes.

dēspōdo, spondi, sponsum, 2. v. a. (*perf. inf.*: despondisse, Pl.) to promise, to pledge, devote to: librum alicui, Cic.: consulatum, Liv. || Esp.: to promise in marriage, to betroth: filiam alicui, Pl. *Impers. pass.*: intus despondit debitor, Ter. Fig.: bibliothecam tuam cave cuiquam despondas, quamvis acrem amatorem invenieris, Cic. || Fig.: to promise, give up, devote to: spes republicae desponditur anno consulatus tui, id. 2. despondere animum or animos, or simply despondere, to lose courage, to despair, despond: ne lamentetur neve animum despondeat, Pl.: animos, Liv.

dēspōno, no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. a. to betroth: Suet.

dēspōnus, a, um, Part. [despondens]

dēspūmo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to skim off, to skim: undam abenti, Virg. 2. to work off, digest (wine): Falernum, Pers.

dēspūo, 3. v. n. and a. to spit out, to spit: sacellum, ubi despuil religio est, Liv. || Fig.: to reject, abhor: acre despuat in mores, Pers.

dēsquāmo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. a. [sequamur] to scale off, to scale: pisces, Pl.

dēstillo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. to drip or trickle down, to distil: hippomanes lentum destillat ab fugulive virus, Virg.

dēstinatio, ōnis, f. [destino] a setting fast, fixing: a resolution, determination, design: nulli placere partium destinatio, Liv.: consulum, i. e. the election: Tac.

destinatio, adv. designedly: Suet. **destinātum**, i, n. [destino] a mark or aim: velut destinatum petentibus, Liv. || Meton.: a design, intention: antiquam destinata componam, the intended narration, Tac.: ex destinato, adv. designedly, intentionally: Suet.

dēstīno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to place down, make fast, make firm, secure: antennis ad malos, Caes.: rates ancoris, id. || Fig.: to fix, determine,

design, intend, appoint, elect, etc. (freq. with animo or anima). With acc.: ad horam mortis destinatum, Cic.: aliquem consulem, Liv.: praeter opinionem destinatum alicuius, id. With *inf.* or a clause: infectis illis, quae agere destinaverat, Caes. With *dat.*: me arae, Virg.: Anticyran omnem illis, Hor. With *ad*: tempore loquere ad certamen destinatis, Liv. With *in*: saxo aurore in aliud destinato, Tac. 2. to aim, take aim at: locum oris, Liv. 3. With *dat.* and acc.: to fix upon for oneself, to intend to buy: quod tibi destinatas trapezophoron, Cic. (Root STAN, another form of STA: cf. A. S. standan; Eng. stand; with Gr. ἵστημι; Lat. sta-re; cf. obstino.)

dēstitūto, ōis, ōitum, 3. v. a. [statuo] to set down; to set, place: aliquem in convivio, Cic.: aliquem ante tribunal, Liv. || To forsake, abandon, desert: T. Roscius homines honestissimos induxit, decepti, destituti, adversarii tradidit, Cic.: quod sit destitutus queritur, Caes.: inceptam destituisse fugam, to have desisted from, Ov. Poet.: ex quo destituit deos mercede pacta Laomedon, defrauded them of their stipulated reward, Hor. Of things: ventus aliquem, Liv.: freta destituent nudos in litore pisces, Virg. *Abol.*: si si destituit, nihil satis tutum habebis, Liv.

dēstitūto, ōnis, f. [destituo] a forsaking, deserting (rare): Cic. **destitūtus**, a, um, Part. [destituo] with *abl.* and less freq. with *ab*: abandoned, forsaken by: robbed of, destitute of: alicuius consiliis promissis, praecipitis destitutus, Cic.: destituti ad unica spe auxilii, Liv.

dēstrictus, a, um, Part. [destringo]. **dēstringo**, inxi, lectum, 3. v. a. to strip off, rub off or down, scour, pull out, etc.: frondem, Quint. Esp. freq. of unsheathing a sword: gladium, Cic.: Caes.: Liv.: ensen, Hor. || To brush grilly against, to graze: aequora allis, Ov.: pectora summa sagitta, id. Fig.: to criticize, censure: alios gravi contumelia, Phaedr.

dēstructio, ōnis, f. [destruo] a pulling down, destruction: murorum, Suet.

dēstrūo, xi, ectum, 3. v. a. to pull or tear down, pull to pieces (rare): navem, acclivem, idem destituit facillime, qui construxit, Cic.: moenia, Virg. || Fig.: to destroy, ruin, weaken: destruiere ac demoliri, Liv.: hostem, Tac.

dēsubīto (and separately, de subīto), adv. on a sudden, suddenly: Cic.

dēsudāscō, 3. v. n. to sweat greatly: Pl.

dēsudō, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to sweat greatly: Cels. 2. Fig.: to exert or fatigue oneself: in his (ac. exercitationibus Ingenii) desudans atque elaborans, Cic.

dēsūē-fācio, fci, factum, 3. v. a. to disuse (rare): multitudo desuefacta a contionibus, Cic.

dēsuesco, sūēvi, sūētum, 3. v. a.

and n. 1. Act.: to disuse, to break off a custom or habit: diu desueta arma, Virg.: rem desuetam usurpare, Liv.

|| Neutr.: to become unaccustomed, to abandon a habit: or in the *perf.*, to be unaccustomed: desueta triumphis (i. e. bellis) agmina, Virg.: desueto Samiite clamore pati, Liv.

dēsūētūdō, ōnis, f. [desuesco] discontinuance, disuse: armorum, Liv.

dēsūētus, a, um, Part. [desuesco].

dēsultor, ōris, m. [desilio] a leaper, vaunter: esp. one who in the games of the circus vaunted from one horse to another: Liv. Fig.: an inconstant person: amoris, Ov.

dēsultōrius, a, um, adj. [desultor] pertaining to a desultor or rider in the circus: equi, Suet. Subst. desultorius = desultor: Cic.

dēsultūra, ae, f. [desilio] a leaping down from a horse: comic. opp. to insultura, Pl.

dēsum, sūi, esse, v. n. (ee in deest, deesse, deert, etc., as one syll.: Virg.: Hor.: *perf.* desuerunt, Ov.) to be away, be absent, be wanting or missing. *Abol.*: omnia deerant, Caes.: ibi nunquam causas additionum et certaminis deforme, Liv. With *dat.*: cui nihil desit, Cic.: hoc unum ad pristinum fortium Caesaris defuit, Caes. With *in*: ut neque in Antonio deesset hic ornatus orationis, neque in Crasso redundaret, Cic. With *inf.*: Tac. With *subl.*: duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret, defuisse, Cic. || To be wanting in one's duty, not to await or serve, to desert. With *dat.*: ne tibi desis, neglect your own interest, id.: republicae non deesse, Caes.: temporis, Liv. *Abol.*: qui non deerat in causa, Cic.

dēsūmo, mpsi, 3. v. a. to take for oneself from a quantity, to pick out, choose (rare): sibi consules asservandos deessum, Liv.

dēsūper, adv. from above, above: reperti sunt complures, qui in phalanges insilirent et desuper vulnarent, Caes. (Hence Fr. *dessus*.)

dēsurgō, 3. v. n. to rise up, to rise (rare): coena, Hor.

dētēgo, xi, ectum, 3. v. a. to uncover, unroof, expose, lay bare: ventus detexit villam, Pl.: aedem Junonis ad partem dimidiam, Liv.: corpora, Tac.: patefacta et detecta corpora (mortuorum), opened and dissected, Cic. || Fig.: to discover, disclose, reveal, betray: nimis detegendo cladem nudadque, Liv.: modo constantiam simulare, modo formidare detegi, Tac.

dētēndo, no *perf.*, sum, 1. v. a. to unstretch, relax (rare): tabernacula, to strike the tents, Caes.: Liv.

dētēnans, a, um, Part. [deteneo].

dētēnatus, a, um, Part. [detineo].

dētērgō, si, sum, 2. v. a. to wipe off, wipe away: sudorem frontis brachio, Suet.: lacrimas, pollice, Ov.: prima anno LXXX. deterimus, hanc nuptiis pot, Cic. Poet.: nubila, to clear

away, remove, Hor. || Meton.: to cleanse by wiping, wipe down, clean out: caput pallio, Pl.: cloacas, Liv. Comic.: mensam, to clear, empty, Pl. 2. to strip or break off; to break to pieces: remota, Caes.

deterior, *lus*, *adj. comp.* (*sup.* deteriora, *a* um) [from an *absol.* *adj.* deterius, from *de*] lit. lower, inferior; hence, worse, poorer, meaner: of things: ruina non fecit deteriorem haud acio an jam fructuosorem, Cic.: vectigalia, Caes.: deterior ac decolor atrox, Virg.: video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor, Ov. Sup.: genus reipublicae ex bono in deteritum conversum, Cic.

2. Of persons: quo deteriores anteposantur bonis, Pl.: opp. melior, Cic.: *opp.* optimus, Liv. Sup.: homo deteriore et impudentissime, Cic.

deterius, *adv.* worse: de male Graecis Latinae scripta deterius, Cic.: olet herba, Hor.

determinatio, *onis*, *f.* [determino] a boundary, conclusion, end: mundi, Cic.

determino, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* to bound, to limit, prescribe, determine: angustare regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit, Liv. 2. Fig.: of things: id quod dicit, spiritu non arte determinat, Cic.

detero, *trivi*, *tritum*, *j. v. a.* to rub down or away, to wear away, to wear out: strata saxea viarum pedibus, Lucr.: detrita tegmina, Tac.: calces detertia, you tread on my heels, Pl. || Fig.: to weaken: laudes allicuius culpa ingenti, Hor.: ardorem ac ferociam militis, Tac.

deterro, *ti*, *litum*, *z. v. a.* to frighten from, to deter, discourage from, prevent: with ab: homines adolentes a dicendi studio, Cic.: eum ab instituto consilio, Caes. Without acc.: a turpi meretricis amore, Hor. With de: Stoicos de sententia, Cic. With simple *abl.* (rare): silvestres homines cardibus et victu foedo, Hor. With acc. and *abl.* of instr.: reliquos magnitudine porcae, Caes. With *ne*, *quoniam*, and *subj.*: (poetam) maledictis, ne scribat, Ter. me homo nemo deteruerit, quin ea sit in his adibus, shall make me believe that, Pl.: neque te deterro, quominus id disputes, Cic. With *inf.* (rare): nefarias ejus libidines commemorare pudore deterreor, id. *Abol.*: quum placo, adversor sedulo et deterreo, Ter. 2. With an acc. of the thing averted, like defendere, prohibere, etc. to avert, ward off: vim a corporibus, Liv.

deterus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [detergeo].

deterabilis, *e*, *adj.* [deterator] execrable, abominable, detestable: omen, Cic.: exemplum, Liv. (*comp.* Cic.

deteratio, *onis*, *f.* [id.] an execrating, cursing, detestation: Liv.: Hor.

deterator, *atus*, *i. v. dep.* to invoke a deity in cursing, to execrate, abominate, detest: quum (te) viderunt tantum auspi-tum malum detestantur, Cic.: omnibus precibus detestatus Amborigem, Caes. 2. to pray that something may be averted, to deprecate: ut a me quendam prope iustam patriae querimoniam detester ac deprecor, Cic.: invidiam, id. 3. Pass. In *part. perf.*: bella matribus detestata, Hor.

detraxo, *xii*, *atum*, *j. v. a.* to wear off, to plait, to finish or make by weaving or plaiting: aliquid vinibibus mollique Junco, Virg. Comic.: pallium, to steal, Pl. Fig.: exorsa et potius detexta retextuntur, finished, Cic.

detractus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [detraxo].

detrinso, *trini*, *tentum*, *z. v. a.* [teneo] to hold down or off, keep back, detain: aliquem ab aliquo incepto studio, Sall.: novissimos proelio, Caes.: se miserandis alimentis detinuerat, had supported himself, Tac.: naves tempestatibus detinebantur, Caes. Fig.: detinuit sermone diem, Ov. || to occupy, engage: in alienis negotiis detineri, Cic.

detrondso, *trondi* and *tondi*, *tonsum*, *z. v. a.* to shear off, cut off, clip, shear: oves, Cat. crines, Ov.

detrino, *ui*, *i. v. n.* to thunder down: hic (sc. Juppiter) ubi deonuit, Ov. || to cease thundering: only fig. to cease raging: Aeneas nubem belli, dum detonet, omnem sustinet, Virg.

detransus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [detranso].

detratoque, *si*, *tum*, *z. v. a.* to turn or bend aside, to turn off, turn away: ponticulum, Cic.: cornus (antennarum), Virg. Poet.: vulnus, id. And with the place whither: to direct towards: (orbis partem) a latere in dextram partem, Cic.: proram ad undas, Virg. 2. Fig.: voluptates animos a virtute detorqueunt, Cic. || to turn or twist out of shape, to distort: Vatinius corpore detorto, Tac. 2. Fig.: calumniando omnia detorqueundoque suspecta effecere, Liv.

detrorsus and **detrorsus**, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [detrorsus].

detractatio and **detractator**, *v.* detract.

detractio, *onis*, *f.* [detraho] a drawing off, taking away, withdrawal: detractio aut appetitio alieni, Cic.: illa ipsa (sc. Praxitelis capita) efficiuntur detractioe, by cutting away the stone, id. || Medic. *t. t.* a purging: detractio confecti et consumpti cibi, id.

detracto, *v.* detracto.

detractor, *oris*, *m.* [detrabo] a disparager, detractor: sui, Tac.

detractus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [detrabo].

detratio, *xi*, *atum*, *j. v. a.* (*inf. perf.* sync. detrahe, Pl.) to draw down, off, or away; to pull down; to take down, take away: crumenam sibi de collo, Pl.: anulum de digito, Ter.: aliquem de curru, Cic.: stramenta et mulis, Caes.: frenos equis, Liv. 2. To deprive of by withdrawing, to take away, deduct: multa de suis commodis, Cic.: auxilia illi, Caes.: detractis corhoribus duabus, id. 3. Fig.: opinionem

moerenti, Cic.: errorem animis, Ov. || to diminish, to lower in estimation, disparage, detract from: regum majestatem ab summo fastigio ad medium, Liv.: quicquam de nostra benevolentia, Cic.: honorem debitum ordini, id. *Abol.*: de absentibus detrachidi causa dicitur, id.

detractatio (detract.), *onis*, *f.* [detractio] a declining, refusing (rare): militiae, Liv.

detractator (detract.), *oris*, *m.* [id.] one who declines, refuses: ministerii, Petr. 2. a disparager: laudum suarum, Liv.

detracto (also written detractio), *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* to draw back from, to decline, refuse: with acc.: militiam, Caes.: aratum, Ov. *Abol.*: instruitur acies; nec Velens hostis Etruscaeque legiones detractant, Liv. || to lower in estimation, to deprecate, disparage, detract from: adversae res etiam bonos detractant, Sall.: virtutes, Liv. With *dat.*: sibi primo, cum omnibus detractaturos, Suet. *Abol.*: Ov.

detrimentum, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [detrimentum] hurtful, detrimental: Caes.

detrimento, *i*, *n.* [detero] a rubbing off: limae tenuantis, App. || Meton.: loss, damage, detriment: Cic.: afferre, to occasion, cause, Caes.: capere, Planc. in Cic. Esp. in the formula by which unlimited power was conferred on the consuls: videant consules (dent magistratus operam, provideant, etc.), ne quid republica detrimenti capiat (acceptat), Caes. 2. Esp. in the hist.: the loss of a battle, defeat, overthrow: quanto detrimento, et quot viro-rum fortium morte, necesse sit constare victoriam, id.

detritus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [detero].

detrudo, *si*, *tum*, *j. v. a.* to thrust or push down, to drive, or force away: neminem statui detrusum, qui non adhibita vi manu demotus et actus praeceps intelligitur, Cic.: Stygias ad undas, Virg.: vi tempestatum Cythnum insulam detrusus, Tac. 2. Milit. *t. t.* to dislodge, dispossess: Liv.: Tac. 3. Legal *t. t.* to dispossess: quid ais? potestne detradi quicquam, qui non attingitur, Cic. || Fig.: to remove forcibly from, to bring, reduce to: aliquem de sua sententia, id.: ad necessitatem belli civilis, Tac. 2. Of time: to put off, postpone: comitia in mensem Martium, Cic.

detrusco, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* to lop or cut off (rare): arbores, Liv.: caput, Ov. || Meton.: to mutilate, to behead: gladio detruncata corpora brachialis abscisis, Liv.

detrusus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [detrudo].

detruso, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* to drive, thrust, or cast down. Milit. *t. t.*: nostros de vallo lapidibus, Caes. With simple acc.: Liv. *Abol.*: milites contra deturbare telis, Tac. 2. In gen.: Trebonium de tribunali, Caes.: statum, Cic.: aedificium, to pull down, id. || Fig.: aliquem ex magna spe, id.

detruncus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [detrudo].

detruso, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* to drive, thrust, or cast down. Milit. *t. t.*: nostros de vallo lapidibus, Caes. With simple acc.: Liv. *Abol.*: milites contra deturbare telis, Tac. 2. In gen.: Trebonium de tribunali, Caes.: statum, Cic.: aedificium, to pull down, id. || Fig.: aliquem ex magna spe, id.

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dē-turpo, i. v. a. to disfigure (rare): comatos occipitio raso, Suet.

dē-unz, unci, m. [uncia] eleven twelfths: heres ex deunce, Cic.: avidi deunces, eleven per cent., Pers.

dē-ūro, uasi, ustum, i. v. a. to burn down or up, consume: pluteos turrium, Caes.: vicium, Liv. 2. Meton. of cold: to destroy, nip: hiems arboris dūserat, Id.

dēus, i. m. (In the regular formation of the nom., dat., and abl. plur. the spelling varies between dei, dīi, and dī; deis, diis, dis: di and dis are supported by the authority of the best MSS., esp. in the poets, who use dii and diis as monosyll.) a god, a deity: the deity: Cic. The Romans divided the gods into the *di majorum* and the *di minorum gentium*. The former class, called also *di consentes* and *complices*, included the twelve greater deities, viz. Jupiter, Neptunus, Mars, Mercurius, Vulcanus, Apollo, Juno, Ceres, Minerva, Venus, Diana, and Vesta. The *di minorum gentium* embraced the Fauna, Nymphs, deified heroes, etc., called by Ovid the *plebs superum*. Forms of ejaculation: di, Ter.: di immortales, Cic.: pro di immortales, Pl.: di magni, Ov.: pro deum atque hominum fidem, Ter.: and ellipt., pro deum immortalum, Id. Forms of wishing (well or ill), greeting, asseveration, etc.: di bene volant, Pl.: ita di deaque faxint, Ter.: di faciant, ne, etc., Cic.: di meliora velint, Ov.: and ellipt., di meliora, God forbid! Cic.: di te ament (amabunt), as a form of greeting, God save you! Pl.: ita me di ament (amabunt), so help me God! Id.: per deos, by the gods! Cic.: dis volentibus, Sall.: di hominesque, all the world, Cic. Poet. of a female deity: Virg. 2. Meton. of highly distinguished or fortunate persons: to in dicendo semper putavi deum, Cic.: ubi nunc nobis deus ille magister, Eryx, Virg. [Perh. orig. signified "light," and hence the "heavens:" v. dies.] (Hence It. die; Fr. dieu.)

dēustus, a, um, Part. [deuro].

dē-ūtor, i. v. dep. to ill-use, to abuse: victo, Nep.

dē-vasio, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to lay waste, devastate (rare): fines, Liv.: agmina, Ov.

dē-vēho, xi, ctum, i. v. a. to carry down, conceal, take away: has (carinas) carris junctis devehit nectū militū passum a castris XXII, Caes.: tritici decies centum millia ad mare, Liv.: stutices in oppidum, Id. 2. Pass. with reflect. sign.: to go away, to go down, descend: Velam devectus Brutum vidi, Cic.: Arate fumine, Tac.

dē-vello, velli, vulsum, i. v. a. to pluck or pull down, tear off (rare): pinna, Pl.: flagitia, Tac.

dē-vōlo, vōl, a, um, Part. [devo].

dē-vōlor, atus, i. v. dep. to reverence, worship (rare): deos prece, Ov.

dē-vēnō, vēni, 4. v. n. to come down, come to, go to, arrive at, reach: quum quisque in partem ab opere casu devenit, Caes.: ad alias aedes, Pl.: in eum locum, Liv.: Numa quo devenit, Hor. Poet. with simple acc.: devere- nese locos, Virg. Fig.: tantum de- venisse ad eum mali, Ter.: ad juris studium, Cic.

dē-verbēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to thrash or cudgel soundly (rare): homi- nes deverberrasse usque ad necem, Ter.

dē-versor (voror), atus, i. v. dep. to turn off from the road; hence to put up at an inn, etc., to lodge: quum Athenas apud eum deversarer, Cic.: in domo aliqua, Id.

dē-versor, ōris, m. [deverto] one who lodges anywhere, an inmate, guest: Cic.

dē-versoriolum, i. n. dim. [dever- sorium] a small lodging: Cic.

dē-versorium, ii, n. [deversor] an inn, a lodging: Cic.: Suet. Fig.: studiolum non libidinum deversorium, Cic.

dē-versorius, a, um, adj. [Id.] per- taining to an inn or lodging, fit to lodge in: taberna, Pl.

dē-verticūlum (divert.), i. n. [de- verto] a by-road, by-path, side-way: Cic. Fig.: a turning aside, a deviation, digression: legentibus velut deverticula amoena quaerere, Liv. 2. A place for travellers to put up at; an inn, a lodging: Ter.: Liv. 2. Fig.: a refuge, retreat, lurking-place: nec confidentiae usquam hospitium est, nec deverticulum dolis, Pl.

dē-vertō (vorto), ti, sum, i. v. a. and n. 1. Act. to turn away, turn aside: comites suo hortatu, Lucan.

2. Reflect. to turn oneself around, to turn or betake oneself to, to put up at, lodge: si qui Coblammacho (vico) deverterentur, Cic.: ad magicas artes, to resort to, Ov. 3. Neutr. (with the same meaning as the dep. form, no. 1.): via devertit, Liv.: de- vertere ad cauponem, ad hospitium, Cic.: Massiliam, Id. 4. Act. itineris causa uo deverterim, Id. Fig.: sed redeamus illuc, unde devertimus, we digressed, Id.

dē-vevax, a, um, adj. [deveho] inclining downwards, sloping, sloping, steep: lucus Vestae, qui a Palatii radice in novam viam devexus est, Cic.: ut de locis superiortibus haec declivia et devexa cernebantur, Caes. Fig.: aetas juxta a diuturnis laboribus devexa ad otium, Cic.

dē-vinolo, nxi, nctum, 4. v. a. (perf. smp. devinxi, Pl.) to bind down, tie up: servum, Pl.: aliquem fasciis, Cic.

2. Fig.: to bind together, unite, oblige, overcome, enslave: eloquentia nos juris, legum, urbium societate devinxit, Id.: homines benevolentia et caritate, Id.: ubi animus semel se cupiditate devinxit malis, Ter.

dē-vinco, vici, victum, i. v. a. to conquer entirely, overcome, subdue: Galliam Germaniamque, Caes.: devin-

cere et capere Capuam, Cic. Poet.: devicta bella, victoriously concluded, Virg. 2. Fig.: bonum publicum privata gratia devictum, sacrificed to, Sall.

dēvincus, a, um, Part. [devincio]. 1. A d. d. devoted, greatly attached to (rare): quibus (studii) uterque nostrum devinctus est, Cic.

dē-vitatio, ōnis, f. [devito] an avoiding: legionum, Cic.

dē-vitō, avi, atum, i. v. a. to avoid (rare): illos fluctus, Pl.: procellam temporis, Cic.

dē-vīus, a, um, adj. [via] that lies off the high-road, out of the way, devious: iter, a by-way, Cic.: oppidum, Id.: saltus, Liv.: absol.: per aspera ca devia, Suet. 2. Meton. of persona, etc.: retired, sequestered: Anagnini, quum essent devii, Cic.: gens, Liv.: avia, the owl, Ov. 3. Fig.: out of the way, erroneous, unreasonnable: homo in omnibus consiliis praeceptis et devius, Cic.

dē-vōco, avi, atum, i. v. a. to call down, off or away: to call, to fetch by calling (rare): aliquem de provincia ad gloriam, ad triumphum, Cic.: suos ab tumultu, Liv.: aliquem (ad coenam) to invite, Nep. Fig.: non (illum) avaritia ad instituto cursu ad praedam aliquam devocavit, non lubido ad volup- tatem, Cic.: suas fortunas in dubium, Caes.

dē-vōlo, i. v. n. to fly down (rare): devolant aquae Jubati deorsum in im- pium, Pl.: Iris per coelum, Virg.: turdis devoluit illic, Hor. 2. To hasten down: precipites in forum, Liv.

dē-volvō, volvi, vōlūtum, i. v. a. to roll down: saxa in musculus, Caes.: saturas trubes, Virg.: tonitrua, to imi- tate it by rolling balls behind the scenes, Phaedr. Poet.: fusa mollia pensa, to spin off, Virg. 3. Reflect.: to roll down, to fall headlong: monte praecipit devolutus torrens, Liv. 4. Fig.: aliquem via sua, to kill, Pl.: per aspera nova dithyrambo, verbe devolvit, to roll, as a torrent, Hor. 2. Reflect.: to sink down, fall into: ad spem inaneum paelis devoluti, Cic.

dē-vōrō, avi, atum, i. v. a. to swallow or gulp down: to devour: Id. quod devoravit, Cic. 2. Meton. of taming: to swallow up, engulf, absorb: devorer ante, proroc, subito telluris hiatu, Ov.

2. Fig.: spe et opinione praedam, Cic.: auscultate et mea dicta devorate, Pl.: lacrimas, to repress, Ov.: devoravi nomen imprudens, I have forgotten, Pl. 3. To swallow anything unpleasant, i. e. to bear, endure: hominum ineptias ac stultitias, Cic.

dē-vorūm, ii, n. [deverto] a by- road, by-road: Tac.

dē-vōtio, ōnis, f. [devoceo] a de- votion, consecration: Declorum devotioes, the devoting of themselves, Cic. 2. A cursing, execration: Nep. 3. Sorcery, enchantment: and meton. an incanta- tion, spell: Suet.

dē-vōto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to *dedicate, devote* (rare): quae vis patrum Decimum, quae filium devotiviti, Cic. || to *enchant, bewitch*: sortes, Pl.

dēvōtus, a, um, Part. [devoteo].
1. A d.j.: *devoted, attached, faithful*: ni tibi deditus essem devotusque diena, Juv. Subst.: Adcantannus cum DC. devotis, quos illi Soldiorum appellat, with six hundred faithful followers, Caes.

dē-vōtō, vōvi, vōtum, 2. v. a. to *devote*, anything to a deity: Marti ea, quae bello cepit devotent, Caes.: Dianae pulcherrimum, Cic.: gnatum pro muta agna, Hor.: se dila, or simply se, to *devote oneself to death*, Cic.: Liv.

2. In gen. to *devote, give up, dedicate* (rare): vobis animam hanc devovi, Virg.: se amicitiae allicijus, Caes. || to *curse, to execrate*: aliquem, Nep.: scelerata arma, Ov.: devota arbor, Hor.

|| to *bewitch, enchant*: aliquem traxit lania, Ov.

dēvōtus, a, um, Part. [devello].

dēxtans, antis, m. [de, sextans: lit. less one-sixth] *five-sixths*: Jugeri, Col.: per semisse dextans, Suet.

dextella, ae, f. dim. [dextra] a little right hand: Quintus filius, ut scribis, Antoni est dextella, Cic.

dexter, tēra, tērum, and more freq. tr, trum (Comp. dexterior, Sup. dextimus), adj. to the right, on the right side, right: manus, Cic.: humeri, Caes.: lama, Hor. Comp.: pars, opp. laeva, Ov.: rota, opp. sinisterior, Id. Sup.: spēs dextimos, Sall. || Fig.: handy, dexterous, skilful; suitable, fitting: rem dexter egit, Liv.: quis rebus dexter modus, Virg.

2. *lucky, favourable, propitious, fortunate* (acr. to the Gr. interpretation of omens on the right): dexter adl, Id.

dextera or **dextra**, ae, f. (sc. manus), the right hand: per dexteram te lausm oro, Cic.: Hor.: dexterae, quae dei testes esse volebant, Cic.: omne meum rapiente dextra, Hor. Fig.: to pledge of friendship: renovare dextra, Tac. || Meton.: the right side: pectus et cornu est ab laeva, corvus parvo ab dextera, Pl.

dextērē and **dextrē**, adv. dexter-mentis, skilfully: dextre obundo officia, Liv.

dextērītas, ātis, f. [dexter] *handiness, skilfulness, readiness, dexterity* (rare): Liv.

dextroreus or **dextrorenus**, and uncontracted, **dextrorevorus** (dextrorevum), adv. towards the right side, to the right: ille sinisterior, hic dextrorevum ablit, Hor.: dextrorevus pergere, Liv.

|| inseparable prefix: v. dia.

diathētrārius, il, m. a maker of slippers or shoes: Pl.

diādēma, ātis, n. = *diādēma*, a royal head-band, diadem: Cic.: regnum et diadēma, Hor.

diāta, ae, f. = *diatra*, a mode of

living prescribed by a physician, diet: sed ego diata curari incipio, chirurgiae laetedi, Cic. || a chamber, dining-room, summer-house, etc.: Suet. (Hence lt. *dieta*; Fr. *diète*.)

diālectica, ae, f. (sc. ars), *dialectics, logic*: Cic.

diālectica, orum, n. plu. *logical questions, dialectics*: Cic.

diālecticō, adv. logically: dialectice disputare, Cic.

diālecticus, a, um, adj. = *διαλεκτικός*, pertaining to disputation, dialectic: capiones, Cic. || Subst. a dialectician, logician: Id.

diālectos, i, f. = *διάλεκτος*, a manner of speaking, a dialect: Suet.

dialis, e, adj. pertaining to Jupiter: flamen dialis, the priest of Jove (Instituted by Numa, and the most distinguished of the flamines): Liv. (r. Smith's Ant. 180): also called sacerdos, Suet.: and absol. Dialis, Tac.: conjux sancta Dialis, his wife, Ov.: dial flaminum, the office of flamen, Suet.: apex dialis, his cap, or mitre, Liv. [Root di: cf. deus and dies.]

diālogus, i, m. = *διάλογος*, a conversation, a dialogue: Cic.

dianium, il, n. a place or temple sacred to Diana: Liv.

dianus, a, um, adj. pertaining to Diana: turba, i.e. dogs, Ov.

dianum, il, n. [dies], a daily allowance of food, or pay (only in the plur.): Cic.: Hor.

diāphus, a, um, adj. = *διaphος*, twice dyed (viz. with scarlet and purple): purpura, Plin. 2. Meton. (subst.): diaphus, i, f. a public office or dignity (from the purple stripe on the robes of the Rom. magistrates): Curtius noster diaphum cogitat, sed eum infector moratur, Cic.

dica, ae, f. a lawsuit, judicial process in a Greek court. Usually in the phrase, dicam scribere (aliquid) to bring an action against any one: Pl.: Ter.: Cic.: subacribere, Pl.: impingere, to bring a heavy action, Ter.: e lege Rupilia sortiri dicam oportere, to select the jury by lot, Cic.

dicāctitas, ātis, f. [dicax] biting wit, raillery, satire: Cic.

dicāctulus, a, um, adj. [id.] talkative, loquacious: amatrix, Pl.

dicāctio, ōnis, f. [dico] a settling as a citizen in another state: Cic.

dicātus, a, um, Part. [dico] dedicated, devoted: donum tibi (sc. Jovi) dicatum atque promissum, Cic.

dicax, ācis, adj. [dico] sharp in speech, witty, keen, smart, sarcastic, satirical: Demosthenes non tam dicax fuit quam factus, Est autem illud acutior ingenii, hoc majoris artis, Cic.: Satiyri, Hor. Comp.: Cic.

dichōrēus, i, m. = *διχόρειος*, a double trochee: Cic.

dicia, only in the phrase, dicis causa or gratia, orig. a legal t. t. meaning "for the sake of judicial form": hence, in gen., for form's sake, for the sake of

appearance: ut illis aliquid numulorum dicis causa daret, Cic. [Prob. from root dic-, "show," "speak."]

dico, avi, atum, i. v. a. lit. to bind: hence, in relig. to *dedicate, consecrate, devote* (cf. dedico): aram, Liv.: templum, Ov. 2. With a personal object: to consecrate, to *dedify* (cf. dedico): inter numina dicatus Augustus, Tac. 3. To consecrate by its first use, to inaugurate: illa primum acie secundanus nova signa, novamque aquilam dicaturus, Id. || In gen.: to set apart, appropriate, devote: hunc totum diem tibi, Cic.: tuum studium meae laudi, Id.: se Remis in clientelam, Caes.: se alicui civitati, or in alium civitatem, to become a free denizen of it, Cic. [Prob. same root as in *ligo*: whence, ab-dico, "to untie"; de-dico, "to tie down."]

dico, xi, atum, 3. v. a. (pres. deico, Inscr.: imper. dice, Pl. Perf. sync. dixi, Cic.: subj. dixis, Pl.): to say, tell, mention, relate, etc.: si dixero mendacium, Pl.: dictu opus est, Ter.: ille, quem dixi, whom I have mentioned, named, Cic. 2. Dictur, dicebatur, dictum est, impers. with a depend. clause: it is said, related, maintained, etc.; or, they say, affirm, etc.: de hoc (sc. Hiodoro) Verri dictur, habere eum perbona tormeata, Id.: in hac habitasse platea dictum sit Chrysidem, Ter. 3. Dicor, dieris, dictur, with a clause as predicate, I am said, etc.: ut nos dicamur duo omnium dignissimi esse, Pl.: dicar principes Aetium carmen ad Italos deduxisse modos, Hor. 4. Dictum ac factum or dictum factum, no sooner said than done, Ter.: dicto citius, Virg.

|| to assert, affirm positively (app. nego): quem esse negas, eundem esse dicis, Cic. || In rhetoric and law, to pronounce, deliver: with acc.: oratio dicta de scripto, Id.: causam, of the defendant or his advocate, to plead in defence, Id.: Jus, to pronounce judgment, Id.: hence the praetor's formula, do, dico, addico. Absol.: nec id-m loqui, quod dicere, Id. Fig.: causam nullam or causam haud dico, I have no objection in verse (mostly poet.): laudes Phoebe et Dianae, Hor.: bella, Id. Hence 2. of prophecies: to predict, foretell: sortes per carmina, Id. 3. To pronounce, articulate: Demosthenem scribit Phalerus, quum Rho dicere nequit, Cic.

VI. To call, name: Choniamque omnem Trojano a Chaone dixit, Virg.

VII. To name, appoint to an office: ut consules rogat praetor, vel dicatur rem dicat, Cic.: consulum, Liv.

VIII. To appoint, fix upon, set apart: mea bona mea morte cognata dicam, Inter eos partiam, Pl.: pecuniam omnem suam doti, Cic.: diem dicunt, Caes.

IX. (mostly colloq.): with dat.: to admonish, warn, threaten: dicebam, pater, tibi, ne matri consules male, Pl.: tibi dicimus, Ov. X. Dicere sacramentum or sacramento, to take an oath of allegiance: Caes.: Liv. XI.

Meton. = intelligo : to mean : sometimes equivalent to *namely*, to *write* : nec quemquam vidi, qui magis ea, quae timenda esse negaret, timeret, mortem dico et deos. Cic. [Root die, "point out," "show." Sans. *diś* (monstrare): Gr. *deik-nus*, *deik-nus*; Lat. *dic-ere*, *doc-ere*, *in-dic-ere*, *dig-itus*.] (Hence *Id. dire*; Fr. *dire*.)

dicrōtūm, *i. n.* (sc. *navigium*) = *diaporus* (two-oared), a galley with two banks of oars: Cic.

dictaeus, *a, um* [Dicte] Dictaeum in the poets for *Cretan*: arva, Virg.: rura, Ov.: r. e. *i. Jupiter*, Virg.

dictamnus, *i. f.* the plant dittany, which grows in great abundance on Mount Dicte and Mount Ida: Virg.

dictātā, *orum, n. plu.* [dictatus, dictum], things dictated, lessons, exercises, rules: Cic.: Hor. For gladiators: Suet. For mimes: Juv.

dictator, *ōris, m.* [dicto] a dictator, an extraordinary magistrate at Rome, elected in times of emergency for six months, and armed with absolute authority; formerly called *Magister populi*, and also *Praetor Maximus*: Cic.: Liv. (v. Smith's *Ant. 132 sqq.*). 2. the chief magistrate of other cities of Italy: Cic.: Liv.

dictatōrius, *a, um, adj.* [dictator] pertaining to a dictator, dictatorial: gladius, Cic.: majestas, Liv.: juvenis, the son of a dictator, id.

dictatīx, *icis, f.* [dicto] a dictatress: Pl.

dictatūra, *ae, f.* [id.] the office of a dictator, dictatorship: Cic.: Caes.: Liv. 2. a dictating, in the ambiguous sentence: Sullam nescisse literas, qui dictatorem deposuerit, Caes. in Suet.

dictio, *ōnis, f.* [dico] a saying, speaking, uttering, delivery: sententiae, Cic.: testimonii, i. e. the right of giving testimony, Ter.: causae, a defending, pleading, Cic. 11. In Rhet.: a speech, declamation: sepositissae ceteris dictionibus eam partem dicendi, kinds of declamation, id. 111. an oracular response, prediction: Liv.

dictio, *avi, atum, i. v. a. freq.* [dicto] to say often or emphatically; to declare, assert repeatedly: qui ita dictat, ita esse metuendum, Cic.: Coellus profectus, ut dictabat, ad Caesarem pervenit, Caes. 11. Legal t. i. causas, to plead frequently: Cic.

dicto, *avi, atum, i. v. a. freq.* [dicto] to say often; to declare or assert repeatedly: rogarem te, ut diceris pro me tu idem, qui illis orationem dictavisses, Cic.: mercurium servum qui dictet nomina, Hor. 11. to dictate for writing: quod non modo Thoni dictare, sed non ipse quidem audebam scribere, Cic.: dicare epistolam, Suet. So of the dictating of teachers: meminisse quae mihi parvo Orbillum dictare, Hor. Hence, 111. Meton. (from the practice of dictating to amanuenses) to make, compose: carmina, id.: codicillos, Suet.: and in the pass.: non unus tibi rivalis dicta-

bitur beres, appointed, designated, Juv.: dictare actionem, to draw up a declaration, Suet.

dictum, *i. n.* [dictus, dico] something said, a saying, a word: neminem meum dictum magni facere, Pl.: minimi, Cic. 11. a saying, maxim, proverb: aurea dicta, Lucr.: Catonis est dictum, *palidus compensari pecuniam*, Cic.: Dicta collectanea, Caesar's *Apophthegms* (a work), Suet. Esp. a witty saying, bon-mot: haec (dicta) scilicet bona, quae salas sint, Nam ea dicta appellatur proprio jam nomine, Cic.

111. poetical diction, verse: rerum naturam expandere dictis, Lucr. Hence 2. a prediction, prophecy: Virg.

IV. an order, command: dicto paruit consul, Liv. Hence dicto audientem esse, and dicto audire alicui (v. audio). (Hence Sp. *dicho*.)

dictus, *a, um, Part.* [dico]

dictus, *a, um, Part.* [dido] **di-do** (also written *disdo*), *didi, ditum*, *j. v. a. to put asunder, distribute, disseminate*: nunquam ego argentum dididi, Cato: In venas cibum, Lucr. 11. Fig.: dum munia didit (sc. servis), Hor.: tua terribis dicta fama, Virg. [Cf. *abdo* and *do*.]

di-dūco, *xi, ctum, j. v. a. to lead or draw apart; to separate, sever, divide*:

quum compresserat digitos pugnatum fecerat: quum autem diduxerat et manum dilataverat, Cic.: rictum risu, Hor.: arvaque et urbes, Virg.: ductis terris haurebantur (of an earthquake), Tac.

2. Milit. t. t. to divide, distribute troops, etc.; and in a bad sense, to disperse, scatter: ductis nostris paulatim navibus, Caes.: instruant aciem ductam in cornua, Liv.: distantibus locis inveni, ut hostem diducerent, that they might divide the enemy, Tac.: copias, Caes. Poet.: choros, Virg.

11. Fig.: quum diducaris ab eo, quicum libentissime vixeris, Cic.: ductam civitatem ut civili bello, divided into parties, Tac. With in: assem in partes centum diducere, Hor.: ultio senatum in studia diduxerat, Tac.

diductus, *a, um, Part.* [diduco]

di-dūla, *ae, f. dim.* [dies] one little day, a little while: Ter.: Cic.

di-dēctus, *adv.* like one crucified: only found as an abusive term = go and be hanged: abi dēctus, Pl.

di-dēctus, *a, um, Part.* [erigo] stretched on the cross: found only in Pl. and Varro as an abusive expression, equiv. to the English, go and be hanged: 1 hinc dēctus, Pl. Meton.: ducti ientibus dēctum navis praetorialis, id.

dies, *ei* (also *gen.* dies, die, and *dili*, as in *acies, facies, periculis, etc.*), *m.* (In *gen.* sometimes *f.* but in *plu.* always *m.*) a natural day, a day as opp. to night: credibile non est, quantum scribam die, quin etiam noctibus, in the daytime, Cic. Also, adverbially: diem noctemque, without ceasing, uninterruptedly, Caes.: diem ac noctem, Liv.: and in *plur.*: dies noctesque, Cic.:

noctesque et dies, Ter.: cum die, at break of day, Ov.: de die, in open day, in the day-time: lavabat de die, Suet.

2. light of day, daylight: contraque diem radiosque micantes obliquantem oculos, Ov. 11. the civil day of twenty-four hours: paucos dies ibi morati, Caes.: dies continous XXX, sub bruma esse noctem, id. Fem.: postera die, Sell.: pulcra, Hor. 2. Particular phrases: postridie ejus diei, a favourite expression of Caesar's: post diem tertium ejus diei, Cic.: diem ex die expectabam, from day to day, Liv.: affatim est hominum, in dies qui singulas escas edunt, day by day, daily, Pl.: less freq. in *sing.*: in diem rapido vivit, Liv. 111. a set day, appointed time, term (for appearing before court, making a payment, etc.): dies colloquii dictus est ex eo die quintus, Caes.: constituto, Sall. In this sense more freq. Fem.: dicta, Cic.: edicta ad conveniendum, Liv.: pacta et constituta, Cic.: caeca die emere, oculata vendere, i. e. to buy on credit and sell for cash, Pl. Both genders sometimes occur together: diem dicunt, quia die ad ripam Rhodani omnes conveniant: is dies erat a. d. V. Kal. Apr., Caes. Hence 1 = dies natalis, a birth-day: diem meum scis esse III. Non. Jan., Cic.

2 = dies mortis, last day: quodcumque fatalis et mens dies veniet statimque tumulto, Tac. Called also supremus dies, Suet. Hence, diem suum obire, to die, Sulpic. In Cic., and obire diem supremum, Nep. 3 = dies febris, fever-day: etas Non. Mart., die tuo, ut opinor, expectabam epistolam a te longiorum, Cic. IV. Meton.:

a day, for that which is done in it: is dies honestissimus nobis fuerat in senatu, id.: hic dies et Romanis reflect animos et Persea percussit, Liv.: dies Alliensis, i. q. pugna Alliensis, id. Fig.: qualem diem Tiberius induisset, what temper, disposition, Tac. 2. a day's journey: hauc regionem, diem plus triginta in longitudinem, patenter, Liv. V. In *gen.*: time, space of time, period: respondit diem ac ad deliberandum sursum, Caes.: perexigua, a brief respite, Cic. So, dies fesus for festival-time, festival: diem festum Dianae per triduum agi, Liv.: praesens quod fuerat malum, in diem abiit, to a future time, Ter.: in diem vivere, to live from day to day, regardless of the future, Cic. [The root of dies was prob. prv, and signified "light," and hence "day" and the "heavens." cf. *diu, diurnus, diuturnus, dicum; deus, and Jovis*, should probably be referred to the same root.]

di-fāmo, *avi, atum, i. v. a. cf. [tama] to spread an evil report, to defame* (rare): vulgat adulterium difamatumque parenti indicat, Ov.

differentia, *ae, f.* [differe] a difference, diversity: with *gen.*: honesti et decori, Cic. Abol.: quanta differentia est in principis naturalibus, id.

differtās, *ātis*, *f.* [id.] = difference, a difference: Lucr.

diff-ēro, distill, dilātum, differre, *irreg. v. a. and v.* **A.** Act.: to carry asunder or different ways; to scatter, *disper-*: scintillas agere ac late differe favillam, Lucr.: ignem distulit vntus, Caes.: rudentes fractosque remos (Eurus), Hor. **||** Fig.: to distract, *disquis*, *disturbo*: voror in amoris rota miser, exanimor, feror, *diff-ero*, distrabor, diripor, Pl. Less freq. act.: aliquem dictis, to confound, id.

2. To spread abroad, publish, divulge: with acc. of the thing: commissa libertatem populo Rom. sermonibus, Liv. With a depend. clause: ne mi haec famam differant, me dedidisti, Pl. *Impers. pass.*: quo pertinuit differi etiam per exteros, tanquam veneno interitus esset, Tac.: Liv. With acc. of the person: to defame: damnos variis rumoribus, id. **3.** With reference to time: to defer, put off, *pro-tract*, delay: iter in praesentia, Caes.: disulsi ita sitim, Ov.: differi iam borea non potest, Cic.: in posterum, id. Rarely with acc.: aliqui ad crudelitatis tempus distulisse, id. With acc. of the person: to put off, amuse with promises, *get rid of*: differri non posse adeo concitato animos, Liv.: aliquem petentem, Suet. With in: aliquem in tempus aliud, Cic. Rarely with acc. legati ad novos magistratus dilati, Liv. **B.** Neutr.: to differ, be different, be distinguished from: qui re consentientes vocabulis differant, Cic. With ab: ita ut paucillam differat a cavillibus, Pl.: multum a Gallica consuetudine, Caes. With inter: ut non multum differat inter summos et medicos viros, Cic. Rarely with cum: occasio cum tempore hoc differt, id. With dat. (rare and mostly poet.): nisi quod pede certo differt sermone, sermo merus, Hor. (Hence from part. *dictata*, Fr. *délai*: Eng. *delay*.)

differtus, *a*, um, Part. [dis farcio] lit. *scattered out*. **||** Adj.: filled, crowded (rare): plena lictorum provincia, differa exactoribus, Caes.: corpus edortibus, Tac.

difficilis, *adv.* with difficulty: Vell. Comp.: difficilis, Caes. *Sup.*: difficillime, Cic.

difficilis, *f. adj.* [dis facilis, dis having a neg. force, as in *diffido*, etc.], hard to do, causing labour or trouble, *difficile*, *trouvément*: nulla est tam facilis res quam difficilis siet, quam invenit facina, Ter.: facilia ex difficillima, Caes.: in locos difficiles abire, Sall.: iter angustum et difficile, Caes.: difficile facta est, Cic.: in difficili esse, Liv.

|| Of character: hard to manage or to please, *obstinat*, *captious*, *morose*, rarely: senex, Ter.: avunculus difficillima natura, Nep.: difficill bile tumet juven. Hor.

difficiliter, *adv.* with difficulty: **C.**

difficilitas, *ātis*, *f.* [difficilis, the old form of *difficilis*] difficulty, hardship,

trouble, distress, poverty. With gen.: difficultas inveniendi consilii, Cic.: belli gerendi, Caes.: vecturæ, Cic.: rei frumentariæ, Caes.: numaria, scarcity of money, Cic.: domestica, distressed circumstances, id. *Abol.*: magnam res ad receptum difficultatem afferebat, Caes.: delabi in difficultates, Cic. **||** *obstinacy*, *charishness*, *moroseness*: arrogantiam pertulit, difficultatem exoribuit, Cic.

difficiliter, *adv.* with difficulty: Caes.: Tac.

diffidenter, *adv.* without self-confidence, *diffidently* (very rare): timide et diffidenter attingere aliquid, Cic.

diffidentia, *ac*, *f.* [diffido] want of confidence, *mistrust*, *distrust*, *diffidence*: fidelitatis contrarium est diffidentia, Cic.

diff-ido, *sis* sum, *v. r. n.* to distrust: to be distrustful or hopeless, to despair. With dat.: eum potius (corruptus), qui sibi aliqua ratione diffideret, quam eum, qui omni ratione confideret, Cic.: sibi patriæque, Sall.: sua rebus, Caes.: illis (viris), Ov. *Pass. impers.*: cur M. Valerio non diffideretur, Liv. With depend. clause: antiquissimi Invenire se posse, quod cuperet, diffisi sint, Cic. With subj.: ne terras æterna teneret, Lucr.: Rarely with *abl.* (cf. *fid* and *confido*): diffisis occasione, Suet.: paucitate cohortum, Tac. *Abol.*: *facit*, diffidit, abiecit hastas, Cic.

diff-indo, *fidi*, *sis* sum (and diffisum) *v. n. a.* to cleave asunder, to split (rare): terram, Lucr.: saxum, Cic. Poet.: urbium portas muneribus, to open, Hor.

|| Legal t. t.: diem diffindere, to put off to the following day: triste omen diem diffidit, Liv.

diff-ingo, *3. v. a.* to form differently, to remodel, make anew (very rare): ferrum incude, Hor. Fig.: neque diffinget infectumque reddet, quod tuglens semel borea vexit, alter, id.

diffusus, *a*, um, Part. [diffundo].

diffusus, *a*, um, Part. [diffuso].

diff-itor, *2. v. dep.* [fator] to disavow, to deny (very rare): obscenum opus, Ov.

diff-iso, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* to blow apart, disperse by blowing: legiones spiritu, Pl.

diff-iso, *3. v. n.* to flow in different directions, to flow away: ut nos quasi extra ripas diffuentes coerceret, Cic.: (Rhenus) in plures diffuit partes, Caes.

2. with *abl.*: to drip, run down with: duo juvenes, sudore multo diffusentes, dripping with perspiration, Phædr. **3.** to melt away, disappear: privata cibo natura animantum diffuit amittens corpus, Lucr. **||** Fig.: luxuria, Cic.: otio diffusentes, living a life of effeminate ease, id. Of prolix discourse: diffusens ac solum, id.

diffraetus, *a*, um, Part. [diffingere].

diff-ingo (diff-), *no perfr.* fructum, *3. v. a.* [frango] to break in pieces, to shatter (rare): crura, Pl.: axem, Suet.

diff-ugio, *fugi*, *3. v. n.* to flee asunder, flee in different directions, to dis-

perse: metu perterriti repente diffuginus, Cic.: diffugiunt stellæ, Ov.: diffugere nives, disappear, Hor.: in vicos passim suos, Liv.

diffugium, *ii*, *n.* [diffugio] a fleeing in different directions, a dispersion: proximorum diffuga, Tac.

diffundo, *fudi*, *sis* sum, *3. v. a.* to pour in different directions: to pour forth: (glaciæ) liquefactæ se diffunderet, Cic.: tum freta diffundi jussit, Ov. In gen.: to spread, scatter, *diffuse*: luce diffusus toto coelo, Cic.: ab ejus summo rami late diffunduntur, Caes.: deo-ratque comam diffunderent ventia, Virg. And fig. of abstract things: di vnum suum longe lateque diffundunt, Cic.: error longe lateque diffusus, id.: crimen paucatum in omnes, Ov. **||** Like dissolve, solve, remit, etc., to cheer up, gladden, exhilarate: vultum, id. And of the persons themselves: ut ex bonis amici quasi diffundantur et incommodis contrahantur, Cic.

diffus, *adv.* diffusely, copiously: res disperse et diffuse dictæ, Cic.

diffusalia, *e*, *adj.* [diffundo] diffusive: æther, Lucr.

diffusus, *a*, um, Part. [diffundo].

|| Adj.: spread abroad, spread out, extended, wide: platanus patulus diffusæ ramis, Cic. Fig.: jus civile, quod nunc diffusum et dissipatum est, in certa genera coactum, *diffuse*, prolix, id.

di-g-ero, *gessi*, *gestum*, *3. v. a.* to carry off, take asunder, separate, divide, distribute, spread about or over: Inque canes totidem trunca digestus ab uno Cerberus, *divided*, *separated*, Ov.: Nilus septem in cornua, id.: populus Romanus in classes, Flor. And of abstract things: quam meruit solus poenam digessit in omnes, Ov. **||** to arrange, dispose, set in order: gras (accepti tabulas) diligentissime legi et digessi, Cic.: capillos, Ov.: bibliothecam, to arrange, Suet.

digestio, *onis*, *f.* [digero] digestion (of food): Cels. **||** An orderly distribution, division, arrangement: annorum, Vell. In rhetor. t. t. distribution: Cic.

digestus, *a*, um, Part. [digero].

digitulus, *i*, *m*. dim. [digitus] a little finger: Pl.: Cic.

digitus, *i*, *m*. [root *ptc*, point out: v. dico: hence orig. the pointer:] a finger: tot (cyathos bibimus), quot *digiti* sunt tibi in manu, Pl.: pollex, the thumb: index or salutaris, the forefinger: medius, also infamus and impudicus, the middle finger: minimus proximus or medicinalis, the ring-finger: minimus, the little finger (v. the several *adj.*). Phrases: attingere digito (uno), to touch lightly, gently, Cic.: attingere extremis digitis, with the tips of the fingers, to be very temperate or moderate, id.: attingere coelum digito, to be exceedingly happy, id.: concipere digitos or digitis, to snap the finger as, as a signal, Pl.: liceri digito, to hold up the finger in bidding at an auction, Cic.: monstrari digito, to be pointed out, to become

distinguished. Hor.: porrigere digitum, *to stretch out a finger, to give oneself very little trouble*, Cic. II. a toe (like the Gr. δάκτυλος). As a measure of length: an inch, the sixteenth part of a Roman foot (pes); Caes. Proverb.: digitum transversum non claudere ab aliqua re, *not to stretch a finger's breadth*, Cic. (Hence it dico; Fr. *doigt*).

di-gladior, i. v. dep. [gladius] *to fight for life or death, to contend fiercely*; inter se sic, Cic. Fig.: of verbal disputes: de quibus inter se (philosophi) digladiari solent, id.

dig-natio, ōnis, f. [dignor] a *deeming worthy of esteem, appreciation, consideration*: dignatione aliquem diligere, Suet. II. Meton.: dignity, honour, reputation; for dignitas: reddere honorem sacerdotis dignatione sua, Liv.

dig-nus, adverb. *worthily, fitly, becomingly*: quam digne ornata incedit, Pl.: Cic. Comp.: Hor.

dig-nitas, ōtis, f. [dignus] *worthiness, worth, merit, desert*: Lania petit praetura: omnesque intelligent non dignitatem et deesse nec gratiam, Cic.: dignitas consularis, a being worthy of the office of consul, id. II. Meton.: dignity, greatness, grandeur, authority, rank: dignitas (est) aliquis honesta et cultu et honore et reverentia digna auctoritas, id.: formae, Suet.: aliquem ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem perducere, Caes. 2. Esp. the dignity of public office: gratulator laetorque tum praesenti tum etiam sperata tua dignitate, Cic. III. Of things: worthy, value, excellence, splendour: oponit, Pl.: praecleara et plena dignitatis domus, Cic.: portus, urbis, Nep.

digno, i. v. a. for dignor: *to deem worthy*: Cic.: res consimili laude dignantur, id.

dignor, atus, i. v. a. dep. [dignus] *to deem worthy, worthy, or deserving*. With acc. and abl.: haud equidem tali me dignor honore, Virg.: aliquem non sermone, non visu, Tac. With depend. sentence: *to regard as worthy of oneself, to dign*: and with a neg. to *disdain*: Jam nemo suspicere in coeli dignatur lucida templa, Lucr.: cui se pulcra viro dignetur iungere Dido, Virg. **di-gnosco** (dinosco), i. v. a. [gnosco, root of gnosco] *to distinguish, discern, know the difference*: with acc. and abl. with or without ab: civem dignosceret hoste, Hor. With acc. only or with abl. of instrument: aera tinnitu, Quint.: veri speciem, Pers. Absol.: inter se similia, vix ut dignosceret possis, Ov.

dignus, a, uni, adj. [root pic, point out: v. dico] *being orig. pointed out*: worthy, deserving (either of good or ill): of things: suitable, becoming, proper: constr. with the abl., a relative sentence, absol., or the inf.: rarely with subj., the gen., or acc. neut. With abl.: vir patre, avo, maioribus suis dignissimus, Cic.: o fons, dulci digne mero, Hor.: si quid antea admittassem

placulo dignum, Liv. With relat. sentence: qui modeste parat, videtur qui aliquando impetere dignus esse, Cic. Absol.: ut ne nimis cito diligere incipiant neve non dignos, id.: dignior heres, Hor. So dignum est, it is fit, proper, becoming (sequuntur acc, deo, conivent): Cic.: Virg. With inf.: decurrere spatium vitae, Ov.: cantari dignus, Virg.: describi, Hor. With subj.: non sum dignus prae te, ut figam palum in pariete, Pl. With gen.: dignus salutis, id. With neut. acc.: non me censet scire quid dignus scem? id.

di-gredior, gressus, i. v. n. dep. [gradior] *to step or go apart or asunder, to separate; to go away, depart*: luna tum congregiens cum sole, tum digrediens, Cic.: ubi digressi, Virg.: a colloquio Caninii, Caes.: dein statim digrediens, stepping aside, Sall. II. Fig.: *to go aside, deviate*, and esp. of speech, *to digress*: nos nostro officio nihil digressus esse, Ter.: digredi ab eo quod proposueris, Cic.

digressio, ōnis, f. [digredior] a *parting, separating; a going away, departing* (rare in lit. sense, for digressus): congressio, tum vero digressio nostra, Cic. II. Fig.: *a going aside, deviation*: esp. of speech, *digression*: a proposita oratione digressio, id.

digressus, a, uni, Part. [digredior]. **digressus**, ōis, m. [id.] *a parting, separating; a going away, departing*: congressus nostri lamentationem pertinuit, digressum vero tulissim, Cic.

di-grunio, 4. v. n. *to grunt hard*: Phaedr. (al. degrunni).

di-judicatio, ōnis, f. [di-judico] a *judging, deciding*: Cic.

di-judico, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to judge between, to decide, determine*: ego dicam quod mihi in mentem: tu dijudica, Ter.: calide verbis controversias, non accurate, Cic.: causam, Liv.: item, Hor. With a relat. sentence: neque dijudicari posset, uter utri virtute antefendus videretur, Caes. 2. *to decide by arms*: dijudicata belli fortuna, id.

II. *to discriminate between, to distinguish*: vera et falsa dijudicare, Cic.: vera a falsis, veri similia ab incredibilibus, id.: inter has sententias, id.

di-junctio, di-junctus, and di-jun-go, v. dij.

di-labor, lapsus, i. v. n. dep. *to fall asunder, go to pieces, melt away, disappear*: glacies liquefacta et dilapsa, Cic.: nix, Liv.: calor, Virg.: Vulcanus (i. e. ignis), Hor. Poet.: (Proteus) in aqua tenues dilapsus abit, Virg. 2. Of persons, esp. soldiers: *to flee in different directions, to disperse*: exercitus amisso duce brevi dilabitur, Sall.: ab signis, Liv. 3. *to fall to pieces, go to decay*: monumenta virum dilapsa, Lucr.: navis putris vetustate, Liv.: cadavera tabo, Virg. II. Fig.: *to go to decay, go to ruin*: ne omnia dilabantur, si unum aliquod effugerit, Cic.: divitiae, vis corpora, Sall.: vectigalia

publica negligentia, *to fall into confusion*, Liv.

di-lascero, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to leave to pieces*: (canes) dilacerant dominum, Ov. II. Fig.: *responsible, dilacerate*, Sall.

di-lamina, ōis, i. v. a. [lamina] *to split in two*: nucis, Ov.

di-lanio, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to tear to pieces, to lacerate* (rare): edaver canibus dilanandum reliquisti, Cic.

di-lāpido, i. v. a. lit. *to demolish* (any structure of stone): hence fig. *to squander, to consume* (rare): nostros triginta minas, Ter.

dilapsus, a, uni, Part. [dilabor]. **di-largior**, itus, 4. v. a. *to bestow liberally*: *to lavish* (rare): aliquid alui, Cic.

dilatatio, ōnis, f. [dilatatus differo] a *putting off, delaying, deferring*: with gen.: temporis, Cic.: belli, Liv.: exiti, Tac. Absol.: alter (consul) nullam dilationem patiebatur, Liv.

dilatō, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [id.] *to make wider, to enlarge, amplify, extend, dilate*: (stomachi) partes eas quae sunt infra, dilatantur: vae autem supae, contrahuntur, Cic.: castra, Liv.

II. Fig.: *to utt ext verbis dilatatur*, aut in verbum contrahatur oratio, Cic.: quantis in angustiis vestra se gloria dilatari velit, id.

dilatōr, ōris, m. [id.] *a dilatory person*: Hor.

dilatatus, a, uni, Part. [differo]. **di-laudo**, i. v. a. *to praise exceedingly*: liberos, Cic.

diligens, entis, Part. [diligō]. II. Adj.: *careful, attentive, industrious, diligent, accurate*: opp. negligens: with prep.: qui in re adventitia aequa beneficiaria tam diligens, tam attentus esset, Cic. With gen.: omnis officii diligentissimus, id. With dat.: Corinthios publicis equis assignandis et alendis, fuisse quondam diligentes, id. Absol.: experientissimus ac diligentissimus orator, id. Of things: assidua ac diligens cura, id. II. *frugal, thrifty, economical*: homo frugi ac diligens, qui sua servare vellet, id.

diligenter, adv. *attentively, carefully, earnestly*: accurate agatur, voce et diligenter, Pl.: Cic. Comp.: id. Sup.: id.

diligentia, ae, f. [diligens] *carefulness, attentiveness, earnestness, diligence*: verbo saepe jam usi sumus, diligentia, qua una virtute omnes virtutes reliquae continentur, Cic. Rarely with gen.: sacrorum diligentia, the care of, id. II. *carefulness in household affairs, economy, frugality*: id.

di-ligo, lecti, lexum, i. v. a. [lignō] *to choose apart, to make a choice*: hence, *to value or esteem highly, to love*: saluti habes, si seminarum nulla est quam aequè diligam? Pl.: te in germiis fratris dilexi loco, Ter. Of things: tident est complexus, officia observantianque dilexi, Cic.

di-lōrico, no perf., atum, i. v. a. *to*

bar apart, tear open (rare): tunicam, Cic.

dilucēo, 2. v. n. *to shine out, to be clear, evident (rare):* dilucere brevi frons coepit, Liv.

diluceo, luxi, 3. v. n. *insep. [diluceo] to grow light, to begin to shine, to dawn:* in the perf. *to shine (rare):* without a subject: quum jam dilucebat, Cic.: jam dilucebat, quum signum consilii dedit, Liv. Fig.: **dilucē** est illa colligo: diluxit patet, videmus omnia, Cic. With a subject: omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum, Hor.

dilucidē, *adv. clearly, brightly:* dilucidus flagrant, Plin. **dilucidē**, *adv. plainly, distinctly:* explicare, Cic.

dilucidus, a, um, *adj. [diluceo] clear, bright:* amargid, Plin. **dilucidus**, *Fig.: of speech: plain, distinct, evident:* oratio, Cic. *Comp.: omnia dilucidiora non ampliora facientes, id.*

dilucidum, l. n. *dim. [from root lucē] light:* crepusculum *lit. little light, hence daybreak, dawn:* Pl.: Cic.

diludium, il, n. *(ludum) an interval between plays, games, etc.: Hor.*

diluo, dil, tum, 3. v. a. *to wash off or away: to dissolve, cause to melt away:* and simply, *to wash:* ne aqua lateres diluere posset, Caes.: nata lactea boumque labores, Virg. **diluo**, *to temper, dilute:* abstinentia, Lucr.: venenum, Liv.: Hymentia mella Falerno, Hor. **diluo**, *Fig.: to weaken, lessen, impair, remove:* adversariorum confirmatio diluit aut infirmatur aut elevatur, Cic.: quae cogitatio molestias omnes extenuat et diluit, id.: curam multo vero Ovi.

diluo, *IV. Like dissolve, to explain, remove:* mihi, quod rogavi, dilue, Pl.

dilutus, a, um, *Part. [diluo]* **dilutus**, *Adv.: diluted, thin, weak:* potio (opp. mero), Cels.

diluvies, el, f. *[id.] a washing away, an inundation, flood:* Hor.

diluvio, l. v. a. *[diluvies] to inundate, to deluge:* Lucr.

diluvium, il, n. *[diluo] flood, deluge:* Ov. **diluvio**, *Fig. of destruction:* diluvio ex illo vasta per aquora vecti, Virg.

diluvius, arum, m. *pl. diluvii, Macedonian soldiers who fought both on foot and on horseback, dragons:* Curt.

diluvio, l. v. n. *to flow different ways, to spread abroad (rare):* vitae ratio demeruit ad existimationem hominum, Cic.

dimensio, ōnis, f. *[dimetor] a measuring:* quadrati, Cic.

dimensus, a, um, *Part. [dimetor].*

dimetor, mensus, 4. v. a. *dep. to measure out (rare):* studium dimetendi cœli atque terrae, Cic.: campus ad orientem, Virg. In pass.: digna dimensio ad altitudinem huminis, Caes.

dimotus, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to move or mark out, to fix bounds (rare):* locum castris, Liv.

dimotio, ōnis, f. *[dimico] a fight, onset, encounter:* Caes.: Liv. In

plur.: Caes. With gen.: proeli, Cic.: universae rei, a general engagement, Liv.

dimico, *II. In gen.: a struggling, a contest: non modo contentione, sed etiam dimicatione elaborandum, Cic. With gen.: vitae, a life and death struggle, id.*

dimico, avi and *dimicavere*, Vell.: *dimicavetur*, Caes.: *dimiculae*, only in Ov.), atum, 1. v. n. *Lit. to brandish one's weapons against the enemy: hence, to fight, contend: manum conserere atque armis dimicare, Caes.: armis cum aliquo, Nep.: ferro pro patria, Liv.: pro legibus, pro libertate, pro patria, Cic. Impera, pass.: accipitis proelio dimicatur, Caes.: and absol.: Cic. Of gladiatorial combats: Suet.*

dimico, *II. In gen.: to struggle, to strive, to contend: dimicantes competitors, Liv.: sic vester sapiens, magno aliquo emolumento commotus, cum causa, si opus fuerit, dimicabit, will bring an action at law, Cic.: de liberis, Liv.: de repulsa, t. e. at the risk of one, id.*

dimidio, *no perf., atum, 1. v. a. [dimidui] to divide into halves, to halve.* In the perf. part. *dimidiatus, halved, half:* procumbunt dimidiati, dum appetunt, with half the body, Pl.: mensis, Cic.

dimidium, il, n. *[medius] the half:* Pl. The *abl. dimidio*, with comparatives: *dimidio minus opinor, id.: Cic. Hor.*

dimidius, a, um, *adj. [id.] lit. through the middle: hence half (in the earlier and more class. authors only with pars; in later writers with other subs.).* luna est major quam dimidia pars terrae, Cic.: dimidius patrum, dimidius plebis, half patrician and half plebeian, Liv.

diminuo, 3. v. a. *to dash to pieces, to break (v. deminuo):* caput illi homini, Pl.

diminutio, v. deminutio.

dimissio, ōnis, f. *[dimitto] a sending out, sending forth (rare):* dimissiones libertorum ad fenerandas provincias, Cic. **dimitto**, *II. a dismissing, discharging:* propugnatorum atque remigum, id.

dimissus, a, um, *Part. [dimitto].*

dimitto, misi, missum, 3. v. a. *to send different ways, to send out or forth.* With acc.: Naevius pueros circum amicos dimittit, Cic.: literas circum municipia, Caes.: certos per litora, Virg.: nuntios tota civitate Aeduorum, Caes.: nuntios in omnes partes, id. Fig.: animum ignotas in artes, Ov. Without acc.: dimisit circum omnes propinquas regiones, Caes.

dimitto, *II. to break up (any meeting or body of men), to dismiss: senatu dimisso, Cic.: concilium, id.: conventum, Sall. Esp. milit. t. to disband: to send out in detachments, to detach: exeretum, Vell.: dimittendae plures manus diducendae erant milites, Caes. **dimitto**, *III.**

In gen. *to send away, to let go, discharge, dismiss, release:* aliquem ab se et amandam in ultimas terras, Cic.: aliquem

incolumentum, Caes.: Impunitum, Sall.: uxorem, *to repudiate*, Suet.: Idenos: Idenem e manibus, *to put aside, lay down, Cic. Absol.: dimittit, ut te velle video, Pl. 2. Of things: to abandon, leave, desert: omne locum quem ceperant, Caes.: provinciam, Liv.: captam Trogam, Ov.: fortunam morie, Cic. **dimitto**, *IV. Fig.: to give up, renounce, forsake, forego:* ista philosophia, quae nunc prope dimissa revocatur, id.: rem saepius frustra tentantem, Caes.: omnem rei frumentariae spem, id.: studium et iracundiam suam republicae dimittere, *to sacrifice to the good of the state, id.: tributa alicui, to remit, Tac.**

dimotus, a, um, *Part. [dimoveo].*

dimoveo, movi, motum, 2. v. a. *to move or put asunder, to part, separate:* terram aratro, Virg.: glebas aratro, Ov.: aëra dimovit tenebrosum, et dispulit umbras, Virg.: aquas, Ov. **Post.:** ubi soli radis terram dimovit obortis, dissoles, Lucr. **dimitto**, *II. to scatter, disperse, drive away, dismiss: humantem umbram polo, Virg.: obstantes propinquos, Hor.: turbam, Tac. 2. to separate, to remove: quos (equites) apes societatis a plebe dimoverat, Sall.: gaudens patrios findere arculo aures nunquam dimoveas, thou canst never entice away, Hor.*

dinumeratio, ōnis, f. *[dinumero] a counting, reckoning up, enumeration (rare):* noctium ac dierum, Cic. In rhetor.: *an enumeration of particulars:* id.

dinūmero, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to count over, reckon up, enumerate:* stellas, Cic.: noctes, Ov. **Abol.: centuriam Capuae, dinumerat, Sall. 2. to count out (money), i. e. to pay: viginti minas illi, Ter.**

diobolarius, e, *adj. [διωβολον, and the Lat. suffix aris] worth two oboli:* Pl.

diocesis, is, f. = διοίκησις, a district, government: Cic.

diocetes, ac, m. = διοικητής, an overseer of the revenue, treasurer: Cic.

diōta, ae, f. = διωτήρ, a two-handed vessel, a wine-jar: Hor.

diplōma, ōtis, n. = δίπλωμα, a letter folded double. 1. a state letter of recommendation given to persons travelling: Cic. 2. At a later per. a document drawn up by a magistrate, which granted some privilege, a diploma: Suet. **directē**, *adv. directly, straight:* dicere, Cic. *Comp.: id.*

directio, ōnis, f. *[dirigo] a rare, a making straight, a levelling:* Virg. **directio**, *the act of directing, aiming: directio quadam rationis ad veritatem, Quint.*

directo, *adv. directly, straight:* Cic. **directus**, *II. Fig.: immediately, directly:* Cic.

directus, a, um, *Part. [dirigo].* **directus**, *Adv.: made straight: straight, level: upright, perpendicular, steep: non tuba directi non a ris cornua flexi, Ov.: iter, Caes.: directa matris, timber laid in a straight direction, id.: ordo (olearum), Cic.: fossam directis lateribus*

duxit, with perpendicular sides, id.

2. Fig.: straightforward, direct, open, simple: iter ad laudem, id.: percutit et denuntiatio belli, Liv.

diremptus, a, um, Part. [diripio].
diremptus, ūs, m. [id.] a separation: Cic.

direptio, ōnis, f. [diripio] a plundering, pillaging: urbs relicta direptioni et incendia, Cic. In plur.: id.: Liv.

direptor, ōris, m. [id.] a plunderer (rare): Cic.

direptus, a, um, Part. [diripio].

diribeo, no perf., Itum, 2. v. a. to separate or sort the tablets when taken out of the cistae or ballot-boxes, in order to ascertain the majority: dum de te quinque et septuaginta tabellae diribeantur, Cic. [From *dis* and *habeo*, like *dir-imo* from *dis* and *emo*: the *h* disappears, as in *praebeo*, from *prae* and *habeo*.]

diribitio, ōnis, f. [diribeo] a sorting of the tablets used in voting: Cic.

diribitor, ōris, m. [id.] a sorter of the tablets when taken out of the ballot-boxes: Cic.

diribitorium, ii, n. (sc. aedificium) [id.] the place where the voting tablets were sorted: also where presents were distributed to the people: Suet.

dir-igo, rexi, rectum, 3. v. a. (perf. *direxi*, Virg.) [re]go to lay straight, set in a straight line, to arrange, draw up: tigna non directa ad perpendicularum, Caes.: naves ante portum, Liv.: vicus, to build regularly, id.: regiones lituo, to describe, Cic. Esp. freq. dirigere aciem, to make the line straight, draw up the troops in battle array, Caes.: Liv. ||. to send in a straight line, to direct, aim: ex vestigio ad castra Cornelianae vela, Caes. With *in*: equum in consulem, Liv.: currum in hostem, Virg. and poet. with the *dat.*: illo hastam, Virg. Without designating the limit: ab Iliadem (Etesia) maritimi cursus (i.e. navium) celeres et certi diringuntur, are determined, Cic. Offshooting: specula, Virg.: tela, Hor. Poet.: vulnera, Virg. ||. Fig.: to set in order, direct, guide, arrange: materiam divisione dirigere, Quint. With *ad*: meas cogitationes dirigo non ad illam parvulam Cynosuran, Cic.: vitam ad certam rationis normam, id. With *ab*: utilitatem honestate, id. *Abol.*: (divinatio) ad veritatem sapientiae dirigit, id.

dir-imo, ēmi, emptum, 3. v. a. [dis *ēmo*, like *diribeo*, from *dis* and *habeo*] lit. to take away, to part, separate, divide: dirimi corpus distractive, Cic. *Abol.*: dirimente amne, Liv. ||. Fig.: to break off, interrupt, disturb, delay: proelium nox dirimit, Pl.: pugnam, Liv.: controversiam, to adjust, compose, Cic.: conjunctionem civium, to break off, dissolve, id.: colloquium, Caes. *Abol.*: actum est eo die nihil: nox dirimit, Cic. 2. to destroy, frustrate, bring to naught: auspiciam dirimere, Liv.: rem susceptam, Cic.

di-rīpio, ri, reptum, 3. v. a. [rapio] to snatch or tear asunder, tear in pieces: equi Hippolytum diripiunt, Ov. ||. Milit. *t. t.* to lay waste, ravage, spoil, plunder: bona alicujus, Caes.: naves more praedum, id.: praedas bellicas, Sall.: oppidum, Caes.: urbes, Liv. 2. In gen.: to destroy, to rob: (Harpylae) diripiunt dapes, Virg. ||. to struggle, strive, contend for: talos jecit in medium, quos pueri diripere coeperant, Quint.: editum librum, to buy up rapidly, Suet.

diritas, ātis, f. [dirius] (rare) fatal mischief, misfortune: totius diei, Suet. ||. *hercenes, cruelty*: omni diritate atque inhumanitate terribus, Cic.

di-rumpo (disr.), rīpi, ruptum, 3. v. a. to break or dash to pieces; to break or burst asunder: tabula caput, Pl.: imagines, Tac. ||. Fig.: to break off, sever: amicitias exorsa aliqua offensione dirumpimus, Cic. 2. Pass.: to burst with envy grief, etc.: infinito fratris tui plausu dirumpitur, id.

di-rūo, rūi, rūtum, 3. v. a. to pull asunder, demolish, overthrow, destroy: urbem, Cic.: arbusta, Virg.: nova diruunt, alia aedificant, Sall. *Abol.*: diruit, aedificat, Hor. ||. to scatter, dissipate, abolish: agmina vasto impetu, id.: omnia Bacchanalia, Liv.

diruptio, ōnis, f. [dirumpo] a tearing to pieces: Sen.

diruptus, a, um, Part. [dirumpo].

dirus, a, um, adj. fearful, awful: esp. of augury and religious observances in gen.: *ill-omened, boding, portentous*: habuo, dirum mortalibus omen, Ov.: execrationes, Liv.: detestatio, Hor.: ritus sacrorum, Tac.: religio, Virg. ||. Subst.: dirae, arum, f. plu. (sc. res), ill-boding portents, unlucky signs: dirarum obnuntiatio, Cic. ||. In gen.: dreadful, horrible, terrible, abominable, detestable: Ilea, i. e. Circe, Ov.: Hannibal, Hor.: noverca, Ov. Of inanimate and abstr. subjects: venena, Hor.: bellum, Virg.: amores, Ov.: quies, Tac.

dirūtus, a, um, Part. [diruo].

dis, diūs, adij. rich: v. dives.

dis-, an inseparable particle, occurs before vowels only in *dishlasco*, and there it is unchanged; it is changed into *di-* before *e* and *habeo*: *dirimo*, *diribeo*; before consonants it sometimes remains unaltered, as before *c*, *p*, *q*, *t*, and before *s* with a foll. vowel; *discedo*, *dispar*, *disquiro*, *dissto*, *discentio*: sometimes assimilates its *s* to the foll. consonant, as before *f*: *differo*: and sometimes rejects the *s* and lengthens the vowel; *diabolo*, *diduco*, *digero*, *diabor*, *dimoveo*, *dinumero*, *diripio*, *disclindo*, *divello*. Before *j* it varies between the forms *dis* and *di*: *dijicio*, *dijungo*, *dijugo*, *dijudico*: In the MSS. both forms of the same word are not unfrequently found. ||. *dis* before verbs means *asunder*, in pieces, apart, in two: designating the separation of a whole into parts: e.g. *diffindo*, *diffugio*, *dirumpo*: sometimes it denotes the separation of what has been brought into temporary connection, e.g. *digru-*

dior, discedo. As separation is opposed to connection, *dis* sometimes forms the opposites of words compounded with con: e.g. *diffido*, *diffiteor*; opp. to *confido*, *confiteor*. 2. Before adjectives *dis* denotes difference or negation: e.g. *discord*, *dissonus*, *dissimilis*, *difficilis*. [*Dis* is connected with the second numeral: cf. Sans. *disis*; Gr. *dis*; Lat. *dis*: the connection between two and division, severance, etc., is seen in Germ. *zweiſchen*.]

dis-calcō, a, um, adj. unshod, barefooted: Suet.

dis-cāveo, 2. v. n. to beware of: malo, Pl.

dis-cesso, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. (perf. *sync.* *discessi*, Pl.) to go asunder, gape, yawn, split: quum terra discessisset magnis quibusdam imbribus, Cic.: in duas partes, Sall. ||. to leave, forsake, desert: ab amicis in republica peccantibus, Cic.: a nobis, Caes. ||. to go away from, to leave, depart from: constr. with *ab*, *ex*, or *ab*, rarely with *de*: a senis lateo nunquam, Cic.: populus ex contione discessit, Sall.: de foro, quum jam advesperaceret, Cic.: templo, Ov. *Abol.*: ille discessit, ego somno solutus sum, Cic. *Pass. imper.*: ab concilio disceditur, Caes. Designating the terminus: in castra, id.: ad urbem, Virg.: Capreae, Tac. ||. *IV.* *esp. milit.* *t. t.* to march off, decamp: discessit a Brundisio, obsessionemque nostrorum omisit, Caes.: ab Zuma, Sall. *Abol.*: dispersi ac dissipati discedunt, Caes.

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contentique est, Cic.: non disceptatio modo, sed etiam altercatio, Liv.

disceptator, *bris*, *a*, [id.] *an umpire, arbitrator, judge*: a disceptator rei sententiaque moderator, Cic.

disceptatrix, *icis*, *f*, [id.] *a female umpire, arbitrator, judge* (very rare): dialectica veri et falsi quasi disceptatrix et iudex, Cic.

discepto, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v. a.* [dis capio, lit. to lay hold of and separate] legal *i. t.* applied to judicial investigations and determinations, to decide, judge: res iuste sapienterque disceptare, Cic.: ipso exercitū disceptante, Liv.: iudicialia bella disceptantio, *i. e.* decide about peace or war, Cic. Fig.: quum Academicum eorum controversias disceptarent, id. || In gen.: to debate, dispute, discuss, treat: with de: do controversia iure apud se potius, quam inter se armis disceptare, Caes. *Imprr.* pass.: quanto periculo de iure publico disceptaretur armis, Cic. *Abol.*: cum palæstritis aequo iure, id. *Imprr.* pass.: ut coram imperatore, sicut inter Marcellum Scilicet disceptatum fuerat, disceptaretur, Liv.

dis-cerno, *crevi*, *cretum*, *3. v. a.* to separate, part, divide: ordines, Liv.: (auxum) limes agro positus, litem ut discerneret arvis, Virg. In the part, perf.: due urbes, magno inter se spatio disceat, Liv.: sedes florum, *est apart*, retired, Hor. || Fig.: to distinguish between, discern: alba et atra, Cic.: discernere insidiatorem et petulum insidii, Liv.: ius et injuriā, Tac.

dis-cerpo, *pti*, *ptum*, *3. v. a.* [carpo] to pluck or tear in pieces: to rend, to mangle: animus nec secerni nec dividi nec discerpi nec distrahi potest, Cic.: omnium cadaver discerperet canes, Suet. || Fig.: divulsa et quasi discepta contractare, Cic.

discedo, *disi*, *a*, [discedo] *a separation*: of married persons: Ter. || *a going away, departure, removal*: Numanus desolatus aliorum discessionem, Tac. 2. *Exp.* *a phrase of the senate-house*: a voting or deciding with a party (by going over to its side of the house): senatus consultum de supplicatione per discessionem fecit, Cic.

discessus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [discedo]. **discessus**, *dis*, *m*, [id.] *a going away, separation, opening* (rare): well, *i. e.* lighting, Cic.: discessus et secretis ac dirēptis partium, id. || *a going away, departure, removal*: ut le levat tūus adventus, sic discessus afflūit, id. In plur.: solis accessus discessusque, id. 3. *Milit. i. t.* *a marching off, decamping*: Caes.

discidium, *il*, *n*, [disciendo] *a tearing away, dividing, parting* (rare): paribus avis (sc. corporis) discidium parere et nexu exsolvere, Lucr. || *a separation, divorce*: corporis atque animi, id.: divortia atque affinitatum discidia, Cic.

dis-cido, *3. v. a.* [caedo] *to cut in pieces* (rare): Lucr.

disinctus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [discingo]. || *Adj.*: slovenly, careless, dissolute, reckless: disincti ludere, Hor.: avarus ut Chremes, opp. disinctus ut nepos, id.

dis-cindo, *acidi*, *scissum*, *3. v. a.* *to tear or cleave asunder, to split, divide*: vestem, Ter.: tunicum, Cic.: labrum, Ter.: discissa nive, cleared away, Caes.

|| Fig.: tales amicitiae sunt remissione ius eluendae et dissuendae magis quam discindendae, Cic.

dis-cingo, *nxii*, *netum*, *3. v. a.* *to ungird, take off the girdle*: discincta tunica fingendum est, Hor. As a milit. punishment: dēstrictis gladiis discinctos destituit, Liv.: quum tenues nuper Marius discinxerit Afros, *had disarmed, i. e. conquered*, Juv. || Fig.: mihi crede, in sinu est (Caesar), neque ego discingor, *i. e.* I do not neglect him, I endeavour to preserve his friendship (but Ernesti thinks it means, I am on my guard against him), Cic.

disciplina, *ae*, *f*, [discipulus] *learning, instruction, teaching, training*: ad aliumque disciplinae causa concurrere, Caes.: alium in disciplinam tradi, Cic.: disciplina puerilis, id. || *Meton.*: *learning, knowledge, science, discipline*: totius familiae praecepta et instituta et disciplina, id.: juris civilis, id.: dicendi, id.: militiae, art of war, tactics, id.: bellica, id.: esp. of military discipline: Liv.: republicae, political science, statesmanship, Cic.: disciplina philosophiae, philosophical doctrines or systems, id.

2. *Of manners or way of living*: custom, habit: eademne erat haec disciplina tibi, quum tu adolescens eras? Pl.: imitari, Castor, potius avi mores disciplinamque debelus, Cic.

discipula, *ae*, *f*, [discipulus] *a female disciple*: Hor.

discipulus, *i*, *m*, [disco] *a learner, scholar, pupil, disciple*: Pl.: Cic.

2. *a apprentice*: Pl.

discessus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [discedo]. **dis-clādo**, *si*, *sum*, *3. v. a.* (rare) *to shut up separately, to keep apart*: disparet discissos habere pisces, Varr.

|| In gen.: to separate, divide, part: disciudere Nerea ponto, to separate, cut off, Virg.: mons Cevenna, qui Arvernos ab Helviis disciudit, Caes. *Of abstr. objects*: Plato iram et cupiditatem locis disciuit: iram in pectore, cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, Cic.: disciudere morsus roboris, to loosen the grip, Virg.

disclūdo, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [disclūdo].

disco, *didici*, *3. v. a.* *to learn by study, to learn to know, to become acquainted with*, etc. With acc.: literas Graecas senex didici, Cic.: insidias crimine ab uno disce omnes, Virg. *Pass.*: dum est, unde ius civile discatur, Cic. With *infin.* or *a d-nd*, sentence: pueri qui nare discunt, Pl.: Latine loqui, Sall.: deos didici securum aegre aevum, Hor. With *relat.* sentences: plures discunt quemadmodum haec fiunt, quam quemadmodum his resistatur, Cic.: quantum in Etruria belli esset, Liv.

Abol.: disces tu quidem a principe hujus aetatis philosophos, et disces quamvis vultus, Cic.: se ius a patribus majoribusque suis didicisse, Caes. *Atlip.*: discebant fidibus antiqui, sc. canere, Cic. Fig.: of inanimate subjects: nec varios discit mentiri lana coloris, Virg. [Orig. *dis-co*, from the root *dic* which appears in *docere*].

dis-cobolus, *i*, *m*, *a* *quoit player*: Quint.

dis-color, *bris*, *adj.* [color] of various colours, opp. to concolor: with dat.: (vestia) sumatur fatis discolor alba melis, Ovr.: signa, Cic.: miles, black and white in the game of draughts, Ovr.: agmen, distinguished by various colours (in a race), id. 2. *partly-coloured, variegated*: aura auri, Virg. || *Transf.*: different, various: matrona meretrici dispar erit atque discolor, Hor.

dis-conducō, *3. v. n.* *to be unprofitable or injurious*: Pl.

dis-convenio, *4. v. n.* *to disagree*: to be inharmonious, inconsistent (very rare): aestuat et vitae disconvenit ordine toto, Hor. *Imprr.*: eo disconvenit inter meque et te, id.

dis-cōquo, *xi*, *ctum*, *3. v. a.* *to boil to pieces, to boil thoroughly*: Cels.

discordabilis, *e*, *adj.* [disordo] *disagreeing, discordant*: Pl.

discordia, *ae*, *f*, [discors] *disagreement, dissension, discord*: Cic.: Liv. In plur.: Cic. Fig.: of things: principiorum, Lucr.

discordiosus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [discordia] *full of discord, prone to discord* (rare): volgus seditiosum atque discordiosum, Sall.

disordo, *i*, *v. n.* [discors] *to be at variance, to quarrel*: to disagree, to be unlike, discordant: discordare inter se, Ter.: inter se dissident atque discordant (cupiditates), Cic.: cum Cheruscis, Tac.: avaro parvus, Hor. *Abol.*: neu discordarent, Pl.: eques, Hor.

dis-cors, *cordis*, *adj.* [cor] *discordant, disagreeing, at variance*: opp. concors. Of persons: homines non contentione, non ambitione discordes, Cic.: ad alia discordes, Liv.: in civitate discordi, Tac. Of things: inter se discordia membra, Lucr.: semina rerum, Ovr.: vesania, Hor. || *Meton.*: unlike, discordant, different: homines moribus et linguis, Curt.

discrepans, *antis*, *Part.* [discrepo].

discrepantia, *ae*, *f*, [id.] *discordance, disagreement*: rerum et verborum, Cic.

discrepātio, *dis*, *f*, [id.] *a difference, dispute*: inter consules, Liv.

discrepito, *i*, *v. n.* *freq.* [id.] *to disagree wholly, to be altogether different*: res longe, Lucr.

dis-crēpo, *lū*, *i*, *v. n.* *to differ in sound, to be out of tune or unison*: in fidibus aut in tibis, quamvis paulum discrepant, tamen id a sciente animal-verti solet, Cic. || Fig.: to disagree, be different, to vary, differ: peccata, quia discrepant, aequae discrepant, id.:

tres duces discrepantes, Liv.: nec multum discrepat aetas, Virg. With *ab*: discrepare *ab* aequitate sapientiam, id. With *cum*: facta ejus cum dictis discrepare, id. With *dat.*: ipse ibi singuli discrepantes, id. 2. Res discrepat, and more freq. impers. discrepat, *there is a difference of opinion, it is a matter of dispute*, opp. convenit: causa latendi discrepat, Ov.: quum de legibus conveniret, de latore tantum discreparet, Liv.

discretus, a, um, Part. [discerno].

dis-scribo, v. describo.

discrimen, inis, n. [dis and crin: the same root as crin in cerno: v. crimen] lit. *that which separates*, hence an interval, distance, division, separation: quum (duo maria) pertenui discrimine separarentur, Cic.: minimum quos inter et hostem discrimen muris clausulae porta facit, Ov. || Fig. a distinction, difference: officia tollebantur, delectu omni et tellus nullum discrimen habebat, Ov.: of the different strings of the lyre: Virg. Poet.: tennes parvi discriminis umbræ, of easy gradation, Ov. || The turning point, critical moment: quoniam res in id discrimen adducta est, utrum ille poenas republicae luat, an nos servamus, Cic.: viciis disciplina militaria, viciis imperii majestas, quae in discrimine fuerunt, an ulla post hanc diem essent, Liv. Hence,

2, a crisis, risk, hazard: In summo rem esse discrimine, Caes.: adducta est res in maximum periculum et extremum pene discrimen, Cic.

discrimino, avi, atum, i. v. a. [discrimen] to divide, part: to distinguish (rare): Etruriam discriminat Cassia, Cic.: lucret via longo ordine flammarum, et late discriminat agros, *divides*, Virg.

discruciat, a, um, Part. [discrucio].

dis-crucio, avi, atum, i. v. a. to torture violently, torment: aliquem discruciatum necare, Cic. || Meton.: with *prom.* *reflect.*, or in the pass.: to torment oneself: to be vexed, chagrined: quid te discrucias, Pl.: discrucior animi, Ter.

dis-cumbo, cūbū, cūbū, i. v. n. to lie down, esp. to recline at table (cf. acumbō): discumbulum omnes praeter illam, Cic. Pass. impers.: discumbitur, id. 2. to go to bed (rare): coenati discumbuerunt ibidem, id.

dis-cuppio, i. v. n. to desire eagerly, to long for: discuppio dicere, Pl.

dis-curro, e-curri and curri, cursum, i. v. n. to run different ways, to run to and fro, run about: in muris armata civitas, Caes.: circa deum delubra, Liv.: per omnes silvas, Ov.: ad rapiendas virgines, Liv. Pass. impers.: illicet in muros tota discucurrunt urbe, Virg. 2. Of things: (Nilus) diversas rivas septem discucurrit in ora, Virg. (Hence Ital. *discorrere*; Fr. *discourir*; Eng. *to discourse*.)

dis-curso, i. v. n. freq. [discurro] to run about in haste (rare): Quint.: Flor.

discursus, a, um, Part. [discurro]. **discursus**, ōs, m. [id.] a running to and fro, a running about: Liv.: Ov.: Juv. (Hence Ital. *discorso*; Fr. *discours*.)

disco, i, m. = *discnos*, a quōit: Hor.: Ov. Proverb.: qui discum audire quam philosophum maluit, *who prefers trifles to serious things*, Cic. || A dish so called because shaped like a quōit: App. (Hence, from meaning ii., It. *decco*; Germ. *tisch*; Fr. *dais*.)

discussio, ōis, f. [discutio] (rare) a shaking: Sen.

discussus, a, um, Part. [discutio].

dis-cutio, cussī, cussum, i. v. a. [quatio] to strike abundantly, dash to pieces, scatter: deum delubra, Lucr.: columna rostrata tota ad inum fulmine discussa est, Liv.: ne saxa ex catapulsi laterum discuterent, Cato. || In gen. to break up, scatter, disperse, dissipate: illos coetus, Liv.: Boeoticum consilium, id. 2. Fig.: terrorem animi tenebrasque, to dispel, Lucr.: quod rem totum discussam, *had frustrated*, brought to nought, Cic.

dis-ert, adv. clearly, expressly, distinctly: Pl.: Cic.

dis-ertim, adv. clearly, expressly, etc.: Pl. Comp.: Mart. Sup.: Liv.

dis-ertus, a, um, adj. skilful in speaking, well-spoken, fluent: utilitatis non a sapientibus et fortibus viris sed a disertis et orate dicentibus esse constituta, Cic.: Hor. 2. elegant, accomplished, sagacious, shrewd: commodus ac disertus, Cic.: callidus et disertus homo, *shrewd*, Ter. Comp.: (coupled with eloquentior) Cic. Sup.: id. || Meton. of style: historia, id.: verba, Ov. Sup.: litterae, Cic. (Usu. regarded as a part. from *dissero*: but the short vowel in *disertus* is against this etym. Pott suggests *dis-ert-us*, containing the same root as *ars*, *art-is*: cf. *in-ers*, *in-ert-in*, *soll-ert-in*.)

dis-iecto, i. v. a. freq. [disjacio] to hurl asunder, scatter, disperse: disjactare solet mare transtra, Lucr.

dis-jactus, a, um, Part. [disjacio].

dis-jectus, ōs, m. [id.] a casting asunder, scattering: Lucr.

dis-jicio (disicio), jeci, jectum, i. v. a. [jacio] to throw asunder; to scatter, disperse: partibus disiectis disique spatis, Lucr.: in vasta urbe lateque omnibus disiectis moenibus, *stretching out in various directions*, Liv.: disjice corpora ponto, Virg. || Milit. t. t. to disperse, rout: ea phalange disjecta, Caes. || To break in pieces, destroy, frustrate, thwart: arcem a fundamentis, Nep.: statuas, Suet. 2. Fig.: disjice compositam pacem, Virg.: rem, Liv.

dis-junctio, ōis, f. [disjuncto] a disjoining a separation: in tanta disjunctione meorum, tanta acerbitate, Cic.: animorum disjunctio disensionem facit, the difference, id. || In dialectics: a disjunctive proposition, i. e. in which the members are enounced by a disjunctive

particle or particles: id. 2. In rhetor. a fig. by which, in enumerations, the same idea is repeated by words of similar but not identical meaning, as: populus Rom. Numantiam delevit, Carthaginem sustulit, Corinthum disiecit, Fregellas everit, Auct. Her.: Cic.

dis-junctus, a, um, Part. [disjuncto].

|| A. d. j.: *separate, distinct, distant, remote*: Actolia procul a barbaris disjunctis gentibus, Cic. Fig.: vita maxime disjuncta cupiditate et cum officio conjuncta, id.: suave genus dicendi conjunctione, quae neque asperum habet concursus, neque disjunctus atque hians, *disjoined, interrupted*, id. Of the orator himself: Brutum (oratore) otiosum atque disjunctum, Tac.

dis-jungo (also dij-), xi, ctum, i. v. a. to unyoke, unbind (opp. conjungo): bovem, Cic. || To wean sucklings: agnos a mamma, Varr. || In gen. to divide, separate, part, remove. Abol.: intervallo locorum et temporum djuncti sumus, Cic.: quod (flumen) Jurgurtha Boccheia regnum disjungebat, Sall.

With *ab*: equitatus, a laevo cornu brevi spatulo disjunctus, Liv. With simple *abl.*: Italis longe disjungimur oris, Virg. With *inter*: inter se disjunctum discrepitanque, Lucr. 2. Fig.: *abol.*: sin eos (oratore) et philosopho) disjunctum, hoc erunt inferiores, Cic. With *ab*: eos a colonia, id.

dis-paleo, i. v. n. *incep.* [dispalor] to be divulged, noised abroad: Pl.

dis-pālor, atus, i. v. n. *dep.* to wander about, to straggle, stray (rare): dispalati in agris, Nep.

dis-pando, no perf., sum, i. v. a. (also colloq. *dispenno*, *dispensus* in Plaut.) to stretch out, to extend, expand (rare): distennite hominem divorsum et dispennite, Pl.: manus, Suet.

dis-par, āris, adj. unequal, unlike, different: *abol.*: ostendi parum dignitatem, disparem fortunam in Murena atque in Sulpicio fuisse, Cic.: praelium, Caes.: calami, of different lengths, Ov. With *abl.*: fratres nec aetate ne viribus dispares, Liv. With *dat.*: sunt his alii multum dispares, Cic.: dispar atque discolor matrona meretrici, Hor. With *gen.*: quicquam dispar nisi atque dissimile, Cic.

dis-pārātus, a, um, Part. [disparo].

|| Subst. disparatum, i. n. In rhetor. that which is negatively opposed: disparatum est id, quod ab aliqua re per oppositionem negationis separatur, hoc modo: sapere, non asperere, Cic.

dis-pārilia, e, adj. dissimilar, different (rare): appellatione terrarum, Cic.

dis-pāro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to part, separate, divide (rare): (Servius Tullius) seniores a junioribus divisi, eosque disparavit, Cic.

dis-partio and **dis-partior**, v. dispartio.

dispectus, ōs, m. [dispicio] a viewing, examination: Sen.

dis-pello, pelli, pulsum, i. v. a. to drive asunder, to scatter, disperse (rare):

pecudes dispulsaе, Cic.: ater quos aequore turbo dispulset, Virg. Fig.: (philosophia) ab animo tanquam ab oculis caliginem dispulit, Cic.

dispendium, *li, n.* [dispendio] *opp.* to *compendium*, *expense*, *cost*, *loss*: sine damno et dispendio, Pl.: ut gratiam hinc sine suo dispendio, Ter. Fig.: hic tibi ne qua morae fuerint dispendia tanti, *loss of time*, Virg.

dispenno, *v.* dispaudo.

dispensatio, *ōnis, f.* [dispenso] *economical management, charge, superintendence*: aerarii, Cic.: annonae, Liv.

dispensator, *ōris, m.* [id.] *a superintendent, steward, treasurer*, etc.: admonente dispensatore quemadmodum summam rationibus vellet inferri, Suet.

dis-penso, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* *to weigh out, pay*: ducentos numos (scilicet inter milites), Pl. 2. *to manage household affairs, etc.*: to act as *steward* or *paymaster*: domesticas res, Cic.: olere ad dispensandam pecuniam, to have charge of the *military chest*, Nep.

dis-pen-sare, *dis-pen-sare, distribute, arrange*: ocula suprema natos per omnes, Ov.: annum, Liv. Fig.: laetitia inter impotentes populi animos, to impart to them by degrees, Liv.

dispensus, *a, um, Part.* [dispendio] *dis-perfectio*, *i. v. a.* *to dash completely out*: cerebrum, Pl.

disperditio, *ōnis, f.* [disperdo] *a demolishing, destruction*: urbis, Cic.

dis-perdo, *di-di, ditum, i. v. a.* *to destroy, ruin, squander* (rare): ut a majoribus nostris possessiones relictas disperdat et dissipet, Cic. Poet.: strident miserum stipula disperdere carmen, Virg. Of personal objects: lenonem, Pl.

dis-perdō, *li, 4. v. n.* *to go to ruin, to be lost or undone, to perish*: fundus, Cic.: dispersit cibum, Lucr. Proverb.: male partem male disperit, *lightly come, lightly go*, Pl. In exclamations: *disperit! I am undone! it's all over with me!* id.: disperam, *or* nisi, *may I perish, if or if not*: a strong asseveration: Hor.

dis-pergo (dispargo), *si, sum, 3. v. a.* [dispergo] *to strew or scatter about, disperse*: membrorum collectio disper-ma, Cic.: aures dispergant venti, Lucr.: cerebrum, Ter. *Perf. part.* in a reflective sense: cornites dispersi, Lucr.: *Eps. freq.* of soldiers: Caes.: dispersi a suis pars cedere, Sall.: and in the verb. *fn. act.*: quae (duo milia evocatorum) tota acie disperat, *he had distributed*, Caes. With *in* and *acc.* id. **dis-pergi**, *dis-pergi* *via soluta atque dispersa in multitudinem*, Sall.: *rumorem*, Tac.: *membrum oportebit partes rei gestae dis-pergere in causam*, Cic.

dispersē, *adv.* *dispersedly, here and there*: disperse et diffuse dictae res, Cic.

dispersim, *adv.* *dispersedly*: Suet.

dispersus, *a, um, Part.* [dispergo].

dis-partio (dispart), *ivi or ii, itum,*

4. v. a. [partio] *to distribute, divide*: dispartit viri, dispartiti ordines, Pl.: funditores inter manipulos, Sall.: pecuniam iudicibus, Cic.: portas et proxima loca tribulis, *to assign as posts*, Sall. Reflect.: etiam dispartimur? Pl. **dis-partio**: Romani homines, qui tempora voluptatis laborisque dispartunt, Cic. In a deponent form: Jurisconsulti saepe quod positum est in una cognitione, id in infinita dispartuntur, id.

dispartior, *v.* dispartio, *ad fn.*

dispassus, *a, um, v.* dispaudo.

dis-piselo, *spxi, spectrum, 3. v. n.* and *a. root spex*: *v. specio* *to look or see through*; *to look up*; *to gaze*; *to deary*, discern, perceive: isti autem tanta effusis tenebris ne scintillam quidem ullam ad dispiciendum reliquerunt, Cic.: tanta oborta caligo est ut dispicere non posset, Suet. Act.: dispecta est et Thyte, Tac.

dis-pisere, *v.* *to perceive mentally, discern, discover*: si imbecilli animi verum dispicere non possint, Cic.: sine jam aliquid dispiciam, *find out*, Ter. Hence, 2. Meton. (mostly in the imperative): *to consider, think, reflect upon*: nunc velle dispicias res Romanas, Cic.: discernere et dispice insidiatorem et petulum insidias, Liv.

displacencia, *ae, f.* [displiceo] *dis-satisfaction, discontent*: Sen.

dis-pliceo, *ti, itum, 2. v. a.* [placeo] *to displease* (opp. to placeo and complacere): quod vobis placeat, displacuit mihi? Pl.: non mihi displacet adhibere etiam istam rationem, Cic. Without dat.: si displacuit vita, Ter. 2. With *prom. reflect.*: *to be displeased, dissatisfied with oneself*: id. In gen.: *to be out of humour*: Cic.

dis-plōdo, *no perf.*, *ōsum, 3. v. a.* [plaudo] *to spread out, dilate, burst* (mostly in *part. perf.*): Hor.

displōsus, *a, um, Part.* [displodo].

dis-pōno, *pōsi, pōstum* (contr. *dispositum*, Lucr.), *3. v. a.* *to place here and there, to set in different places, to distribute, dispose, set in order*: libros, Cic.: cippus obliquis ordinibus in quinquecentum, Caes.: aciem, Tac.: male capillos, Ov. 2. *Eps. milit. t. t.* *to station in various places, to arrange, set a guard, etc.*: praesidia disponit, castella communit, Caes.: custodias, id.: captivos oblique et praedam, Liv.: equos, *to station in relays*, id.

dis-pōnere, *v.* *to arrange, set in order, to station in various places, to arrange, set a guard, etc.*: praesidia disponit, castella communit, Caes.: custodias, id.: captivos oblique et praedam, Liv.: equos, *to station in relays*, id.

dispositio, *ōnis, f.* [dispono] *a regular disposition, arrangement*: in oratory: Cic.

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dispositio, *ōnis, f.* [dispono] *a regular disposition, arrangement*: in oratory: Cic.

dispositura, *ae, f.* [id.] *a disposition, arrangement*: Lucr.

dispositus, *a, um, Part.* [dispono].

dispositus, *a, um, Part.* [dispono].

dispositus, *a, um, Part.* [dispono].

dis-pūdet, *2. v. imper.* *to be greatly ashamed* (rare): Pl.: Ter.

dispulsus, *a, um, Part.* [dispello].

dis-punctus, *a, um, Part.* [dis-pungo].

dis-pungo, *xi, ctum, 3. v. a.* *merc. t. t.* *to examine, check or balance an account*: rationes expensurum et acceptorum, Sen. Fig.: intervalla negotiorum otio, Vell.

disputabilis, *e, adj.* [disputo] *that may be disputed, disputable*: Sen.

disputatio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] *a computing, calculating, considering*: venire in disputationem, Col. **disputare**, *disputare*, *et meton. an argument, debate*: Cic.: Caes.

disputator, *ōris, m.* [id.] *a disputant, an expounder* (rare): disputator subtilis, Cic.

dis-pūto, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* *to cast or reckon up, to estimate, compute*: ubi disputata est ratio cum argentario, Pl.

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v. a. to hedge off, to separate, divide: vix ea limitibus dissepserat omnia certia, Ov.: tenui sane muro dissepit id quod excipit, Cic.

dissepitum, i, n. [dissepitum, dissepitio] a barrier, partition: saxea domorum, Lucr.

dissepitum, a, um, Part. [dissepitum]. **dissepitum**, avi, 3. v. n. incomp. [dissepitum] to clear up, grow clear: quam undique dissepitum, Liv.

dissepitum, no perf., situm, 3. v. a. to scatter seed, to sow: fig. dissepit pars animae per totum corpus, Lucr.

dissepitum, rûm, tûm (dissepitum is usu. considered as a Part. but v. disertus), 3. v. a. to fix in at certain distances, to set asunder: talae pedem longae medicioribus intermissis spatii omnibus locis dissepitum, Cava. II. Fig.: to examine, argue, discuss, treat of: with acc. = per permula de eloquentia cum Antonio dissepitum, Cic.: quae inter me et Scipionem de amicitia dissepitum, id. With a relat. sentence: paucis instituta majorum domi militariae, quomodo rempublicam habuerint, dissepitum, Sall. With acc. and infin.: maluit dissepitum, nihil esse in auspiciis, quam quid sit edicere, Cic. With de: Scipio triduum dissepitum de republica, id. Pass. imperat.: ut inter quos dissepitum, conveniat, quid sit id, de quo dissepitum, id. Absol.: In dissepitum rudes, id.

dissepitum, 3. v. n. to creep about, to spread imperceptibly: Lucr.

dissepitum, ônis, f. [dissepitum] a debating, a dissertation, disquisition: Plin.

dissepitum, avi, atum, 1. v. e. a. freq. [dissepitum] to discuss, argue, debate, dispute, treat of: dic mihi istuc, quod vos dissepitum, Pl.: vim Romanam pacisque bona dissepitum, Tac.

dissepitum, ôdi, ssum, 2. v. n. [dissepitum] to sit apart, to keep aloof, to be distant from: sceptis nostris, Virg.

II. Fig.: to be at variance, to disagree, to think differently: constr. with ab, cum, inter and pron. reflect., or absol.: with ab: gentem dissepitum a populo Romano odio quodam atque dissidio, Cic.: a Pompeio in tantis rebus, id. With inter: cupiditates in animis inclusae inter se dissepitum atque discordant, id. With cum: cum Cleanthe, doctore suo, quam multis rebus Chrysippus dissepitum, id. With dat.: virtus dissepitum plebi, Hor. Absol.: cum Julia primo concorditer et amore mutuo vixit, mox dissidet, he fell out with her, Suet.

2. Of inanimate and abstr. subjects: to be unlike, different, to differ, disagree: nostra non multum a Peripateticis dissidentia, Cic.: si toga dissidet impar, sits unceren, Hor.

dissepitum, li, n. [dissepitum] dissension, disagreement, discord: ut non dissensione ac dissidio vestro factum esse videatur, Cic. In plur.: id.

dissepitum, ùl, 4. v. n. [dissepitum] to leap or burst asunder, to fly apart: mucro luctu

dissepitum, Virg.: omne solum, Ov. Fig.: gratia fratrum geminorum dissepitum, was dissolved, Hor.

dissepitum, e, adj. unlike, dissimilar: constr. with the gen., dat., with atque, et, inter, or absol. With gen.: artificium hoc ceterorum dissimile, Cic. With dat.: nihil tam dissimile quam Cotta Sulpicio, id. With atque or et: haec consilia non sunt dissimilia, ac si quia agro, etc., Liv.: dissimilis est militum causa et tua, Cic. With inter: dissimiles longe inter se variegatae colores, Lucr. Absol.: dissimillimi motus, Cic.

dissepitum, adr. differently, in a different manner: Cic.: Liv.

dissepitum, ôdis, f. [dissepitum] unlikeness, difference: sing.: Cic.: plur.: id.

dissepitum, adr. dissemblingly, secretly, etc.: Cic.: Liv.

dissepitum, ae, f. [dissepitum] a dissembling: Cic.

dissepitum, ônis, f. [id.] a dissembling, disguising, dissimulation: Cic. 2. Esp. the Socratic epimachia: id.

dissepitum, ôris, m. [id.] a dissembler, concealer: Sall.: Tac.

dissepitum, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to feign that a thing is not that which it is; to dissimile, disguise, to hide, keep secret. With acc.: nihil fingam, nihil dissimulem, nihil otebam, Cic.: gaudia, Ov.: deum, concealing his divinity, id. With acc. and infin.: dissimulamus haec sermoni operam dare, Pl. With a relat. clause: nec iudices, a quo sint moti, dissimulant, Quint. With quasi: dissimulabo, hos quasi non videam, Pl. Absol.: Cic.: Hor. With de: dissimulare de conjunctione, Sall.

dissepitum, e, adj. [dissepitum] that may be scattered or dispersed: ignis et aer, Cic.

dissepitum, ônis, f. [id.] a scattering, dispersing: hic error ac dissipatio civium, Cic. II. destruction, annihilation: interitus et dissipatio corporum, id. As a rhetor. figure: id.

dissepitum (dissipum), avi, atum 1. v. a. to spread abroad, scatter, disperse: ignis totus se passim dissipavit castris, Liv.: picum venenum per osea, Ov.: dispersi ac dissipati discedunt, Caes. II. Milit. 1. t. to disperse, rout, put to flight: phalangen, Liv.: hostes, Cic. II. to demolish, destroy, squander, dissipate: statum deturbant, affligunt, comminunt, dissipant, id.: avitas opes per luxum, Tac. IV. Fig.: facilius est apta dissolvere quam dissipata connectere, Cic.: famam istam fascium dissipaverunt, they have spread abroad, published, id.: dissipat Evius curas edoces, Hor. (Root sip or str: Festus (a. v. supat) says, supat significant ject; unde dissipat, dissicit, et obsepit, object, et insipit, insipit. Prob. same root as Sans. kship (throw, send), the initial guttural being dropped.)

dissepitum, a, um, Part. [dissepitum]. **dissepitum**, a, adj. [dissepitum] Act.: separating, dividing: oceanus, Hor. 2. Pass. that cannot be united, incompatible: res olim dissociabiles miscere, Tac.

dissepitum, ônis, f. [id.] a separation: Tac.

dissepitum, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to separate from fellowship, to disjoin, disunite: dissociata locis concordia pace ligavit, Ov.: montes opaca valle, Hor.

II. Fig.: to separate in sentiment, to disunite, set at variance: morum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias, Cic.: barbarorum copias, Tac.

dissepitum, a, adj. [dissepitum] that may be dissolved or separated: Cic.

dissepitum, adr. loosely, unconnectedly: dissolute dicere, demptis conjunctionibus, without connecting particles, Cic. II. negligently, carelessly: dissolute et turpiter scribere de restitutione aliquis, id.

dissepitum, ônis, f. [dissepitum] a breaking up, a loosening, dissolving, destroying, dissolution: navigii, Tac.: naturae, Cic. II. Fig.: an abolishing, a destruction: legum omnium, id. 2. A reply, refutation: criminum, id.

3. Of discourse: want of connection, disconnection: constructio verborum tum conjunctionibus copuletur, tum dissolutionibus relaxetur, id. 4. Of character: weakness, inefficiency, frivolity, dissoluteness: judiciorum, id.

dissepitum, i, n. [id.] in rhet.: want of connecting particles: Cic.

dissepitum, a, um, Part. [dissepitum].

II. Adj.: Of style: loose, unconnected: nimis dissolutum, ut pervagantur ac vulgare videatur, Cic. 2. Of character: lax, remiss, negligent, inattentive, careless: licentious, dissolute: cupio in tantis republicae periculis me non dissolutum videri, id.: (Verres) omnium hominum dissolutissimus crudelissimisque, id.: mens luxu dissoluta, Tac.

dissepitum, solvi, ôlûm, 3. v. a. to unloose, untie, disunite, separate, dissolve, break up, destroy: facilius est apta dissolvere quam dissipata connectere, Cic.: dissolvunt nodos omnes et vincula relaxant, Lucr. 2. Of persons: to release, discharge: obsecro, dissolve jam me, Pl. III. Mercant. t. t. to pay, discharge: aes alienum praedictis venditis, Cic.: nomen, to pay off a debt, id. Reflect. of persons: quantum (possessionum) amore adducti dissolvi nullo modo possunt, free themselves from debt, id. III. Fig.: to dissolve, abolish, abrogate, annul, destroy, remove: societatem, id.: religiones, Liv.: leges, acta Caesaris, Cic.: frigus, Hor. 2. In rhetor. to refute, answer: criminatio tota dissoluta est, Cic.

dissepitum, 3. v. n. to disagree in sound, to be discordant (rare): dissونات loci, that produce discordant sounds, Vitr.

dissepitum, a, um, adj. opp. to consonus: dissونات, discordant, confused.

fast or grasp, *districtus* means held by several things so as to be unable to turn one way or another; hence) *districtus*, occupied, engaged, busy; *iudicio districtus* atque obligatus, Cic.: ancipiti contentione, id.: *Hor. Comp.*: nunquam me a causis et iudiciis districtiorem fuisse, Cic. 2. *strict, severe*: *districtor* accusator, Tac.

di-stringo, nxl, clum, i. v. a. to hold or draw in different directions, to stretch out (rare): *radis* rotarum *districti* pendent, Virg. Poet.: (canum) longe alio sonitu rabies *districta* minatur, Lucr.

|| to detain, to hinder, occupy, engage: Hannibalem mittendum in Africam esse ad *distringendos* Romanos, Liv.: *distringit* quem multarum rerum varietas, Phaedr.

dis-trunco, nxl, t. v. a. to cut asunder: aliquem medium, Pl.

disturbatio, ðnis, f. [*disturbo*] destruction: Corinthi, Cic.

dis-turbo, avl, atum, i. v. a. to drive asunder, to separate by violence, to throw into disorder, *disturb*: *vidistis* contentem gladiis *disturbari*, Cic. || to demolish, destroy: aedes, Lucr.: domum meam, Cic.: opera, Caes. || Fig. to frustrate, thwart, ruin: at nunc *disturbata* quas statuit machinas, Pl.: vitas societatem, Cic.: rem, to hinder, prevent, id.: nuptias, Ter.

di-syllabus, a, um, adj. = *disyllabus*, *disyllabic*: Quint.

ditescere, s. v. n. incept. [*dit-* stem of *dis*, v. *dives*] to grow rich (poet.): Lucr.: *Hor.*

dithyrambicus, a, um, adj. = *dithyrambicus*, *dithyrambic*: poema, Cic. *dithyrambus*, i. m. = *dithyrambos*, a *dithyramb*, *dithyrambic* poem (in honour of Bacchus): Cic.: *Hor.*

dicio (incorrectly written *dico*), ðnis, f. (occurs only in the gen., dat., acc., and abl. sing.), dominum, sovereignty, authority, rule, sway, power: *Gen.*: Poennum quid inter Alpes Appenninæque agri sit, suae ditionis testis, Liv. Dat.: ditioni alicujus se permittere, Curt. Acc.: omnia in ditionem trahere, Liv.: omnes eas civitates in ditionem potestatemque populi Romani esse reductas, Caes.: In amicitiam populi Romani ditionemque esse, Cic. Abl.: sub alicujus ditione atque imperio esse, Caes.: In parte magis quam in ditione alicujus esse, Liv. 2. Of civil and private authority: aures meas dedo in ditionem tuam, Pl.: postquam republica in paucorum potentium jus atque ditionem concessit, Sall.

dico, avi, i. v. a. [*dis*=*dives*] to enrich: socios praemiliis belli, Liv.: me benignitas tua ditavit, Hor. Reflect.: rex ipse ditari studebat, Liv. Of things: quom lingua Catone et Enni sermonem patrum ditaverit, Hor.

dies, ade. [old abl. of *dies*] by day (in this sense only with noctu, and rare): noctuque et die, Pl. || a long time, a long while, long: diu multumque scripturæ, Cic.: sepe diuque, Hor.:

Stoici diu mansuros aiunt animos, semper, negant, Cic.: haud diu, Ter. Comp.: nolo te lactari diutius, Pl.: Cic. In the historians freq. longer, too long, without any comparison: ne diutius commoneat prohiberetur, Caes.: neque illis, qui victoriam adepti forent, diutius ea ut licuisset, Sall. Sup.: (Cato) qui senex diutissime fuisset, Cic. || long since, a great while ago: scelus, inquam, factum sit jam diu antiquum et vetus, Pl.: is ex Anactorio huc commigravit in Caledonem haud diu, non long ago, Ter.

diurnus, a, um, adj. [*dies*] pertaining to a day, daily: mercede diurna conductum, Hor.: aetatis fata diurna, of only one day, Ov.: instituit, ut tam Senatus quam populi diurna acta conferrent et publicarentur, daily transactions, journal, Suet. Subst.: diurnorum, m. plu.: populi Romani, Tac.: In the sing. diurnum, i. n.: Juv.: cibis, daily allowance, rations, Liv. Subst.: diurnum, i. n. (cf. diarium), Suet. || by day, the day's (opp. nocturnus): diurnum nocturnumve spatium, Cic.: labores diurnos nocturnosque, id.: lumen diurnum, Lucr.: stella, the morning-star, Pl.: currus, the chariot of the sun, Ov.: actus, the day's business, Suet. (Hence It. giorno; Fr. jour.)

dinus, a, um, v. divus.

diutius, adv. long, a long time: diutius uti, Pl.

diuturnus, a, um, adj. [*diu*] lasting, long: (supplendum) longum diuturnum, quae a mane ad vesperum, Pl.: servitus, Cic.: laetatio, Caes.

diutius and *diutissime*, v. diu.

diuturnitas, ðtis, f. [*diuturnus*] length of time, long duration: With gen.: temporis, Cic.: belli, Caes. Absol.: Cic.

diuturnus, a, um, adj. [*diu*] of long duration, lasting, long: quid putet in rebus humanis diuturnum, quid conoverit, quid sit aeternum? Cic.: bellum, id.: labor, Caes. Comp.: filia, Ov.: molestiae, of longer duration, Cic.

diva, ae, v. divus.

di-variis, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to spread asunder, to stretch apart (rare): hominem in ea statua, Cic.

di-vello, velli, vulsum, s. v. a. to pluck or pull asunder, to tear in pieces, to separate violently: res a natura copulata audebit divellere, Cic.: corpus, Ov.: agnam, Hor.: suos artus lacero morsu, Ov. Fig.: commoda divium, Cic.: affinitas divelli nullo modo poterat, be destroyed, id. || to tear away, separate, remove: ab his membra divelli ac distrahi, id.: liberis a parentum complexu, Sall.: aliquem dulci amplexu, Virg. Fig.: sapientiam, temperantiam, a voluptate divellere ac distrabere, Cic. Of persons: to estrange: qui a me mei servatorem capitis divellat ac distrahat, id.

di-vendo, no perf., atum, s. v. a. to sell piecemeal, in different parcels (rare): bona, Cic.: praedam, Liv.

di-verbero, no perf., atum, i. v. a.

lit. to whip asunder: hence, to strike asunder, to cut, cleave, divide: res lecta, Lucr.: volucres auras sagitta, Virg. *di-verbum*, ðl, n. [verbum] the dialogue of a comedy: Liv.

diversa (divorse) adv. in different ways, hither and thither, differently (rare): curae meum animum diverse trahunt, Ter.: pauci paulo diversos considerant, Sall.: diversissime affi., Suet.

diversitas, ðtis, f. [*diversus*] contrariety, contradiction, disagreement: mira diversitate naturae, Tac. || diversity, difference: consiliorum, id.

diversus (divorsus) a, um, Part. [*diverto*] || A. d. turned different ways, opposite, contrary: in diversum iter equi concitati, Liv.: iter a proposito diversum, Caes.: diversam aciem constituit, id.: duo cinguli maxime inter se diversi, the two polar circles, Cic. Fig.: pessuma ac diversa inter se mala, luxuria atque avaritia, Sall.: diversa sibi ambo condilia capunt, Caes.: diversus, Lucr. Sup.: nae illi falsi sunt, qui diversissimas res pariter expectant, ignaviae voluptatem et praemia virtutis, Sall. 2. inimically opposed, of hostile or opposite opinions: certus igitur cum illo, qui a te totus diversus est, Cic.: regio ab se diversa, Liv.: acies, Tac.: alii e diverso, on the contrary, Suet. 3. apart, separate: diversae state Pl.: diversi pugnabant, Caes.: ex diversa fuga in unum collecti, Liv.: age diversos et disjice corpora ponto, Virg.: sunt ea innumerabilia, quae a diversis emebantur, by various individuals, Cic. 4. Fig.: different, unlike: diversa ac dissimilis pars, id.: ut par ingenio, ista morum diversus, Tac.

di-verto (vorto) ti, sum, s. v. n. to turn or go different ways, to part, separate (in the verb fin. very rare): (usor) sive diverterit, sive nupta est adhuc, has left her husband, Ulp. || Fig.: to differ: divortum motus virgini longe ac lupae, Pl.

dives, itis (also *dīs*, *dite*), adj. (the nom. and acc. of the neut. plur. do not occur: abl. sing. usually differs: also diviti), rich: pauperemque dives me petit, Hor.: solos sapientes esse, si mendicissimos, divites, Cic. With abl.: Fufidius dives agris, dives positus in fenore numis, Hor.: bubus, Ov. With gen.: dives pecoria Nivæ, Virg.: artum, Hor. || Meton. of things: rich, sumptuous, splendid, precious: animus hominis dives, non arca appellari solet, Cic.: ager, Virg.: mensae, Hor.: temulum donis dives, Liv. || The form, *dite*, neut. *dite* (chiefly poet.): not in prose till the Aug. per.: dis quidem esses, Ter.: ditus domus, Hor.: ditum essent, Liv.: ditae familiae nobilium, Tac. Comp.: divitor, Cic.: ditior les common, exc. in Hor.): Liv.: Hor. Sup.: divitissimus, Cic.: divitissimus, Virg.: Caes.: Liv. [Root *div*, prob. akin to the root of *divus*, *deus*: *dis* is a contraction of *dives*.]

di-vexo, i. v. a. *to pull or rend cruder, to destroy (rare)*: omnia di-vexare et diripere, Cic. || Fig.: *to vex, trouble*: matrem, Suet.

dividia, ae, f. [divinus] *division; dissension, discord*: horum dividiae et discordiae, Att. || *care, trouble, occasion*: nam quod tibi esse aegre, idem mihi esse dividiae, Pl.

di-vido, visl, visum (perf. sync. divisse, Hor.) i. v. a. *to part asunder, separate, divide (viz., a whole into parts, etc.)*: si omne animal secari ac dividi potest, nullum est eorum individuum, Cic.: muros, *to break through*, Virg.: Gallia in partes tres divisa est, Caes.

2. Meton.: *for distribute: to divide among several, to distribute, apportion*: praedam, Pl.: agros, Cic. So of distributing troops: equitatum in omnes partes, Caes.: exercitum omnem passim in civitates, Liv. With dat.: agros virutum civibus, Cic.: praedam militibus, Sall.: loca praefecta, Liv.

With cum: dimidiandam partem cum aliquo, Pl.: praemia mecum, Ov. Absol.: *tos dividere*, Pl. 3. Like *distrahere* and *dividere*: *to sell piecemeal, in parcels*: Suet. 4. Fig.: of abstract objects: annum ex aequo, Ov.: *dividere et explanare ambigua*, Cic.: *animum* nam hoc celerem, nunc dividit illuc, Virg.: *sententiam, to divide a vote, embracing two objects, so that each might be voted for separately*, Cic.

5. Post.: *to break up, dissolve, destroy: to remove* concument, Hor. || *to divide* (viz., two distinct things) from: fluens Rhodanus provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit, Caes.: populum distribuit in quinque classes, senioresque a junioribus dividit, Cic.: (Italiam) longa pueri longis via dividit invia terra, *separata, keeps distant*, Virg. 2.

Fig.: *to separate, distinguish*: legem bonam a mala, Cic. || *for distinguish: to distinguish; to decorate, adorn (rare)*: qualis gemma micat, fulvum quae dividit aurum, Virg. [The root vid seems orig. to have meant "to cut, or separate": cf. vid-uis, indi-vid-tus: v. viduo.]

dividuus, a, um, adj. [divido] *divisible: omne animal et dissolubile et dividuum at necesse est*, Cic. || *divided, separated*: dividuum talentum faciam, Pl.: munere, Hor.: luna, a half-moon, Ov. Fig.: dividuum (me) tenent aliter et aliter amor, id.

divitiatio, ōnis, f. [divino] *the faculty of forecasting, predicting, divination*: Cic. || Legal t. t. *the selecting of a prosecutor to conduct a criminal cause* (v. Smith's Ant. 139).

divina, adv. *through divine power: pascit in divine fac huc aasis Sonia*, Pl. || *by divine inspiration, prophetically*: plura divine praesentia et praedicta reperti, Cic. || *in a supernatural, admirable manner; divinely*: divine Plato eorum malorum appellat voluptatem, id.

divinus, ōnis, f. [divinus] *god-head, divinity*: Cic. Of the deified Romulus: Liv.: of Augustus: Suet. || *power of divining, divination*: Cic. || *divine quality, godlike excellence*: id.

divinitus, adv. *from heaven, by divine providence*: divinitus latae supplicae, Pl.: non partum per nos, sed divinitus ad nos delatum, Cic.: quia ait divinitus illis ingenium, Virg. || *by inspiration, prophetically*: solus hic homo est, qui sciat divinitus, Pl. || *divinely, admirably, excellently*: quae philosophi (Platonis) divinitus ferunt esse dicta, Cic.

divino, avi, atum, i. v. a. [divinus] *to forecast, divine; predict, prophesy*: non equidem hoc divinati, Cic.: ut nihil boni divinet animus, Liv. Absol.: Venus faciat eam, ut divinare, Pl.

divinus, a, um, adj. [divinus] *pertaining to a deity, divine*: divinae matris imago, Lucr.: numen, Cic.: stirps, Virg.: origo, Liv.: non sine opo divina bellum gerere, Caes.: divinisima dona, most worthy of a deity, Cic.: res divina, divine worship, sacrifice: re divina facta, Pl.: Cic.: less freq. in plur.: divinae res, Pl.: Cic. In plur. also in gen. for religious affairs: Caes.: Cic. Also, divina verba, a form of prayer: Cato: religiones (opp. fides humanae), Liv.

2. With humanis as a comprehensive term: *all things, things of every kind, etc.* (cf. di homineque under deus): dedunt se, divina humanaque omnia, Pl.: Liv.: res, Cic. But in the definition of philosophy by scientia divinarum humanarum rerum, the term divinae res denotes *nature, physics*, as distinguished from *humanæ res, morals*: id. So in law, divinae res signifies *natural laws*, in opp. to *humanæ res, positive laws*: id. || *divinely inspired, prophetic*: aliquid praesagens atque divinum, id.: vates, Hor. With gen.: avis imbrum immimentium, id. Subst. divinus, i. m., a soothsayer, prophet: Cic.: Liv. || *superhuman, admirable, excellent*: ingenio esse divino, Cic.: fides, id. Comp.: ratione nihil est in homine divinius, id. 2. An epithet of the Rom. emperors = *imperial*: domus, Phaedr.

divisio, ōnis, f. [divido] *a division, separation*: si divisio fieret, Just. || *partition, distribution*: agrorum, Tac. || *a dishonouring, violation*: Cic. || Fig.: *logical or rhetorical division*: id.

divisor, ōris, m. [id.] *a divider*: App. || *a distributor*: Italiae, Cic. 2. Esp.: *a person hired by a candidate to bribe the electors*: id.: Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. s. v. ambitus, 18).

divisus, a, um, Part. [divido] || *divided, separated*: divisor, Lucr.

divisus, ūs, m. [id.] *a dividing, division (only in lat.)*: quanta Macedoniam esset, quam divisi facili, Liv.

divitas, arum, f. plur. [dives] *riches, wealth*: Pl.: Cic.: Hor. Pro-verb.: superare Crassum divitibus, *to be exceedingly rich or fortunate*, Cic. Meton.: templum inclutum divitiis, *by means of costly offerings*, Liv.: demite divitias, *rich ornaments*, Ov. Fig.: in oratione Crassi divitias atque ornamenta ejus ingenti persepit, Cic.

divortium, ūs, n. [diverto] *a separation, esp. a divorce*: Cic.: Pl.: Suet. || Meton.: *a point of separation, a place where a road divides*: Itherrum, Liv.: aquarum, *a watershed, whence streams run different ways*: Amana, qui Syriam a Cilicia ima aquarum divortio dividit, Cic. Fig.: ex communi sapientium juro sunt doctrinarum facta divortia, *divisions, varieties*, id.

divulgatus, a, um, Part. [divulgo] || A. d. *wide-spread, common*: aliquid divulgata gloria, Lucr.: magistratus levissimus et divulgatissimus, Cic.

di-vulgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to spread among the people, to make common, publish, divulge*: librum, Cic.: consilium Domitii, Caes.: aliquid turpi fama, Tac.

divulsus, a, um, Part. [divello] || *divum*, i. n. *the sky*: sub divo, like sub Jove, under the open sky, in the open air, Cic.: sub divum rapiam, Hor.

divus, and dius, a, um, adj. [same root as deus, q. v.] *pertaining to a deity, divine (rare as an adj.)*: dia de clade, i. q. deorum, Lucr.: dius administrator, Varr. || Subst.: divus (dius), i. m. (gen. plu. us. divum) and diva (dia), ae, f. *a god, a goddess, a deity*: si divus, si diva esset, Liv.: dive, quem proles Niohea sensit, Hor.: mortali decur violari vulnere divum? Virg.: pro divum fidem, Ter. Form dius: Di Indigetes Diique Manes, Liv.

|| Meton.: *godlike, divine*, by hyperbole to designate uncommon excellence: est ego flamen, ut Jovi, sic divo Julio M. Antonius, ut. Cic.: dia Camilla. Virg.: sententia Catonis, Hor. After the Aug. period, the ordinary epithet for a deceased Roman emperor.

do, dōdī, dātum, dāre (also dānit, Pl.: dānunt, id. suby.: dūm, etc., Ter. Dane = dāne, Pl.), i. v. a. *to put, place*: tum gerru ad terram dabo, Pl.: aliquem ad terram, Liv.: hanc mihi in manum dat, Ter.: hostes in fugam decernat, Caes.: se in viam dare, *to take oneself*, Cic. Poet.: levis retro dabat aura capillos, Ov.: corpora dantur in altos rogos, id. 2. With two datives (laudī, crimini, vitio, etc.) *to impute, attribute anything as a merit, crime, fault, etc.*: Ter.: Cic. || *to give, to give away, grant, concede, permit*: give up, resign: bestion, furnish, afford, offer, etc.: Caesar certior flectat Belgas obsides inter se dare, Caes.: literas (ad aliquem), *to write to one*, Cic.: literas aliquid dare (the writer being the subject of the verb), *to give one a letter to deliver*: literas dare te nunquam habui cui

darem, quin dederim, id. : and (the bearer being the subject of the verb) to deliver a letter, id. : dare poenas, to pay a penalty, to suffer punishment (the word in the dat. representing the person to whom atonement or satisfaction is made, or that which occasioned the punishment), quodcumque mihi poenas dabis, Ov. : civitas stultae laetitiae graves poenas dedit, suffered severely for its foolish joy, Sall. : dant locum, Ov. : dare iter, Caes. : dare operam, lit. to give labour; hence, to take pains, to pay attention, etc. : virtuti opera danda est, Cic. : dabat operam ut Dumnorigem in officio contineret, Caes. : in altum vela dabant, were sailing out into the open sea, Virg. : and fig. : ad id vela do, I direct my efforts to that point, Cic. : ita dat se res, so it is : prout tempus ac res se daret, Liv. : fraena dabat, was allowing the horse to run at full speed, Ov. : dare nomina, to enlist, Cic. : dare manus, to yield, surrender, Nep. : and fig. in gen. to yield, acquiesce : Pl. : Cic. : terga dare (usu. vertere), to flee, Liv. : Ov. : fabulam = docere fabulam, to exhibit, produce a play : Cic. : Ter. : verba, to deceive, cheat : Pl. : Cic. : 2. Poet. with inf. : di tibi dant capta classem reducere Troja, Hor. : III. In law : do, dico, addico, a formula used by the praetor; viz. do, in the granting of judges, actions, exceptions, etc. : dico, in pronouncing sentence : addico, in adjudging property in dispute : Varr. : hence called tria verba, Ov. : IV. In logic : to grant a proposition : Cic. : V. to give up to, to do in consideration of, to humour : Caes. hospitio Vestalium cultisque dia, Liv. : ut concessisti illum senatui, sic da hunc populo, Cic. : 2. With pron. reflect. : to give oneself up, to devote, dedicate oneself, to serve : de dicit se etiam regibus, id. : se populo ac coronae, to present oneself, appear, id. : VI. to announce, tell, communicate : herili filio haec fabricam dabo, Pl. : da mihi nunc, satine probas? Cic. : Poet. : in pass. = narratur, dicitur, fertur, etc. : aut sius Aeneas eripuisse datur, Ov. : [Two roots are perhaps conjoined in this verb : (1) *da* "give;" Gr. *do* in *δίδωμι*; and (2) *da* "put;" Gr. *do* in *τίθω*; and perhaps the Germ. *thun* and Eng. *do* are the same root. In composition the root generally means "to put;" cf. *ab-do*, "put away," "hide;" *ad-dere*, "put to," "add;" *con-dere*, "put together," "build;" etc. : almost all the compound verbs are of the third conjugation. The original form of the root is uncertain : In Latin it is *da* and *pu* (v. sub). *duim*, and the comp. *induo*, in Gr. *do*, which also appears in Lat. *do-num*.)

docēo, cōl, cētum, 2. v. a. [root *doc* or *di*, to point out, hence to teach : v. *dico*] to teach, instruct, inform, show, tell, etc. With double acc. : aliquem artem, Cic. : aliquem literas, id. : pueros elementa, Hor. In pass. with one acc. :

is reliqua frustra docetur, Quint. With acc. followed by inf. : ut doceam Rullum posthac in his saltum tacere rebus, Cic. : and ellipt. : aliquem equo, armis, Liv. With *de* : de ejus injuriis iudices docere, Cic. With a relat. sentence : doceant eum, qui vir Sex. Roscius fuerit, id. With simple acc. of pers. : studiosos discendi erudiunt atque docent, id. With simple acc. of thing : coepit studioso omnia docere, educare, ita uti ai esset filia, Ter. : aliquid, Caes. With acc. and inf. : unam esse spem salutis docent, id. *Abol.* : quum doceo et expiano, Cic. : 2. docere fabulam, lit. to teach a play (to the actors); hence, to bring out, exhibit : minor fuit aliquanto is, qui primus fabulam dedit, quam ille, qui multas docuerant (Plautus et Naevius), id.

dochmīus, ī, m. = *δοχμος* (sc. *vois*), the dochmic foot in poetry, — — — : Cic.

dōcīlis, e, adj. [doceo] easily taught, docile : belua docilis et humanis moribus assenta, Cic. : Poet. with gen. : modorum, Hor. : Fig. : capilli, Ov. Comp. : judex docilior et intenter, Quint.

dōcīlitas, ātis, f. [docilis] aptness for being taught, docility : Cic. : II. gentleness : Eutr.

doctō, adv. learnedly, skilfully, Comp. : Hor. : II. shrewdly, cunningly : Pl.

doctor, ōris, m. [doceo] a teacher, instructor : Cic. : Hor.

doctrīna, ae, f. [id.] teaching, instruction : non aliqua mihi doctrina tradita, sed in rerum usu causae tractata, Cic. : II. science, erudition, learning : malis studiis malisque doctrinis, id. : Piso Graecis doctrinis eruditus, id. : dicendi, rhetoric, id. : auctor doctrinae ejus (sc. C. Numa), Liv.

doctus, a, um, Part. [doceo] : II. A. d. : learned, skilled, versed, experienced : doctus vir et Graecis literis eruditus, Cic. : [and] doctissima Cymodocea, Virg. With acc. : (Maecenas) docte sermones utroque linguae, Hor. With inf. : doctus sagittas tendere Scythicas, id. With prep. : ad delinquendum doctior, Ov. Of things as subjects : frontes, Hor. : vox, Ov. : 2. In Plant. and Ter. knowing, cunning, shrewd, subtle : malum, callidum, doctum, Pl.

documentum, īnis, v. documentum, *infit*.

documentum, ī, n. (also *doctimen*, *Loec.*) [doceo] a lesson, example; a pattern, warning; a proof, specimen. With gen. : P. Rutillius documentum fuit hominibus nostris virtutis, antiquitatis, prudentiae, Cic. : cavendae similis injuria, Liv. : quorum rerum maxima documenta haec habeo, Sall. With a dependent clause : documentum capere, quid esset viciis extimescendum, Cic. : quantum in bello fortuna posset, Jam ipsi essent documento, Caes. : documenta damus quia simus origine nati, Ov. With subj. : documentum esse, ne quis fidei Romanoae confidat, Liv. *Abol.* :

singulis effossis oculis documento remittit, ut sint reliquis documentum, Caes.

dōdrans, antis, m. [dequadrans, lit. less one-fourth] three-fourths : alicujus aedificii reliquum dōdrantem emere, Cic. : heres ex dōdrante, Nep. As a measure of length, nine inches : Suet.

dogma, ātis, n. = *δῶγμα*, a philosophical tenet, doctrine, dogma : Cic.

dōlābella, ae, f. dim. [dolabra] a small pick-axe, a hatchet : Col.

dōlābra, ae, f. [dolo] an axe, pick-axe : as a milit. implement : Liv. : as an agricultural implement : Col.

dōlens, entis, Part. [doleo] causing pain, painful : nil dolentius, Ov.

dōlenter, adv. painfully, with sorrow : dolenter hoc dicam populus quam contumeliose, Cic. Comp. : id.

dōlō, ōl, ītum, [dolturus, Liv.] 2. v. n. and a. to feel pain, suffer pain; of things : to pain, to ache : nequeo caput tollere, ita doli, itaque ego nunc doleo, Pl. : pes, oculi, caput, latera, palmiones, Cic. : Imper. : mihi doli, quum ego vapulo, id. Pl. : II. Fig. : of personal subjects : to grieve for, deplore, lament, be sorry for. With acc. : meum osium luctumque dolentur, Cic. With a dependent sentence : inferiores non dolere (debent), se a suis superari, id.

With simple inf. : vinci dolentem Herculem, Hor. With abl. : laetitia bonis rebus et dolere contrariis, Cic.

With *de* or *ex* : de Hortensio te certo scio dolere, id. : quo gravius homines ex commutatione rerum dolent, Caes.

With *quod*, *quia*, or *si* : doleo, quia doles et angere, Lucan. In Cic. : dolturus, ad placeant spei deterius nostra, Hor. *Abol.* : ah! necis quam doctem, Ter. : 2. Of subjects not personal : to give pain. With dat. : animus mihi dolet, Pl. : Imper. : si patina me, I am grieved : mihi dolebit, non tibi, mi quid ego stulto fecero, id. *Abol.* : dolet dictum, Ter. (Hence Ital. *dolito*; Fr. *deuil*.)

dōllāris, e, adj. [dolum] of a cask : anus, pot-bellied, Pl.

dōllūm, ā, n. dim. [dolum] a small cask : Liv.

dōllum, ī, n. a very large jar : Ter. : Hor. : de dolo haerite, to draw wine from the jar, to drink new wine, Cic. Proverb. : in pertusum ingertum dicta dolum, talk in vain, Pl.

dōlo, avi, tam, r. v. a. to chip with an axe, to hew : robur, Cic. : Fig. : fuste, to cudgel soundly, Hor. : opus, aut potui, dolavit, Cic. : bodie hunc dolum dolamus, coarctare, deviare, Pl.

dōlo or *dōlon*, ōnis, m. = *dōlōm*, a staff with a sharp iron point; a sword-stick : Suet. Meton. : a fly's sting : Phaedr. : 2. the fore-topknot : Liv.

dōlor, ōris, m. [doleo] pain, smart, ache : dolor est motus asper in corpore, alienus a sensibus, Cic. : corporis, Lucr.

II. Fig. : distress, sorrow, anguish, rezeation, chagrin, etc. : dolor (est) aegritudo cruciana, Cic. : magno esse

Germani doliti Ariovisti mortem, Caes.: amator agri ubi secum, accedam? an potius meditari finire dolores, the torments of love, Hor. **III.** Meton.: a grief, i. e. an object or cause of grief: Ov. 2. In rhetoric: *passionate expression, pathos*: Cic.

dolose, *adv.* *craftily, deceitfully*: Pl. Cic.

doloseus, *a, um, adj.* [dolus] *crafty, cunning, deceitful*: consensu, Pl.: mulier, Hor. With *inf.*: amici, ferre jugum pariter dolosi, Id. Poet.: incedis per ignes suppositos cineri doloso, *deceitful, treacherous*, Id.

dolus, *i. m.* = *dolos*, orig. a device, artifice: hence, in the older, and esp. the jurk. lang., in connection with malus, a common expression for *guile, fraud, deceit*: in quibus ipse (formulis) quid ex eo (sc. Aquilio) quaseretur, quid esset *dolus* nullus? respondebat; quid esset aliud simulatum, aliud actum, Cic.

2. Without malus: *fraud, deceit, deception*: huic quia bonae artes desunt, doli atque fallacis contendit, Sall.: venare, Virg.: necere, Liv.: per domum atque insidias, Caes.

dolabilis, *e, adj.* [domo] *tamable* (poet.): Cantaber, Hor.

domesticatio, *adv.* [domesticus] *in the house, at home*: Suet.

domesticus, *a, um, adj.* [domus] *pertaining to the house*: dico intra domesticos parietes, Cic.: vestis, argument to wear in the house, Id.: domesticus ator, at home, Hor. **II.** Meton.:

pertaining to one's family; domestic, familiar, household: in luctu domesticus, Cic.: praedones, Id.: clades, Liv. 2. Subst.: *domestic, of the house, the members of a family, inmates of a household*: Cic.: Liv. Also *familiar domestic, household slaves*: Suet. **III.** Esp. *open to foreign or public*: *domestic, native, belonging to one's own country*: *private*: idia caso ex domestico iudicio atque animi conscientia intelligebat, Caes.: domesticae copiae rei frumentariae, produced at home, Id.: non esse transmarinis nec importatis artibus eruditus, sed genuinis domesticisque virtutibus, Cic.: bellum, civil war, Caes.:

domestica facta celebrare of their own country, Hor.: res domesticas ac familiarum, *opp. rem publicam*, Cic.

domi, *adv.* *v. domus*

domicilium, *ii, n.* [domus] *a man's usual place of residence, a dwelling, abode, home*: Cic.: Caes. **II.** Fig.: *salutis alia in civitate, nihil in qua populi potentia summa est, ullum domicilium libertas habet, Cic.: Lacedaemone esse honestissimum domicilium senectutis, Id.* [The word is compounded of *domus* and the root *ci*: but as *conclium* and *conclium* are frequently confounded, and as *conclium* probably contains the root *ci*, = to sit, we may conjecture that *domicilium* is the true orthography, which would correspond to *exallium*.]

domina, *ae (adv. plur. only) dominis*, *f.* [dominus] *the mistress of a family* =

hera, materfamilia: Pl.: Ter. **II.** In gen. a *mistress, lady*: at sane fors domina camp, Cic.: juncti currum dominas subire leones, i. e. of Cybele, Virg. **III.** Esp. *the appellation of a lady belonging to the imperial family*: Suet. 2. A term of endearment, *wife*: Virg.: Ov. (Hence *lt. donna*: Sp. *dona, duena*; Fr. *dame*: also Sp. *dim. doncella*; Fr. *demoiselle*; Eng. *dame*.)

dominans, *antis, Part.* [dominor] *ruling. Comp.*: Lucr.

dominatio, *onis, f.* [id.] *rule, domination; esp. absolute domination, tyranny, despotism, opp. to libertas*: Cic.: Liv.: Tac. In plur.: Cic. Fig.: *firma et moderata rationis in libidinem, Id.*

dominator, *oris, m.* [id.] *ruler, lord*: rerum Deus, Cic.

dominatrix, *icis, f.* [id.] *a female ruler, mistress* (rare): caeca ac temeraria animi cupiditas, Cic.

dominatus, *us, m.* [id.] *rule, command; esp. absolute rule, sovereignty, tyranny* (cf. *dominatio*): Cic.: Caes. In plur.: Cic. Fig.: *cupiditatum, Id.*: omnium rerum, Id.

dominus, *a, um, adj.* [dominus] *pertaining to a lord or master* (rare): habitationes, Col. **II.** Under the empire, *imperial*: res, Cod. Just. Subst. *dominium, i, n.* a collection of poems by the emperor Nero: Suet. (Hence *lt. dominica*: Fr. *dimanche*.)

dominium, *ii, n.* [id.] *a feast, banquet*: Cic.

dominor, *atus, i. v. n. dep.* [id.] *to have dominion, bear rule, to conquer*: imperare quam plurima, pollere, regnare, dominari, Cic.: ab his interfici inter quos dominari consuevit, Caes.: dominari in cetera (animalia), Ov. Fig. of inanimate and abstract subjects: Cleanthes solem dominari putat, Cic.: mare, Tac. **II.** Pass.: *to be ruled*: o domus antiqua, heu, quam dispari dominare domino! Enn. In Cic.

dominus, *i, m.* [domus] *the master of the house, a master, possessor, proprietor, owner*: nec domo dominus, sed domino domus honestanda, est, Cic.: *opp. servus, Pl.: opp. ancilla, Cic.: in aularum, Suet.* **II.** In gen.: *a master, lord, ruler, chief* (freq. with the implied notion of unlawful or despotic power): hujus principis populi et omnium gentium domini atque victoris, Cic.: videsne, ut de rege (sc. Tarquinio) dominus existeret? hic est enim dominus populi, quem Graeci tyrannum vocant, Id. Fig.: *liberatus se per eum dicunt gravissimis dominis, terrore sempiterno et diurno ac nocturno metu, Id. Poet. sometimes as an adj.*: dominas manus, Ov. **III.** Esp.: *with or without conviul or epall (like rex): the master of a feast, the entertainer, host*: Cic.: Liv. 2. *a title of the emperors*: Suet.: Phaedr. 3. *a term of endearment in addressing a lover*: Ov. 4. *As an address like our Sir*: Suet. (Hence Sp. *don*.)

domiporta, *ae f.* [domus porto]

she that carries her house on her back: of the small, Poeta ap. Cic.

domito, *i, v. a. freq.* [domo] *to tame, break in* (rare): boves, Virg. Poet.: currus, i. e. a team, Id.

domitor, *oris, m.* [id.] *a tamer, breaker* (rare): equorum, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *a subduer, vanquisher, conqueror*: belli externi, Tac.: Persarum, Cic.

domitrix, *icis, f.* [id.] *she who tames, subdues* (rare): equorum Epidaurus, Virg. Poet.: domitrix ferarum clava (Herculis), Ov.

domitara, *ae, f.* [id.] *a taming*: boum, Col.

domitus, *a, um, Part.* [domo]

domitus, *us, m.* [id.] *a taming*: quadrupedum, Cic.

domo, *ul, Itum, i. v. a. la tame, to break in*: domare et condocere feras beluas, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *to subdue, vanquish, overcome, conquer*: quas nationes nemo unquam fuit, quin frangi domare cuperet, Id.: quae te cumque domat Venus, Hor.: acrior illum cura domat, Virg.: illos longa domant Inopi jejunia victu, Ov.: domitas habere libidines, Cic.: virtus omnia domuerat, Sall.

domus, *us and i, f.* [δῶμος] *a house, home*: passim in all the classical writers: respecting the construction of Roman houses, v. Smith's Ant. 142 seqq. Gen. in the comic poets only, domi: but since Varro domus. Dat. = domo, Hor.: for the more usual domus: contr. domu, Lucr. Abl. usually domo: domn (very rare): Pl. Plur. Nom. only domus. Gen. domorum and domuum. Dat. and Abl. only domibus. Acc. usually domos: but MSS. often vary between domos and domum. The form domus is certain.

2. Adverbial forms: domi (sometimes domui), at home, in the house: Pl.: Ter.: Cic.: Virg. Esp. in the phrase, domi habere aliquid, to have a thing at home, i. e. to be provided with, possess it: domi habuit unde discret, Ter. In a similar sense: id quidem domi est, Cic. b. domum, homewards, to the house: Pl.: Ter.: Cic.: Virg. In plur.: domos, Liv.: domos nostras, Pl.: domos suas, Sall. With in and acc.: venisse in M. Laecae domum, Cic. c. domo, from home, out of the house: Pl.: Ter.: Cic. For domi, at home, in the house (rare): domo se tenere, Nep.: domo additus, Suet. And sometimes with in and Abl.: in domo sua facere mysteria, Nep. **II.** Meton.: *any sort of building or abode*: of the labyrinth, Virg.: of the abode of the gods, Ov.: of animals, Virg.: of the body, as the dwelling of the soul, Ov. 2. In gen.: *one's native place, country, home*: M. Su. Scitulus sum Syracusanus. M. So. Fa domus et patria est mihi, Pl.: Caes.: Cic.: ut (Galli) domo emigrant, Caes. Hence the phrases belli domique and domi militaeque, in war and peace, v. bellum and militia: natione populus in pace et domi imperat, Cic. 3. a household, family, race: domus te nos-

tra tota salutata, id. Liv. 4. a philosophical school, sect. Cic. (Hence *lit. duomo*; Fr. *dome*; Germ. *Dom*, "cathedral.")

dōnābilis, *a*, adj. [dono] *worthy to receive a present*: Pl.

dōnārium, *ii*, *n*. [donum] *the place in a temple where votive offerings were kept*: Lucan. || Meton.: *a temple, sanctuary, altar*: Virg.: Ov. 2. *a votive offering*: Liv.

dōnatio, *ōnis*, *f*. [dono] *a giving, a donation*: Cic.

dōnātivum, *i*, *n*. [id.] *a largess, donative given by the emperor to his soldiers* (v. *congiarium*): Suet.: Tac.

dōnec, *conj*. [contr. from *dōnecum*, which has the same meaning, but is only used by earlier and later writers: Catō: Pl.] *as long as, while*. With *indic.*: neque dulces amores sperne puer, donec virent cantiles abest, Hor.: donec eris felix multos numerabis amicos, Ov. With *subj.*: (elephanti) nihil sane trepidabant, donec continent velut ponte agerentur, Liv. || *until, till* at length. With *indic.*: haud desinam, donec perfecero hoc, Ter.: socii consurgere tonitis, donec rostra tenent sicum, Virg. With *subj.*: Hor.: trepidatious aliquidum clebant, donec quietem ipse timor fecisset, Liv. 2. With *usque*, *usque adeo*, *usque eo*, *usque in tantum*. With *indic.*: usque eo timui, donec ad rejiciendos iudices ventimus, Cic. With *subj.*: usque nesciri, donec cantor "Vos plaudite" dicat, Hor. [*Donec* and *Donicum* probably connected with *denique*, q. v.]

dōnecum, *conj*. v. *donec*, ad *init.*

dōno, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v*, *a*. [dono] *to give as a present; to present, bestow; to grant, vouchsafe, confer*. Constr. with *acc.* of gift, and *dat.* of person: non paucis suis adjutoribus large effusaque donabat, Cic.: praedam militibus, Caes. With *inf.* (poet.): divinare etenim magnus mihi donat Apollo, Hor. Fig.: *to give up, sacrifice*: amicitias reipublicae, Cic. 2. Constr. with *acc.* of person and *abl.* of gift: *to present with*: donare aliquem palera, Pl.: aliquem anulo aureo, Cic. 3. With double *acc.*: egon' te pro hoc nuntio quid donem? Ter. || *to remit, forgive* a debt, obligation, etc.: mercedes habitacionum annuus conductoribus donavit, Caes. 2. Fig.: *to forgive, pardon* (for another's sake): noxae damnatus donatur populo Romano, donatur tribuniciae potestati, Liv.

dōnum, *i*, *n*. [do] *a gift, present*: dona mittunt et munera, Pl.: Cic.: Ov.: ultima et suprema dona, the last honours, funeral rites, id. 2. Esp. *a votive offering to a deity, sacrifice*: Cic.: Liv.

dormio, *ivi* or *ii*, *Itum* (*fut.* *dormibo*, Pl.), 4. *v*, *n*. *to sleep*: dormitum dimittitur, Hor. *Pass. imperis*: minimum dormitur in illo (lecto), Juv. Proverb.: non omnibus dormio, Cic.

Poet. in the *Pass.*, of time: *to be slept through, spent in sleep*: nox est perpetua una dormienda, Cat. Of the sleep of death: quid si ego illum tractum tangam ut dormiat? Pl. || Fig.: *to rest, be at ease, be inactive*: hoc vide ut dormiunt pessuli pessumi, id.: Cic. 2. *to be careless, unconcerned*: uxorem duxit, et inde filiam susceptam unam, dum to dormis, Ter. [Root por: cf. Gr. *δρᾶσις*; Ger. *traum*; Eng. *dream*.]

dormitator, *ōris*, *m*. [dormito] *a dreamer, sluggard*: Pl.

dormito, *avi*, *i*, *v*, *n*. *freq.* [dormio] *to be in the habit of sleeping, to be sleepy, to fall asleep*: Pl.: Cic. Poet: sub aurora, jam dormitante lucerna, going out, Ov. || Fig.: *to be dreaming, sluggish, stupid*: ad hoc diel tempus dormitasti in otio, Pl.: ocellans et dormitans sapientia, Cic.

dormitorium, *ii*, *n*. [id.] *a sleeping room, dormitory*: Plin.

dormitōrius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] *of or for sleeping*: cubiculum, Plin. **dorsum**, *i*, *n*. (masc. *dorsus*, Pl.) *the back of a man or beast*: Hor. 2. Fig.: of analogous things: Jugl. the slope of a hill, Caes.: montis, Liv.: duplex dentalium, the projecting irons, Virg. And *abstr.*: dorsum immane mari summo, of sunken rocks, id. (Hence Ital. *dorso*; Fr. *dos*.)

dōs, *ōtis*, *f*. *a marriage portion, dowry*: Cic.: Caes.: Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 145.) || Fig.: *a gift, endowment, talent, property, quality*: (Juris civilis) artem verborum docti locupletasti, Cic.: formae, Ov.: dos erat ille (sc. Phaon) lici, the ornament, id. [Root do or da, "give": cf. Gr. *δο-ω*.]

dōtalis, *a*, *adj.* [dos] *pertaining to a dowry or portion*: aedes, Pl.: praedia, Cic.: agri, Hor. **dōtātus**, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [doto]. || A. J. *endowed, gifted, provided*: uxor, Pl.: Cic. Fig.: Chione dotatissima forma, Ov.

dōto *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v*, *a*. [dos] *to endow, to portion* in the verb. *Ant.* rare: filiam splendidissime maritavit, dotavitque, Suet.: sanguine Trojano et Rutulo dotabere, virgo, Virg. (Hence Fr. *dower*; and from middle age Latin *dotarium*, Fr. *dotaire*, *dotairerie*.)

drachma (drachma, Pl.), *a*, *f*. = *δραχμή*, *a drachma* or *drachm*, a small Greek coin of about the same value as the Roman denarius: Ter.: Cic.

drāō, *ōnis*, *m*. = *δράκων*, *a sort of serpent, a dragon*: Cic.: Suet. As the guardian of treasures: Cic.: Phaedr. || Meton.: *a constellation*: poet. Cic.

drāōnīgēna, *ae*, *comas*. [draco and GEN root of gigno] *dragon-born* (poet.): urbs, i. e. Thebes, Ov. **drāpēta**, *ae*, *m*. = *δραπέτης*, *a fugitive slave*: Pl.

drōmas, *ōdis*, *m*. = *δρομάς*, *a dromedary*: Liv.: Curt. **drōmos**, *i*, *m*. = *δρομος*, *the Spartan race-course*: Liv.

drūides, *um* (*druidae*, *arum*, Cic.), *m*, *pl.* *the Druids, the priests and wise men of the Gauls*: Caes.

duo, *v*, *duo*.

dūālis, *a*, *adj.* [duo] *that contains two*. In gram.: numerus, the dual, Quint.

dūbīs, *ade*, *doubtfully*: potest accidere, ut aliqnod signum dubie datum pro certo sit acceptum, Cic. Esp. freq. with negatives: non (haud) dubie, undoubtedly, indisputably, positively, certainly: nec dubie, Liv.

dūbitābilis, *a*, *adj.* [dubito] *doubtful* (rare): nec erit dubitabile verum, Ov.

dūbitanter, *adv.* *doubtfully*: sine ulla affirmatione, dubitanter unum quoddam dicemus, Cic. 2. *hesitatingly* (rare): illum verecunde et dubitanter recepi, id.

dūbitatio, *ōnis*, *f*. [dubito] *a wavering in opinion or judgment; a doubting, uncertainty, doubt*. *Abstr.*: nec tibi sollicitudinem ex dubitatione mea afferre volui, Cic.: eo vibi minus dubitationis dari, Caes.: sine ulla dubitatione, without any doubt, most certainly, Cic. With *gen.*: dubitatio adventus legionum, Caes. With *de*: dubitatio de omnibus rebus, Cic. With *relat.* or *interrog.* sentences: si quando dubitatio accidit, quale sit id, id. With *quin*: id. || Meton.: *a wavering, hesitating, irresolution*: qui timeri? quae dubitatio! quanta haesitatio tractusque verborum! id.: inter dubitationem et moras senati, Sall.: (Caesar) nulla interposita dubitatione legiones ex castris educit, without a moment's hesitation, Caes. 2. *a considering, examining*: Indignus dubitatio homine: Cic.

dūbito, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v*, *n*. and *a*. *freq.* [dubius] *lit. to go backwards and forwards, from one side to the other*: hence, fig.: *to fluctuate in opinion, to be uncertain, to doubt*. *Abstr.*: violenti dubitant, haesitant, revocant se interdu, Cic. With *de*: nec vero de hoc quisquam dubitare posset, id.: de ejus hde, Caes. *Pass. imperis*: de armis dubitatum est, Cic. With *acc.* (in class. prose only with a *prom.*): haec non turpe est dubitare philosophos, quae ne rusticus quidem dubitant: id. In *pass.*: dubitati tecta parentis, Ov. With a *relat. sentence*: non dubito, quid nobis agendum putes, Cic. With *interrogative sentences*: destitute dubitare, utrum sit utilius, id.: quid dubitas, quin sit, Pl. Poet. in the *pass.*: an des alm, dubitor, Ov. With *acc.* and *inf.*: non dubito fore pioresque, Nep. 2. Of inanim. and *abstr.* subjects: *to be uncertain, doubtful*: si fortuna dubitabit, Liv. || Meton.: *to be irresolute, to hesitate, delay*. With *inf.*: non dubitaverim me gravissimis tempestatibus obvium ferre, Cic. In an *interrog.*: quid dubitamus pultare atque huc evocare ambros foras? Pl. Very seldom affirmatively: si forte dubitaret

quod afferretur accipere, Curt. With *negat*, and *quis*: nemo dubitabat, quin spectaret, Cic. *Abol.* (rarely): se neque unquam dubitasse, neque timuisse, Caes. 2. to reflect upon, to ponder, consider (rare): restat, iudices, ut hoc dubitemus, Cic.

dubius, a, um, adj. [duo, two and bit, go. v. bito] moving alternately in two opposite directions, fluctuating to and fro (rare): circumagente se vento, fluctibus dubis volvi coeptum est mare, Liv. II. Fig.: wavering in opinion, doubting, uncertain: quae res est, quae cujuscumque animum in hac causa dubium facere possit? Cic.: spemque meumque inter dubii, se vivere credant, sive extrema pati, Virg. With *gen.*: sententiae, Liv.: salutis, Ov. 2. *irresoluble, undecided* (rare): terrentur infirmiores, dulci confirmantur, Caes.: dubio atque haesitante Jugurtha incolumitas transeat, Sall. Fig.: nutantes ad dubiae civitates, Suet. III. *Pass.*: that is doubted of, uncertain, dubious: videmus igitur, quae dubia sint, ea sumi pro certis atque concessis? Cic.: victoria, Caes.: proelia, Tac.: dubiae crepuscula locis, Ov.: coelum, *overcast*, Virg.: hunc annum sequitur annus haud dubiis consilibus, Liv.: coena dubia, such a good dinner, that you cannot tell what to eat first, Ter.

2. **dubium** est, it is doubtful, uncertain: esp. freq. with negatives: si quid erit dubium, Pl.: haud dubium id quidem est, id. With *de*: de Pompeii exitu nihil dubium nunquam fuit, Cic. With an interrog. sentence: hoc ergo, credo, dubium est, uter nostrum alit veremur, id. *Abol.* and *adverb.*: quo postquam dubium plus an sceleratus Orestes venerat, Ov. With *negat*, and *quis*: Ter. With *acc.* and *inf.*: perisse me una haud dubium est, id. Dubium habere, to regard as uncertain, is doubt: haec habere dubia, Cic. In *dubium*: in dubium vocare, to call in question, id.: venire in dubium, id. In *dubio*: dum in dubio est animum, Ter. Sine dubio, without doubt, doubtless, certainly: sine dubio, opinor, id. Proci dubio (rare): Lucr.: Liv. IV. *Meton.*: dangerous, critical, difficult: res dubias, egenas, inopiosas consili, Pl.: tempora (opp. secunda), Hor. *Abol.*: see suas exercitulusque fortunas in dubium non devocaturus, Caes.

dūctus, ds, m. [duc root of dux and dūco] military leadership, command: Suet. (Hence it. *ducato*; Fr. *duc*.)

dūcentarius, a, um, adj. [ducenti] containing or relating to two hundred: procuratores, i. e. who received a salary of 200 aesteria, Suet.: iudices, petty judges (chosen from persons possessed of 200 aesteria), id. (v. Smith's Ant. 146).

dūcenti, ae, a, plu. num. distr. two hundred each, two hundred: Pl.: Liv.

dūcentesima, ae, f. (sc. pars) [ducenti] a two hundredth part, one-half per cent.: Tac.: Suet.

dūcenti, ae, a, plu. num. [duo centum] two hundred: Pl. II. *Meton.* any large number: Hor.

dūcentes, adv. num. [ducenti] two hundred times: Cic. II. *Meton.* many times: Cat.

dūco, xl, ctum (imper. *duce*, for *duc*, Pl.) 3. v. a. to lead, conduct, draw, bring: quo seque? quo ducis nunc me? Pl.: suas secum mulierculas sunt in castra ducturi, Cic.: difficile iter vix qua singuli carri ducerentur, Caes.: aquam per fundum ejus ducere, Cic.: tura naribus, Hor.: mucronem, to draw from the scabbard, Virg.: sortem, Cic.: and *pass.* of that which is drawn by lot: oracula, quae, aequalis sortibus, ducuntur, id.: pondus atrati, to draw, Ov.: remos, to row, id.: lanas, to spin, id.: os, to make very faces, Cic. *Abol.*: sibi quique ducere, trahere, rapere, to appropriate, Sall. With *pron. reflect.*: to belate oneself, go: Pl.: Ter. 2. *Esp. legal* t. t. to lead away to prison, to punishment, etc.: in jus, Liv.: illos duci in carcerem jubent, Cic. 3. *Uxorem*, to lead a wife home, i. e. to marry: verum egon' eam ducam domum? Pl.: filiam Orgetorigis in matrimonium duxerat, Caes. *Abol.*: si tu negaris ducere, Ter. 4. *Milit.* t. t. to lead or direct the march of (soldiers): locis apertis exercitum ducere, Caes.

In the *pass.* of the soldiers: quam in partem aut quo consilio ducentur, id. And *act. absol.* of the general, to march, move: (Metus) ducit quam proxime ad hostem potest, Liv. In *gen.*: to command an army or division: qua in legatione duxit exercitum, Cic. Also, to lead the van: pars equitum et auxiliares cohortes ducebat, mox prima legio, Tac. Hence, *fig.*: to be leader, chief in any thing: accedit etiam, quod familiam ducit, Cic.: funus, Hor. 5. to construct, build, make, esp. what is distinguished by length rather than any other dimension: parietem pro vestibulum alcujus, Cic.: muros, Hor.: vallum ex castris ad aquam, Caes. Of other things: vivos vultus de marmore, Virg.: arcum, Ov. Fig.: epas, Hor.: carmen, Ov. 6. to act upon, affect, give: alvum, to move by clysters, Cels.: alapam allici, to give one a box on the ear, Phaedr. 7. to receive, admit, take: cleatricem, Ov.: rimam, id.: nomina, Hor. II. Fig.: Liber vota nomines ducit ad exitus, id.: ludos et inanitas honoris medio rationis atque abundantiae duxit, conducted in a middle course, Tac.

2. to deduce, derive: ab aliqua re totius vitae ducere exordium, Cic.: belli initium a fame, id. 3. to move, incite, induce, allure: ita me ad credendum tua ducit oratio, id. *Pass.*: eloquentiae laude, id. Hence in a bad sense, to cheat, deceive: Pl.: Ter. 4. to protract, prolong: bellum, Caes.: rem leniter, Liv. Also of time itself: tempus, Cic.: diem ex die, Caes.: and of persons: to put off: ubi se diutius ducit intel-

lexit, id. Hence, to pass, spend: aetatem in literis, Cic.: vitam, Hor. 5. *Mercant.* t. t. to calculate, compute, reckon: quoniam XC. med. duximus, Cic. Hence *fig.* ducere rationem alcujus, to consider, compute one's advantage: duxi meam rationem, quam tibi facile me probaturum arbitrabor, id.: rationem officii, non commodi, id.

6. In *gen.* to reckon, consider, hold, account, esteem: parvi id. ducebat, id. faceret, quod e republica fideque sua duceret, Liv. With *acc.* and *inf.*: biennium sibi satis esse duxerunt, Caes. (Hence from the middle age Latin *ductiare*, "to conduct (water)," It. *docciare*, subst. *doccia*; Fr. *douche*; Sp. *ducha*.)

ductilis, ae, adj. [duco] that may be drawn, ductile: aea, that may be hammered out thin, Plin. (Hence Fr. *donville*, *donville*, not from *duclis*.)

ductim, adv. by drawing (rare): invigere in me liquores tuos alio ductim, in good draughts, Pl.

ductio, avi, i. v. a. freq. [duco] to lead or draw about: aliquem, Pl.: exercitum per saluta loca, Sall. 2. to take home a concubine: Pl. II. Fig.: to deceive, cheat: id. 2. to esteem or account: omne ego pro nihilo esse ducto, id.

ducto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to lead or draw about: aliquem, Pl.: exercitum per saluta loca, Sall. 2. to take home a concubine: Pl. II. Fig.: to deceive, cheat: id. 2. to esteem or account: omne ego pro nihilo esse ducto, id.

ductor, gris, m. [id.] a leader, commander, general: exercitus, Cic.: apum (in their battles), Virg.: and of the leaders in warlike games, id.

ductus, a, um, *Part.* [duco]. **ductus**, ds, m. *Part.* a leading, conducting: aquarum, Cic. 2. generalship, command: Caes.

dūdum, adv. temp. [dū dum] lit. a long time since, but usu. a little while ago: Pl.: Ter.: Cic.: Virg. 2. With respect to the present: formerly, before: nunc assentatir scelerata est, id. Plaut. adversatrix erat, Pl.: Cic. 3. In *plaud.* with *ut* or *quum*, to denote immediately past or present time: *just* as, *just* now: nam ut dūdum hinc abiit, accessit ad adolescentem in foro, Pl. Without these conjunctions: is se ad portum dixerat ire dūdum, *just* now, id. 4. *haud dūdum*, not long ago, i. e. *just* now: quam dūdum, how long? To E Persia ad me allatae modo sunt istae a meo domino. Do. Quando? To. Haud dūdum, id.

duellator, duellius, v. bell. **duellum**, v. bellum. **duidens**, v. bidens. **duim**, v. do, ad init.

dulce, adv. sweetly, pleasantly: Hor. Comp.: Quint. Sup.: Cic.

dulcedo, inis, f. [dulcia] sweetness, a sweet taste: radix amara cum quadam dulcedine, Plin. II. Fig.: pleasantness, agreeableness, delightfulness, charm: nimia aquarum, Lucr.: frugum et vini, Liv.: orationis, Cic.

dulcesco, dulci, 3. v. incep. [id.] to become sweet: Cic.

dulcificulus, a, um, *adj.* dim. [*id.* *sweetish* (rare): *potio*, *Cic.*]

dulcifer, era, erum, *adj.* [*dulcis* *fero*] containing sweetness, *sweet* (rare): *cantharum*, *Pl.*

dulcis, e, *adj.* *sweet*, *opp.* *amarus*: (*animal*) *señt* *et* *dulcis* *et* *amara*, *Cic. Comp.*: *uva*, *Ov. Sup.*: *paula*, *Plin.*

[*fig.* *agreeable*, *pleasant*, *charming*, *soft*, *flattering*: *dulcis* *atque* *amara* *apud* *te* *sum* *eloquutus* *omnia*, *Pl.* orator, *Cic.*: *poëmata*, *Hor.*: *nomen* *libertatis*, *Cic.* 2. *Esp.* of friends, lovers, etc.: *friendly*, *agreeable*, *charming*, *kind*, *dear*: *liberi*, *Hor.*: *alumnus*, *Id.* Hence, in addresses: *optime* *et* *dulcissime* *frater*, *Cic.* [*Dulo* is *prob.* *name* *as* *γλυκύς*: *the* *root* *is* *seen* *in* *τὸ* *δύλο*"] (*Hence* *It. dulce*; *Fr. doux*.)

dulcifer, *adv.* *sweetly*, *agreeably*, *delightfully*: *Cic.*

dulcificatio, *inis*, *f.* [*dulcis*] *sweetness* (rare): *gustatus*, *qui* *dulcitudine* *præter* *ceteros* *sensus* *commovetur*, *Cic.*

dullos, *adv.* = *δουλος*, *like* *a* *slave*, *servilely*: *Pl.*

dum, *conj.* *Prop.* of *time*: 1. *whilst* (chiefly with the *indic.* mood, *etc.* in the *oratio obliqua*; though the *indic.* was used in the latter also, the *recta* being intermingled with the *obliqua oratio*, as in Greek): *dum* *ae* *conquiritur* *et* *confertur*, *ciriter* *hominum* *millia* *sex* *ad* *Rhenum* *contenderunt*, *Caes.*: *dum* *Cyri* *et* *Alexandri* *similia* *esse* *vultit*, *Crassorum* *inventus* *est* *dissimillimus*, *Cic.* In the *oratio obliqua*: *Indic.* *dic* *hopes*, *Spartae*, *nos* *te* *hic* *vidisse* *jacentes*, *dum* *sancis* *patriæ* *legibus* *obsequimur*, *poet.* *ap. Cic.* *Subj.* *dixisti*, *dum* *Planci* *in* *me* *meritum* *verbis* *excollem*, *me* *arcem* *facere* *e* *clausa*, *Cic.* *Subj.* *in* *the* *orat. directa* (chiefly *poet.*): *o* *quoties* *ausae*, *caneret* *dum* *vallis* *sud* *alta*, *rumpere* *mugitum* *carmina* *docta* *boves*, *Tib.* 2. *as long as* (with *indic.*, except in the *oratio obliqua*): *quem* *esse* *natum* *et* *nos* *gandemus*, *et* *haec* *civitas*, *dum* *erit*, *laetabitur*, *Cic.* *Subj.* *para*, *dum* *vires* *supperent*, *eruptioem* *consecabant*, *Caes.* With *tamdiu*, *tantum*, *tantummodo*, *tantisper*, *usque*; or *opp.* to *postea*, *postquam*, *deinde*, *ubi*, *nunc*, *etc.*: *Cic.* *Liv.*: *Sall.*: *Ter.*: *Caes.*

3. *Succession of time*: *untū*, *until* *that* (with *subj.* or *indic.* as the *idea* of *purpose*, or *simply* of *time*, *predominates*): *ae* *manant* *in* *conditione* *actae* *pacto* *usque* *ad* *eum* *finem*, *dum* *iudices* *rejeclit* *sunt*, *Cic.* Yet *Cicero* generally, and *Caesar* always, employs the *subj.*: *sic* *deinceps* *omne* *opus* *construitur*, *dum* *iusta* *muri* *altitudo* *expleatur*, *Caes.*: *different* *in* *tempus* *aliud*, *dum* *deservet* *ae* *operari*, *Cic.*: *Is* *dum* *veniat*, *sedens* *ibi* *opperibere*, *Pl.*: *quippe* *qui* *morum* *temporis* *quaerent*, *dum* *Hannibal* *in* *Africam* *traieceret*, *Liv.*

4. *As a restrictive particle* (always with *subj.*): *so long as*, *provided* *that*, *if* *only*: *dum* *res* *maneant*, *verba* *ingant* *arbitratu* *uo*, *Cic.* With

ellipsis of *verb.*: *An* *non* *pudet* *vanitatis*? *Do* *Minime*, *dum* *ob* *rem*, *Ter.* With an *emphatic* *modo*, and in one word, *dummodo*: *aeque* *istuc* *facio* *dummodo* *eam* *des*, *quæ* *sit* *quaestio*, *Pl.*: *sin* *autem* *jejunitatem*, *dummodo* *sit* *polita*, *dum* *urbana*, *dum* *elegans*, *In* *Attico* *genere* *ponit*, *Cic.* 4. *As* an *enclitic*, with the *imperfect* mood, *interjections*, *negations*, *etc.*: *nunc*, *come*, *yet*, *etc.*: *Sosia* *adesdum*, *paucis* *te* *velo*: *Ter.*: *circumspicedum*, *Pl.*: and *esp.*, *agedum*: *Cic.* *Liv.*

dumetum, *i*, *n.* [*dumus*] *a* *place* *covered* *with* *brushwood*, *a* *thicket*: *Cic.*: *Virg.* *Fig.*: *cur* *orationem* *tantas* *in* *angustias* *et* *Stolcorum* *dumeta* *compellimus*: *Cic.*

dummodo, *v*, *dum*, *m. iii.*

dumosus, a, um, *adj.* [*dumus*] *full* *of* *brushwood*, *bushy* (rare): *rupes*, *Virg.*: *saxa*, *Ov.*

dumtaxat, *adv.* *v. duntaxat*.

dumus (old form *dumus*, *v. dumosus*), *i*, *m.* *a* *bush*, *bramble*: *Cic.* (*Root* *du* "thick"; cf. *Gr. δούρις*: and *v. densus*.)

duntaxat (*dumt.*), *adv.* [*dum* and *taxo*, *provided* *one* *estimates* *it*, *estimates* *it* *accurately*]: *hence* *exactly*, *of* *the* *right* *measure*: *either* *not* *more*, *hence* *only*; or *not* *less*, *hence* *at* *least*, *only*, *simply*, *merely*: *tu* *consules* *potestatem* *haberet* *tempore* *duntaxat* *annuum*, *genere* *ipso* *ac* *iure* *regiam*, *Cic.*: *pediatu* *duntaxat* *procul* *ad* *speciem* *utitur*, *equites* *in* *aciem* *mittit*, *Caes.* 3. [*at* *least*: *statim* *Arpinum* *irem*, *ni* *te* *in* *Formiano* *commodesime* *expectari* *viderem*, *duntaxat* *ad* *prid.* *Non* *Mal.*, *Cic.*: *Hor.* 3. [*to* *a* *certain* *extent*, *so* *far*: *nos* *animo* *duntaxat* *vigimus*, *etiam* *magis* *quam* *quoniam* *forebamus*: *re* *familiari* *communiti* *sumus*, *Cic.*]

duo, *se*, *o* (*acc.* *max.* *duo* *as* *freq.* *as* *duos*: *Gen.* *dum*, *Sall.*: *Liv.*) *number*, *card.* [*duo*] *two*: *jam* *hi* *ambo* *et* *servus* *et* *hera* *frustra* *sunt* *duo*, *Pl.*: *erant* *omnino* *litinæ* *duo*, *Caes.*: *interfectos* *esse* *legatos* *duos*, *Id.* [*Sana* *duo*: *Gr. δύο*; *Ger. zwei*; *Eng. two*, and *so* *in* *all* *the* *cognate* *languages*] (*Hence* *It. due*, *duo*; *Fr. deux*.)

duobus, *adv.* *num.* *two* *times*: *Cic.* *Liv.*

duodecim, *num.* *card.* [*duo* *decem*] *twelve*: *Pl.*: *Cic.*: *Caes.*: *duodecim* (and *more* *freq.* *XII*) *Tabulae*, *the* *laws* *of* *the* *Twelve* *Tables*, *Cic.*: *also* *about* *duodecim*, (or *XII*), *Id.*

duodevices, a, um, *num.* *ordin.* [*duodecim*] *the* *twelfth*: *legio*, *Caes.*

duodevices, *se*, a, *num.* *dist.* *twelve* *each*, *by* *twelves*: *uxores* *habent* *deni* *duodenque* *inter* *se* *communes*, *Caes.*: *duodena* *describit* *in* *singulos* *homines* *iugera*, *Caes.* And *simply*, *twelve*: *fossa* *duple* *duodenum* *pedum*, *Caes.* (*Hence* *It. dorsina*; *Fr. douzaine*.)

duodeviginti, *num.* *card.* [*duo* *decem*] *twenty-two*: *Pl.*: *Cic.*: *Caes.*: *duodecim* (and *more* *freq.* *XII*) *Tabulae*, *the* *laws* *of* *the* *Twelve* *Tables*, *Cic.*: *also* *about* *duodecim*, (or *XII*), *Id.*

duodeviginti, a, um, *num.* *ordin.* [*duodecim*] *the* *twelfth*: *legio*, *Caes.*

duodevices, *se*, a, *num.* *dist.* *twelve* *each*, *by* *twelves*: *uxores* *habent* *deni* *duodenque* *inter* *se* *communes*, *Caes.*: *duodena* *describit* *in* *singulos* *homines* *iugera*, *Caes.* And *simply*, *twelve*: *fossa* *duple* *duodenum* *pedum*, *Caes.* (*Hence* *It. dorsina*; *Fr. douzaine*.)

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duodeviginti, a, um, *num.* *ordin.* [*duodecim*] *the* *twelfth*: *legio*, *Caes.*

duodeviginti, *se*, a, *num.* *dist.* *twelve* *each*, *by* *twelves*: *uxores* *habent* *deni* *duodenque* *inter* *se* *communes*, *Caes.*: *duodena* *describit* *in* *singulos* *homines* *iugera*, *Caes.* And *simply*, *twelve*: *fossa* *duple* *duodenum* *pedum*, *Caes.* (*Hence* *It. dorsina*; *Fr. douzaine*.)

duodeviginti, *num.* *card.* [*duo* *decem*] *twenty-two*: *Pl.*: *Cic.*: *Caes.*: *duodecim* (and *more* *freq.* *XII*) *Tabulae*, *the* *laws* *of* *the* *Twelve* *Tables*, *Cic.*: *also* *about* *duodecim*, (or *XII*), *Id.*

duodeviginti, a, um, *num.* *the* *forty-eight*: *Cic.*

duodeviginti, a, um, *num.* *the* *forty-eight*: *Vell.*

duodeviginti, *adv.* *num.* *twenty-eight* *times*: *Cic.*

duodeviginti, *num.* *twenty-eight*: *Liv.*

duodeviginti, *se*, a, *num.* *eighteen* *each*: *denarius*, *Liv.*

duodeviginti (or *viges*), a, um, *num.* *the* *eighteenth*: *Plin.*

duodeviginti, *num.* *eighteen*: *Cic.*

duodeviginti, *orum*, *m. plu.* [*duo* *et* *vicesimus*] *soldiers* *of* *the* *twenty-second* *legion*: *Tac.*

duodeviginti, a, um, *adj.* *the* *twenty-second*: *legio*, *Tac.*

duonus, *v.* *bonus*, *ad* *init.*

duovir, *v.* *duumvir*.

duplex, *icis* (*abl.* *commonly* *duplidi*; *duplice*, *Hor.*), *adj.* [*duo* and *PLAC. PLAC.* *root* of *plico*] *two-fold*, *double*: *et* *duplice* *hominum* *facies* *et* *corpora* *bina*, *Lucr.*: *quoniam* *locum* *duplici* *altissimo* *muro* *muniuntur*, *Caes.*: *tabellæ*, *consisting* *of* *two* *leaves*, *Suet.*: *dorsum*, *consisting* *of* *two* *boards*, *Virg.* 3. *Meton.*: *cloven*, *divided*, *double*: *flexus*, *Hor.* 2. *Poet.* *for* *ambo* *or* *utroque*: *both*: *oculi*, *Lucr.*: *palmæ*, *Virg.* 2. (Like *Eng.* *double*) *thick*, *strong*, *stout*: *amiculum*, *Nep.*: *pannus*, *Hor.* 4. *Poet.*: *false*, *deceitful*: *Ulixes*, *Hor.*

duplicarius, *ii*, *m.* [*duplex*] *a* *soldier* *who* *receives* *double* *pay*: *Liv.*

duplicatio, *onis*, *f.* [*duplex*] *a* *doubling*: *Sen.*

duplifier, *adv.* *doubly*, *on* *two* *accounts*: *Lucr.*: *Cic.*

duplo, *avi*, *num.* *i. v.* *a* [*duplex*] *to* *double*: *numerus* *dum*, *Cic.*: *copias*, *Liv.*: *verba*, *to* *repeat*, *Cic.*: *also*, *to* *compound* (e. g. *androgyne*), *Liv.* 3. *Meton.*: *to* *enlarge*, *increase*: *cursum*, *Caes.*: *sol* *crecentes* *decedens* *duplicat* *umbras*, *Virg.* 2. *to* *bow*, *bend*: *virum* *doloris*, *Id.*

duplus, a, um, *adj.* [*du* *root* of *duo* and *PLAC. root* of *plico*] *double*, *twice* *as* *large*, *twice* *as* *much*: *dupla* *et* *tripula* *intervals*, *Cic.*: *pecunia*, *Liv.* *Subst.*: *duplum*, *i*, *m.* *the* *double*: *decrevit* *ut*, *si* *iudicatum* *negaret*, *in* *duplum* *liti*, *Cic.* 4. *Also*, *dupla*, *se*, *f.* (*sc.* *pecunia*) *a* *double* *price*: *Pl.* (*Hence* *It. doppio*; *Fr. double*.)

dupondarius, a, um, *adj.* [*dupondus*] *containing* *two* *aes*: *Col.*

dupondus, *ii*, *m.* or *dupondium*, *ii*, *n.* [*duo* *pondo*] *the* *sum* *of* *two* *aes*: *as* *a* *coin*, *Cic.*

durabile, *o*, *adj.* [*durus*] *lasting*, *durable* (rare): *Ov.*

duracinus, a, um, *adj.* [*duracinus*] *hard-berried*, *hard*: *Plin.*

duramen, *inis*, *n.* [*id.*] *hardness*: *aquarum*, *ice*, *Lacr.*

duratus, a, um, *adj.* = *duracinus*, *wooden* (only of the *Trojan* *horse*): *equis*, *Lacr.*

durs, *duriter*, and *durum*, *adv.* (only *common* *durius* in *Cic.* and *Caes.*)

hardly: *juga prement duriter colla* (boon), *Vitr.* || *stiffly, awkwardly*: *membra moventes duriter*, *Lucr.*: *dure*, *Hor. Comp.*: *Id.* || *rigorously, strictly*: *vitam parce ac duriter agebat*, *Ter.* || *harshly, roughly, sternly*: *Ter. Comp.*: *Cic.*: *Caes.* || *V. hardly, unfavorably, unfortunately*: *durlus cadentibus rebus*, *Suet.*

dureo, *ru*, *j.* v. *insep.* [*durus*] to grow hard, to harden: *durecit humor*, *Cic.*: *limus*, *Virg.*

durita, *ae*, *f.* [a Span. word] a wooden bathing-tub: *Suet.*

duritas, *atis*, *f.* [*durus*] hardness, harshness: *aliqui duritatem et severitatem quandam verbis sequuntur*, *Cic.*

duriter, *adv.* v. *dure*.

duritia, *ae*, *f.* (and *durities*, *Cels.*: *acc.* *duritem*, *Lucr.*: *abl.* *duritle*, *Suet.*) [*durus*] hardness: *saxi*, *Lucr.*: *pellis*, *Or.* || *2.* In medic. induration: *praecordiorum*, *Cels.* || *Fig.*: *hardiness, austerity* in living: *qui patientiam et duritiam in Socratico sermone maxime admarat*, *Cic.* || *3.* *harshness, strictness, rigor, cynicism*: *tua duritia antiqua*, *Ter.* || *4.* *hardness, oppressiveness, severity*: *duritia lenitasque multarum* (*legum*), *Suet.*

duritia, *v.* *duritia*, *ad init.*

durissimus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *dim.* [*durus*] somewhat hard: *Plin.*

durp, *avi*, *atum*, *i.* v. *a.* and *n.* [*id.*] to make hard, to harden. || *1.* *Act.*: *curata cutis*, *Or.*: *camenta calce*, *Liv.*: *urum fumo*, to dry, *Hor.*: to full cloth: *Pl.* || *2.* *Neutr.*: *tum durare solum et discludere Nereus ponto coepit*, *i.* *q.* *durecor*, *Virg.* || *Fig. act.*: to render hard, callous, insensible: to dull, blunt (rare): (*Juppiter*) *aerea dehinc ferus duravit secula*, *Hor.*: *ad omne fecimus durato*, *Tac.* || *2.* *Neutr.*: to be hard, stern, callous, insensible (rare): *in multis unquam suorum necem duravit*, *Id.* || *Fig. act.*: to harden with labour, etc.: to make hardy, to inure: *opere in duro membra manusque*, *Lucr.*: *hoc se labore durant homines adolescentes*, *Caes.* || *3.* *Neutr.*: to be hardened, inured to troubles, to be patient, persevere: to endure, hold out; and hence as an active verb, to endure, bear: *durare nequeo in aedibus*, *Pl.*: *durate et vomit rebus servate secunda*, *Virg.* || *With acc.*: *patitur quemvis durare laborem*, *Id.*: and of inanimate subjects: *sine funibus vix durare castra possunt imperioque aequor*, *Hor.*

3. *Neutr.*: to hold or last out, to last, remain: *omnem durum per aevum*, *Lucr.*: *durant colles*, *extend* *unwinter*, *rapidly*, *Tac.* || *Of persons*, for vivere, to live: *narratum ab illis, qui nostram ad juvenem duraverant*, *Id.*

durus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *hard*: (of touch, etc.) *et validi silices ac duri robora ferri*, *Liv.*: *ferream*, *Hor.*: *dumeta*, *rough*, *Or.* || *Meton.*: of taste: *vtrum, opp. suave*, *harsh, rough*: *sapor* *harshi*, *Virg.*: of hearing: *vocis genera* *perulosa*: *grave, acutum, flexibile*,

durum, *Cic.* || *Rhetor.*: *harsh, unpollished*: *aspera et dura et dissoluta et hians oratio*, *Quint.* || *Fig.*: *rude, unpollished, uncouth*: *Q. Aelius Tubero ut vita esse oratione durus, incultus, horridus*, *Cic.* || *In a good sense*: *hardy, vigorous*: *Liguria, durum in armis genus*, *Liv.*: *Dardaniae*, *Virg.* || *2.* *harsh, stern, inflexible, unfeeling*: *quis se tam durum agrestemque praebet*, *Cic.*: *ingenio esse duro atque inexorabili*, *Ter.*: *quid nos dura refugium aetas*, *Hor.*: *os durum, shameless*, *Ter.*

3. Of things: *hard, toilsome; burdensome, disagreeable, adverse*: *opulento homini hoc servitus dura est*, *Pl.*: *conditio Cic.*: *labor*, *Lucr.*: *durissimo tempore anni*, *Caes.*: *nomen*, *Cic.* || *Neutr. sing. absol.*: *De Etienne id lex coegit*?

Pl. || *II* *durum*, *Ter.*: *durum*: *sed levius sit patientia*, *Hor.* || *In plur.*: *sicis omnia dura deus proposuit*, *Id.* || *Comp.*: *hi, si quid erat durius, concurrerant*, *Caes.*

dumviri, v. *dumviri*.

dumviratus, *us*, *m.* [*dumviri*] the office of a *dumvir*, *dumvirate*: *Plin.*

dumviri, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* [*duo viri*] the name of various magistrates at Rome and in the provinces. || *Perduellionis, an extraordinary criminal court* (during the republic), the *dumviri*: *Liv.*: *Cic.* (*v.* *Smith's* *Ant.* 200).

2. *Sacrorum, the keepers of the Sibylline books* (superseped by the *dumviri sacris faciundis*): *Liv.* || *3.* *Navales, extraordinary magistrates, created for the purpose of equipping fleets*: *Id.* || *4.* *Aedis faciendae, s. locandae, s. dedicandae, or dumviri sacri, for building or dedicating a temple*: *Id.*: *in the sing.*: *dumvir*, *Id.* || *5.* *Juridicando, the highest magistrates in the municipia*: *Cic.*: *Caes.* (*v.* *Smith's* *Ant.* 145).

dux, *duces*, *com.* [*root duc*: v. *duco*] a leader, conductor, guide: *illis non ducem locorum, non exploratorem fuisse*, *Liv.*: *regendae civitatis*, *Cic.*: *nil desperandum Teucro duce et auspice Teucro*, *Hor. Pemp.*: *Cic.*: *Virg.* || *Fig.*: *Eup.*: *a military commander, general*: *Caes.* || *Also a lieutenant-general, general of division*: *as opp.* to the *imperator*: *Cic.* || *2.* *Fig.*: *dux regit examen*, *Hor.*: *gregis, i.e. aries*, *Or.* (Hence *It. duca, dope*; *Fr. duc*; *Eng. duke*.)

dynamis, *is*, *f.* = *δύναμις*, *store, plenty* (*as vis* in *Lat.*): *Pl.*

dynastes, *ae*, *m.* = *δυναστής*, a ruler, prince: *Cic.*: *Caes.*

E.

E, *e*, *indecl.* *n.* or (*rubaud.* *litera*) *3.* *Fig.*: the fifth letter of the Latin alphabet, the second of the vowel series, representing both the *e* and the *η* of the Greeks. The short *e* is the least em-

phatic of the Latin vowels except *i*.

1. *e* is substituted for *a*: *1.* In compounds of roots which contain *a* long by position: *e.g.*: *scando, descendo*. ||

sometimes, but rarely, takes the place of *d*: *e.g.*: *grādor, progredior*. In some cases double forms exist, the one with the substituted, the other with the original vowel: *e.g.*: from *spargo*, we have both *conspargo*, and *conspargo*. ||

2. In the reduplication of roots with *d*: *e.g.*: *cādo, cē-cidi*; *tango (root tāg-) tē-tigi*.

3. In the perfect of some verbs which have *d* in the imperfect: *e.g.*: *facio, fēcī*; *facio, fēcī*. This may perhaps have arisen from the contraction of reduplicated perfects, *je-citī, fe-citī*. ||

4. *e* is changed into *i*: *1.* In a few compound verbs: *e.g.*: *spēcio, conspicio*; *prēmo, imprimō*; but generally *e* in root-verbs remains unchanged. ||

2. In the inflections of substantives: *e.g.*: *nōmēn, nominis*; *eques, equitis*. || *3.* *e* takes the place of *i*: *1.* In the neuter forms of adjectives in *i*: *e.g.*: *facilis, facilis*; *similis, similis*. ||

2. In the nom. and acc. sing. of a class of neut. substantives: *e.g.*: *ovill, ovile*, *ovilla*.

3. In the nom. forma *aedes, canes*, etc., for *aedis, canis*, etc. || *4.* In a few instances takes the place of *o*: *e.g.*: *verto* for *vorto*; *vertex* for *vortex*, *vester* for *voster*. ||

2. In verbal roots is sometimes changed into *o* in derived substantives: *e.g.*: *tēgo, tēga*; *pendo, pondus*. But this change, which is a regular rule of derivation in Greek, is extremely rare in Latin. ||

5. *e* is rarely found instead of *u*: *e.g.*: *anger* for *angur*; *from jūro* are formed *dejurō*, and *pejurō*. ||

2. *e* is changed into *u* in the nom. and acc. sing. of a class of neut. substantives: *e.g.*: *opēs, opūs, opēris*.

VI. *e* is omitted in the inflections of many nouns which in the nom. sing. end in *ēr*: *e.g.*: *matēr, matrem*; *magistēr, magistrū*; *pulcēr, pulcrum*.

VII. changes of *E* in the Romance languages. || *1.* long *e* generally remains unchanged, but is sometimes changed (*1*) into *o* in French: *cf.* *Lat. aena, credo*, with *Fr. avoine, crois*; (*2*) into *i* in French: *cf.* *Lat. cera, ecclesia*, with *Fr. cire, église*. ||

2. short *e* is generally changed (*1*) into *ie*: *cf.* *Lat. fel, gailu*, with *Fr. fiel, pielo*; *Lat. fel, hedera*, with *Fr. fiel, lierre*. (*2*) sometimes into *i*: *cf.* *Lat. deus, ego, meus*, with *It. dio, io, mio*; *Lat. decem, nego*, with *Fr. dix, nier*.

3. *mp.* v. *ex.*

4. *mp.* v. *ipse, init.*

5. *mp.* v. *adv.* [*is*]: *so far* (rare): *hoc civile, quod vocant, eatemus exercuerunt, quod populum praestare voluerunt*, *Cic.*

6. *mp.* v. *1.* (*m.* *Virg.*) = *εἶσρος*, the ebony tree, *ebony*: *Plin.*

2. *mp.* v. *1.* (*m.* *Virg.*) = *εἶσρος*, the ebony tree, *ebony*: *Plin.*

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9. *mp.* v. *1.* (*m.* *Virg.*) = *εἶσρος*, the ebony tree, *ebony*: *Plin.*

10. *mp.* v. *1.* (*m.* *Virg.*) = *εἶσρος*, the ebony tree, *ebony*: *Plin.*

11. *mp.* v. *1.* (*m.* *Virg.*) = *εἶσρος*, the ebony tree, *ebony*: *Plin.*

12. *mp.* v. *1.* (*m.* *Virg.*) = *εἶσρος*, the ebony tree, *ebony*: *Plin.*

13. *mp.* v. *1.* (*m.* *Virg.*) = *εἶσρος*, the ebony tree, *ebony*: *Plin.*

14. *mp.* v. *1.* (*m.* *Virg.*) = *εἶσρος*, the ebony tree, *ebony*: *Plin.*

15. *mp.* v. *1.* (*m.* *Virg.*) = *εἶσρος*, the ebony tree, *ebony*: *Plin.*

16. *mp.* v. *1.* (*m.* *Virg.*) = *εἶσρος*, the ebony tree, *ebony*: *Plin.*

17. *mp.* v. *1.* (*m.* *Virg.*) = *εἶσρος*, the ebony tree, *ebony*: *Plin.*

18. *mp.* v. *1.* (*m.* *Virg.*) = *εἶσρος*, the ebony tree, *ebony*: *Plin.*

19. *mp.* v. *1.* (*m.* *Virg.*) = *εἶσρος*, the ebony tree, *ebony*: *Plin.*

20. *mp.* v. *1.* (*m.* *Virg.*) = *εἶσρος*, the ebony tree, *ebony*: *Plin.*

21. *mp.* v. *1.* (*m.* *Virg.*) = *εἶσρος*, the ebony tree, *ebony*: *Plin.*

would drink as many glasses as equal Nestor's years. **2.** Fig. of things: to suck in, absorb: (fretum) peregrinus ebibit amnes, id. **||** In gen. to consume, squander: Hor.

ē-bīto, i. v. n. to go out: Pl.

ē-bīandior, itus, a. v. a. dep. to obtain by flattery or coaxing (rare): enitere, elabora vir potius eblandire, Cic.: unum consulatus diem, Tac. **2.** Part. pass. Of things: obtained by flattery: eblandita suffragia, Cic.

ēbriōsus, a, um, adj. [ebur] made of ivory: Juppiter, Plin. (Hence lt. avorio; Fr. ivoire.)

ēbrietas, ātis, f. [ebrius] drunkenness, ebriety: Cic.: Hor.

ēbriolus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] a little drunk, tipsy: Pl.

ēbriolitas, ātis, f. [ebriolus] addiction to drink, sotlikeness: Cic.

ēbriolus, a, um, adj. [ebrius] given to drinking. Subst.: a drunkard: Cic.

ēbrius, a, um, adj. lit. who has drunk his fill; corresp. with satur: quum tu saturas alique ebria eris, puer ut satur sit facito, Ter. **||** drunk, intoxicated: homo hic ebrius est, Pl.: Cic. Poet. of things: vestigia, Prop. **2.** Fig.: regina fortuna dulci ebria, intoxicated with good fortune, Hor. **||** In gen.: abundantly filled, full (poet.): Pl.

ē-bullo, 4. v. n. and a. **||** Neutr.: to boil up, bubble up. Fig.: dum risus ebullit, App. **||** Act.: animam, to breathe out, Petr. **2.** Fig.: virtutes, to boast of, Cic.

ēbūlum, i, n., and **ēbūlus**, i, m. dane-word, dwarf-elder: Virg. (Hence lt. ebbio; Sp. yedajo, yezajo; Fr. hieble.)

ēbur, ōris, n. ivory: Cic.: Virg. **||** Meton.: anything made of ivory: moestum ebur, an ivory statue, Virg.: enae vidit ebur vacuum, the ivory scabbard, Ov.: curule ebur, the sella curulis, Hor. **2.** an elephant: Juv. [From Sans. *ebha*, "an elephant."]

ēbūratus, a, um, adj. [ebur] adorned or inlaid with ivory: lecti, Pl.

ēbūrnolus, a, um, adj. dim. [eburneus] of ivory: fistula, Cic.

ēbūrnus (poet. **ēburnus**), a, um, adj. [ebur] of ivory: signum, Cic.: lectus, Suet. Form eburnus: Virg.: Hor.: ensis eburnus, with an ivory handle, Virg. **||** Meton.: white as ivory: eburnea brachia, Ov. **2.** pertaining to the elephant: dentes, Liv.

ēcastor (and **ēbcator**, an oath or exclamation, commonly used by women, seldom by men) by Castor! faith! etc.: Pl.: Ter.

ēce, **ēccam**, v. ecce, no. ii. **ēce**, particle demonstr. [apparently an imperative of an obsolete verb] to see! behold! here! quem quaero, optime ecce obviat mihi est, *behold!* there he comes! Pl.: ecce trahabatur passis Prameia virgo crinitus, Virg.: quid me quaeris? ecce me, here I am, Pl. **2.** In lively enumerations, to introduce something new: consecuti sunt hos Critias, Theramenes, Lysias: ecce tibi

exortus est Isocrates, Cic. **3.** To introduce something unexpected or strange: ecce Apollo mihi ex oraculo imperat, Pl.

|| In colloq. lang. combined with the pronouns *is*, *ille*, and *iste*, into one word; as: *nom.*: ecce, Ter.: *ecce*, Pl.: *ecce*, id.: *acc. sing.*: *ecum*, id.: *ecum*, Ter.: *plur.*: *ecce*, Pl.

ēce or **ēce**, by *Ceres*! an interj. of asseveration or of surprise: Pl.: Ter.

ēcephenia, ātis, n. = *ἐκφηνια*, a pouring out of: Pl.

ēcephala, ae, f. = *ἐκαφῆλα*, a (Greek) assembly of the people: coupled with *bile*, Plin. **||** a religious assembly of Christians, a Christian congregation: Eccl. **||** Meton.: a church, etc.: Amm. (Hence lt. chiesa; Fr. *église*.)

ēceus, i, m. = *ἐκευός*, i. q. cognitor s. defensor civitatis, a syndec, legal agent of a community: Cic.

ēcere, v. eccere.

ēcatus, **ēcero**, etc., v. eff.

ēchinus, i, m. = *ἐχίνος*, a hedgehog, urchin: **||** various animals of the family Echinidae, but usually the edible sea-urchin: Hor. **||** Meton.: a copper vessel or rinsing bowl (from its similar shape): id.

ēcho, ūs, f. = *ἠχώ*, repercussion of sound, echo (pure Lat. imago): Plin.

ēclipsis, is, f. = *ἐκλειψις*, an eclipse: solis, Auct. Her. (pure Lat. defectio and defectus).

ēclōga, ae, f. = *ἐκλογή*, a selection of passages from a book: Varr. **2.** Esp. a short poem, like the Bucolica of Virgil, the Sylvae of Statius: Stat.

ēclōgarii, orum, m. plu. [ecloga] = eclogae, select passages from a work: Cic.

ēquando, adr. [ec = ecce, and quando] ever, at any time (in passionate interrogations): Cic.: Liv.

ēqui, **ēquae**, or **ēquina**, **ēquod**, pron. inter. and adj. [ec = ecce and qui] any, if any: equi puer est? equae religio, Verres? equi metus? Cic.: rus Sunil equod habebim, Ter.: equi alities, Ov. With suffixed nam: equae-nam origo, Lucr.: accessio, Cic. Without a subst.: qui coena poscit? equi poscit prandio? does any one bid a breakfast? Pl.

ēquis, **equid** (abl. **equi**), pron. inter. and subst.: whether any? any one, any body, any thing? In impassioned interrogations: heus equis hic est? equis aperit hoc ostium? Pl.: Liv.: Virg.: Hor.: Cic.: **equum**, Pl. With suffixed nam: quid hic tantum hominum incedunt? equidnam afferunt? id. With substantives for equi: equis alius Sola Intu't, id.: Liv. **||** Hence the adverbs: **1.** equid, i. q. numquid, num, whether, perchance, in direct and indirect interrogations: equid audis? Pl.: Cic.: Hor.: with tandem: Cic. **2.** Equi, i. q. num aliqui, whether? Pl. **3.** Equo, i. q. num aliquo, any where: equo te tua virtus provexisset? Cic.

ēclūsus, i. v. equinus.

ēclūsitas, ātis, f. [edax] voracity, gluttony: Pl.: Cic.

ēdax, ācis, adj. [ēdo] voracious, gluttonous: Ter.: Cic.: Hor. **2.** Fig.: decouring, destroying: ignis, Virg.: imber, Hor. With *gen.*: tempus edax rerum, Ov.

ēdento, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [dens] to knock out the teeth (rare): malas alius, Pl.

ēdentulus, a, um, adj. [id.] toothless: vetulae, Pl. Fig. of wine: softed by age: id.

ēdēpōl, used by way of oath or exclamation, by *Pollux*! faith! truly!: Pl.: Ter.

ēdera, ae, and its derivatives, v. bed.

ēdico, xi, ctum (old form *suby*, edacatus; *gerund*, edecendum: Imperat. edice, Virg.), 3. v. a. lit. to show forth or say out; hence, to declare, publish, decree, ordain by proclamation, etc.: consti. with *suby.*, or *acc.* and *inf.*: edicere est ausus, ut senatus ad vestitum rediret, Cic.: diem comitis edicere, Liv.: praedam omnem militibus, id.: edixit, esse iudicium injuriarum non daturum, Cic. *Abol.*: quod Vitellius de caeremoniis publicis edixisset, Tac. **2.** Esp. of the praetor, who on entering office used to declare the principles by which he would be guided in the discharge of his judicial functions: est tibi edicendum quae sis observaturus in iure dicendo, Cic. (v. edictum). **||** In gen.: to declare, appoint, establish, ordain: ut tu scire possis, edico tibi, Pl.: si prius quid maxime reprehendere Scipio solitus sit edixero, Cic.

ēdictio, ōnis, f. [edico] an order, edict, for edictum: Pl.

ēdicto, avi, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to speak out, proclaim, publish: tuis edictis facta tua, Pl.

ēdictum, i, n. [id.] a proclamation, ordinance, edict of a Roman magistrate: Cic.: Liv. **2.** Esp. an edict of the praetor upon entering office, laying down the rules by which he would be guided in the exercise of his judicial functions: Cic. On the nature of these edicts, v. Smith's Ant. 148. **||** In gen.: an order, command: Ter.

ēdisco, didici, 3. v. a. to learn thoroughly or by heart, commit to memory: ut non legantur modo (poetae) sed etiam ediscuntur, Cic.: magnum numerum versuum, Caes. **||** In gen.: to learn, study: qui istam artem (juris) non ediscant, Cic.: leges, Ov.: nunc (herbarum), id.: numeros modicoque vitae, Hor.

ēdissero, rui, ritum, 3. v. n. to set forth, explain, relate (rare): neque necesse est edisseri a nobis quae finis fuisset familiae, Cic.: Laelius eodem edisseruit, Liv. *Abol.*: quis (Catone) in docendo edisserendoque subdoli? Cic.

ēdissero, avi, atum, i. v. a. to set forth, explain, relate (rare): neque aggreddar narrare, quae edisserantio minora vero facere, Liv.

editicius, *o*-tus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [ēdo] legal *t. t.* put forth, announced, proposed: *judices, chosen by the plaintiff in the causa sodallicorum, Cic.*

editio, *ōis*, *f.* [id.] lit. *a putting forth*; hence, 1. *a publishing*: *Sen. Meton. like our edition: Quint.*

2. *a statement, representation: Liv.*

3. Legal *t. t.* *a declaration of the form of action: tributum, Cic.*

editus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [ēdo]. *II.* Adj. *deceased, high, lofty: collis plantium ex planitie editus, Caes.* Henna est loco perexcelso aequo edito, *Cic. Subst. a height: in edito, Suet.; and in plur.: a edita montium, Tac. Comp.: Caes. Fig.: viribus editor, stronger, Hor.*

ēdo, **ēdi**, **ēsum** (*Supin. esum*, *Pl.* *est*, *id.* *contr. forma: es, est, estis, etc.* (freq.) *pass.:* *estur, id.* Old forms of the *subj. pres.:* *edim, edis, edit, etc., id. passim: Hor.*; 3. *v. a. to eat:* *miserrimus est, qui quum esse cupit, quod editon habet, Pl.: mergi eos (ac. pullos) in aquam jussit, ut biberent, quoniam esse nolent, Cic. Proverb. 1. malis motibus salis simul, to eat a bushel of salt with another, id. 2. de patella. in hunc contemptum pro religion, id. 3. poppon, to taste one's fists, i. e. to get a good drubbing, *Pl. II.* Fig.: *nimum liberat ed sermonem tutum, hanc deum, id.: bona, uto, to squander, dissipate, id. 2. Of inanimate subjects: to consume, destroy (poet.) ut mala cinis esset robigo, Virg.: corpora vira, Ov. 3. Of abstract subjects: to corrode, consume: si quid est animum, Hor.: nec te tantus edat tacitum dolor, Virg. (This root is found in all the cognate languages: Sans. *ad* *gr. ēdō*; Germ. *ess-en*; Eng. *eat*.)**

ēdo, **ēdi**, **ditum**, 3. *v. a. to put forth, emit:* *formas per os est editus aer, Lucr.: animum, to breathe out, expire, Cic.: dulces modos, Ov.: Meander in sinu maris editur, discharges itself, Virg.: elanculum ex aedibus me editi tera, have slipped out, *Pl. II.* Esp.: *to bring forth, to give birth to, to produce, beget, form, etc.: progeniem in oris feminis, Lucr.: crocodiles dicunt, quum in terra partum ediderint, obnervare, deinde decedere, Cic.: edidit gemulos Latona, Ov. In pass.: Venus aquis edita, id.: illa hac editus, id.: Maecenas astitit edite regibus, Hor. Of things: (telum) edidit innumeras species, *Ov.: Liv. III.* Fig.: *to set forth, publish, relate, declare: apud eodem (sc. censoris) qui magistratu abierant edidit et exponant, quid in magistratu gesserint, Cic.: nomen patrium, Ov.: auctorem doctrinae ejus falso Pythagoran edunt, Liv.: opinio in vulgus edita, spread abroad, Caes.: consilia hostium, to divulge, betray, *Liv. 2.* Esp. of literary productions: *to put forth, to publish: de republica libros, Cic.: orationem scriptam, Sall. 3.* Legal *t. t.* *to promulgate, proclaim, ordain: verba, Cic.: tubus (said of the plaintiff in a causa****

sodallicorum) to name the tribe, id.: mandata edita, Liv. IV. In gen.: *to produce, perform, bring about, cause: proelia pugnaeque, Lucr.: caedem, Liv.: ruinas, Cic.: annum operam, to perform, Liv.: munus gladiatorum, to exhibit, id.*

ēdō, **ēdi**, **ctum**, 2. *v. a. to teach thoroughly; to instruct, inform: Constr. with two acc., one of person, the other of thing: in pass. with the latter only, which is also often represented by a clause: neque eam rationem eumpae unquam edocet Venus, Pl.: Cicero per legatos cuncta edoctus, Sall. With inf.: Etruscum edocuit gentem casus aperire futuros, Ov. With acc. and inf.: edoctus tandem deos esse, Liv. With depend. sentence: quos ille edocuerat, quae dici vellet, Caes.: Phantum edocebo, ne quid veretur Phormionem, Ter. Fig.: of abstract subjects: fama Punici belli satis edocuerat, viam tantum Alpes esse, *Liv.**

ēdō, **ēdi**, **atum**, 1. *v. a. to cut or hew out: lingulas, Col. 2.* Fig.: *to work out, finish (rare): quod jusseras edolavi, Cic.*

ēdō, **ēdi**, **atum**, 1. *v. a. to tame completely, conquer, subdue (rare): (Roma) edomito sustulit orbe caput, Ov. 2.* Fig.: *vitosam naturam ab eo edomitam et compressam esse doctrina, Cic.: nefas, Hor.*

ēdor, *v. ador.*
ēdormio, **ēvi** or **ēdi**, 4. *v. n. and a. to sleep out or away; to sleep off (rare): quumque (vinolenti) edormiverunt, Cic.: edormi crapulam et exuliam, id.*

ēdormisco, 3. *v. a. incept. [edormio] to sleep out, to sleep off a debauch (rare): crapulam, Pl.*

ēdūcatio, *ōis*, *f.* [ēduco] *a rearing, bringing up, education. Of men: Cic.: Tac. Of animals: Cic. Of plants: Plin.*

ēducator, *ōis*, *m.* [id.] *a rearer, bringer up (rare): of a foster-father: Cic.: of tutors, pedagogues: Tac.*

ēducatrix, *icis*, *f.* [id.] *she who brings up, a nurse: Col. Fig.: educatrix sapientia, Cic.*

ēduco, **ēdi**, **ctum** (*imper. educo, Pl.*), 3. *v. a. to lead or draw out, bring away: uxorem ab domo secum educauit, Caes.: medicum secum, into one's province, Cic.: gladium, Caes.: gladium e vagina, Cic. 2. Milit. t. t. to lead or march out troops: praesidium ex oppido, Caes.: exercitum ab urbe, Liv. Without abl.: exercitum in expeditionem, Cic. And absol. of the general himself: to move out, march out: ex hibernis educere, Caes.: tribus simul portis, Liv. 3. Naut. t. t. *to lead or draw out, to lead to sea, Caes. 4. to draw or drink off, toss off: Pl. II.* Legal *t. t.* *to summon: quum in jus ipsum eduxi, Cic. Once to bring up for punishment (for duco): ad tintinnaculos educi viros, Pl. III. to hatch, rear, bring up, educate (either bodily or mentally) etc.: pullos suos, id.: bene ego istam eduxi meo domi et**

puddie, id. Fig.: senex plane eductus in nutritica Venerio, id. In gen.: to rear, to produce: Virg. IV. to draw up, raise, rear, erect: (Ortygia me) superas eduxit sub auras, Ov.: turrim summis sub astra educam tectis, Virg. V. Of time: to prolong: plus annos, Prop.

ēduco, **avi**, **atum**, 1. *v. a.* [ēduco *III.*] *to bring up a child physically or mentally; to rear, educate: hera educavit (puellam) magna industria, Pl.: Cic. 2.* Fig.: *neque hac nos patria lege genuit aut educavit, id. Of plants or animals: to nourish, support, produce: quod pontus, quod terra, quod educat aer possit, Ov.: lepores, apros, Hor. eui, eatables, food: Suet.*

ēdulis, *e*, *adj.* [ēdo] *eatable (rare): capreae, Hor. Subst.: edulia, ium, n. plu., eatables, food: Suet.*

ēduro, 1. *v. n. to last out, continue, endure (rare): solis fulgor in ortus edurat, Tac.*

ēduro, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *exceedingly hard, very hard (rare): prius, Virg. Fig.: eduro ore negare, Ov.*

ēfardio and **ēfercio**, *no perf.* *ferus, 4. v. a. to stuff, cram, fill out (rare): intervalla grandibus saxis, Caes.: bibite, este, effertite vos, Pl.*

ēfascinatio, *ōis*, *f.* [ēfascino] *a bewitching, charming: in the plur.: Plin.*

ēfascino, 1. *v. a. to bewitch, charm: Plin.*

ēffatum, 1. *n.* [effor] *a logical term = axiom, an axiom: Cic.*

ēffatus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [effor] *with pass. sign.: pronounced, determined, designed: Cic.: Liv.: fatidicorum et vatum effata incognita, announcements, predictions, Cic.*

ēffectio, *ōis*, *f.* [efficio] *a doing, performing, effecting: aris, Cic. 2.* Fig.: *causa efficiens, the producing or efficient cause, id.*

ēffectivus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] *practical, effective: ars, Quint.*

ēffector, *ōis*, *m.* [id.] *a producer, author: Cic.*

ēffestrix, *icis*, *f.* [id.] *she who effects, or causes: Cic.*

ēffectus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [efficio] *worked out. II. Adj.: effected, completed: Quint. 2. effected, in philol. lang.: res, Cic.: and Subst. effectum, 1. n. an effect: a causa, ab effectis, id.*

ēffectus, *ūs*, *m.* [id.] *a doing, effecting, execution, performance: ad effectum aliquid adducere, Liv.: sine effectu, Cic. II. a result, effect: quorum (herbarum) vim et effectum videret, id. sine illo effectu aestus extraheretur, Liv.*

ēffeminatus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [effemino]. *II. Adj.: womanish, effeminate: ne quid effeminatum aut molle sit, Cic.*

ēffemino, **avi**, **atum**, 1. *v. a.* [femina] *to make a woman of: effeminatum eum (sc. aërem) Juvencium tribuerant, Cic. II. Fig.: to make womanish, effeminate, enervate: corpus animique virilem, Sall.: animos, Caes.*

effērtas, a um, *Part.* [effero]. **II.** Adj.: *wild, savage, fierce*: vultus, Petron.: *Comp.*: mores, ritusque, Liv.

effertio, v. effacio.

effertitas, ātis, f. [effertus] *wildness, savageness*: effertitate ad iustitiam atque mansuetudinem transducere, Cic.

eff-fero (also *effero*), extālli, blātum, efferre, 3. v. a. *irreg.* to bring or carry out, to bring forth: ex navī, Pl.: tela ex aedibus Cethegi, Cic.: cibaria abī quemque domo efferre iubent, Caes.: podem, to go out, Virg. 2. Esp. to carry out for burial, to bury (the ancients not permitting burials within the walls of cities): optumum' locos illum efferrendum: nam jam credo mortuus est, Pl.: Cic. Fig.: meo unius funere elata populi Romani esset respublica, Liv. 3. Of the soil: to bring forth, bear, produce: id quod agri efferrant, Cic.: and poet.: (Italia) genus aere virum extulit, Virg. 4. to lift up, raise, exalt: aliquem in murum, Caes.: corvus e conspectu elatus, Liv. Poet.: caput Autumnus agris extulit, Hor. **II.** Fig.: Of speech: to utter, pronounce, express, declare: si graves sententiae incoaditis verbis efferrantur, Cic. 2. to divulge, spread abroad, publish, proclaim: in vulgum disciplinam efferrī, Caes.: vocem in vulgus, Tac.: hoc furas, Cic. 3. In pass.: to be carried away (by passion, etc.), to be transported, hurried away: cupiditate, id.: vi naturae atque ingenii, id.: laetitia, id.: voluptate canendi ac saltandi, Suet. So in act.: comitia lata praecleara, quae me laetitia extulerunt, Cic. 4. to raise, elevate, exalt, extol: ad summum imperium per omnes honorum gradus, id.: supra leges, Tac.: pecunia aut honore, Sall.: maximis laudibus, to extol, Cic. (ii) With *pron.* reflect.: to elevate oneself: to rise, advance: quum virtus se extulit et ostendit suum lumen, id.: volo se efferrat in adolescentem fecunditas, id. (iii) In a bad sense: with *pron.* reflect. or pass.: to carry oneself high: to be puffed up, haughty, proud: quod aut cupias ardentem aut adeptus effernis te insolenter, Cic. Esp. freq. in the part. perf.: stultia ac barbara arrogantia elati, Caes.: recenti victoria, id.: elatus et inflatus his rebus, Cic. In act. (rare): is demum vir erit, cuius animum nec prospera (fortuna) flatu suo effert, nec adversa infringit, Liv. 5. For perfero (very rare): to support, endure: Lucr.

eff-fero, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [ferus] to make wild, savage, fierce: terram immanitate beluorum efferrari, Cic.: speciem oris, Liv.

effertus, a um, *Part.* [effertus] *glad out.* **II.** Adj.: *crumpled, ample*: Pl.

eff-ferus, a um, *adj.* *excessively wild, savage* (poet.): proles, Lucr.: juvenus, Virg.

eff-feresco, ferri, 3. v. n. *incept.* to boil or foam up, to effervesce, ferment, rage: aquae, quae effervescent subtilis ignibus, Cic. Fig.: Pontum

armatum, effervescentem in Asiam atque crumpentem, id.: insuadenda mens facile effervescit in ira, Lucr.

eff-fervo, 3. v. n. to boil up or over: effervere in agros vidimus undantem Aetnam, Virg.

eff-ferus (also *effertus*), a um, *adj.* *that has brought forth young, that has laid eggs*: Col. **II.** Meton.: *exhausted, worn out by bearing*: Plin.

2. In gen.: *exhausted, worn out*: tellus, Lucr.: corpus, Cic.: vires (corporis), Virg. Poet.: verique effeta senectus, incapacitata for truth, id.

efficacia, ae, f. [efficax] *efficacy, virtue*: Plin.

efficacitas, ātis, f. [id.] *efficacy, efficiency, power* (rare): Cic.

efficaciter, adv. *efficaciously, effectually*: Quint.

efficax, ācis, *adj.* [efficax] *efficacious, effectual, powerful*: Hercules, Hor.: preces, Liv. With *infr.* (cadus) amara curam eluere efficax, Hor.

efficiens, entis, *Part.* [efficax] **II.** Adj.: *effecting, effecting, efficient*: proximus est locus rerum efficientium, quae causae appellantur: deinde rerum effectum causis, Cic. Subst. with gen.: virtus efficiens utilitate, the producer, id.

efficenter, adv. *efficiently*: Cic.

efficentia, ae, f. [efficax] *efficacy, efficiency, influence* (rare): Cic.

eff-fero, blāt, sectum (*perf.* subj. *eff-feris*), Pl.: *inf.* pass. *eff-feri*, id.), 3. v. a. [facio] to do or work out, bring to pass, effect, execute, complete, accomplish, make, form: with acc.: male quod mulier facere incipit, nisi id efforcere perpetrat, Pl.: facinora, Cic.: pontem, Caes.: civitatem, Cic.: magnas rerum commutationes, Caes.: aurum aliquid, to procure, Pl. With subj.: entit et efforcere ut animum excitet, Cic. Absol.: si efforcere, dabin' militi argentum? Pl.

II. Of the soil, etc.: to produce, bear, yield: (ager Leontinus) plurimum efficit, Cic. Transf. to persons: licitū sunt usque eo, quod se efforcere posse arbitrabantur, to make a profit, id.

III. Of numbers: to make up, yield, amount to: ea (tributa) vix, in fenus Pompeii quod satis sit, efficiunt, id.

IV. to make out, show, prove: in quibus (libris) vult efforcere animos eae mortales, id. In pass.: efficitur, it is proved, it follows: ita efficitur, ut omne corpus mortale sit, id.

effortus, a um, *Part.* [effingo].

effortia, ae, v. *effortia*, *init.*

effortus, ēi (*effigia*, Pl.: acc. *plur.* *effortia*, Lucr.), f. [effingo] a copy or imitation (whether actual or ideal), likeness, portrait, image, effigy: formamur, Lucr.: Veneris, Pl.: deus effigit hominē et imago, Cic.: effigiem Xanthi Trojaeque videtis, Virg. Of shades, ghosts: Ov.: Liv. 2. Fig.: perfectae eloquentiae speciem animo videmus, effigiem auribus querimus, ita imitatio, Cic.: ad effigiem Iusti imperii scriptus, id.

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effortus, a um, *Part.* [effingo].

effortia, ae, v. *effortia*, *init.*

eff-fero, blāt, sectum, 3. v. a. to form, fashion (artistically): Veneris Coae pulchritudinem aspersione fortuita effingere, Cic. Poet.: (Maedus) casus allicuius in auro, Virg. Fig.: to express, represent, portray: natura speciem ita formavit oris, ut in ea penitus reconditos mores effingeret, Cic. **II.** to wipe out, efface: spongiis sanguinem, Cic.

III. to rub gently: manus, Ov.

effo, eri, v. *efficio*, *init.*

efflagitatio, ōnis, f. [efflagito] *an urgent demand, entreaty* (rare): Cic.

efflagitatus, ās, m. [id.] *an earnest or urgent request*: Cic.

efflagito, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to demand or ask urgently: epistolam, Cic.: notum ensem, Virg.: misericordiam alticuius, Cic. With subj.: quum iste a Cn. Dolabella efflagitasset, ut se mitteret, id.

efflotum, adv. to death, desperately: with amare, deperire, etc.: Pl.

effloto, 1. v. a. freq. [efflugo] to strike dead: Pl.

eff-fero, blāt, sectum, 3. v. a. to strike dead, to kill, destroy (rare): nisi pedata tercio omnis efficeretur, Pl.

eff-fero, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and w. to blow or breathe out. **I.** Act.: (Sol) suos efflavit ignes, Lucr.: ignes Aetnaeae faucibus, Virg.: quadrupedes ignes ore et naribus efflant, Ov.: animam, to breathe one's last, expire, Cic. **II.** Neutr. (very rare): Lucr.

eff-feresco, rui, 3. v. n. *incept.* to begin to blossom forth: only fig. to bloom, spring up, flourish: si quidem efflorescit ingenii laudibus, Cic.

eff-fero, blāt, 3. v. n. to flow or run out, to flow forth: facti effluere imbres, Lucr.: una cum sanguine vitam, Cic.: ne qua levis efflatur aura, blood away, escape, Ov. **II.** Transf. of non-fluid bodies: to go out, issue forth: manibus opus effluit, stipes from, Lucr.: de pectore caedis notae, Ov. **III.** Fig.: utrumque hoc falsum est: effluit, it will become known, Ter. 2. to pass away, vanish: praeterita aetas quamvis longa quum effluxisset, Cic.

effluviū, ū, n. [effluo] a flowing out, an outlet: Plin.: lacus, Tac.

eff-fero, 1. v. a. [aux] to suffocate, smother: Sen.

eff-fero, fōdi, fōsum (*inf.* pass. also *effodiri*, Pl.: subj. *effodiri* for *effoderit*, id.), 3. v. a. to dig out, dig up: nec ferrum, ens, argentum, aurum effoderetur, Cic.: aniam auri plenam, Pl.: signum, Liv.: domos, Caes.: efforcere oculos or oculum (aliquid), to scratch out, tear out, Pl.: lumen, Virg. Fig.: hi duo illic oculos oras maritimas effoderunt, Cic.

effortus, v. *effortus*.

eff-fero, atus, 1. v. a. dep. to speak or say out, to utter: sed iam en effabor, Lucr.: et tacendo forstas, quae di immortales vulgari velint, haud tritum, quam celanda effando, nefas contrahi, Liv. 2. In logic: to state a proposition: quod ita effabimur, Aut erat cras Hermachos, aut non riet, Cic.

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effusus, a, um, *Part.* [effodio] dug out: ex sterquilino effusus, *Thon.* dug from a dung-heap, *Pl.*

effrenatē, adv. unrestrainedly, violently: *Cic.* Comp.: id.

effrenatio, ōnis, *f.* [effreno] unrebridled impetuosity: *animi*, *Cic.*

effrenatus, a, um, *Part.* [effreno].

Eff. *Adj.*: unbridled, unrestrained, unruly: homines secundis rebus effrenatos tanquam in gyrum rationis duci oportere, *Cic.*: libertas, *Liv.*: effrenatam insolentia multitudinem, *Cic.* Comp.: *Liv.*

effrigo, no perf., *stum*, 1. v. a. to unbride, let loose: effrenati equi, *Liv.*

effrenus, a, um, *adj.* [frenum] unbridled: equus, *Liv.* Fig.: unrestrained: *gens*, *Virg.*: amor, *Or.*

effrigo, frēgi, fractum, 3. v. a. [frango] to break out, to break open: carlines foribus, *Pl.*: fores, *Cic.*: januum, *id.*

effugio, fugi, 3. v. n. and a. 1. *Neutr.*: to flee out or away, to escape: e praelio, *Cic.*: e manibus, *id.* 2. *Act.*: to flee from, escape, avoid, shun: ita vix poteris effugere infortunium, *Pl.*: impias propinquorum manus, *Cic.*: mortem, *Caes.*: equitatum Caesaris, *id.*: ea aetas tua, quae cupiditates adolescentis jam effugerit, *has been freed from*, *Tac.* 2. to escape the observation of: ubi enim locum omnem cogitatione sepeperis, nihil te effugiet, *Cic.*: neque hoc parentes effugerit spectaculum, *Hor.*

effugium, ii, n. [effugio] a fleeing away, flight (rare): effugium praeculderum eunti, *Liv.*: nullam ne ad effugium quidem navem habentibus, *Liv.*: mortis, *Cic.* In *plur.*: ob nostra effugia, *Virg.* 2. *Meton.*: a means or way of escape: alias (bestias) habere effugia penuriam, *Cic.*

effulgeo, ei (*inf.* effulgere, *Virg.*), 2. v. n. to shine or gleam forth, to glitter: nova lux oculis effulsit, *Virg.* Fig.: lux audacia effulgens, *Tac.*

effulsus, a, um, *Part.* [fulcio] propped up, supported: effulsus stratis vellerebus, *Virg.*

effundo, fudi, fūsum, 3. v. a. to pour out, pour forth, shed: vinum in lararium (i. e. ventrem), *Pl.*: lacrimas, *Liv.*: mare neque redundat unquam neque effunditur, *Cic.* 2. *Transf.* of non-liquid bodies: to pour out, pour forth, drive out, cast out, send out, etc.: sacros numorum, *Hor.*: tela, to shoot in great numbers, *Virg.*: equus consulem lapsum super caput effudit, *Ther.*, *Liv.*

2. *Pass. reflect.* or with *pron. reflect.*: to rush out, spread abroad: quum equitatus noster liberius se in agros effunderet, *Cic.*: omnibus portis effundatur, *Liv.* 3. to bring forth, produce abundantly: non solum fruges verum herbas etiam effundunt, *Cic.*: maximum fruges effuderit, *Hor.* 4. to lavish, squander, waste, run through: patrimonium per luxuriam effundere aique consumere, *Cic.*: aerarium, *id.*

3. *Fig.*: effudi vobis omnia, quae sentiebam, have freely imparted, *id.*: tales voces, *Virg.*: carmina, *Or.* 2. *Pass. reflect.* or with *pron. reflect.*: to give oneself up to, yield to, indulge in: qui se in aliqua libidine effuderit, *Cic.*: Pompeius in nos suavisime hercule effusus, has treated me with the most flattering attention, *id.*: in amore, *Tac.*: ad preces lacrimasque, *Liv.* 3. to cast away, give up, let go, resign: collectam gratiam florentissimi hominis effundere, *Cic.*: vires, *Liv.*: animam, *Virg.*

effuso, adv. far and wide: ire, *Sall.*: fugere, *Liv.* 2. profusely, lavishly: large effusaeque donare, *Cic.* Comp.: *Tac.* 3. extravagantly, immoderately: quum inaniter et effuse animus exultat, *Cic.*

effusio, ōnis, *f.* [effundo] a pouring out, pouring forth: aquae, *Cic.* 2. a pouring or rushing out of people: effusiones hominum ex oppidis, *id.* 3. profusion, prodigality: *id.*: *Liv.* In *plur.*: *Cic.* 3. *Fig.*: extravagance, excess: animi in laetitia, *id.*

effusus, a, um, *Part.* [effundo]. 2. *Adj.*: spread out, extensive, vast, broad, wide: effusus corpus, *Liv.*: effusus late mare, *Hor.*: quam posset effusissimis habenis, with the slackest reins, i. e. at the greatest possible speed, *Liv.*: comae, dishevelled, *Or.* Poet. *transf.*: nymphae caesariem effusae nitidam per candida colia, *Virg.* 2. *Profuse, prodigal, lavish*: quis in largitione effusior? *Cic.* 3. *Fig.*: extravagantly, immoderate: licentia, *Liv.*: laetitia, *id.* Sup.: studium, *Suet.*

effatio, no perf., *itum*, 4. v. a. to blab out, prate, chatter: aliquid ore, *Liv.*: aliquid, *Cic.* Abol.: *Ter.*

egēdulus, a, um, *adj.* lit. thaved: hence lukewarm: egelida potio et frigidula propior, *Cels.*: timebo et gelidum Borean, *egeldumque* Notum, *Or.*

egens, entis, *Part.* [egeo] 2. *Adj.*: needy, necessitous, in want, very poor: quocirca (amicet) et abentes assunt et egentes abundant, *Cic.*: delectus egentium ac perditiorum, *Caes.* Comp.: nihil rege egentius, *Cic.* Sup.: egrotate totu egentissimum hominum, *id.* 2. *Destitute of*: with *gen.*: lucis egens aër, *Or.*

egēnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] in want of, destitute of (rare). With *gen.*: nos omnium egenos, *Virg.* With *abl.*: commestus, *Tac.* Abol.: res, indigent, needy, necessitous, *Pl.*

egēsus, ūl, 2. v. n. to be needy, to suffer want: me in divitiis esse agrumque habere, egere illam autem, *Pl.*: *Cic.*: *Hor.*: Imperis: amator atque egetur acriter, *Pl.* 2. to need, want, lack, be destitute of: with *abl.* or *gen.* of the thing needed. With *abl.*: earum rerum, quibus egeremus, *Invectio*, *Cic.*: omnibus necessarius rebus, *Caes.*: Of inanimate subjects: opus eget exercitatione non parva, *Cic.* With *gen.*: auxilii, *Caes.*: medicis, curatorio, *Hor.* Of inani-

mate subjects: nec prorsus quicquam nostrae rationis egere, *Lucr.* Rarely with *acc.*: nec quicquam egens, *Pl.* 2. Like the *Engl.* want: to desire, wish for, require: plausoria, *Hor.* With *abl.*: non tui auxilium, nec defensoribus istis tempus eget, *Virg.*

ēgēro, grasi, *gēro*, 3. v. a. to carry or bear out, to lead or draw out, to discharge, etc.: praedam ex hostium tectis, *Liv.*: egerit hic fluctus, *bates out*, *Or.*: multum vitalis spiritus, *Tac.*: bona fortunaeque in tributum egerunt, they carry off as tribute, *id.* 2. *Fig.*: expelletur lacrimis egeriturque dolor, *is expelled*, *Or.*

ēgestas, ātis, *f.* [egeo] indigence, extreme poverty, destitution, want: ista paupertas, vel potius egestas ac mendicitas, *Cic.*: *Caes.* In *plur.*: egestates totu egentissimum hominum, *Cic.* Of things: patril sermonis, *Lucr.*: animi, *Cic.*

ēgestio, ōnis, *f.* [egero] a carrying out or off, an emptying (rare): cada-verum et roderum, *Suet.*

ēgestus, a, um, *Part.* [egero].

ēgo (*Gen.* plur. nostrorum, *Pl.*), *prom.* pers. 1: meruius et ego et pater de vobis, *Pl.* With *emphat.* suffices: *Am.* Quis te verberavit? So. Egomet memet, *id.*: egomet vidi, *I myself*, *Cic.*: carlorem esse patriam nobis quam nosmetipso, *id.* 2. *Mhi* and *nobis* as *dativi ethici* (i. e. superfluous as to the meaning, but expressive of a lively feeling): quid enim mihi L. Pauli nepos querit, *id.*: quid ait tandem nobis? *Ter.*: tu mihi seu magni superas jam saxa Timavi, *Virg.* 2. *Meton.*: dwelling, house, family: neque domum unquam ad me literas mittam, *Cic.* [Same in all the cognate languages: Sans. *aham*; Gr. *egō*; Germ. *ich*; Eng. *I*, etc.] (Hence Ital. *io*; Fr. *je*; plu. It. *noi*; Fr. *nous*.)

ēgomēt, v. ego.

ēgrādior, gressus, 3. v. n. and a. dep. [gradior] 1. *Neutr.*: to step, march, go or come out: e cubiculo, *Cic.*: ex oppido, *Caes.*: a nobis foras, *Ter.*: obviam, *Liv.* 2. to go up, climb, mount, ascend: scalis egressi, *Sall.*: in tumulum, *Liv.*: altius, *Or.* 3. *Milit. t. t.* to move out, march out: e castris, *Caes.* Abol.: *id.*: ad oppugnandum, *Sall.*

4. *Naut. t. t.* (ex) navi or aboli: to disembark, land: ex navi, *Cic.*: ratibus, *Or.* Abol.: locus ad egrediendum idoneus, *Caes.*: e portu, or aboli: to set sail: *Cic.*: *Or.* Fig. of discourse: to digress, wander (rare): a proposito ornandi causa, *Cic.* 2. *Act.* to go beyond, pass out of, leave: fines, *Caes.*: fumen Mulcham, *Sall.*: urbem, *Liv.* Fig.: to overstep, surpass, exceed: praetura, *Tac.*: clementiam majorem suaeque leges, *id.*

ēgrēgīs, adv. excellently, eminently: surpassing, exceedingly, uncommonly well: With verbs: studere (opp. mediocriter), *Ter.*: pingere fingere, *Cic.* With adjectives: egregie fortis et bonus imperator, *id.*: multum oppidum, *Caes.*

Abol. as an expression of assent, applause, etc.: *Suet.*

egregius, a, um, *adj.* [grex] 1. *lit.*: out of, not belonging to, the flock; hence, uncommon, distinguished, surpassing, excellent, eminent: in bellica laude, Cic.: in aliis artibus, Sall.: vir, Cic.: corpus, exceedingly beautiful, Hor.: virtus, Caes. With gen.: animi, Virg. As neut. subst.: postquam cuncta scelorum suorum pro egregiis accipi videt, for distinguished acts, Tac. 2. During the empire: of distinguished rank, illustrious, honourable: idque et sibi et cunctis egregium, id.: and subst.: egregium publicum, the public honour, id.

egressus, a, um, *Part.* [egredior]. **egressus**, ūs, m. [id.] a going out or away; egress, departure: frequentia sua vestrum egressum ornando, Cic.: Caesar rarus egressu, Tac.: in plur.: Sall. Of birds: a flying out, flight: Ov. 2. a debarking, landing: Caes. 3. Meton.: a passage out, the mouths of the later: Tac. 4. Fig. In rhetor. a digression: Tac.

ē-gurgito, i, v. a. [gurgis] to pour out, cast out, spend extravagantly: argentum domo, Pl.

ēhem, *interj.* An exclamation of joyful astonishment, surprise: ha! what!: Pl.: Ter.

ēheu, *interj.* An exclamation of pain: ah! alas!: Pl.: Ter. In the epic and lyric poets the *e* is long.

ēho, *interj.* ha! ho! holla! soho!: Pl.: Ter. With affixed dative: id.

ēia (also *heia*) *interj.* An exclamation of joy or surprise: ah! ah ha! indeed!: Pl.: Ter.: eja vero, pshaw! Pl.

2. Of exhortation: ho! quick! come on!: id.: Ter.: eja age, come then! up then! Virg.

ē-lactor, atus, i, v. a. *dep.* to shoot out, to hurl or throw out (rare): aquas, Ov.: sanguis se ejaculatus in altum, id.

ēlectamentum, i, n. [electio] what is cast out, refuse (rare): Tac.

ēlectio, ōnis, f. [elicio] a casting out (rare): mortem et electionem timemus, banishment, exile, Cic.

ēlecto, avi, atum, i, v. a. *f. freq.* [id.] to cast out, throw up (poet.): arenas, Ov.

ēlectus, a, um, *Part.* [elicio].

ēlectus, ūs, m. [id.] a casting out, emission: animal foras, a breathing out, Lucr.

elero, v. ejur.

ē-lilo, ōis, i, *jectum* (elicit, diseyl, Lucr.), i, v. a. [lacio] to throw, cast, or drive out: to eject, expel: aliquem e senatu, Cic.: ex oppido, Caes.: de senatu, Liv.: finibus, Sall.: equitem, to throw him, Virg.: linguam, to thrust out, Cic.: Germani se ex castris eiecerunt, rushed out, Caes. 2. Naut. *f. i.* to bring a ship to shore: eo naves f. i. eiecerē possent, id.: naves ad Chium, Liv. (ii) to cast ashore: to strand, wreck: scapham, Pl.: naves in litora, Caes.:

naves in litora, Liv. And transf. to shipwrecked persons: Pl.: Cic. 3. Fig.: curam ex animo, Pl.: Cic.: voluptates subito se nonnunquam profundunt atque ejicunt universae, break out, id.

2. *to reject*: Cynicorum ratio tota est ejicienda, id.: Esp. of players, public speakers, etc.: to hiss or hoot off: id.: electus homo, an unsuccessful man, id.

ē-lūlio, ōnis, f. [ejulo] a wailing, lamenting: Pl.: Cic.

ē-lūliatus, ūs, m. [id.] a wailing, lamenting: Cic.

ē-lūlo, i, v. n. [bel, beu] to wail, utter lamentations: Pl.: Cic.

ē-lūtratio, ōnis, f. [ejuro] an abjuring, a resigning of an office: hence a renouncing, resigning: Sen.

ē-lūro (also *ēlro*, Cic.), avi, atum, i, v. a. *to refuse by oath, to abjure*.

1. In law: forum or iudicem iniquum ab i. ejurare, to reject on oath the jurisdiction of, court or judge: Cic. 2.

ejurare bonam copiam (opp. *ejurare bonam copiam*), to swear that one is insolvent, id. 3. In state affairs: magistratum, imperium ejurare, to lay down, resign an office: adactus Silanus ejurare magistratum, Tac. 4. Fig.: in gen. to abandon, forswear, disown: patriam, id.

ē-lābro, lapsus, i, v. n. and a. *dep.*

1. Neutr. to slip away, get off, escape: angustia est, elabitur, Pl.: quum se convolvens sol elaberetur et abiret, Cic.: elapsae manibus tabellae, Ov.: Manili cupis super calcem hostis elapsa est, slipped along, Liv.: (ignis) frondes elapsus in altas, creeping upwards, Virg.: ex proelio elapsi, Caes. 2.

Fig.: to slip away, escape: ego nihil unquam vidi, quod tam e manibus elaberetur, quam nihil tum est elapsa illa causa, Cic.: animus devinctus palatium elapsus est Boacchidi, became estranged, Ter.: In servitutem elapsi, who had insensibly fallen into, Liv. 3. To get off, escape from condemnation, punishment: ex tot tantisque criminibus elapsus, Cic. 4. To pass away, disappear, escape: imperfecta tibi elapsa est vita, Lucr.: ascensio omnis illi, Cic. 5. Act. like effugere, to escape from any evil or danger (very rare): pugnam aut vincula, Tac.

ē-lāboratus, a, um, *Part.* [elaboro].

1. *Adj.*: In rhetor.: elaborare; also, too elaborate: elaborata concinnitas, Cic.

ē-lābro, avi, atum, i, v. n. and a. *dep.*

1. *Neutr.*: to labour, exert oneself, take pains: constr. with subj., or in with *abl.* With subj.: non tam ut proxim causae, elaborare soleo, quam ut ne quid obsum, Cic. With in and *abl.*: qui aliqua in re elaborant, id.

2. *Act.*: to labour on, take pains with, to work out, elaborate (mostly pass.): quiquid elaborari aut effici poterit ad istorum benevolentiam conciliandam, id.: elaborata dicendi via atque copia, id. In act.: non Siculae dapes dulcem elaborabunt saporem, Hor.

ē-lāmentābilis, e, *adj.* very lamentable: gemitus, Cic.

ē-languescens, gul, i, v. n. *incept.* to grow faint, feeble, to slacken, relax: ut elanguescendum aliena ignavia caset, Liv.

ē-lapsus, a, um, *Part.* [elabor].

ē-lāstā, ad, loftily, proudly: elate et ample loqui, opp. humiliter demissoque sentire, Cic.

ē-latio, ōnis, f. [effero] a carrying out: ferri, Inacr. 3. Fig.: transport, passion: laetitia quasi gentilitas animi clatio voluptaria, Cic. 2. exaltation, elevation: clatio et magnitudo animi, id.

ē-lātro, i, v. a. to bark out, cry aloud: aliquid scriber, Hor.

ē-lātus, a, um, *Part.* [effero]. 1. *Adj.*: exalted, lofty, high (rare). Fig.: animus magnus elatusque, Cic.

ē-lantus, a, um, *Part.* [elavo].

ē-lāvo, lavi, lautum, and lōrum, i, v. n. to wash out or away, wash clean (rare): exunctum, elotum in balneis, Pl. Fig. in a reflect. sense: to lose one's property, wash one's hands of it: elavi bonis, id.

ē-lōbra (also *elēc*), a, ae, f. [elicio] a female allurer, wheedler: Pl.

ē-lēctarium (also *elēctarium*), ūs, n. a medicine that melts in the mouth, an electuary: Coel. Aur. (Hence *it. lallavaro*; Fr. *electuaire*).

ē-lēctā, ade, *choice*: Cic.

ē-lēctilis, e, *adj.* [eligo] choice, dainty: Pl.

ē-lēctio, ōnis, f. [id.] a choice, selection: Cic. In plur.: Tac.

ē-lēcto, i, v. a. *f. freq.* [elicio] to choose out a secret: Pl.

ē-lēcto, i, v. a. *f. freq.* [eligo] to choose, select: Pl.

ē-lēctor, ōris, m. [id.] a chooser, selector: Auct. Her.

ē-lēctrum, i, n. = *ἐλεκτρον*, amber (pure Lat. succinum): Plin.: Ov. 2. Meton.: an article made of amber: Juv.: an amber ball, carried by Roman ladies in their hands to keep them cool: Ov. 3. A mixed metal or alloy of gold and silver (natural or artificial) resembling amber in colour: Virg.

ē-lēctuarium, v. *electarium*.

ē-lēctus, a, um, *Part.* [eligo]. 1. *Adj.*: picked, select, choice, excellent: viri electissimi civitatis, Cic.

ē-lēctus, ūs, m. [id.] a choice: Ov.

ē-lēgans (eligans), antis, *adj.* [another form of eligens, from eligo, Cic.] ill the time of Cato in a bad sense: luxurious, effeminate, fastidious: mendax, cupes, avarus, despoliator, elegans, Pl.: bene ut elegans est: how nice: Ter. 3. In a good sense: choice, nice, fine, neat, tasteful, elegant: tu festinus, in elegans, tu solus urbanus, Cic.: scriptor, id. Comp.: quis verbus aut ornator aut elegantior? id. Sup.: poeta, Nep. 2. Of things: nec magis elegans quicquam videtur, Ter.: a necessaria artificialia ad elegantiora defluximus, Cic.

ē-lēganter, ade, with correct choice, tastefully, neatly, finely, gracefully,

elegant: lautiores eleganter accepti, Cic. acta vita, Liv. Comp.: quid facere possit elegantius ad hominum exultationem? Cic.: neminem elegantius loca cepisse, more sili, judiciously, Liv. Sup. Cic.

ēlegantia, ac, f. [elegans] niceness, fastidiousness (rare): ejus elegantia domus exemplo speciei spemal, Pl. II. taste, refinement, grace, elegance.

With gen.: tu eloquentiam ab elegantia doctrinae segregandum putes, Cic.: vitas, Tac.: verborum Latinarum, Cic.: scriptorum, id. Abol.: quae (agricultura) abhorret ab omni politione elegantia, id. *ēlegi*, orum, m. plu. = *ēlegos*, *ēlegiac* verses, ac, f. Hor.: Juv.

ēlegia (also *ēlēgia*), ac, f. = *ēlegia*, ac, f. Ov.

ēlegantia, orum, n. plu. first principles, elements: Lucr.: 2. II. Transf.: the alphabet: Suet. 2. the first principles, rudiments of an art or science: poetarum, Cic.: 3. Poet.: the beginnings of other things: prima Romae, Ov.: cupidinis pravi, Hor. (Various etym. proposed, but none certain.) *ēlēchus*, i, m. = *ēlēchos*, a costly tablet, *ex-pendans*: Juv. II. an index to a book: Suet.

ēphantasia, is, f. a virulent kind of leprosy, *elephantiasis*: Plin.

ēphantis, antis, and *ēlēphantus*, i, m. = *ēlephas*, an elephant: Cic.: *ēlephantus* corio circumtutus, thick-headed, stupid, Pl. II. Meton.: ivory: Virg. *ēleutheria*, ac, f. = *ēleutheria*, liberty: Pl.

ēlivo, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to lift up, raise: contabulationem, Caes. II. Fig.: to lighten, alleviate: aegritudinem, Cic. 2. to lessen, diminish, impair, weaken: to disparage, detract from: perspicuitatem, id.: auctoritatem, Liv. With personal objects: elevat Etrusco, id.

ēlives, um, m. plu. [e-liquo] a trench, a drain: Virg.

ēlido, lēdi and lēxi (elucit, Caes.) lēdum, i. v. a. [lacio] to draw out, entice out, bring out, elicit: aliquem hinc foras, Pl.: hostem ex paludibus silvisque, Caes.: aliquem ad pugnam, id.: aliquem in proelium, Tac.: vatem ad colloquium, Liv. Of inanimate objects: ferrum e terrae cavernis, Cic.: lacrimas, Pl.: cadum, Hor. 2. Jovem, Manes, etc., to call down a god by religious rites: to raise, conjure up a departed spirit by magic arts: Ov.: Cic.: Hor.: so, fulmina, to call down, Liv. Ex eo (sc. semine) elidi herbescentem ex eo (sc. semine) vidiuilem, Cic.: voces pectore ab Imo, Lucr.: sermonem, Liv.: veritatem, Tac.

ēlētus, a, um, Part. [elicio] to knock,

ēlido, el, sum, i. v. a. [lacio] to knock, strike, or dash out, to tear out, squeeze out: aurigam e curru, Cic.: ignes nubibus, Ov. Fig.: (Imago) recta retrorsum eliditur, is thrown back, reflected, Lucr.: nubem, to expel, Cels.: Hor. II. to break or dash to pieces, to shatter, to crush: tales allici, Pl.: naves, Caes.:

geminis angues, to strangle, Virg. Fig.: to break down, destroy: (poetae) nervos omnes virtutis elidunt, Cic.

ēllo, lēgi, lectum, i. v. a. [lēgo] to pick out, choose: ex malis minima, Cic.: permitto ut de tribus Antoullis eligas quem vellis, id.

ēlino, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [linere] to turn out of doors: aliquem, Pac. Fig.: dicta foras, to blash, Hor.

ēlino, avi, atum, i. v. a. to file up, polish: Ov. II. Fig.: to elaborate, cultivate: to finish, perfect: *σχηλοσ* aliquod, Att. in Cic.

ēlinguis, e, adj. [lingua] speechless (rare): Cic.: Liv. II. without eloquence: Cic.

ēlinguo, i. v. a. [id.] to deprive of the tongue: Pl.

ēliquo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to clarify, strain: Sen.

ēlirus, a, um, Part. [elido]

ēlirus, a, um, adj. [lix] thoroughly boiled, seethed: Hor.

ēlleborum, i, v. helleborum.

ēllipsis, is, f. = *ἐλλειψις*, in rhetor. an ellipsis: pure Lat. detractio: Quint.

ēllum, ēllam, v. ecce.

ēlloo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to let or hit out, to let out to farm: fundum, Cic.

ēloquentio, ōnis, f. [eloquor] in rhet. oratorical delivery, elocution: Cic.

ēlōgium, ii, n. [λόγιον] short saying, sentence, maxim: Solonici, Cic.

2. an inscription on a tombstone: id.: on doors: Pl.: on the images of ancestors: Suet.: on votive tablets: id.

3. a clause in a will: Cic. 4. a record, abstract in criminal cases: Suet.

ēlōquens, entis, Part. [eloquor]

II. Adj.: speaking well, eloquent: rhetor, Cic. Comp.: Quint. Sup.: Tac.

ēlōquentia, ac, f. [id.] the art of speaking well, eloquence: Cic.

ēlōquum, ii, n. [id.] eloquence: Hor.: Virg.

ēlōquor, lōcūtus, i. v. a. dep. to speak out, utter, declare, state, express. With acc.: id quod sentit eloqui non posse, Cic.: ille unum elocutus, ut memoria tenerent milites, Caes. Abol.: perge eloqui, Ter. II. Esp. to speak in an oratorical or eloquent manner (only abol.): et Graece ab eloquendo *ἐπιστο*, et Latine eloquens dictus est, Cic.

ēlōtus, a, um, Part. [elavo]

ēlōdo, xi, 2. v. n. to shine out, shine forth: Inter flammās circulus elucens, Cic. II. Fig.: to show itself:

to be apparent, manifest: ex quo elucet omnis constantia, id.

ēluctabilis, e, adj. [eluctor] that may be escaped from by struggling: Sen.

ēluctor, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. I. Neutr. to struggle out, force a way through: aqua omnis, Virg. II. Act. to struggle out of: to surmount a difficulty, to obtain by striving: tot ac tam validas manus, Liv.: locorum difficultates, Tac.

ēlucubro, avi, atum, i. v. a. (dep. Cic.): to compose by lamplight, at night, with great labour: Cic.: Tac.

ēlūdo, si, sum, i. v. n. and a. I. Lit.: to play out, hence to play to an end, cease playing: eludet, ubi victum senserit, Ter. Fig.: volebat Aquillus litus ita definire, qua fluctus eluderet, where the motion of the waves ceased, Cic. II. Act.: to win from one at play: anulus, quem parastus hic te eludit, Pl. 2. In fencing: to parry a blow: callidus emissas eludere simulus hastas, Mart. Abol.: quasi rudibus ejus eludit oratio, Cic. Hence, 3. to delude, deceive, cheat, frustrate: aliquem, Pl.: bellum quiete, quietem bello, Liv. 4. to mock, jeer, banter, make sport of: et vos ab illo Irremdum et ipse illum vicissim eludit, Cic.

ēlūgeo, xi, 2. v. a. to mourn the full time (rare): patriam, Cic. Abol.: Liv.

ēlūmbis, e, adj. [lumbus] weak in the loins: Tac.

ēlūo, ti, atum, i. v. a. to wash or rinse out: to wash off, wash clean: vascula, Pl.: purpureum colorem, Lucr.: corpus, Ov. II. Meton.: Ponticum Phasim et stagna Maeotidis (sc. avibus), Col. 2. In a reflect. sense: to get rid of, squander one's property: Pl. II. Fig.: ut centurionum profusus sanguis eluatur, num elui praedictio crudelitatis potest? Cic.: crimen, Ov.

ēlūus, a, um, Part. [eludo]

ēlūus, a, um, Part. [eluo]

Adj.: washed out, watery, insipid: irriguo nihil est elutus horto, Hor.

ēlūvio, ōnis, and *ēlūvies*, em, e, f. [id.] a washing away, a flowing off, discharge: Juv. II. an overflowing, an inundation of a river, etc.: Cic.: Ov. In plur.: Cic. III. Meton.: a chasm, abyss, ravine: Curt.

ēlūcesco, cūi, i. v. n. incep. to become emaciated (rare): Cels.

ēlūctas, ūtis, f. [emac] a propensity to buy: Plin.

ēmanāpātio (emancup.), ōnis, f. [emancipio] legal i. e. the releasing of a son from the patria potestas, so as to render him independent, emancipation (v. emancipio): Quint. (v. Smith's Ant. 151).

ēmanāpō (ēmanāpō), avi, atum, i. v. a. in law: to declare free and independent, to emancipate a son from the patria potestas: Liv. 2. In a wider sense: to make over one's potestas to another, to alienate, sell: filium in adoptionem, Cic.: agrum, Suet. II. Fig. in gen.: to give up, surrender, sell: nunc ego, mulier, tibi me totum emancupo, Pl.

ēmano, avi, atum, i. v. n. to flow out: Lucr. II. Fig.: to spring out, to arise, proceed, emanate from: alii quoque alio ex fonte praecipites dicendi emanaverunt, Cic. 2. In a spread, be diffused: emanabat latus mare, Flor. 3. to spread abroad, become known: oratio in vulgus emanare poterit, Cic.

ēmatūresco, rūt, i. v. n. incep. to grow ripe, to come to maturity (rare): semen, Plin. 2. Fig.: to grow softer, be mitigated: ira Caesaris, Ov.

ēmax, ācis [emo; cf. edax, bibax, etc.] *fond of buying*: Cic. Post. non tu prece poscis emaci, that thou a price for its fulfilment, Pera.

ēmbŕama, ātis, n. (abŕ. plur. emblematiz, Cic.) = *ἐμβάσμα*, inlaid work, viz. ornaments on gold and silver cups, etc., which might be put on and off: Cic.

2. *enlaid work, mosaic*: id.

ēmbŕillum, ū, n. = *ἐμβάριον* (lit. something inserted), an interlude, ballet: Cic.

ēmendābilis, e, adj. [emendo] that may be amended, capable of correction: error, Liv.

ēmendātō, adv. faultlessly, perfectly, purely: Cic. Comp.: Plin.

ēmendātio, ōnis, f. [emendo] a correction, amendment, emendation: Cic.

ēmendātor, ōris, m. [id.] a corrector, amender: Cic.

ēmendātrix, icis, f. [id.] she who corrects: Cic.

ēmendātus, a, um, Part. [emendo].
1. Adj.: faultless, perfect, pure: mores, Cic.: vir, Hor.: emendata et Latina locutio, Cic.

2. *emendilo*, non perf., atum, i. v. a. to obtain by begging: Suet.

ē-mendo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [mendum] to free from faults, to correct, improve, amend: tota civitas emendari et corrigi solet continentia principum, Cic.: vitia adolescentiae multis virtutibus, Nep.: facta priora novis, Ov. Esp. of language: Cic.

ēmensus, a, um, Part. [emetor].

ēmentior, itus, a, v. a. dep. to put forth or utter falsely, to feign, fabricate, pretend: quae dixisti modo, omnia ementitis, Pl.: aliquid, Cic. With acc. and infn.: illum quem (esse) ementitis es, ego sum ipse Charmides, Pl. Abol.: ego haec omnia Chrysogonum fescle dico, ut ementiretur, Cic. Part. In pass. signif.: forged, fabricated, pretended: ementitia, et falsa, et plena erroris, id.

ē-mercor, atus, i. v. a. dep. to buy up, purchase, bribe: adulterium ingentibus donis, Tac.

ē-mērō, ōi, itum, 2. v. a. and **ē-meror**, itus, 2. v. dep. to obtain by service, to merit, earn: quid ego emerui mali? Pl. Poet. with infn.: Ennius emeruit contigua pons, Scipio magne, Tibi, Ov. 2. In Tib. and Ov. with acc. of person: to deserve well of, to lay under obligation: virum, Tib. 11.

3. In Tib. and Ov. with acc. of person: to serve out, complete one's term of service: spes emerendi stipendia, Liv.: part. perf. pass.: emerita stipendia, Sall.: militis, Suet. 2. In gen.: annuum tempus (sc. magistratus) emeritum habere, Cic.

ē-mergo, si, sum, 3. v. a. and n. 1. Act.: to bring forth, raise up: usually reflect. or with pron. reflect. to come forth, to rise up, emerge: ex undis Cancrī pars esse emergit in astra, Manil.: tibi (somniantis) subito sum visus emergens et flumine, Cic.: emerens paludibus, Tac.: cernis et emersas in lucem tendere noctes, Ov. 2. Fig.: to extri-

cate or free oneself, to raise oneself up, to rise: sese ex malis, Ter.: velut emeruo ab admiratione animo, Liv.:

2. Neutr.: to come forth, come up, arise, emerge: equus emerit et flumine, Cic.: de paludibus, Liv.: ex Antiat in Appiam ad Tres Tabernas, to escape, Cic. Abol.: sol, Tac. Pass. impers.: unde emergi non potest, Ter. 2. Esp.: to come forth, come up, shoot out: viriditas et vaginis emergit, Cic. 3. Fig.: to extricate oneself from, to raise oneself up, to emerge, get clear: ex miserrimis naturae tuae sordibus, id.: ex obnoxia pace, Liv.: equidem multos vidi emeruisse aliquando, et se ad frugem bonam, ut dicitur, receptasse, have raised themselves, Cic.: ex quo magis emergit, quale sit decorum illud, is evident, id.

ēmerĭtus, a, um, Part. [emerere and emeror]. 1. Subst. emeritus, i, m. a soldier who has served his time, a veteran, an exempt: Tac. 3. Adj.: emeritus, a, um, that has become unfit for service, worn out: equi, Ov.: latus, id.: acrus, Juv.

ēmerus, a, um, Part. [emergo].

ēmetĭca, ae, f. = *ἐμετική*, a vomit, an emetic: Coel. In Cic.

ē-mētor, mensus, 4. v. a. dep. to measure out: spatium oculis, Virg. 1. Meton.: to pass through, pass over, traverse: quum tot inhospita saxa sideraque emensae ferimur, id. Fig.: Galba quique principes prospera fortuna emensus, having survived their reigns, Tac. 2. To impart, bestow: aliquid patriae tanto acrius, Hor. Perf. part. with pass. sign.: passed through, traversed: postquam multo maiorem partem itineris emensam cernunt, Liv.

ē-mēto, i, v. a. to move: plus frumentum agris, Hor.

ē-mĭco, cūl, catum, i. v. n. to spring out, spring forth, appear quickly: e corpore sanguis emicat, Lucr.: uterque pronus carcere, Ov.: saxa tormento, Liv.: juvenum manus emicat ardens in litus, Virg. 2. Fig.: Agrippinae constantino mentis emicuit, Tac.: inter ceteros Themistoclis gloria emicuit, Just.

ē-mĭgro, avi, atum, i. v. n. to remove, depart, emigrate (rare): ex illa domo, Cic.: e vita, id.

ēminātio, ōnis, f. [eminor] a menacing, warning: Pl.

ēminens, entis, Part. [emineo].

1. Adj.: standing out, projecting, lofty: saxa, Sall.: oculi, Cic. Comp.: trabes, Caes. Sup.: mona, Flor. 2. Fig.: lofty, distinguished, eminent: ingenium, Quint. Comp.: eloquentia, Tac. Sup.: auctores, Quint.

ēminētia, ae, f. [eminens] a projection, a prominence, protuberance: Cic. In painting, the lights (opp. to umbræ, the shades): id.

ē-mĭno, ōi, 2. v. n. to stand out, project: stipes ex terra, Caes.: belua ponto, Ov.: ferrum per costas, Liv. Abol.: Caes. 2. Esp. of the lights

in painting: to stand out, be prominent: Cic. 11. Fig.: si quorum eminet aulacica aequa projecta est, id.: vox eminet una, is audible above the rest, Ov. 2. To be conspicuous, to distinguish oneself, be eminent: excolitque eminet vita, Cic.: Demosthenes aures eminet inter omnes in omni genere dicendi, id.

ē-minor, i, v. n. dep. to threaten: emisor interminoque, Pl.

ē-minus, adv. [minus] (opp. to communis, i. e. not hard to hand), at a distance, from a distance: eminus fundis, sagittis reliquique talis pugnabatur, Caes.: oppugnationem eminus lucipere, Tac.

ē-mĭror, i, v. a. dep. to wonder greatly at (rare): aequora, Hor.

ēmissārium, ū, n. [emitto] an outlet: lacus, Cic.

ēmissārius, ū, m. [id.] an emissary, scout, spy: Cic.

ēmissiōnis or -tĭus, a, um, o, y. [id.] sent out, put forth, Meton.: oculi, i. e. prying about, spying, Pl.

ēmissio, ōnis, f. [id.] a sending out, darting forth (rare): anguis, Cic. 2. Meton.: power of projecting or hurling: graviores telorum, id.

ēmissus, a, um, Part. [emitto].

ēmissus, ū, m. [id.] a sending forth, emission: Lucr.

ē-mĭtto, misal, missum, 3. v. a. to let go or send out, send forth: quibuscumque tanquam et carceribus emissus sis, Cic.: cessadore ex silvis, Caes.: aliquem de carcere, Cic.: manibus, Liv.: autem manu, to let fall, Caes.: animam, to expire, Nep. 2. Esp. manu emitte aliquem, for manu mittere, to release a person from one's potestas, to let free, emancipate: Pl.: Liv. 11. Fig. of abstract things: manibus manifesta suis emitte quocumque, to let slip, Lucr.: maledictum, Cic.

ēmo, emi, emptum, 3. v. a. [orig. to take, receive: vide the various compounds, demo, eximo, etc.: this sense, however, does not occur in extant authors, in whose writings it means] to buy: hic postquam hunc emit, Pl.: aliquid de aliquo, Cic.: minoris sui pluris, id.: duodeviginti minis, Pl.: bene, cheaply, Cic.: male, dearly, id.: care, Hor.: fundum in diem, on credit, Nep. 11. Fig.: to buy over, gain over, obtain: sententias (iudicum), Cic.: militem, Tac.: aeternum nomen sanguine, Ov.

ē-mōdōlor, i. v. a. dep. to moderate: dolorem verba, to vent, Ov.

ē-mōdōlor, i. v. a. dep. to sing, celebrate: Musaeum, Ov.

ēmolĭmentum, i, v. emolumentum, ūit.

ē-mōllor, itus, 4. v. a. dep. to move out with effort, bring out (rare): ventis fretum emolluntur, agitate, Sen.: negotium, to work out, accomplish, Pl.

ē-mollĭo, ū, itum, 4. v. a. to make soft, to soften: humor arcus fundaque et jaculorum amenta emolluerat, Liv.

Fig. to make mild, gentle: *more, Ov.* 2. In a bad sense: to *corrupt, render effeminate: exercitum, Liv.*

ē-mōlo, *no perf.*, *utum*, 3. v. a. to *grind out: hordeum, Veg.* 2. to *consume by grinding: granaria, Peta.*

ēmōlumentum (sometimes written *emolia*: cf. *monumentum* and *monimentum*), 1. m. [*emolior*] lit. a *laborious working out: hence, effort, exertion, labour: neque exercitum sine magno commatu atque emolumento in unum locum contrahere posse, Caes.* 11. (more freq.) the *result of effort: hence pias, profit, advantage. Absol.* nullum emolumentum esse, nullum injustitia potum praerogatum tantum, Cic. With *pas*: emolumenta rerum fallacibus iudiciis vident, id.: *pacis, Tac.*

ē-mōrō, 2. v. a. to *admonish: Cic.* *ē-mōrōr*, mortuus (old form of the *sup.* *emortui, Pl.*: Ter.), 3. v. n. dep. to *die off, to die: Cic.*: *Ov.* 11. Fig.: *to perish, pass away, cease: quorum las emori non potest, Cic.* *amor, Ov.*: *saxillum, Pl.*

ēmōrtialis, e, *adj.* [*emorior*] *pertaining to death: Pl.*

ēmōrtuus, a, *um*, *Part.* [*emorior*].

ēmōvō, a, *um*, *Part.* [*emoveo*].

ē-mōvō, *mōvi*, *mōtum* (*perf.* *synop.* *emotus, Liv.*), 2. v. a. to *move out, move away, remove: multitudinem e foro, Liv.*: *postes cardios, Virg.* 11. Fig.: *si morbus pestilentialis ex agro Romano emotus esset, old formula in Liv.*: *curas diclis, to drive away, expel, Virg.*

ēmphāsīs, 1s, *f.* = *ἐμφασις*. In *rhet.* *emphasis, stress: Quint.*

ēmphrōnēs, 1, m. a *physician whose art is founded solely on practice: Cic.*

ēmporium, 11, m. = *ἐμπόριον*, a *place of trade, a market-town, emporium: Pl.*: *Cic.*: *Liv.*

ēmpio (*emt.*), *ōis*, *f.* [*emo*] a *buying, purchase: Cic.*: *Tac.*

ēmpito (*emt.*), *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. *prop. id.* to be in the *habit of buying (rare): Tac.*

ēmpor (*emt.*), *ōris*, m. [*id.*] a *buyer, purchaser: Cic.*: *pretiosus empore decedorum, who buys them dearly, Hor.*

ēmpas (*emt.*), a, *um*, *Part.* [*emo*].

ē-māgō, 4. v. a. to *bellow out: Quint.*

ē-māgō, *no perf.*, *um*, 2. v. a. to *walk out: Col.* 2. to *drain out, exhaust: Cat.*

ēmungō, a, *um*, *Part.* [*emungo*].

ē-mungō, *axi*, *ncium*, 3. v. a. to *bloat the nose: sc. Auct. Her.* Also *reflect: Juv.* 11. Fig.: *tu ut oculos emungare et capite per nasum tuos, that your eyes may be knocked out, Pl.*: *Aescopus naris cunctas emex, classis-nosed, i. e. keen, acute, Phaedr.*: *Hor.* 2. to *cheat: sum emunctas, Pl.*: *emuxi argento stes, Ter.* Without *abl.*: *Hor.*

ē-mūnō, *ivi* or *ii*, *utum*, 4. v. a. to *fortify, secure: locum ardis in modum,*

Liv.: *postes, Virg.* 11. In *gen.*: to *furnish, prepare: silvas ac paludes, to clear, make passable, Tac.*

ēn, *interj.* In *lively and emphatic exclamations, etc.*: *lo! behold: see! see there!* (usually with *nom.*, rarely with *acc.*): *en foderum interprete, Cic.*: *en Varus et legiones, Tac.*: *en Priamus, Virg.* With *pronouns*: *en ego, Ov.*: *en hic, Cic.* With *whole sentences*: *en mehercule in vobis resident mores priatini, Pl.* In *interrogations*: *en quid ago? Virg.*: *en cur magister ejus possidet campi Leontini duo milia jugerum immunia? Cic.* With *imperatives*: *come: hos tibi dant calamos, en accipe, Musae, Virg.*

ēnarrābilis, e, *adj.* [*enarro*] *that may be related, represented, or explained (rare): textus clipei, Virg.*

ēnarrāto, *ōis*, *f.* [*enarro*] a *detailed exposition, interpretation: Quint.*

ēnarrātor, *ōris*, m. [*id.*] an *explainer: Gell.*

ē-narro, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to *explain in detail, to expound, interpret (rare): Cic.*: *Liv.*

ē-nascor, *atus*, 3. v. n. dep. to *sprout or spring up, to be born, arise: cornua (cervorum) cutibus, Plin.*: *capillus, Liv.*: *insula medius alveo, Curt.*

ē-nāto, *avi*, 1. v. n. to *swim out or away, to escape by swimming (rare): Hor.* 11. Fig.: *to straiten oneself, to get off: Cic.*

ēnātus, a, *um*, *Part.* [*enascor*].

ēnāvātus, a, *um*, *Part.* [*navo*] *executed, performed: operae praemia, Tac.*

ē-nāvigo, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. n. and a. 1. *Neutr.* to *sail out, sail away: Rhodum, Suet.* Fig.: *tanquam e scrupulis cotibus enavigavit oratio, Cic.* 11. *Act.* to *traverse by sailing, to sail over: undam, Hor.*

ēndo, *prep.* v. in *inl.*: and for the words compounded with *endo* (*indu*), v. under in (*im*).

ēndrōmis, 11s, *f.* = *ἐνδρῳμῖς*, a *coarse woollen cloak in which the athlete wrapped themselves after their exercises: Mart.* Also, a *finer sort used by women: Tyriae, Juv.*

ē-nōco (*enico*), *cūi* (*enavit*), *Pl.* *cūm*, 1. v. a. to *kill completely, to kill, slay: puer ambo angues enicat, Pl.*

11. to *exhaust, wear out: enectus fame, id.*: *bos est enectus arando, Hor.*

2. In *colloq. lang.*: to *torment, torture, plague to death: aliquem amando, Pl.*: *aliquem rogitando, Ter.* Fig.: *ea parte animi, quae voluptate altitur, nec inopia enecta nec satietate affluenti, Cic.*

ēnōctus, a, *um*, *Part.* [*eneco*].

ē-nervis, e, *adj.* [*nervus*] *nerveless, enervated, weak (rare): homo, Sen.*: *orator, Ter.*

ē-nervo, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. [*enervis*] to *take out the nerves or sinews: poplites securi, App.* 11. *Meton.*: to *enervate, weaken, render effeminate: non plane me enervavit senectus, Cic.*: *corpora animosque, Liv.*: *orationem composi-*

tione verborum, Cic. *Esp. freq. in part. perf.*: *enervati atque exsangues, id.*

ēnūco, v. *eneco*.

ēnim, *conj.* a *demonstrative particle, serving either to strengthen an assertion, or to introduce a proof. Never used at the beginning of a sentence, exc. in the comic poet.* 1. To *corroborate or verify a preceding assertion, like equidem, certe, vero, and freq. connected with these particles: inexact, truly, certainly, to be sure: in his enim aliqui obscuritas, indec,* Cic.: *ille (Dumnorix) enim revocatus resistere ac so manu defendere coepit, in fact, Caes.*: *tum M. Metellus id enim ferendum esse negat, it was really not to be endured, Liv.* In *ironical or indignant discourse: tu enim reperto Philocratem qui superes verberab*

you indeed! Pl. 2. Strengthened by *vero*, and usually written as one word *enimvero: in very dead, in very truth* (unlike *enim*, usually placed at the beginning of the sentence): *to be sure, certainly: enimvero ferendum hoc quidem non est, Cic.*: *ille enimvero negat, and of a truth, he denied it, id.* In *corroborating replies: Me. Alin vero? So.* Also *enimvero, Pl.* And in *ironical or indignant discourse: Da. Ubi voles, arcesse. Si Bene sane: id enimvero hic nunc abest, that, to be sure, it is wanting here as yet, Ter.* 11. To *introduce a reason: for*: *exclamavisse, ut bono essent animo, videre enim se hominum vestigia, Cic.* In *parenthetical sentences: rumpor et invidio (quid enim non omnia narrem?)*, *Ov.* With *reference to some assertion which is to be mentally supplied: Am. Quid istuc potis est fieri, quaeuo, at dicis, jam dudum, modo? Al. Quid enim censes? te ut deludam contra? what then do you think? Pl.* So the common expression: *quid enim? for what can be objected to the assertion just made? quid enim? fortissime possumus dicere eundem illum Torquatum? Cic.* 2. To *explain a preceding assertion: for instance, namely: Sy. Si futurum est, do tibi operam hanc. Mi. Quomodo? Ut enim, ubi mihi vapulandum est, in corium sufferas, Pl.*

ēnimvērō, v. *enim*.

ēnīus, a, *um*, *Part.* [*enitor*].

ē-nīto, *tul*, 2. v. n. to *shine forth, shine out: myrtus floridis ramulis, Cat.*: *campus, Virg.* 11. Fig.: *quod in his orationibus, quae Philippicae nominantur, enitebat Demosthenes, Cic.*

ē-nītesco, *tūi*, 3. v. n. *incept.* to *begin to shine forth, to become bright: ut (oculi) in hilaritate enitescant, Quint.*

Poet.: *enitescis pulcror multo (Barine)*, *Hor.* Fig.: *sibi novum bellum exoptabat, ubi virtus enitescere posset, Sall.*

ē-nītor, *nīsus* or *nīsus*, 3. v. n. and a. *dep.* 1. *Neutr.* to *force or work one's way out: to force one's way up to mount up, climb, ascend: adeo erit impedita vallis, ut in ascensu primi non facile enterentur, Caes.* In *editoria,*

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Tac. Poet.: viribus eniti quorum asuescent (vites), by whose strength they may mount up, Virg. 2. In gen.: to exert oneself, to make an effort, to struggle, strive: illud pugna et enitere, ne quid nobis temporis prorogetur, Cic. With inf. (rare): corrigere mihi gnatum porro enitere, Ter. Absol.: ego, quod potero, eniter sedulo, id. 11. A.C.T.: to bring forth, bear, give birth to: plures enisa partus decessit, Liv.: Livia duos virilis sexus simul enixa est, Tac.

2. to climb up, ascend: Pyrenaeum et Alpes et immensa viarum spatia aegre eniti, id. 3. Perf. part. li impers. pass. signa. stricem, endeavour: ab lisdem summa ope enitens, Sall. enixō, adv. strenuously, earnestly, zealously: Cic. Comp.: Liv. Sup.: Suet.

enixus, a. um, Part. [enitit]. 11. A. d. i. strenuous, earnest, zealous: enixus studio, Liv.: virtus, id. enixus, a. m. [id.] a bringing forth, birth: Plin.

ē-no, avi, i. v. n. to swim out, swim away, escape, by swimming (rare): e concha, Cic. in Erythraeam, Liv. Poet. of flying: Virg.

enodāto, ade. without knots or difficulties: clearly, plainly: narrare, Cic. Comp.: id.

enodatio, ōnis, f. [enodo] an unravelling, development, explanation: Cic.

enōdis, e. adv. [nodus] without knots: trunci, Virg. 11. Fig. of speech: clear, plain: elegi, Plin.

ē-nōdo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to free from knots: vitem, Cato. 11. Fig. of speech: to explain, elucidate, unfold, declare: nomina, Cic.: praeccepta, id.

ē-normis, e. adv. [norma] out of rule, irregular, unusual: toga, Quint.: huc et illuc flexit atque enormes vici, Tac. 11. immoderate, immense, enormous: immensum et enorme spatium, id.: corpus, Suet.

enormitas, ōtis, f. [enormis] irregularity: Quint. 11. hugeness, vastness, enormous size: Sen.

enormiter, ade. irregularly: Sen.

ē-nōtesco, nōtūl, j. v. n. incomp. to become known: Tac.

enōtūlus, i. m. dim. [enals] a little sword, rapier: Pl.

enāfer, ēra, erum, adj. [enals fero] sword-bearing, an epithet of Orion: Ov.

enālis, is, m. a sword: Virg.: Liv.

enthymēma, ōtis, n. = *enthymema*. In gen.: a thought, reflection, argument: pure Lat. commentatio: Cic.

2. In rhetor.: a deduction from contraries: Quint. 3. In logic: an imperfectly or informally expressed syllogism in which the major or minor premise is wanting: id.

ē-nūbo, pōl, j. v. n. to marry out of one's rank: e patribus, Liv. 2. In gen. to marry and leave the paternal house: id.

enūciāto, adv. plainly, without ornament: Cic.

enūciātus, a. um, Part. [enu-

ciat]. 11. Adj.: clear, pure, undiluted: suffragia (opp. ebullantia), given from pure conviction, free from interested motives, Cic. 2. Of style: plain, unadorned: genus dicendi, id.

ē-nuclō, avi, atum, i. v. a. to take out the kernels, to clear from the husk: bacas, Scribon. 11. Fig.: to lay open, make clear, explain: Cic.

enūmērāto, ōnis, f. [enúmero] a counting up, enumerating: malorum, Cic. 2. In rhetor. a recapitulation: id.

ē-nūmēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to count out, reckon up, count over: dies, Caes.: peculium, to estimate, Pl.: pretium, to count out, pay, Cic. 2. Esp. to enumerate in speaking, to recount, relate: stipendia, Liv.: proelia, Nep.

enunciatio, etc. v. enuntiatio, etc.

enūnciatio (enunciat), ōnis, f. [enuntio] In rhetor. and logic: a declaration, enunciation, proposition: Cic.

enūnciātivus (enunciat), a. um, adj. [id.] declarative, enunciative: Sen.

enūnciātum (enunciat), i. n. [id.] a proposition: Cic.

ē-nūntio (enuncio), avi, atum, i. v. a. 11. to report out or publicly something that should be kept secret; to divulge, disclose, tell: sociorum consilia adversarius, Cic.: res Helvetii per indicium enuntiata est, Caes. 11. In gen.: to speak out, say, express, declare: quum inflexo commentatoque verbo res eadem enuntiatior ornatus, Cic.: (litrae) quas scribuntur aliter quam enuntiantur, are pronounced, Quint.

enūptio, ōnis, f. [enubo] a marrying out of one's rank: gentis, Liv.

ē-nūrio, ivi or ii, itum, a. v. a. to nourish, feed, bring up, support (rare): puerum sub antris, Ov.

ēo, ivi or ii, ire (issem, isse, for ivissem, ivissem, Cic.), 4. v. n. irreg. to go (denoting locomotion of every kind); hence, according to the context, to walk, ride, sail, fly, move, pass, etc.: eo ad forum, Pl.: i donum, id.: il subleido suis ferunt, Caes.: dormitum, lusum, Hor. Poet. with the acc. of the terminus: ibis Cecropios portus, Ov. And with a homogeneous object: exsequas, Ter.: ire pedibus, on foot, Liv.: equis, id.: curru, id.: puppibus, Ov. Of things: sanguis naribus, Lucr.: Euphrates that jam mollior unda, Virg.: sanguis it in succos, turns into, Ov.

2. to go or march against hostilely: quos fugere credebant, infestis signis ad se ire viderunt, Caes.: ad hostem, Liv.: contra hostem, Caes. 3. to pass away, disappear (very rare): isape hominem paulatim cernimus ire, Lucr. 11. Fig.: In dubium imperit servitute alean, Liv.: in lacrimas, Virg.: in poenas, Ov.: ire infutias, to deny, v. infutias: Il clamor coelo, Virg. 2. Polit. t. t.: pedibus ire, or simply ire in aliquam sententiam, In voting, to go over or accede to any opinion: quum omnes in sententiam ejus pedibus irent, Liv.: ibatur in cam-

sententiam, Cic. And opp. to the above, ire in alia omnia, to vote against a bill: v. alius, no. vii. 3. Mercant. t. t. for venio, to go for, to be sold at a certain price: Plin. 4. Of time: to pass by, pass away: it dies, Pl.: anni, Hor.

5. Of the turn of affairs: to go, proceed, turn out, happen: incipit res melius ire quam putaram, Cic. Hence the expression of a wish: sic eat, so may it fare, Liv. 6. Constr. with a supine, to go or set about, to wish, to be about to do: ire perditum gentem universam, id.: servitum Grallis matribus, Virg. Hence the constr. of the inf. pass. tri with the supine, in place of an inf. fut. pass.: mihi omne argentum redditum iri, Pl.: datum iri pugnandi facultatem, Caes. 7. Imperial. i. eas, eat, etc., as a mocking or indignant exclamation: go then, go now: i nunc et cupidi nomen amantia, habe, Ov.: i seque Italia ventis, Virg. (The root of eo is i, which occurs in many of the cognate languages: Sans. i; Gr. i-eiva; Lith. eim; Slav. i-dā, etc.)

ēō, ade. [prob. an abbrev. form of eo-ecum]. 1. Of place, denoting motion towards: thither, to that spot: eo venire, Ter.: eo se recipere, Caes.: eo reverti, Cic. Sometimes used instead of a case of the pron. i: eo plumbum infundito, pour into, Cato: eo milites imponere, i.e. equis, on the horses, Caes.

Hence, 2. of analogous abstract relations: so far, to that extent, to such a point: eo aliquem redigere, Ter.: eo res crevit, Liv. Often with gen.: eo consuetudinis res adducta est, id.: eo atrogantiae progressi, Suet. Strengthened with usque: usque eo despicere, Nep. And to denote a tendency or purpose: in order that, to the end that: eo scripsi, quo plus auctoritatis haberem, Cic.: eo natus sum, Sall. 3. Of time, with dum, donec, quamdiu, &c.: so long, until: usque eo premere eorum capita mordicus, dum illae raptum amitterent, Cic. 11. (prob. abl.) Of place: there, at that place: cum tu eo quinque legiones haberes, Esp. with loci, ut templum extrueretur eo loci, ex quo Scævini ferrum prompserat, Tac. Transf.: res erat eo jam loci, at that point, Cic. 2. With comparatives: so much, by so much, so much more, etc.: eo facilius facere potes, Pl.: eoque major (gloria paritur), Cic. Esp. with corresponding quo: by so much—by how much (often to be rendered by the): ballistae eo graviores emissiones habent, quo sunt contentae vehementius, id. With eo understood: quo plures aere, major caedes fuit, Liv. 3. To denote a motive or reason: on that account, with that view, therefore: eo ero brevior, Cic.

ēōdēma, adv. [orig. eodem, acc. of eodem]. To the same place or thing: Oretorix ad iudicium omnem suum familiarem undique coegit, et omnes clientum observatoque suos eodem servitus, sud. f. aitia, Pl.

ēpastus, a, um, *Part.* [pasco] eaten up; escae, Ov.

ēphēbus, i, m. = *ἐφηβος*, a male youth (from 18 to 20 years of age): Cic.: *Suet.*: Hor.

ēphēmēris, idia, f. = *ἐφημερίς*, a day-book, diary, *ephemeris*: Cic.: Ov.

ēphippiātus, a, um, *adj.* furnished with an ephippium: equites, Caes.

ēphippium, il, n. = *ἐφίππιον*, lit. anything placed on a horse's back: hence a horsehold, housing, saddle: (pure Lat. stragulum): Caes.: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 154). *Proverb.* of discontented persons: optat ephippia bos piger, optat arare caballus, Hor.

ēphōrus, i, m. = *ἐφώρος*, a Spartan magistrate, an *ephor*: Cic.

ēphōta, ac, m. = *ἐπὶ φάτης*, a marine: Aet. B. Alex.

ēphychia, is, f. = *ἐπιψυχία*, a vessel for pouring out: Pl.

ēphēpus, a, um, *adj.* = *ἐπιψυπος*, furnished with oars: phaselus, Cic.

ēphēroōum, i, n. = *ἐπιφάροον*, a fine, transparent woman's garment: Naev.

2. *Meton.*: *adj.*: transparent, fine, clear: Pl.

ēpicus, a, um, *adj.* = *ἐπικός*, epic: poeta (Ennius), Cic.

ēpigramma, ātis, n. (*dat. plur. epigrammata*, Cic.) = *ἐπιγράμμα*, an inscription: Cic.: Nep. 2. a short poem, on epigram: Cic.

ēpilōgus, i, m. = *ἐπιλόγος*, the peroration of a speech, *epilogue* (pure Lat. peroratio or conclusio): Cic.

ēpimēnia, orum, n. *plu.* = *ἐπιμηνία*, provisions for a month, a month's rations: Juv.

ēpimelia, orum, n. *plu.* = *ἐπιμηνία*, songs of victory: Suet.

ēpirhādium, il, n. a thong to fasten a horse to a carriage: Juv.

ēpistolā, ac, f. = *ἐπιστολή*, a written communication, a letter, *epistle*: venio tunc ad tuas literas, quas pluribus epistulis accepi, Cic.: epistolam Graecis conscriptam litteris mittit, Caes.

ēpitōlium, il, n. a short letter, note: Cat.

ēpitaphium, il, n. = *ἐπιτάφιος*, a funeral oration, eulogy: Cic.

ēpithalium, il, n. = *ἐπιθάλιον*, a nuptial song, *epithalamium*: Juv.

ēpithēca, ac, f. = *ἐπιθήκη*, an addition, increase: Pl.

ēpitōma, ac, or **ēpitōmā**, ēs, f. = *ἐπιτόμα*, an abridgment, *epitome*: Cic.

ēpitritos, a, um, *adj.* = *ἐπιτρίτος*, containing four thirds or one and a third: Gell. 2. *Pes*, a metrical foot, consisting of three longs and a short (a spondee with an iambus or trochee).

ēpōdes, um, n. *plu.* a sea-fish, a kind of latas (which is the Nile perch): Ov.

ēpōdus, i, m. = *ἐπώδης*, a species of lyric poem invented by Archilochus, in

which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one, as in the Epodes of Horace: Quint.

ēpos, ōpis, m. = *ἔπος*, a hoopoe: Ov.

ēpos (occurring only in the nom. and acc.), n. = *ἔπος*, an heroic poem, an epic: Hor.

ē-pōto, avi, pōtum, i, v. a. to drink out, off, or up: Mart.

ēpōtus, a, um, *Part.* [epoto] drunk off or up: epotum venenum, Cic.: medicamentum, Liv. Poet.: to suck up, swallow up, etc.: omnibus epotis humoribus, Lucr.: ubi terreno Lycus est epotus biatu, Ov.

ēpūlas, arum, v. epulum.

ēpūlāria, ac, *adj.* [epulum] pertaining to a banquet: epularis accubitus amicorum, Cic.

ēpūlatiō, ōnis, f. [epulor] feasting, eating (rare): Suet.

ēpūlo, ōnis, m. [epulum] a guest at a feast or banquet: App. 2. Esp. Triumviri or Septemviri Epulones: a college of priests who superintended the sacrificial banquets to the gods: Cic.: Liv. In sing.: Triumvir Epulo, id. (v. Smith's Ant. 156).

ēpūlor, ātus, i, v. n. and a. *dep.* [id.] to be present at a banquet, to feast, to eat. 1. Neutr.: ut in voluptate sit, qui epuletur, Cic.: Liv. 2. Act.: pullos epulari, to eat, Plin. So pass.: aliquem epulandum ponere mensis, to be feasted upon, Virg.

ēpūlum, i, n., and in the plur. heterocl. **ēpūlas**, arum, f. sumptuous food or dishes (so only in the plur.): mensae conculatissimis epulis exstruebantur, Cic. Poet.: vestis blattarum ac theaurorum epulae, Hor. Fig.: oculis epulas dare, Pl. In gen.: a sumptuous meal, a banquet, feast (of religious or solemn banquets usually in sing.): Jovis epulum fuit ludorum causa, Liv.: funebre, Cic. Of a feast in general: Suet.: Juv. In the plur.: quae (carmina) in epulis esse cantitata, Cic.: divum, Virg. Less freq. of banquets on relig. or public festivals: Cic.: Hor.

ēquas, ac, f. [equus] a mare: Cic.: Virg.

ēques, tīs, m. [id.] a horseman, rider: Liv.: Hor. 2. Esp. a horse-soldier, trooper: opp. to pedes, a foot-soldier: Caes.: also opp. viri or homines, for pedites, Liv. Meton. or collect.: horse-soldiers, cavalry: plurimum in Aetolis equibus praesidiū fuit: is longe tum optimus eques in Graecia erat, id.

2. Equites, the order of knights, the equites, who, among the Romans, held a middle rank between the senate and the plebs: Cic.: Caes. (v. Smith's Ant. 157 seq.) In the sing. collect.: the equestrian order: Suet.

ēquester, tris, tre (m. equestris, Liv. [like aeris, celebris, celeris, etc.], *adj.* [equus] pertaining to a horseman, equestrian: equestres statuae inauratae, Cic. 2. pertaining to cavalry: praetorium, Caes.: pugna, Cic. 2. belonging

to the order of knights, equestrian: equestri loco natus, id.: annulus (i. e. aureus, a badge of the equestrian order), Hor. Subst. equester for eques: Tac. In plur.: equestria, lum, n. (sc. loca), the seats of the knights in the theatre: Sen.

ēquidem, adv. [contr. of ego and quidem] a demonstrative corroborative particle: verily, truly, indeed, at all events, etc. (usually connected with the first pers. sing. in accordance with the etym. of the word); for my part, as far as I am concerned: equidem me Caesaris militem dici volui; vos me imperatoris nomine appellavistis, Caes.: nihil, inquit, equidem novi, Cic. With the first pers. plur.: Ter.: Cic. With other pers.: equidem si scis tute, Pl.: vatum equidem hoc consilium est, Sall. With certe, edepol, etc.: certe equidem noster sum, Pl. 2. With sed, tamen, verum, etc., in a concessive sense: certainly, of course, to be sure, etc.: sic ego nolim equidem apud rusticos, sed multo minus apud vos, Cic.

ēquile, is, n. [equus: cf. bubile, caprile, ovile, etc.] a stable for horses: Suet.

ēquinus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to horses: cervix, Hor.: seta, Cic.

ēquiria, orum, n. plur. [id.] the annual horse-race in the Campus Martius in honour of Mars: Ov.

ēquitābilis, e, *adj.* [equito] that may be ridden over: planities, Curt.

ēquitatus, ās, m. [id.] a riding: atter equitatu, Plin. 2. Meton.: cavalry: Caes. In the plur.: id.: Cic.

2. the equestrian order (rare): Plin.

ēquito, avi, atum, i, v. n. and a. [equus] to ride. 1. Neutr.: quum in illo nostro exercitu equitaret, Cic.: in arundine longa, Hor. 2. Act.: to ride through a place: flumen equitatur, Flor.

ēquileus (also written eculus), i, m. dim. [equus] a young horse, a colt, foal: Cic.: Liv. 2. Meton. of works of art: equulei argentei nobiles, probably silver vessels with figures of horses on them, Cic. 2. a wooden rack in the shape of a horse: id.

ēquilus, i, m. dim. [id.] a small young horse, a foal: Cic.

ēquus, i, m. a horse: Cic.: equis virisque (viri = pedites), with horse and foot, i. e. with might and main, Liv.: also equis, viris, Cic. Fig.: ego cursu corrigam tarditatem tum equis, tum vero, quoniam scribis poema ab eo nostrum probari, quadrigis poeticis, i. e. in prose and poetry, id. 2. Meton.: equus bipes, a sea-horse, Virg. 2. equus ligneus, a ship, Pl.

3. the Trojan horse: Virg.: Hor. Hence fig. of a secret conspiracy: Cic.

4. a battering-ram, from its shape; afterwards called arx: Plin.

ē-radicus (extrad.), adv. from the root: Pl.

ē-rādico (extr.), avi, atum, i, v. a. to pluck up by the roots, to root out, eradicate: Varr. 2. Fig.: to root out utterly destroy: Pl.: Ter.

ē-rādo, si, sum, 3. v. a. to scratch out, scrape off: terram, Varr.: Merulam senatorio albo erasit, struck out, erased from the list of senators, Tac. || Fig.: curam habendi penitus coram, Phaedr.: elementa cupidinis pravi, Hor. **ērānus**, i, m. = *ἐρανος*, a collection for the poor: Plin.

ērānus, a, um, Part. [erado]. **erisco** and **erotum**, v. berisico. **erectus**, a, um, Part. [erigo]. || A. d. j.: upright, erect, lofty: primum coe (homines) humo excitatos celsos et erectos constituit, Cic.: vultus, Ov. In Comp.: prae, Caes. 2. Fig.: elevated, lofty, noble: celsus et erectus, et ea quae homini acciderent possunt omnia parva ducere, Cic. In Comp.: homo, id. In a bad sense: haughty; id. (II) intent, attentive, on the stretch: Iudices, id.: erecti suspensique (Horat.), Liv. (III) animated, encouraged, resolute: legiones nostras in eum assepe locum profectas alacri animo et erecto, Cic. (Hence) It. *erto*, "steep;" subest, *erta*, a "height;" *alt' erta*, lit. "on the height," "on the watch:" whence Sp. *alerto*; Fr. *alerte*.)

ērāpo, psi, 3. v. n. and a. 1. Neutr.: to creep out, crawl forth: Pl. 2. to creep or clamber up: Suet. || A. c. t.: to creep through: totum agrum genibus, Juv. 2. to climb: montes, Hor.

ērēptio, ōnis, f. [eripio] a forcible taking away, seizure, robbery: Cic. **ērēpto**, i, v. n. freq. [eripo] to creep out: Sen.

ērēptor, ōris, m. [eripio] a robber, plunderer: bonorum, Cic.

ērēptus, a, um, Part. [eripio]. **ērgā**, prep. with acc. [prob. for verga, from vergo; hence lit. turned towards] over against, opposite to: lit. of place (rare): quae med erga sedes habet, opposite me, Pl. || Fig. with acc. of feelings and conduct towards a person, and gen. of friendly feelings, etc.: benevolentia amicorum erga nos, Cic.: perpetua erga populum Romanum fides, Caes. Of unfriendly feelings, for contra or adversus: against: ne malus item erga me sit, ut erga illum facti, Pl. 2. In later authors (esp. Tacitus) of every kind of mental relation: anxii erga Sejanum, Tac.: erga Germanicos exercitus laudes gratesque, id.

ērgastulū, i, n. [ἐργαστήριον, "to work"] a private prison where the slaves were made to work in chains: Cic. Liv. 2. Meton.: ergastula, orum, n. plu. (like stabula, servitia, mancipia, etc.) the inmates of an ergastulum: Caes.

ērgō (in Ov. and the post-Aug. poets sometimes *ērgō*), adv. 1. In connection with a gen.: in consequence of, on account of, because of (archaic): quoniam rei ergo, Catto: funeris ergo, Lex ap. Cic.: formidinis ergo, Lucr.: illius ergo, Virg. || Absol.: consequently, accordingly, wherefore: Albano non plus animi erat quam fidei,

nec manere ergo, nec transire aperto ausus, Liv.: ergo istoc magis, quia vaniloquus, vapulabis, Pl. || In a logical conclusion: therefore, hence: negat haec illam me suam esse: non ergo haec mater mea est, id. In interrogative argumentation: so, so then: ergo haec veteranus miles facere poterit, doctus vir sapientem non poterit? Cic. || IV. In consecutive interrogations, then: Pa. Istuc ergo iam satis scio. St. Cur ergo, quod acis, me rogas? St. Cur in his adolescentibus bonam spem esse, dicemus? Cic. Esp. quid ergo? why then? quid ergo hanc dubitas colloqui? Pl. V. With imperatives, then, now: vide ergo, hanc conclusionem probaturum sis, Cic.: deasine ergo, Caes. VI. Resumptive, like igitur with dicere expressed or understood: as I was saying, I say, well then: tres viae sunt ad Mutinam, quo festinat animus, ut, etc. Tres ergo ut dixi viae, Cic. So (like igitur and inquam), after parentheses: id.

ērīolus, i, m. a hedgehog, urchin: Varr. 2. Fig.: milit. t. t. a chevron-de-frise: Caes.

ērīgo, rexi, rectum, 3. v. a. [rego] to put up straight, to raise or set up, to erect: arborem, Cic.: hastas, Liv.: oculos, to raise, Cic. 2. Reflect.: or with pron. reflect.: to raise oneself, to rise: conituntur (pueri), ut sese erigant, id.: erigere sese aut sublevare, Caes. 3. to build, erect (rare): turres, id. || Fig.: to arouse, excite: erigite mentes auresque vestras et me attendite, Cic.: paululum se erexit et addidit historiae majorem sonum vocis, id. 2. to raise up, cheer up, encourage: erigebat animum jam demissum et oppressum Oppianicus, id.: rem publicam ex tam gravi casu, Liv.: se erigere, Cic.: se in spem, Liv. (Hence Sp. *erguir*, *ercoer*.)

ērīpio, rīpti, reptum, 3. v. a. [rapiō] to snatch, tear, or pull out; to snatch away, take away violently or by force. Constr.: the direct object in acc. (or nom. in pass.): that from which the thing is taken, with *ex*, *ab*, *de*, or *in abl.*; but a person deprived of, in *dat.*: vela armentaque eripere, Caes.: hirundines ex nido, Pl.: torrem ab igne, Ov.: ensem vaginā, Virg.: oculum allicui, Pl.: classem Caesari, Caes. 2. to deliver, set free, rescue: Abydenos ex obsidione, Liv.: aliquem ex periculo, Caes.: istum de vestra severitate, Cic. 3. With pron. reflect.: to rescue oneself, to escape: se sequentibus, Liv.: se leto, Virg.: se morte, Hor. Proverb.: lupo agnum eripere, for something difficult or impossible, Pl. 4. In part. pass.: snatched away by death, having died suddenly: satis erēpta, Ov.

|| Fig.: potestatem hominis omnino aspiendi, Cic.: omnem usum navium, Caes.: coelumque diemque Teucrium ex oculis, Virg.: vatibus omnem fidem, Ov. Poet.: eripe fugam, flee instantly, Virg.

ērōdo, no perf., sum, 3. v. a. to gnaw off or away, to consume: Cic. 2. Fig.: to eat away, corrode: Plin.

ērōgatio, ōnis, f. [erogo] a giving out, paying out, a division, distribution: pecuniae, Cic.

ērōgito, i, v. a. freq. [id.] to ask often, find out by asking, to inquire (rare): Pl.

ērōgo, avi, atum, i, v. a. to entreat, prevail on by entreaties: precibus rogatus, App. || Polit. t. t.: perib. orig. to ask for a grant of public money: but usu. to expend such money, equiv. to the Eng. phrase, to appropriate the supplies: pecunias ex aerario, Cic. 2. In gen.: to lay out, expend: Thronem Curio commendat, ut ei, si quid opus erit, in sumptum eroget, id.: grandem pecuniam in Tigellinum, to bequeath, Tac.

ērābundus, a, um, adj. [erro] wandering (rare): nunc errabundi domos suos pervagantur, Liv. Poet.: vestigia bovis, Virg.

ērāticus, a, um, adj. [id.] wandering, roving, erratic: Delos, Ov. 2. Esp. in botany, i. q. silvestris, wild: brassica, Plin. Meton.: vitis seipsum multiplici lapsu et erratico, Cic.

ērātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a wandering, roving about: minor est erratio, Ter.

ērātum, i, n. [id.] an error, mistake: illud de Flavio et Fastis, si secus est, commune erratum est, Cic.

ērātus, ūs, m. [id.] a wandering about: longis erratibus actus, Ov.

erro, avi, atum, i, v. n. and a. to wander or stray about, to wander up and down, to rove: quum vagus et exsul erraret, Cic.: ignari hominum locorumque erramus, Virg. Of things: (stellae) quae errantes et quasi vagae nominantur, Cic.: Corytus errans flumine languido, Hor.: pulmonibus errat ignis edax, spreads, Ov. 2. Fig.: ne vagari et errare cogatur oratio, Cic.: dubia affectibus errat, Ov.: ne tuis erret honores, be dubious, uncertain, id. || To miss the right way, to lose oneself, go astray: homo qui erranti comiter monstrat viam, Enn. In Cic.: errare via, Virg. More freq.

2. Fig.: to wander from the truth, to err, mistake: in eo non tu quidem tota re, sed temporibus errasti, Cic.: pariter te errantem et illum sceleratissimum persequi, erring involuntarily, Sall. With the acc. of a pronoun: mone, quae, si quid erro, Pl. Poet. also with the acc. of a noun: errant tempora, in chronology, Ov. Fusi impers.: si erratur in nomine, Cic. || Poet. In the part. perf. wandered over or through: Immensum est erratas dicere terras, Ov.: litora, Virg.

ērro, ōnis, m. [erro] a wandering, vagabond, vagrant: Ov.

error, ōris, m. [id.] a wandering or straying about: error ac dissipatio civium, Cic.: of the meanderings of rivers: Ov.: of the mazes of the labyrinth, Virg.

th: id. 2. Fig.: a wavering, uncertainty: fluctuat incertis erroribus arduo amantur, Lucr.: with pen.: viam, Pl. 3. Fig.: a departing from the truth, an error: delusion: opulenti- bus vulgi rapinam in errorem nec vera cernimus, Cic.: deponere, id.: demere, Hor.: mentis, distraction, insanity, Cic.: aliquis latet error: equo ne crede- re, Teucr., some deception, Virg. rarely a moral error, fault: Ov.

erubescere, bñl, s. v. n. and a. incep. 1. Neutr. to grow red, to redden: viti to totis erubescere genis, Ov. Esp. 2. to redden or blush with shame, to feel ashamed: absol. with prep. or abs.: erubui meoatris misera propter clamorem tuum, Pl.: aliqua re, Liv. With acc.: iura fidemque supplicis erubuit, Virg. With infin.: erubescunt pediculi etiam loqui de pudicitia, Cic. Erubescenda, a, um, of which one should be ashamed: ignes (amoris), Hor.

eruca, ae, f. a caterpillar, cater- worm, the larva of the Cabbage butter- fly: Col. 2. a sort of colewort: Hor.

eructo, t. v. a. to belch or vomit forth, to throw up (rare): manem eruc- tum, Virg. Fig.: eadem sermonibus suis, to talk of murder when drunk, Cic. || In gen.: to cast forth, emit, cable: arenam, Virg.

erudio, lvi or li, itum, a. v. a. [ru- di]: lit. to bring out of the rough or natural state: but the word occurs in a fig. sense only] to polish, educate, in- struct, teach: studiosos discendi erudiunt atque docent, Cic.: a pueris eruditur viribus militiae, Liv.: thronos neque in ludo, neque per lanistas, to cause to be instructed, Suet. With relat. evidence: qua possent erudit arte capi, Ov. Of objects not personal: ut flerent, oculos erudiere suos, id.

eruditè, adv. learnedly, eruditely: Geil. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: id.

eruditio, ònis, f. [erudio] an in- structing, instruction: de ejus eruditioe quod labores, nihil est, quoniam ingen- zium ejus noceat, Cic. || Meton.: learning, knowledge, eruditio: prae- clara eruditioe ornati, id.

eruditus, icis, f. [id.] an instruct- ed: Flor.

eruditus, a, um, Part. [erudio]. [H. Adj.: learned, accomplished, well-informed, skilled, experienced: est non acis politus his aribus, quas qui tenent erudit appellatur, Cic.: Grae- culus otiosus et loquax, et fortasse doctus acie eruditus, id. Of inanimate and abstract subjects: animus, id.: oratio (opp. popularis), id.: gustus, Tac. Comp.: literis eruditior quam Curio, Cic. Sup.: Scaevola, homo om- nium disciplina juris civilis eruditis- simus, id.

erumpo, rùpi, ruptum, s. v. a. and n. 1. Act.: to break out, burst forth,

cause to burst: (braasica) tumida con- coquit, eadem erumpit, Cato. With prom. reflect. In the neut. sign.: portis se foras erumpunt, Caes. Fig.: ne in me stomachum erumpant, quum sint ubi iradi, Cic. || Neutr.: to break out, to burst or sally forth: ex castris, Caes.: ignes ex Aetnae vertice, Cic. Absol.: sive noctu, sive interdu erum- pent, Caes.: per hostes, to break through, Liv. 2. Fig.: quum illa conjurato ex latebris atque tenebris erumpunt, Cic.: iracundia in naves, Caes.: aliquid in omnium perniciem, Liv.

eruo, òi, itum, s. v. a. to cause to rush forth, to cast forth, throw out, to dig, tear, or pluck out: is, etiam aliquid obrutum erit, poterit erui, Cic.: aurum terra, Ov.: segetem ab radici- bus imis, Virg.: aquam remis, to plough up, Ov. Poet.: to root out, to demo- lish: urbem totam a sedibus, Virg. || Fig.: to draw out, bring out, dig out: scrutari locos, ex quibus argumenta eruantur, Cic.: sacra recognoscere anna- libus eruta prisca, Ov. 2, to over- throw, destroy: Trojanas ut opes et lamentabile regnum eruerint Danaï, Virg.

eruptio, ònis, f. [erumpo] a break- ing out, bursting forth: universi erup- tionem tentavere, Plin. 2. Milit. i. t. a sally: ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt, Caes.

eruptus, a, um, Part. [erumpo].

eruo, l, v. herus.

erutus, a, um, Part. [eruo].

eruvum, i, n. [ερωβον] a kind of pulse, the bitter vetch: Virg. (Hence it. ervo and ervo, the latter from Fervo: Sp. yervo: Fr. ers.)

erythrinus, i, m. = ερυθρος, a red kind of sea-fish: Ov.

esca, ae, f. [ëdo] food: dii nec eacis aut potionibus vescuntur, Cic. Fig.: tun' vetule, auriculis allenis col- ligis escas? Pers. || a bait: Pl. Fig.: divine Plato escam malorum ap- pellat voluptatem, Cic.

escarius, a, um, adj. [esca] per- taining to food, eating: mensa, Varr.: absol.: escaria, Juv. 2, pertaining to a bait: vincula, Pl.

escendo, di, sum, s. v. n. and a. [escando]. 1. Neutr.: to climb up, mount up, ascend: ex alto puteo ad summum, Pl.: in rotam, Cic. Fig.: ut ad nos contemptus Samnitiūm per- venit, supra non ascendit, Liv. 2, to disembark, land: Delphos, id. || Act.: to mount, ascend: suggestum, Tac.

esculentus, a, um [esca] good to eat, eatable, esculent: frusta, Cic.

esculetum, esculeus, and escu- lus, y. aesc.

estlo, avi, atum, s. v. a. freq. [ëdo] to be wont to eat, to eat: Pl.

essedarius, ii, m. [essedum] a fighter in a (Gaulic or British) war- chariot: Caes.: Cic.: a gladiator: Suet.

essedum, i, n. (in the poets only in the plur.) [a Celtic word] a two-wheeled

war-chariot of the Gauls and Britons: Caes.: Virg.: Cic.

essentia, ae, f. [es root of sum] the being or essence of a thing: Quint.: Sen. **estrix**, icis, f. [ëdo] a female glutton or gormandizer: Pl.

ëstralis, ae, adj. [esurio] pertaining to hunger: venter gutturque resident esuriales ferias, are keeping fast-days, i. e. have nothing to eat, Pl.

ëstries, el, f. [id.] hunger: Coel. in Cic.

ëstrio, no perf., itum, v. v. n. and a. desid. [ëdo]. 1. Neutr.: to desire to eat, be hungry, to hunger: Pl.: Cic.: Hor. In the part. fut.: (apes est) nos esituros satis, Ter. || Act.: Poet.: in pass.: nil ibi, quod nobis esuriatur, erit, which I should long for, Ov.

ëstritio, ònis, f. [esurio] a hunger- ing, hunger: Cat.

ësus, a, um, Part. [ëdo]. Et, conj. simply connecting two words or sentences: and: Cic. || connecting two words or sentences, in which the latter more accurately defines what has gone before: and indeed, and more- over, and even, and truly: te jam ap- pello, et ea voce ut me exaudire posses, id. || With acc., par, idem, similis, alius, etc. as, than: nil acie amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus, Cic.: aliter doctos loqui et indoctos, id. || V. To indicate an immediate result, often to be translated, and then: dixit, et exemplo sensit medios delapsus in hostes, Virg.

V. To subjoin the minor premise in a syllogism: nunc, but: eorum, quae vi- dentur, alia vera sunt, alia falsa: et quod falsum est, id percipi non pos- test, Cic. || VI. To subjoin an em- phatic question or exclamation: et sunt qui de via Appia querantur, ta- ceant de curia? id. || VII. = etiam: and so too, and also; moreover, likewise: haec ipse mihi sunt voluptates: et erant illa Torquatis, id. || VIII. When re- peated, etc. . . . it serves to connect two ideas more closely: both . . . and, as well . . . as: et discipulus et magister perhibebatur improbi, Pl. With a subordinate que or atque: nam et semper me coluit diligentissimeque ob- servavit et a studiis nostris non abhor- ret, Cic. 2. Less freq., tum . . . et, et . . . tum in the same sense: omnis ejus oratio tum in virtute laudanda et in hominibus ad virtutis studium co- hortandis consumebatur, id. 3. Et . . . neque or neque . . . et, when one clause is a negative (but etc.) and non, et non . . . et, when a single word is negative: ego vero et expectabo ea quae polliceris neque exigam, nisi tuo commodo, id.: id et nobis erit perju- cundum et tibi non sane devium, id.

ëtanim, conj. serves to introduce a reason or explanation: for, truly, be- cause, since: praeclear quidem dicis; etenim video jam, quod pergit oratio, Cic. In parentheses: ejus autem lega- tionis princeps est Hejus (etenim est primus civitatis), id.

ētesīae, arum, m. plu. = ἑτησίαι (sc. ἀνέμοι), winds that prevail in the Aegean sea annually during the dog-days for 40 days, *Etesian winds*: Cic.

ētesīus, a, um, adj. [ētesīae] *Etesian*: fabra aequilonum, Lucr.

ēthicos, ē, f. = ἠθικός, moral philosophy, ethics: Quint.

ēthicus, a, um, adj. = ἠθικός, moral, ethic: Gell.

ēthologia, ae, f. = ἠθολογία, the art of depicting or imitating character: Quint.

ēthologus, i, m. = ἠθολόγος, one who imitates the manners, actions, gestures, etc., of others, a mimic: Cic.

ētiam, conj. and also, and furthermore, too, likewise, besides: atque alias etiam dicendi quasi virtutes sequetur, Cic.: unum etiam vos oro, one thing more, Ter. Esp. in the connection, non modo (solum)... sed (verum) etiam: tenebat non modo auctoritatem, sed etiam impertum in suos, Cic.: Caesar non solum publicas sed etiam privatas injurias ultus est, Caes. II. Intensive: even, nay even: quae omnes docit atque sapientes summa, quidam etiam sola bona esse dixerunt, Cic.: odiase etiam suo nomine Caesarem et Romanos, Caes. After negative sentences, for immo, potius: Mamertina civitas improba antea non erat; etiam erat inimica improborum, Cic. Emphatically with comparatives: yet still: sunt autem etiam clariora vel plane perspicua, id. multo etiam gravior queritur, Caes.

III. As an affirmative: certainly, granted, by all means, yes indeed, yes: Zeno in una virtute positam beatam vitam putat. Quid Antiochus? Etiam, inquit, beatam, sed non beatissimam, Cic. IV. Of time: yet, as yet, still: quum iste etiam cubaret, in cubiculo introductus est, id.: invalidus etiamque tremens, etiam inasus aevi, Virg. With negatives: quia tibi minas viginti pro amica etiam non dedit, nec yet, Pl. V. In indignant interrogations: what? pray? etc.: etiam caves, ne videat forte hinc te a patre aliquis exiens? are you on your guard, pray? Ter.: etiam clamas, caruere? what? do you bawl? Pl. And in questions that imply a command: accelerate, etiam respicis? are you going to look round? Id. VI. With emphatic imperatives: but: etiam tu, homo nihili, quod id dant boni, cave culpa tua amisiss, id.: etiam tu hoc responde, Ter. VII. Etiam atque etiam, constantly, perpetually: repeatedly, again and again: hence also, pressing, urgently: etiam atque etiam argumenta cum argumentis comparare, Cic.: affirmare promissa. Liv.: quare etiam atque etiam sunt ventri corpora caeca, again and again, i. e. most positively, Lucr.

ētiā-num and (more freq.) **ētiā**-num-num (only the latter form in Cic. and Caes.) (also separately, etiam num and etiam num), conj. even at the present time, yet, till now, still (usu. with

present tenses): Ex. Etiamnum mulier inurist? Sy. Etiam, Pl.: de materia loquor orationis etiamnum, non ipso de genere dicendi, Cic. With negatives: nec Telamonides etiam nunc hucere quicquam audet, Ov. In respect to past time = etiam tum, till that time, till then, still: quum tristis hiems etiamnum frigore saxa rumperet, Virg.

II. For etiam: also, besides, moreover: his addemus etiamnum unam Graecae inventionis sententiam, Plin.

ētiā-si (sometimes written separately), even if, although. With indic.: ista veritas etiamsi jucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est, Cic. With subj.: etiamsi vetet, edim, Pl. Without a verb: hunc librum etiamsi minus nostra commendatione, tamen nomine divulgari necesse sit, Cic.

ētiā-tum (less freq. **ētiā**-tunc) conj. even then, till that time, till then, still (always with past tenses): omnes etiamtum redinebant illum Pericli succum; sed erant paulo uberiore filo, Cic.

etruscum aurum [Etruria] a golden amulet worn by Roman boys of noble birth: Juv.

ēti-si, conj. though, although, even if. With indic.: gaudeo, etsi nihil scio, quod gaudeam, Pl. With subj.: etsi cupidissime expellunt a me sit, Cic. Without a verb: ei, etsi nequaquam parem illius ingenio, ut meritum gratiam referamus, id. II. To restrict or correct, like quamquam (with indic.): although, yet, but: vale atque salve: etsi aliter ut dicam merea, Pl.

ētiymologia, ae, f. = ἑτυμολογία, etymology: Cic.

ētiymologicus, a, um, adj. = ἑτυμολογικός, etymological: Gell.

ētymon, i, n. = ἑτυμον, the derivation of a word: Varr.

ēu, interj. = ē, well done! bravo!: Pl.: Ter.: Hor.

eugē, interj. = εὖγε, well done! good! bravo!: euge, euge, perbene. Pl. Ironically: excellent! admirable! euge, optime, id.

eunduchus, i, m. = εὐνούχος, a eunuch: Cic.

eurius (oe), i, m. = εὐρίως, a narrow channel, strait: Cic. II. Meton.: a canal, conduit, aqueduct: ductus aquarum, quos isti nillos et eurios vocant, id. 2. Esp. the trench surrounding the Roman circus: Suet.

eurius, a, um, adj. [euris; cf. arcuatus, Lesbous] eastern: Buctus, Virg.

eurus, i, m. = εὐρος, the south-east wind; by some called Vulturius: Col.: S-n. In plur.: Virg.: Ov. Poet.: the east wind: id. (opp. Zephyrus): id.: wind in gen.: Virg.

euschēmē, adv. [εὐσχήμεν] becomingly, gracefully: Pl.

ēvado, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to empty out, purge: alvum, Plin.

ēvado, al, sum, i. v. n. and a. A. Neutr.: to go out or forth: ex balneis, Cic.: oppido, Sall.: ablit, exesult,

evasis, erupit, Cic.: in terram, to disembarc, Liv. 2. Of direction upwards: to go up, ascend: evado ad summi fastigia culminis, Virg.: in muros, Liv. 3. To get away, escape: ex fuga, Caes.: e manibus hostium, Liv. II. Fig.: accidit, ut eo facilis animus evadit ex hoc aere cuumque perrumpat, Cic.: ad conjecturam evadit, to arrive at, Pl. 2. To turn out, fall out, end, result, become: quos iudicabit non posse oratores evadere, Liv.: juvenis evasis vere indolis regiae, Liv. Of abstract subjects: quoniam primum vanum in seipsum evadisset, id.: intellego hercle: sed quo evasis pascio, what you are driving at, Pl.: aliquando id, quod somniavi, evadere, comes to pass, is fulfilled (for verum evadere), Cic.

3. A. Act.: to pass or get over, pass beyond, leave behind: omnem videbare evasisse viam, Virg.: vada, arra, Ov.: ardua, to climb, ascend, Liv. 2. To get away, escape from, evade: allicuius manus, Virg.: angustias, Liv. 3. To escape, get rid of: gravem casum, Tac.

ēvāgino, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [vagius] to draw out of the scabbard, to unsheath: gladium, Just.

ēvāgor, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. I. Neutr.: to wander forth, to roam about; to spread about, extend: nullo circo ad evagandum relicto spatio, Liv. Fig.: qui appetitus longius evagatur, Cic. II. A. Act.: to stray beyond, overstep: ordinem, Hor.

ēvālesco, ūti, i. v. n. incomp. to become strong, increase in strength, to increase, grow: quum evaluisset flagella pedes binos, Plin. II. Fig.: affectu quietis in tumultum evolvit, strengthened into, Tac. 2. In perf.: to have power or ability, to be able: sed non Dardanidae medicari conspicius ictum evolvit, Virg. 3. Of a word or expression: to prevail, get into vogue: ita nationis nomen, non gentis evaluisse plautum, Tac.

ēvānesco, ūti, i. v. n. incomp. to vanish or pass away, to die away, disappear: Bacchi quum flos evanuit, Lucr.: vinum et balsamentum evanescent vetustate, lose their strength, become vapid, Cic.: cornuque extenuat velut evanesce lunae, Ov. II. Fig.: ne cum poeta scriptura evanesceret, sink into oblivion, Ter.: omnis eorum memoria sensim obscurata est et evanuit, Cic.: (Hence it. svanire, vanish; Fr. évanouir.)

ēvānidos, a, um, adj. [evanesco] vanishing, passing away (rare): pectora, Ov. Fig.: amor, id.

ēvans, antls, shouting Evon! roving like a Bacchant: Virg. [From Evon, a surname of Bacchus.]

ēvapōrāto, ōnis, f. [evaporo] an evaporating, evaporation: terrae, Sen.

ēvāpōro, i. v. a. to disperse in vapour, to evaporate: Gell.

ēvasto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to lay utterly waste, to devastate (rare): Liv.

evax, *interj.* [a natural cry, like *evae*, *evoc*] *hurra*: *bravo*! : Pl.

evectus, a, um, *Part.* [evēho].

ēvho, *vexi*, *vectum*, *j. v. a.* to carry out or forth, to convey out: omnia (signa) ex finis, ex locis publicis palam plausus evecta exportataque esse, Cic.: incante se eventantes Massinias excipiente, rushing out, Liv.: In an upward direction: palmaeque nobiliss terrarum dominos evehit ad deos, elevates, Hor.: ad auras, Ov. Reflect: to ride or sail out or forth: evectus effreno equo, springing forwards, Liv.: In altum, id.: resolutis oris in ancoras evehantur, i. e. after loosening the ropes which fastened the ships to the shore (v. ora), they sailed out to sea, forgetting to raise the anchors, id. || Fig.: ut semel e Piraeo eloquentia evecta est, omnes peragravit insulas, Cic.: spe vana evectus, carried forward, Liv. In *part. perf.*: privatum supra modum evectae spes, Tac.

ēvello, *velli* (vulsi, Flor.), *volsum*, *j. v. a.* to pull, pluck, or tear out: qui distinet linguam se evellisse M. Catoni, Cic.: ferrum, Caes. Poet.: odorem e turis glebis, Lucr. || Fig.: to tear out, root out, eradicate, erase: consules non modo ex memoria sed etiam ex factis evellendi, Cic. (Hence it *vellere*, *vagare*.)

ēvento, *veni*, *ventum*, *4. v. n.* to come out, come forth: merces profundo, pulcritor evenit, Hor. || Fig.: to come to pass, happen: and with *dat.*: to befall, happen to, betide: maxime id in rebus publicis evenit, Cic.: ubi pax evenerat, had been concluded, Sall.: verum, ne idem eveniat in mea littera, that the same thing will happen to my letter, Cic. Impera: eventit, senibus ambobus simul fieri et esset, Ter. With *dat.*: quum mihi nihil improvise evencit, Cic.: L. Genucio consuli ea provincia sorte evenit, fell to, Liv.: si quid sibi eveniret, if anything should happen to himself, euphemist. for, if he should die, Suet. || 2. to follow, result (as a consequence), to turn out, issue, end (only of things, whilst *evado* is used of persons also): ut nobis haec habitatio bona, fuerit, felix fortunataque eveniat, Pl.: quae (auspicia) sibi secunda evenirent, Cic.: si quid praeter spem evenit, Ter.

ēventilo, *no perf.*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* to whisk, to fan, to ventilate: Just.

eventum, *i. n.* [evenio] an occurrence, event (rare): plurimorum secutorum et eventorum memoria, Cic. 2. an issue, consequence, result, effect: consilia eventus ponderare, id.

eventus, *ūs*, *m.* [id.] an occurrence, accident, event, fortune, fate, lot: nihil a peritis in Asia praedictum est, fore eos eventus rerum qui acciderant, Cic.: militum, Liv.: navium suarum, Caes. || an issue, consequence, result: eventus est alijus exitus nepotii, Cic.: eventus stultorum magister, a, Liv.: semper ad eventum festinat

(poeta), to the end, Hor.: rei eventum experiri, Caes.

ēverbero, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* to flog, strike, or beat much or violently: os oculosque hostis, Quint.: clipeum alis, Virg.

ēvergo, *j. v. a.* to send out, send forth: montes evergant rivos, Liv.

ēverricillum, *i. n.* [everro] a drag-net, seine: Varr. || Fig.: everriculum militarium omnium, the drag-net, i. e. the sweep-away of all baseness, Cic.

ēverro, *verri*, *versum*, *j. v. a.* to sweep out: stercus ex aede Vestae, Varr. || Fig.: to clean out, plunder completely: in a sarcastic pun applied to Verres: o Verria praecleara! quod fanum non eversum atque extersum reliqueris? Cic.

ēversalo, *ōnis*, *f.* [everto] an overthrowing: columnae, Cic. 2. a subversion, destruction: templorum, Quint.

|| Fig.: hinc rerum publicarum eversione, Cic.

ēversor, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] a subverter, destroyer: regnum Priami, Virg. 2. Fig.: civitatis, Cic.

ēversus, a, um *Part.* [everro] swept out. || *Part.* [everto] overthrowen.

ēverto (-vorto), *ti*, *sum*, *j. v. a.* to turn out, drive out, thrust out: pupulum fortunis patris, Cic.: cervices, to twist or turn about, Ter.: evertit aequora ventis, Virg. 2. to overturn, overthrow, upset, throw down: navem, Cic.: arborem, Virg. 3. to subvert, destroy: urbes, Cic.: castellum, Hor.

|| Fig.: to overturn, overthrow, subvert, ruin, destroy: aliquem non judicio neque disceputatione, sed vi atque impressione evertere, to ruin, Cic.: leges, testamenta, id.: spem, Ov.

ēvestigatio, a, um, *Part.* [vestigio] tracked or traced out, found out, discovered (rare): Ov.

ēvitas, *adis*, *f.* [Evius] a bacchanter: Hor.

ēvictus, a, um, *Part.* [evinco].

ēvidens, *entis*, *adj.* [video] of things (like perspicuus): apparent, visible, evident, manifest, plain, clear: si quid est evidens, de quo inter omnes conveniat, Cic.: signum, Suet.: prodigia, id. Comp.: Cic.: Liv. Sup.: id.

ēvidenter, *adv.* evidently, manifestly, etc.: Liv. Sup.: Suet.

ēvidentia, *ae*, *f.* [evidens] clearness, distinctness in speech: Cic.

ēvigilo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. n.* and *a.* || *Neutr.*: to wake up, awake: Suet. 2. to be wakeful, vigilant. Fig.: in quo evigilaverunt curae et cogitationes meae, Cic. || *Act.*: to watch through, pass without sleeping: nox evigilanda, Tib. 3. Meton.: to compose, prepare by study at night: librorum, Ov. 3. Fig.: consilia evigilata cogitationibus, Cic.

ēviliscolo, *lāi*, *j. v. n.* *incept*, to become vile, worthless, despicable (rare): propter quae usque eo eviliuit, ut passim ac propalam contemptum esset, Suet.

ēvincio, *nxī*, *actum*, *4. v. a.* to bind up, to bind or wind round: simul diametate caput Tiridatis evinxit, Tac. More freq. in the *part. perf.*: viridli Mnesthes evinctus oliva, Virg.

ēvinco, *vici*, *victum*, *j. v. a.* to overcome completely, to vanquish utterly: evicit omnia assuetus praedae milles, Liv.: Aednos, Tac.: lacrimis evicta, Virg. Fig.: solis imago evincit nubes, Ov.: asperitiam (misericordiam), Liv.: platanus coelebs evincit ulmos, will supplant them, Hor. So of places, etc.: to get past or through: rems Charvylid evicere rates, Ov. || to carry one's point, to prevail: evincunt instando, ut litterae sibi ad Tarquinios darentur, Liv. || for convinco: to demonstrate, prove: Hor.

ēvinctus, a, um, *Part.* [evinco].

ēviro, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [vir] to castrate: Cat.

ēviscero, *no perf.*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* to deprive of the entrails, to embowel: Enn. in Cic. 2. in gen.: to tear to pieces, lacerate: accipiter columbam eviscerat, Virg.

ēvitabilis, *ae*, *adj.* [evito] avoidable: telum, Ov.

ēvitatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [id.] an avoiding: malorum, Quint.

ēvito, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* to shun, avoid: metam rotis, Hor.: causas suspicionum ostensionemque, Cic.

ēvito, *avi*, *i. v. a.* [vita] to deprive of life, kill: vidi Priamo vi vitam evitari, Enn. in Cic.

ēvocati, *orum*, *m. plu.* [evoco] veterans and discharged soldiers, again called out as volunteers: Caes.: Cic.

ēvocatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [id.] a calling out, calling forth (rare): inferorum, an evoking, Plin. || a calling out of soldiers on an emergency: Auct. Her.

ēvocator, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] one who calls to arms: servorum et civium perditorem, Cic.

ēvoco, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* to call out or forth, to draw forth: (Tullia) evocavit undique a curia, Liv.: mercatores ultroque ad se, to summon, Caes.: aliquid litteris, Cic.: nostros ad pugnam, to challenge, Caes. || Relig. *t. t.*: deos, to evoke by prayer and the promise of greater advantages at Rome, the tutelary deity of a city about to be besieged: Liv. || In public and military affairs: to call out, summon to appear: senatum omnem ad se Decetium, Caes.: magnam partem oppidanorum ad bellum, id. || *IV.* Fig.: probitas non praemiorum mercedibus evocata, elicited, Cic.: eas (tacitas cogitationes) evocat in medium, Liv.

ēvos (dissyl.), *interj.* [like *evōi*, a natural sound] a joyous shout in the festival of Bacchus: Pl.: Ov.: Virg.

ēvolo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* to fly out or forth: ex quercu (aquila), Cic. 2. to come forth quickly, to rush or spring forth: (hostes) subito ex omnibus partibus silvae evolaverunt, Caes.: ut, lapidem ferro quom cœdimus, evolat

ignia, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *ii*, quorum animi, apertis corporibus, evolvant atque excurrunt foras, Cic.

Evolutio, ōnis, *f.* [evolvō] *an unrolling or opening of a book*; hence, a *reading*: quid postulat evolutio voluptatis aſerti? Cic.

Evolutus, a, um, Part. [evolvō].
ē-volvō, volvi, vōlūtum, *v. v. a. to roll out or forth*; *to unroll, unfold*: vestes, *to unfold*, Ov.: volumen epistolatum, *to open*, Cic.: amnis proripuit in mare evolvendo terram præcætas voragines facit, Liv. With *pron. reflect.* or in *pass.*: *to roll out, glide away*: evolvens posset in mare se Xanthus, Virg.: per humum evolvuntur, *roll themselves along*, Tac. **2.** Fig. of the web of fate: *to spin to an end*: tunc, quæ dispensant mortalia fata, sorores deberant fusos evoluisse meos, Ov. **3.** Meton.: *to read a book by unrolling it*: evolve diligenter ejus eum librum qui est de animo, Cic.: fastos, Hor.: versus, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *si qui voluerit animi sui complicata notionem evolvere, to unroll, i. e. to clear up*, Cic.: evolutus integumentis dissimulationis, *stripped*, id.: sedæ patris rusque summis, Tac.: lætas, incubantes publicis thesauris, ex præda clandestina evolvas, ejact, Liv. **2.** Esp. *to unfold, disclose, narrate*: naturam rerum omnium, Cic.: seriem facti, Ov.

ē-vōmo, ūi, itum, *v. v. a. to vomit forth*: Cic. **2.** Meton.: quod (urbis) tantam pestem evomerit forsque ejectit, id. **II.** Fig.: in me orationem ore impurissimo evomit, id.

ē-vulgo, avi, atum, *v. v. a. to make public, publish, divulge* (rare): civile jus repositum in penetralibus pontificum evulgavit, Liv.: arcanum, Tac.

Evulsio, ōnis, *f.* [evellō] *a pulling out*: dentis, Cic.

Evulsus, a, um, Part. [evellō].
ex or **ē** (the latter form only before consonants, and even there far less frequently than *ex*). But certain expressions have the same form invariably, as *ex parte*, *ex sententiâ*, *ex tempore*; and on the other hand, *e regione* and *e republica*, used adverbially, *prep.* with *adl.* [The original form of this prep. was probably *ec*, which is found in many compounds, and is identical with the Gr. *ἐκ*, the form *ex* corresponding with Gr. *ἐξ*] *out of*, *from* (opp. to *in*).
A. Of space: in has lautumias ex oppidis deduci imperantur, Cic. **2.** In a downward direction: *from, down from, off*: equestribus proeliis sæpe ex equis desiliunt, Caes. **3.** In an upward direction: globum terræ eminentem e mari, Cic. **4.** To denote the quarter (without motion): *on, at*: reliquis ex omnibus portibus colles oppidum cingebant, *on all the other sides*, Caes. **II.** Hence, with a subst. for an *adv.* denoting origin: *from, of*: ex Aethiopia est usque hæc, Ter. Freq. without a verb: Q. Junius ex Hispania

quidam, Caes. **III.** To indicate the place where any thing is done, *from, down from*: Ariovistus ex equis ut colloquerentur postulavit, id. Hence the adverbial expressions, *ex adverso*, *ex diverso*, *ex contrario*, *e regione*, *ex parte*, *etc.* (*v. adversus, etc.*). Also, *ex itinere, during or on a journey or march* (but implying its interruption): Cic.: *ex fuga, from or after the flight*, Caes.

B. Of time: *from and after* a given point of time: *from, since*: bonus volo jam ex hoc die esse, *from this day forward*, Pl.: *ex quo* (ac tempore) obces Romæ fuit, Liv. **2.** Immediately after, directly after, after: Cotta ex consulatu est productus in Galliam, Cic. So the phrase, *aliquid ex alio, one thing after another*: me quotidie aliud ex alio impedit, id. So, *diem ex die expectabam, one day after another, from day to day*, id. **II.** Less freq. in specifying a future date: *from, after*: hunc judicem ex Kal. Jan. non habemus, id.

C. Of other relations: **I.** With verbs which denote taking, receiving (both physically and mentally, as perceiving, learning, hoping, *etc.*): *from, out of, of*: solem e mundo tollere videntur, qui amicitiam e vita tollunt, id.: intellexi ex tuis litteris te ex Turanno audiase, id.: ex captivis comperit, Caes. **II.** With words denoting the whole from which something is taken. Esp. with numerals: *out of, of*: ex omnibus sæculis vix tria aut quatuor nominantur patria amicum, Cic.: ex dediticis Belgis complures, Caes.: ex tribus istis modis rerum publicarum velle scire quod optimum judices, Cic. **2.** Sometimes for the genitive: has (turres) altitudo puppium ex barbaris navibus superabat, Caes. **III.** To denote the material of which anything is made: *of*: status ex ære facta, Cic.: monilia e gemmis, Suet. **IV.** To indicate the cause or origin: *from, through, by, by reason of, on account of*: quum esset ex ære alieno commota civitas, Cic.: in specu victoriæ adductus ex opportunitate loci, Sall.: ex Transalpinis gentibus triumphare, Cic. **2.** Esp. to indicate that from which anything derives its name: *from, after, on account of*: cui postea Africano cognomen ex virtute fuit, Sall.

V. To indicate transition: *from, out of*: dil ex hominibus facti, Cic.: nihil est tam miserabile quam ex beato miser, id. **VI.** Ex (*ē*) *re, ex usu, or ex injuria, etc.* (any one's advantage or injury): aliquid facere bene et e re publica, *for the good of the state, id.*: eam rem non minus ex usu terræ Galliæ, quam populi Rom. accidisse, Caes.: ex nullius injuria, Liv. **VII.** To denote conformity: *according to, after, in conformity with*: ex litteris Caesaris supplicatio decreta est, Caes.: ex collegii sententia, Liv.: ex senatus consulto, Cic.: ex fodere, Liv. **VIII.** In adverbial expres-

sions: *e.g.* ex æquo, *ex commodo*, *ex diverso*, *ex facili*, *ex affluenti*, *ex contenti*, *ex confesso*, *ex improvviso*, *ex inopinato*, *e regione, etc.*: *v. these words*. Ex placed after its noun: terris ex omnia surgunt, Lucr.

D. In composition *ex* is usually employed only before vowels and the consonants *A, C, P, Q, S, T*; before *f*, the prefix becomes *ef*; and before the other consonants the form *e* is used. A few exceptions to these rules are found: *e.g.* epoto and epotus as well as expotus; excedo as well as excedimus; the forms exfero, exfari, exfodio, are not uncommon in good MSS., and from them (not from exfero, *etc.*) the assimilated form proceeds. Moreover, in the compounds of roots beginning with *s*, the *s* is often elided: *e.g.* excidium for excidium (from excindere), and sometimes double forms of such compounds exist: *e.g.* exul, exul, *etc.*

2. Signification: **a.** Primarily, and most freq. *out of, forth*: exeo; and in an upward direction, *emineo*. Hence also, fig. to imply *change*, the result being indicated by the root, *e.g.* effeminare, *to change a man's disposition into that of a woman*: in other cases *ex* is privative and equivalent to the English *without*, or the suffix *less*: *e.g.* effrenare, *elinguis*. **b.** termination, conclusion: *e.g.* elugeo; so in the neuter verbs which in composition (esp. after the Aug. per.) become active: *e.g.* egredior, excedo. Sometimes *ex* is equivalent to *utterly, entirely*: *e.g.* evincere; and hence it comes to have an intensive force equivalent to the superlative suffix: *e.g.* edurus.

ex-āsperō, avi, atum, *v. v. a. to exasperate, provoke, make angry, to afflict*: Liv.

exactio, ōnis, *f.* [exigō] *a driving out, expelling*: regum, Cic. **II.** a demanding, exacting. Esp. *a calling in, collecting of debts*: Liv. Hence **2.** a tax, tribute: acerbissima exactio capillum atque ostorium, *poll and hearth tax*, Cic.

exactor, ōris, m. [id.] *a driver-out, expeller*: regum, Liv. **II.** a demander, exactor: operis, *an overseer, superintendent*, Col.: supplicii, *an executioner*, Liv. Esp. *a collector of taxes*: Caes.

exactus, a, um, Part. [exigō]. **II.** A *dv.*: precise, accurate, exact: difficile est, quot occiderint, exacto affirmare numero, Liv. (comp.: cura, Suet. Sup.: vir, Plin. With gen.: Mamurici, morum fabrisæ exactior artis, difficile est dicere, Ov.

ex-ārdō, ūi, itum, *v. v. a. to make very sharp or pointed*: vallos furcasque bicornes, Virg. **II.** Fig.: (quum animus) excacerit illam ut oculorum scilicet ingenii aciem ad bona diligencia, Cic. **2.** *to excite, stimulate, inflame*: animos in bella, Hor.

ex-adversum (-adversum) and **ex-adversus**, *adv.* and *prep.* *over against*,

opposite. 1. Adv.: apud ipsum lacum *est* pistrilla, et exadversum fabrica, Ter. 2. Prep.: with acc.: ara Alo-
laquenti exadversus eum locum consecra-
ta est, Cic.

exaedificatio, ōnis, f. [exaedifico]
a building up. Fig. of an oration:
exaedificatio posita est in rebus et ver-
bis, Cic.

ex-aedifico, avi, atum, i. v. a. to
build up, to finish building, to erect,
construct (rare): oppidum, Caes.: Ca-
pitoliū, Cic. Fig.: to finish: ne
staveris exaedificare id opus, quod
institisti, Id. 2. to turn out of doors:
ne ex aui sedibus, Pl.

exaequatio, ōnis, f. [exaequo]
an equaling, levelling. Meton.: a level,
a plane: Vitruv. 2. Fig.: a levelling,
an equality: exaequationem non fero,
Liv.

ex-aequo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n.
1. Act.: to equalize, to make equal
or level: tumulos tumulis exaequabant,
Auct. B. Hisp. Transf.: aurum auro
expenditur, argentum argento exaequa-
bitur, shall be balanced, compensated,
Pl. 2. Fig.: to place on a level, re-
gard as equal, to equal: neminem sen-
t dignitate exaequari volebat, Caes.: vetus
miles throni, liber voloni se exae-
quare sineret, Liv.: facta dictis, to
riate adequately, Sall. 3. Neutr.:
to equal, be equal to: with acc.: Auct.
Her.: Ov.

ex-aestuō, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a.
to boil up, foam up, ferment. 1.
Neutr.: exaestuāt mare, Liv. 2.
Inference, to glow: Aegyptus torrenti
calore solis exaestuāt, Just. 3. Fig.:
mens exaestuāt ira, Virg. 4. Act.:
to give forth, exhale (rare): hos igitur
tellos omnes exaestuāt aestus, Lucr.

exaggeratio, ōnis, f. [exaggero]
a heaping or damming up: in plur.:
Just. 2. Fig.: elevation, amplification
(rare): amplitudinem et quasi
quandam exaggerationem quam altissi-
mo animi, Cic.

ex-aggēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to raise
by damming, to dam up, heap up:
aggesta humo dampnum, Curt. 2.
Transf.: to enlarge, increase by heap-
ing up: rem familiarem, Cic. 3. Fig.:
to exalt, heighten, magnify, exaggerate:
oratio nimis alta et exaggerata, Id.:
Xenocrates exaggerans tanto opere vir-
tutem, extenuans cetera et abiiciens,
Id.

exagitatōr, ōris, m. [exagito] a cen-
sor, reprehender: rhetor, Cic.

ex-agitō, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. to
drive out frequently: to stir up, rouse
up, disturb, harass: ut quicquid facis
subderit, exagitat et in summum re-
ducit, Col. 2. Fig.: to disquiet,
harass, persecute, disturb, torment: ab
Socris complures annos exagitati bello
promebantur et agricultura prohiben-
tibus, Caes.: at omnes di exagitant
me, Hor.: exagitari verberibus Furia-
rum, Suet. 2. Esp. to scold, rebuke,
censure, criticize, rail at, rally: quum

etiam Demosthenes exagitetur ut puti-
dus, Cic. 3. to stir up, irritate, ex-
cite: coepere (tribuni) senatum crim-
inando plebem exagitare, Sall. In a
good sense: huius disputationibus et
exagitatus maxime orator est et adju-
tus, excited, urged onwards, Cic.

ex-aggō, ae, f. = ἐξαγωγή, an ex-
portation of goods, export: Pl.

ex-albesco, būl, j. v. n. incep. to be-
come white: Gell. 1. Fig.: to grow
white, turn pale: Cic.

ex-āmen, ōnis, n. [contr. from exag-
men: cf. contamino, from contagino]
a swarm (of bees): res rusticae laetae
sunt apulum examinibus, Cic. 2.

Transf. a multitude, crowd, shoal,
swarm: locustarum, Liv.: juvenum,
Hor. 2. the tongue of a balance
(rare): Iuppiter ipse duas aequato exa-
mine lances sustinet, Virg. 2. Fig.:
a weighing, consideration, examination:
legum, Ov. (Hence It. sciamē, sciamo;
Sp. exambrē; Fr. examē.)

exāmīno, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a.
[examen] to form swarms, to swarm:
examinant alvi, Col. 1. to weigh:
(abr) tanquam paribus examinatus pon-
deribus, Cic. 3. Fig.: to weigh,
ponder, consider, examine: omnia ver-
borum momentis, non rerum ponderi-
bus, Id.

ex-āmissū, adv. [amnis] exactly,
precisely, perfectly: aedes factae probe,
exāmissū, Pl.

ex-andō (less accurately antlo),
avi, atum, i. v. a. to draw or bring out
as a servant: 1. Esp. to draw out a
liquid: vinum poculo pauxillulo, Pl.
2. Fig.: to go through, suffer,
endure: Herculi quendam laborem ex-
anciatum a Carneade, Cic.

ex-ānimālis, e, adj. lifeless, dead
(rare): nil illum exanimalem faxo, Pl.
2. deadly, mortal: curae exani-
males, Id.

exānimātio, ōnis, f. [exanimō]
a depriving of breath, a suffocating: vul-
varum, hysterics, Plin. 2. Fig.:
terror, fright: exanimatio metus subse-
quens et quasi comes pavoris, Cic.

ex-ānimis, e, and **ex-ānimus**, a,
um (the latter form most common in
the plural), adj. [anima] breathless, life-
less, dead. 1. exanimis: columna de-
cidit exanimis, Virg. 2. exanimus:
partem exanimos ante vallum aut in
antrum Rhenum proficiunt, Tac. 3.
lifeless or dead with fear (rare, and
only in the form exanimis): audit ex-
animis, Virg.

ex-ānimo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to de-
prive of breath: fore ut duplicato cursu
Caesaris milites exanimarentur et las-
situdine conficerentur, Caes. 2. to
deprive of life, to kill: telum saepe
nocentes praeterit exanimatque indig-
nos, Lucr. In the pass.: to be deprived
of life, be killed, to die: Epaminondas
quum gravi vulnere exanimari se vi-
deret, Cic. Also, to be deprived of
strength, to be weakened, exhausted:
milites cursu ac lassitudine exanimati,

Caes. Of things: nolo verba exilliter
exanimata exire, without life or spirit,
tame, Cic. 3. Fig.: to deprive
of life or spirit, to alarm greatly, to kill
with fear, grief, etc.: oratio haec me
miseram exanimavit metu, Ter.: tē
metum exanimant iudiciorum atque le-
gum, Cic.

exānimus, a, um, v. exanimis.
exantio, v. exanco.

ex-ardesco, arsi, arsum, j. v. n. in-
cep. to burst out in a blaze, to kindle,
take fire: materies facilis ad exarde-
scendum, Cic. 2. Fig.: to be kindled,
inflamed, to break out: Indutimarius
multo gravius hoc dolore exarsit, Caes.:
hodierno die ad spē libertatis exarsi-
mus, Cic.

ex-aresco, rui, j. v. n. incep. to be-
come completely dry (rare): vestimenta
uida, Pl.: amnes, Cic. 2. Fig.:
to become exhausted, extinct, etc.: quum
vetustate exarsit opinio, Id.

ex-armo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to de-
prive of arms, to disarm: cohortes,
Tac. 2. Meton.: to deprive of
strength, to weaken: Vell. 3. Fig.:
to disarm: filium mater Veturia lacri-
mis suis exarmavit, Flor.

ex-aro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to plough
or dig up: radices, Cato: sepulcra, Cic.

2. to raise, produce by tillage:
frumentum, Id. 3. In gen. to plough,
till, cultivate: Varr. Poet.: quum
rugis vertis frontem senectus exaret,
furrows, wrinkles, Hor. 2. Meton.:
to write, note, set down (from the effect
of the stylus on the waxen tablet):
undecimo die postquam a te discesse-
ram, hoc litterarum exaravi, Cic.: li-
brum tertium Aesopi stilis, Phaedr.

ex-asciatūs, a, um, Part. [ascio]
heavily out; hence, in gen. properly pre-
pared: opus, Pl.

ex-aspero, avi, atum, i. v. b. a. to
make rough, to roughen: fauces, Cels.:
undas, to roughen, Ov.: mare fluctibus,
Liv. 2. Fig.: to irritate, exasperate:
exasperavit animos ferocia nimia
Harpali, Id.

ex-auctorō, avi, atum, i. v. a. milit.
t. t. to discharge from service, to dismiss:
omnes milites exauctorati domum di-
mitterentur, Liv. 2. to dismiss,
cashier: Suet.: Tac.

ex-audio, ivi or it, Itum, 4. v. a. to
hear plainly or at a distance: quum
aliquantulum progressus esset, subito
exaudivit hinnitus, Cic.: maxima voce,
ut omnes exaudire possint, dico semper-
que dicam, Id. 2. For the simple
verb: to hear: exaudi, vultusque attolle
jacentes, Ov. 2. to hearken, listen to,
regard, grant: vota preceque, Virg.
3. Abol.: to give heed to, to obey:
ridebit monitor non exauditis, Hor.

ex-augēo, 2. v. a. to increase excee-
dingly (rare): opinioem, Ter.

exauguratio, ōnis, f. [exauguro]
a desecrating, profaning: Liv.

ex-auguro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to ap-
ply a consecrated thing to profane uses,
to desecrate, profane (rare): fana, Liv.

farā, produce: semina per artus, Lucr.: molem in undis, Virg. || *F. g.* to *rouse, excite; to frighten, terrify:* clamor subito ortus dictatorum quoque ex animo excivit, Liv.: qualis commotis excitā scris Thylas, Virg.: juvenis privati atque publicis largitionibus excita, Sall. Of things: terrorem, Liv. Poet.: pulsque pectus tremit excitā telus, *frightened, quaking, Virg.*

ex-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a. [capio] to take or draw out: hodie excipit vultum, Pl.: clipeum cristasque rubentes excipiam sortī, *to withdraw, exempt, Virg.* Fig.: servitute exceptus, *rescued from slavery, Liv.* || *to exempt, make an exception of:* hosce ego homines excipio et cerno libenter, Cic.: excepti de antiquis praeter Xenophanem neminem, id. In the *abl.* *absol.*: excepto, quod non simul aetas, cetera laetus, Hor. 2. In an agreement, law, etc., *to accept by name, to state expressly (rare):* quum Graecis Italia pellerent, excepiasse medicos, Plin. || *to catch, capture, take, receive:* sanguinem paterna, Cic.: se in pedes excipit, *spring to the ground, Liv.* || *affluum extremum spiritum oris, Cic.*: aliquem benigno vultu, Liv.: multos ex fuga dispersos excipiunt, Caes.: sprum latitantem, Hor. Of inanimate subjects: postero die patenti itinere Praticus campus eos excepiit, *received them, Liv.* Poet.: porticus excipietat Arcton, *lay to the north, Hor.* IV. *to come near to, to follow after, succeed:* linguam ad radices aevi haerens excipit stomachus, Cic.: tristem mentis pestilens aetas excipit, Liv.: hunc (locutum) Labienus excipit, Caes. *Abol.*: turbulenter inde anius excipit, *necessed, Liv.* Militt. *t. t.* *to relieve, come to the relief or support of:* laeae (legionem) rursus XIII. legionis cohortes exceperunt, Caes. Hence *to continue, prolong:* memoriam illius viri excipient omnes anni consequentes, Cic.

V. *to take or catch up, to intercept:* Germani celeriter phalange facta impetum gladiorum exceperunt, Caes.: vim frigum hiememque, Cic. Of things as subjects: quid reliquis accideret, qui quoque eventus exciperent, *would befall, overtake them, Caes.* 2. *Exp. to catch up, listen to, overhear:* maledicti nihil facilius emittitur, nihil citius excipitur, Cic.: assensu populi excepta vox consulis, Liv.

excitatus, a, um, Part. [excito].
excitatus, a, um, Part. [excito].
|| *Adj.*: lively, vigorous, vehement, strong, loud: acutus et excitatus sonus, Cic. Comp.: clamor, Liv. Sup.: odor, Plin.

excito, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [excito] to rouse out or forth, to bring or send out, to wake up: terra, *to rouse up, Cic.*: aliquem a portu, Pl.: quaeso, me me animo excitatis, Cic.: testes, id. Of things: ignem, Caes.: incendium, Cic. 2. *Exp. to raise, erect, construct:* turres, Caes.: urbem, Flor. ||

Fig.: to arouse, awaken, excite, stimulate, enliven, cause, kindle: animos omnium ad laetitiam, Caes.: aliquem ad laborem et ad laudem, Cic.: risus, id.: plausum, id.: iras, Virg.

excitatus, a, um, Part. [excito].
exclamatio, ōnis, f. [exclamō] a loud calling or crying out (rare): Auct. Her. || In rhetoric, an exclamation: to Clc.

ex-clāmo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. 1. Neutr.: to call or cry aloud, to call or cry out: quum exclamasset Laelius, Cic.: contiones saepe exclamare vidi, quum apte verba cecidissent, *to applaud loudly, id.* Of things: domināe femur exclamare coegit, Juv. || *Act.*: to call out, say aloud, *exclaim:* ibi nescio quis maxima voce exclamavit: *Alcuma, adest auxilium, ne time, Pl.*: mihi libet exclamare, *Pro deum, Cic.* With *subj.*: quas (geometricas formas) ut vidisset, exclamavit, *ut bono essent animo, id.* 2. With a personal object: to call upon: voce clara exclamavit uxorem tuam, Pl. (Hence *It. echiamar, ex-are.*)

ex-clūdo, si, sum (perf. syncop. exclūdō, Ter.). [cludo, claudō] 3. v. a. to shut out, exclude: to cut off, remove, separate: ego excludi, ille recipitur, Ter.: aliquem foras, Pl.: aliquem ab re frumentaria, Caes. With inanimate objects: spissa ramis laurea fervidos excludet citius (solis), Hor. 2. Of birds, to hatch: gallinae avesque reliquae, quum ex ovīs pullos excluderint, Cic. || *Fig.*: to exclude, except, remove, hinder, prevent: excludi ab omni doctrina, id. ne anni tempore a navigatione excluderetur, Caes. (Hence from part. Sp. *exclusio*: Fr. *excluse.*)

excludo, ōnis, f. [excludō] a shutting out, exclusion: Virg.

exclusus, a, um, Part. [excludo] shut out, locked out: nunc ego sum exclusissimus, Pl.

excoctus, a, um, Part. [excoquo].
excoctatio, ōnis, f. [excoqito] a contriving, devising, inventing: Cic.

excoctatus, a, um, Part. [excoqito]. || *Adj.*: sought out, choice: excoctatissimae hostiae, Suet.

ex-cōgito, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to consider thoroughly or profoundly: to find out by reflecting, to contrive, devise, invent: quid enim mali aut sceleris fingi aut excogitari potest, quod non ille conceperit? Cic.: multa praeterea generatim ad avaritiam excogitabantur, Caes.

ex-cōlo, cōlūi, cultum, 3. v. a. to work carefully; tend, cultivate: vineas, Plin.: lanas rudes, *to spin fine, Ov.*

2. *to improve, polish, adorn, perfect:* emas marmora, quibus solum, quibus parietes excolantur, Plin.: legionarii iniecere flammam arma sua, quibus exculgi funus celebrabant, Suet. || *Fig.*: to improve, ennoble, refine, perfect: ex agresti immanique vita exculiti ad humanitatem et mitigati sumus, Cic.: inventas qui vitam excoluere per artes, Virg. 2. Of per-

sons: to honour (poet. and rare for colere): deos, Phaedr.

ex-cōquo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to boil out, melt out, dry up: usque coqulto, dum dimidium excoquas, *you boil away, Cato:* ferrum excoquit ignis, *hardens, Ov.*: tam excoctam (ancillam) reddam atque atram quam carbo est, Ter. || *Fig.*: malum alicui, *to devise, Pl.* (Hence through part. *It. scotto.*)

ex-cors, cordis, adj. [cor] without intelligence, without understanding, senseless, silly, stupid: excors, caecus, incoctabilis, Pl.: quae anus tam excors inveniri potest, quae illa extimescat? Cic.: tunc insanus eris, si acceperis: an magis excors rejecta praeda? Hor.

excořmentum, i, n. [excerno] what is sifted out, the refuse: Colc. || *Excořment, ordure:* Plin.: oris, spittle, Tac.: narium, *mucus of the nose, id.*

excořo, v. excořeo.

excořescens, ntis, Part. [excořesco].

|| *Subst. neut.*: a morbid ex-

crecence: Plin.

ex-cořeo, ōvi, ōtum, 3. v. n. incořp. to grow out or forth, to grow up, rise up: quae palmae si natae excořerint, Col.: in omni domo nudi ac sortidi in hos artus, in haec corpora quae miramur excořescunt, Tac. 2. *Exp. of morbid excořescences:* excořerant in dexteriore latere ejus caro, Suet. || *Fig.*: to grow exceedingly, increase: litium series, id.

excořētus, a, um, Part. [excořeo].
excořētus, a, um, Part. [excořesco].

|| *Adj.*: grown up, full grown: hoedi, Virg.

excořūcūblis, e, adj. [excořucio] deserving of torture: anus, Pl.

ex-cořūdo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to torment greatly, to torture, to distress greatly: servos fame vineulisque excořuclaverat, Caes.: hominem ingenium fumo excořuclatum semivivum reliquit, Cic. || *to inflict mental pain or torture:* non loquor plura, ne te quoque excořuciem, id.: tum Antipho me excořuclat animi, Ter.

excořūdo, arum, f. plu. [excořū] a lying out of doors: Pl.

|| *militt. t. t.* a watching, keeping watch: haec arma, Capitolinae cohortes, excubiae, vigiliae, Cic.: vigiliam canum tristes excubiae, Hor. Poet.: centum aras posuit vigilemque sacraverat ignem, excubias divum aeternas, Virg.

3. *Meton.*: persons keeping watch, a watch, guard: num excubias transiet, Tac.

excořūbitor, ōris, m. [id.] one who keeps guard, a watchman, sentinel: caestella noctu excubitoribus ac firmis praesidiis tenebantur, Caes.

ex-cūbo, hūi, bitum, 1. v. n. to lie or sleep out of doors: monti Laecadaemonti, ut urbem et tecta linqnerent, armatique in agro excubarent, Cic. || *Exp. to lie out on guard, to keep watch:* instituto Caesaris diu semper legiones pro castris excubabant, Caes. Poet.: Digitized by Google 201

Cupido Chiae pulcris excubat in genis, *lurks*, Hor. Of things as subjects: quae (naves) ad portum excubant, *kept watch*, Caes. 2. Fig.: to be watchful or attentive: excubabo vigilaboque pro vobis, Cic.: sapientis semper animo sciebat, ut nihil ei improvisum accideret possit, id.

ex-cúdo, *id.*, sum, 3. v. a. to strike or beat out: silicil scindillam excudit, Virg. II. Meton.: to forge: excudent alii spirantia mollius aera, id.

2. In gen.: to prepare: make: ceras, id. 3. Fig.: to compose: Cic.

excuscatús, a, um, Part. [excuscat]. **ex-culco**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [calco] to tread or beat out (rare): ex dominiis pugilis furfures, Pl. 2. To tread down, to stamp firm or close: singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra excubantur, *rammed down*, Caes.

excultus, a, um, Part. [exculto]. **excultus**, a, um, Part. [curo] carefully attended to: lepide excursus incescit, Pl.: victus, dainty, id.

ex-curro, cūcurri, less freq. curri, cursum, 3. v. n. and a. A. Neutr.: to run out or forth, to hasten forward: excurrat aliquis, qui hoc tantum mali filio suo nuntiit, Cic.: dum panes et cetera in navem parantur, excurro in Pompeianum, *make an excursion*, id.

2. Esp. milit. t. t. to rally forth, to make a sortie: sine signis omnibus portis, Liv. 3. Of things: fons ex summo montis cacumine excurrens, Curt. 4. Geograph. t. t. to run out, project, extend: ab intimo sinu paeninsula excurrit, Liv.: dorsum montis in Persidem, Curt. II. Fig.: to run or spread out, to extend, display itself: campus, in quo excurrere virtus posset, Cic.: ne oratio excurrat longius, *be prolix*, id. B. Act. (rare): to run through. Fig.: excursu spatio, Ter. 2. to pass over, omit: a quo multa improbe sed venusta dicta, ne modum excedam, excurro, Sen.

excursio, *onis*, f. [excurro] a running out or forth: status (oratoris) erectus et celsus: excursio moderata eaque rara, a stepping forwards, Cic. 2. Esp. milit. t. t. a sally, onset, attack: an inroad, invasion: crebras ex oppido excursiones faciebant, Caes.: oram maris infestam regiae naves excursionibus crebris faciebant, Liv. II. Fig.: relinquenda erunt vacuae tabellae, in quibus libera adicienda sit excursio, an insertion, addition, Quint. 2. Esp. the opening of a speech: sed haec fuerit nobis, tanquam levis armaturae, prima orationis excursio, Cic.

excursus, *oris*, m. [id.] a skirmisher, scout, spy: Cic.

excursus, a, um, Part. [excurro]. **excursus**, us, m. [id.] a running out or forth: excursusque breves tentant (spee), *excursions*, Virg. 2. Esp. milit. t. t. a sally, charge, attack: an inroad, invasion: excursus militum, Caes. 3. Meton.: geograph. t. t. a

projecting, projection: promontorium vasto excursu, Plin. II. Fig.: a digression: Quint.

excusabilis, e, adj. [excuso] that may be excused, excusable (rare): delicti para, Ov.

excusât, adv. without blame: Quint. Comp.: Tac.

excusâtus, *onis*, f. [excuso] an excusing, excuse: consist. with gen., absol.: with cur, quominus, etc. With gen. obj.: peccati, Cic. With gen. subj.: paucis ejusdem generis addit cum excusatione Pompeii conjuncta, Caes. With both a subj. and obj. gen.: excusatio Ser. Sulpicii legationis abundantia, Cic. With a causal gen.: excusatio vel pietatis, vel necessitatis, vel aetatis, id. Absol. and with cur, quominus, etc.: illa perfugia, quae sumunt sibi ad excusationem, id.: accipio excusationem tuam, qua usus es, cur, etc., id.

excusâtus, a, um, Part. [excuso]. II. A. dj.: excused: ego excusator, Plin.: excusatissimus essem, Sen.

ex-cúdo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [causa; cf. accuso, from ad and causa] to release from a charge, to free from blame; to excuse: Atticae meae velim me ita excusae, ut omnem culpam in te transferas, Cic.: se de aliqua re, Caes.: se apud aliquem, Cic. In pass.: dixi, cur excusatus abirem, Hor. 2. Of things: Varroni meminere excusare tarditatem litterarum mearum, Cic.: misce ignes, Ov. II. Meton.: to allege in excuse, to plead as an excuse. With acc.: propinquitatem excusavit, Cic.: vires, Ov. In pass.: excusata necessitas praesentium, Tac. With acc. and infin.: si preheni sumus, excusemus, ebrios nos fecisse, Pl. 2. to excuse, absolve; to discharge, dispense with: cui excusari mallet, Tac.

excusâs, adv. strongly, violently: Sen.

excusatus, a, um, Part. [excutio]. II. A. dj.: stretched out, extended: Sen.: Ov.

excusâtus, a, um, Part. [excudo]. **ex-cutio**, cussi, cussum, (perf. subj. excussit, for excusserit, Pl.). 3. v. a. [quatio] to shake out or off, to cast out, drive out; to send forth: posse ex his (litteris) in terram excussis annales Ennii, ut dehnopsis legi possint, effici, shaken out, Cic.: equus excussit equitem, threax, Liv.: lapide clavum, to shake off, Pl.: prima venti excutiant, shake down, Ov.: ut ne excutiam offe egrediar domo, take myself off, Ter.: (leo) gaudet comantes excutens servicos, shaking about, Virg.: aër excussit calidum flammis velocibus ignem, sends out, Lucr. 2. to search, examine (by shaking a person's garments, etc.): non excutio te, si quid forte ferri haustu: non scrutor, Cic. II. Fig.: quomobrem excutiemus omnes latorum delicias, omnes ineptias, si proderint, shake off, discard, id.: omnia ista nobis studia de inanibus excutuntur, are wrested from our hands, id.: aliena

negotia curo, excussum propria, Hor. 2. Esp. to search, examine, investigate: explicando excutiendoque verbo, Cic. (Hence It. scuolare; and from part. excussa, It. scuola; Fr. excuse.)

ex-dorsû, *i*, v. a. [dorsum: lit. to deprive of the back.] Of fishes: to take out the backbone: Pl.

ex-ecro, ex-ecroci, ex-ecutio, ex-ecutor, etc., v. ex-ecro, ex-ecutor, etc.

ex-êdo, êdi, êsum (pra. subj. ex-êdit, Pl.). 3. v. a. to eat up, devour, consume, to frumentum quod circunciles excresce incipiunt, Varr. Proverb.: tute hoc intristi; tibi omne est exendum, as you have cooked, as you must eat, Ter. 2. In gen.: to consume, destroy: exesa scabra rubigine pila, Virg.: apparebat epigramma exesis posterioribus partibus vesicularum, dimidiatis fere, effaced by time, Cic.: exesae arboris arum, hollow, Virg.: rem publicam, Tac.: quid te futurum censes, quem assidue exedent, consume thy property, Ter. II. Fig.: to consume, wear out, exhaust: aegritudo exest animum, Cic.: expectando exedor miser atque exentor, Pl.

exedra, ae, f. = êtêptra, a hall furnished with seats for conversing or disputing in: Cic.

exedrium, *ii*, n. = êtêpov, a sitting-room, parlour: Cic.

exemplar, *aris*, n. (also exemplare, is, n. Lucr.) [exemplum] a pattern, model, original, example: utile propositum nobis exemplar Ulixem, Hor.: reliqui disernerunt, sine ullo certo exemplari formaeque rei publicae, Cic. In plur.: vos exemplaria Graecae nocturna versate manu, versate diurna, models: Hor. II. a transcript, copy: tibi earum (litterarum) exemplar misi, Asin. Pollio in Cic. III. Fig.: an image, likeness, impression: verum aliquid qui intuetur, tanquam exemplar aliquod intuetur sui, Cic.

exemplâre, is, v. exemplar, imit.

exemplum, i, n. that which is taken out of a larger quantity, a sample: purpureae, tritici, Auct. Her. II. anything selected as a model for imitation, a pattern, original, example: ut murum in simulacrum ex animali exemplo veritatis transferatur, from a living model, Cic.: qua in muliere etiam nunc quasi exempli causa vestigia antiqui officii remanent, as a pattern, example, id.: divinare morientes etiam illo exemplo confirmat Posidonius, by that example, that case, id. 2. Esp. a warning example, punishment: habet aliquid ex iniquo omne magnum exemplum, Tac.: meritum quidem novissima exempla Mithridatem, the punishment of death, id. 3. Transf.: imitation, image, portrait, a transcript, copy: alioe pictores nihil moror bymumodi tractare exempla, Pl.: suppositum exemplum epistolae Domitii, Cic. III. a way, kind, mode, nature: multi more isto atque exemplo vivunt, Pl.: negat se more et exemplo populi Romani jussu

iter ulli per provinciam dare, Caes. So of the *tenor*, *purport*, of a letter, etc. litterae uno exemplo, of the same *tenor*, Cic. [Prob. euph. form of *exemplum* from *eximo*.] (Hence *It. esempio*.)

exemptus, a, um, Part. [eximo]. **exempto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [Herv. p. 10] *to evacuate, embowel, draw*: exenteratus locus, Just. || **Exemptus**: *to empty*: marsumpium allicius, Pl. || **Exemptus**: *to torture, torment*: expectando exempto miser atque exentero, id.

ex-ēo, il (rarely lvi), Itum, 4. v. n. and a. **A. Neutr.**: *to go out or forth*, *to go away*: dum intro et atque exeo, Pl. ex urbe, oppido, Cic.: e finibus suis, Caes.: ab aliquo, *from one's house*, Ter.: in alias domos tanquam in colonias exeunt, Cic.: ad aliquem, *to visit a person*, Ter. Of things: quum de consularibus mea prima soror exisset, Cic.: Nilus per septem portus in maris exitu exiit, Ov. **Pass. impera**: crepuit ostium: exitur foras, Pl. || **Exemptus**, i. t. *to march out*: milites, qui de tertia vigilia exissent, Caes.: ad pugnam, Liv. **Pass. impera**: non posse clam exiri, Caes. || **Exemptus**, i. t. *to issue, escape*: equus (Isocratis) ludo tanquam ex cujo Trojano meri principes exierunt, Cic. || **Exemptus**, i. t. *to ascend, rise*: ignis corpora exire in auras, Lucr.: exiit ad coelum ramis felicibus arbor, Virg. || **Exemptus**, i. t. *to pass, to go*: vestra vita, licet supra mille annos exeat, Sen. || **Exemptus**, i. t. *to pass away, perish*: Liv. Exemptus de ore v. vita, *to die*: quum (me) fuerat aequius ut prius innotuissent, ac prius exire de vita, Cic.

B. Act. (mostly poet.) *to go or pass beyond*: limes, Ter.: Avernus valet, Ov. || **Exemptus**, i. t. *to avoid, evade, ward off*: corpore ter modo atque oculis vigilantibus exit, Virg. || **Exemptus**, i. t. *to exceed*: modum, Ov. (Hence *It. uscire*.)

exequias, exequor, etc., v. exsequi. **ex-ēro**, ēi, Itum, 2. v. a. l. t. *to work thoroughly, hence, milit. t. t. to drill, train, exercise*: copias cogere, exerceo, Caes.: and in gen. to train, exercise: in graminibus exerceant membra palaestra, Virg.: corpus, Cic. || **Exercent**: exercere occupat in venando, id. || **Exercent**: *to employ, occupy*: exercete, viri, tauros, Virg.: inane, ego te exercebo hodie, ut dignus es, keep you employed, Ter.: rura bubus, *to till*, Hor. Poet.: ut possint (aurores), sole reducto, exercere diem, employ the day in labour, Virg. || **Exercent**: *to employ*: Hortensius me adolescentem multos annos in studio ejusdem laudis exercuit, Cic.: ad hanc te amentum natura peperit, voluntas exerceat, id.: linguae lilius, Ov. || **Exercent**, i. t. *to practice, follow, exercise an employment*: *to employ oneself about, to make use of*: medicinae exercendae causa, Cic.: arma, Virg.: iudicium, *to administer*,

Cic.: odium in aliquo, Ov.: scelus, libidinem, avaritiam in socios, Liv.: pacem et hymenaeos, *to solemnize*, Virg. || **Exercent**: *to disturb, vex, harass*: meos casus, in quibus me fortuna vehementer exercuit, Cic.: non te nullus exerceat numinis irae, Virg.: ambitio animos hominum exercet, Sall. [Exerceo probably contains the same root as the Greek *εργον*: others connect it with *arceo*, in which case the verb would signify orig. "to shut out, to keep or hold out," with which signification might be connected, first, the notion of restraint, and secondly, that of compulsory employment.]

exercitatio, ōnis, f. [exercitio] *an exercising, exercise, practice*: corpora nostra motu atque exercitatione recalescunt, Cic.: Germanos incredibili virtute atque exercitatione in armis esse praedicabant, Caes.

exercitatus, a, um, Part. [exercito]. **Exercitatus**, i. t. *practised, versed, trained*: in aliqua re versatus exercitatusque, Cic.: homines exercitati in armis, Caes. **Comp.**: (an sum) rudis in re publica? quis exercitator? Cic. **Sup.**: in maritimis rebus exercitissimam paratissimamque, id. || **Exercitatus**, i. t. *greatly vexed, agitated, troubled*: curis agitatus et exercitatus animus, id. **Comp.**: non sane alias exercitatio magis in ambiguo Britannia fuit, Tac.

exercitum, il, n. [exerceo] *exercise*: equitum, Tac.

exercito, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [id.] *to exercise frequently or diligently*: Quint.

exercitor, ōris, m. [id.] *an exerciser, trainer*: bulc Curculio'st exercitor: is hunc hominem cursuram docet, Pl.

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die, Ov.: vitam, Virg. || **Neutr.**: *to steam* (poet. and rare): vapore altaria, Lucr.

ex-haurio, hauri, haustum, 4. v. a. *to draw out, to empty, to exhaust*: sentinam, Cic.: vinum, *to drink up*, id.

Exhaustio, ōnis, f. [exhaustio] *an exhausting, exhaustion*: manibus sagulisque terram exhaurire, Caes.: pecuniam ex aërio, Cic.: aërium, *to exhaust*, id.: exhaustis tectis ignem injecti, completely pillaged, Liv.: albi manu vitam, *to commit suicide*, Cic. || **Exhaustio**: *to take away, remove*: aliquid dolorem, id.: exhausta vis ingens aeris alieni est, cleared off, Liv.

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exhort, encourage: trepidosque obtinquo timentes, Ov.: sese in arma, Virg.

exhibilo, exicco, etc., v. **exalb.**, **exalico**, etc.

ex-igo, **egi**, **actum**, 3. v. a. [ago] to drive out or forth, to thrust out, to take or get out: capellas a grege in campos exigere, Varr.: reges ex civitate, Cic.: omnes foras, Pl.: uxorem, to put away, divorce, Ter.: sacer admissas exigit Hebrus aquas, pours into the sea, Ov.: exigit ensem per medium juvenem, *thrusts*, Virg.

2. Of a play or an actor: to hiss off (rare): spectandae (fabulae) an exigendae sint volis prius, Ter.

3. To sell, export: agrorum exigere fructus, Liv. **4.** To examine, measure, weigh: ad perpendiculum columnas, Cic. **||** Fig.: to drive out, expel: lassitudo omni se exigenda ex corpore, Pl.

2. Esp.: to require, demand, claim, exact: ad eas pecunias exigendas legati missi sunt, Cic.: viam, to demand the construction of a road, id.: gravia placula ab aliquo, Liv. *Abol.*: in exigendo non acerbum, Cic.

3. To lead, spend, pass: mediam dies exegerat horam, Ov.: diem supremum noctemque, Tac. **4.** to bring to an end, to conclude, finish: exegi monumentum aere perennius, Hor.: jamque opus exegi, Ov.

5. To weigh, ponder, consider: nolite ad vestras leges atque instituta exigere ea, quae Laodamone fiunt, Liv.: opus ad vires suas, Ov. **6.** to treat, consult, deliberate: secum aliquid, Virg.: haec exigentes prius turba fugientium civium, delinde hostes oppressere, Liv.

exigū, adv. briefly, slightly, scantily: hoc quidem est nimis exigue et exiliter ad calcules revocare amicitiam, too narrowly, Cic.: celeriter exigueque dicere, briefly, id.

exigūtas, ātis, f. [exiguus] scantiness, smallness, shortness, scarcity: with gen.: quum paucitatem militum ex castrorum exiguitate cognoscerent, Caes.: temporis tanta fuit exiguitas, id. *Abol.*: Crassus animadvertit, suas copias propter exiguitatem non facile diduci, id.

exiguus, a, um, adj. scanty, small, petty, short, poor, mean: corporis exigui, Hor.: mus, Virg.: facultates, Caes.: census, Hor.: pars aetatis, Caes. *Snp.*: pars exiguisima, Ov. **||** Subst.: exiguum, i, n., a little, a trifle: exiguum campi ante castra erat, Liv.: exiguum spatii, id. [Prob. from *exigo*: cf. *contiguus*, from *contingo*; and hence lit. "measured," "weighed," "limited." Others derive it from *ego*.]

exilio, v. **exsilio**.

exilis, e, adj. small, thin, meagre, poor, feeble: femur, Hor.: exilis digiti, Ov.: solum, poor, Cic.: exilis domus est, ubi non et multa supersunt, poor, wretched, Hor.: domus Plutonia, cheerless, id. With *gen.*: exilis atque inanis angustitudo, free from, Pl. [Contr. from *exigilis*, either from *exigo* or *ex* and *ego*; cf. *exiguus*.]

exilitas, ātis, f. [exilis] thinness, meagreness, weakness, poorness: aculei amari, Plin.: in dicendo (*opp.* ubertatem et copiam), Cic.

exilliter, adv. thinly, meagrely, feebly, drily: nolo verba exilliter examinata exire, feebly, Cic.: annales sane exilliter scripti, id.

exilium, il, v. **exsiliūm**.

eximie, adv. exceedingly, uncommonly, excellently: C. Marius L. Plodium eximie dilexit, Cic.: polliceri omnia, Liv.

eximius, a, um, adj. [eximo] taken out, excepted (rare in this sense): exilium neminem habere, Ter.: Liv.

|| select, distinguished, extraordinary, uncommon, excellent: ea quae eximia plerisque et praeclara videntur, parva ducere, Cic.: mulier facie eximia, id.: opinio virtutis, Caes.

ex-imo, ēmi, **emptum**, 3. v. a. [emo] to take out, take away, remove: quid te exempta juvat spinis de pluribus una? Hor.: eximi jubet non diem ex mense, sed ex anno unum mensem, Cic. **2.**

To free, release, deliver: aliquos ex obediōne, id.: urbem obediōne, Liv.

|| Fig.: to take away, remove, banish: hic dies atque eximet curas, Hor.: religionem, Liv. *Pas. impers.*: plurimis mortalium non eximitur, quin primo cuiusque ortu ventura destinarent, they cannot be convinced, Tac. **2.**

Esp.: to free, release, deliver: aliquem metu, Pl.: qui servitute exempti fuerant, Liv.: morti, Tac. **3.** Of time, to consume, waste, procrastinate: Clodius rogatus diem dicendo eximere coepit, Cic.

exin, adv. v. **exinde**.

ex-ināno, īvi, or **īl**, **Itum**, 4. v. a. to empty, make empty: C. Verres domos exinanisse, fana spoliasse dicitur, Cic.: agros, id.

ex-indē, and exin (like *dein*, *proin*, from *deinde*, *proinde*) *adv.*

1. Of space (rare): out from that place, thence: utcumque in alto ventus est, Epidice, exin velum vortitur, Pl.: regionem Commagenam, exin Cappadociam, inde Armenios petivit, Tac. **2.** Of local succession: after that, next: exin mari finitimus aēr, Cic. **||** Of time: after that, thereafter, then: ad Mundum exinde castra Punica movit, Liv. With *ubi* or *postquam*: ostium ubi conspexi, exinde me illico protinam dedi, Pl. **2.** from that time, since then: quem moerem vestis exinde gens universa tenet, Just. **||** Of other relations: to indicate the standard or measure: hence, accordingly: proinde ut quisque fortuna utitur, ita praecellit; atque exinde sapere eum omnes dicimus, Pl.

existimatio, ōnis, f. [existimo] a judging, judgment, opinion: re et existimatione jam, lege et pronuntiatione nondum condemnatio, Cic.: sese existimatione vulgi commoveri, Caes. **||** reputation, good name, honour, character: nihil eum fecisse scientem, quod

esset contra aut rem aut existimationem tuam, Cic.: oppugnare, id.: ad debitu- rum tuendam existimationem, *credit*, Caes.

existimātor, ōris, m. [id.] a judge, critic, connoisseur: ut existimatores videamur loqui, non magistri, Cic.

ex-istimo (existimo), **avi**, **atum**, 1. v. a. [existimo] to judge, consider, suppose, think, esteem: constare with *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*), *acc.* and *inf.*, a *relat. clause*, *de*, or *absol.* With *acc.*: cum, qui hoc facit, avarum possumus existimare, Cic. With *acc.* and *inf.*: ne id quidem me dignum esse existimant, quem adeat, Pl. In the *pass.* followed by an *inf.*: disciplina in Britannia reperta, atque inde in Galliam translata esse existimatur, Caes. With a *relative clause*: hand existimans, quanto labore partum, Ter. With *de* of scriptoribus, qui nondum ediderunt, existimare non possumus, Cic. *Pas. impers.*: extant orationes, ex quibus existimari de ingenis eorum potest, id. *Abol.*: ut Cicero existimat, Quint.

existo, v. **existito**.

existiabilis, e, adj. [existium] destructive, fatal, deadly (rare): bellum suis civibus existiabile, Cic.: telum, Ov.

existialis, e, adj. [id.] destructive, fatal, deadly (rare): exitus existiales habere, Cic.: domum, Virg.

exiō, ōnis, f. [exeo] a going or coming out: ex utero, Pl.

exiōsus, a, um, adj. [existium] destructive, pernicious, deadly (rare): haec tantam, tam exitiosam conjunctionem, Cic. *Comp.*: Otto rei publicae exitiosior ducebatur, Tac.

exitium, il, n. [exeo] Orig. but obsolete, a going out, egress. **||** destruction, ruin, mischief: satius est mihi quovis exitio interire, Pl.: me miserum! ego omnibus meis exitio fuero, Cic. In *plur.*: quos P. Clodii furor rapinis et incendia et omnibus exitiis pavit, id.: haec res suprema manebat exitiis positura modum, Virg.

exitus, a, um, Part. [exeo].

exitus, ōis, m. [id.] a going out or forth, egress, departure: reditum mihi gloriosum injuria tua dedit, non exitum calamitosum, Cic.: omni editu et pabulatione interclusi, Caes. **2.** Meton.: place of egress, outlet, passage: quam angusto portarum exitu se ipsi preme- runt, id. In *plur.*: septem exitus e domo fuerat, Liv. **||** Fig.: end, close, conclusion, termination: hujus orationis difficilis est exitum quam principium invenire, Cic.: ita magnam initia rerum celerem et facilem exitum habuerunt, Caes.: verba quae casus habent in exitu similes, ad *the end*, Cic.: In exitu jam annus erat, Liv.

2. Esp. end of life: natura ad humanum exitum (Romulum) abruptit, Cic. **3.** issue, result, event: eveniens de exitu rerum sentire, Caes.: futuri temporis exitus, Hor. In *plur.*: fortasse haec omnia meliores habebant exitus, Cic.

exlecebra, ae, v. elecebra.

ex-lax, *ēgia*, adj. *beyond the law, beyond by no law, lawless* (rare): non quod illi exlegem esse Sullam putarent. Cic. : Hor.

emoveo, v. emoveo, inii.

ex-obsecro, i. v. n. to entreat exceedingly: Pl.

ex-oculo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [oculus] to deprive of eyes: Pl.

exordium, ii, n. = *ēphōra*, a comic interlude or after-piece: Liv. : Juv. (v. Smith's Ant. 171.)

ex-olesco, ēvi, ātum, 3. v. n. *incept*. [not ol. = v. adolesco] to grow out, to attain its full size, grow up. Only in the part. perf. exoletus, q. v. *to grow out of use, out of date, to pass away, cease*: exolescentes literae, wearing away, obliterated, Suet. : quum patria favor haud dum exolevisset, Liv. In the part. perf.: mos civitatis, Suet. *Abol.*: exoleta revocavit, aut etiam nova instituit, id.

exolētus, a, um, Part. [exolesco] grown up, full grown, mature: Pl. 2. Subst. a calamine of mature age: Clodius, qui semper secum exoletus duceret, Cic.

exolvō, v. exolvō.

ex-ōrō, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to free from a burden, to disburden, unload, discharge*: navem, Pl. : plenas exonerare colas, to spin off, Ov. : exonerata plebe colonias deductis, Liv. *Fig.*: cuncta civitatem vano forsitan metu, id. conscientiam suam, Curt. : exonerari laborum meorum partem fateor, is discharged, Tac.

exoptabilis, e, adj. [exopto] desirable, desired (rare): nuntius, Pl.

exoptatus, a, um, Part. [exopto]. *II*. Adj. wished, desired, longed for, welcome: ut exoptatum inimico nuntium primus afferret, Cic. (Comp.: nihil exoptatus adventu meo, id. Sup.: here, Pl.)

ex-opto, avi, atum, i. v. n. *to wish or desire much, to long for*. With acc.: quae majori parti pulcherrima videntur, ea maxime exoptant, Cic. With *infin.*: malis de causis te exopto quam primum videre, id. With *subj.*: ut sempiternae laudi tibi sit iste tribunatus exopto, id. *Abol.*: neque nobis cupiditas adeo exoptantibus fructus otii datus est, id.

exorabilis, e, adj. [exoro] easily entreated or moved, plausible, exorable: (Orca) non exorabilis auro, Hor. : nulli exorabilis, Sil.

exorabilis, orum, n. plu. [id.] means of entreating or convincing, enticements, arguments: Pl.

exorātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who obtains by entreaty: Ter.

ex-orior, orsus, a, v. a. *dep.* to begin a web, to lay the warp: funem, Cato. *Fig.*: peritex, Antoni, quod exorsus es, Cic. *II*. *Fig.*: to begin, commence, esp. a speech: constr. with acc., *infin.*, ab or *aboli*. With acc.: bellum ab causa tam nefanda, Liv.

With *infin.*: intalabor ergo Aratum, qui magnis de rebus dicere exordiens, a Jove incipendum putat, Cic. With ab ipsa re, id. *Abol.*: in hunc modum, Tac.

exordium, ii, n. [exordior] the beginning, the warp of a web: Quint.

II. *Fig.*: a beginning, commencement: hujus quoque exordium mali, quoniam principium boni diximus, explicemus, Cic. In plur.: rerum, Lucr.

2. *Exp.* in rhetoric: the beginning of a speech or composition: saepe animadverti, summos oratores in dicendi exordio permovevi, Cic. And as *t. t.* the exordium, introduction: tum denique, id, quod primum est dicendum, postremum soleo cogitare, quo utar exordio, id. In plur.: id: quae prima exordia sumat? Virg.

ex-orior, ortus, 3. and 4. (v. orior) v. n. *dep.* to rise out or forth, to spring up, to rise: post solstitium Canicula exortur, Cic. : exoriens sol, Virg. *Fig.*: exortur Antipatri ratio ex altera parte, springs, arises, Cic. *II*. to arise, proceed, originate, begin, appear, become: (Nilus) exoriens penitus media ab regione diel, arising, proceeding, Lucr.: sic repente anuli beneficio Gyges rex exortus est Lydiae, became, Cic. *Fig.*: horum (decemvirum) ex injustitia subito exorta est maxima perturbatio, id.: exortitur trepidus inter discordia cives, Virg.

exornatio, ōnis, f. [exorno] an adorning, decorating, embellishing: Col.

II. *Fig.* of speech, embellishment: ipsa inventa exponitur simpliciter sine ulla exornatione, Cic. *Exp.* as a figure of speech: id.

exornator, ōris, m. [id.] an adorning, embellisher. *Fig.* of style: ceteri non exornatores rerum, sed tantummodo narratores fuerunt, id.

exornatus, a, um, Part. [exorno]

ex-orō, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to fit out, equip, furnish*: dum vicinitatem armis exornat, Sall.: classem, Just.: aliquem veste, numis, familia, Phaedr. *II*. to deck out, adorn, embellish: ea signa emere soleo, quae ad similitudinem gymnasiorum exornent mihi in palaestra locum, Cic.: aliquem veste regia, Curt. *III*. *Fig.*: quid tu te exornas moribus lepidis? Pl.: Pythaeoras exornavit eam Graeciam, quae Magna dicta est, praestantissimis artibus, Cic.

ex-ōro, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to prevail upon, persuade by entreaty*: to gain or obtain by entreaty: quem ego, ut mentatui inducere possum; ut pejeret, exorare facile potero, Cic.: restat Chreimea, qui mihi exorandus est, Ter.: exorant magnos carmina saepe deos, appeare, Ov.: gnatam ut det, oro, vixique id exoro, obtinui, Ter. With double acc.: hanc veniam illis sine te exorem, Pl. In pass.: opem exorata fero, Ov.

exors, ortis, v. exorsa.

exorsus, a, um, Part. [exordior]. In pass. signif. begun, commenced: exorsa tela, Pl. Subst. exorsa, orum,

n. plu. a beginning, commencement: per ambages et longa exorsa aliquem tenere, a long preambule, Virg.

exorsus, us, m. [id.] a beginning, commencement: orationis, Pl.

exortus, a, um, Part. [exorior]

ex-oss, ossis, adj. without bones, boneless: Lucr.

ex-oscūlor, atus, i. v. a. *dep.* to kiss very much, kiss fondly: collum uxoris, Suet.

exosso, avi, atum, i. v. a. [exos] to deprive of the bones, to bone: congrum, Ter. Poet.: exossatus ager, without stones, cleared, Pers.

exostra, ae, f. = *ēfōstra*, a machine in theatres by which the back part of the stage was turned towards the spectators: transf. publicity: quibuscum jam in exostra bellatur, Cic.

ex-ōsus, a, um, Part. [od]. 1. Act. hating exceedingly, detesting: al non dum exosus ad unum Trojanos, Virg. *II*. Pass. hated exceedingly, hateful, odious: ob scelera universa exosus, Eur.

exōticius, a, um, adj. = *ēfōticius*, foreign, exotic: unguenta, Pl. *II*. Subst. exoticius, i, n. a foreign garment: id.

ex-pallesco, lili, 3. v. n. *incept*. to grow or turn very pale: viden? ut expalluit? Pl. Poet. with acc.: Pindaric fontis qui non expalluit haustus, who dreaded not the draughts, Hor.

expallitatus, a, um, adj. [pallum] robbed of his cheek: Pl.

expallidus, a, um, adj. exceedingly pale (rare): expallido colore, Suet.

expalpo, i. v. a. *to obtain by coaxing or flattery*: exora, blandire, expalpa, Pl.

expalponides, ae, v. numorum expalponides.

ex-pando, pandi, passum or pansum, 3. v. a. *to spread out, unfold, expand*: vestes supra fontem frigidum, Plin.: expassae delubri foras, opened wide, Tac. *Fig.*: rerum naturam dictis, explain, Lucr. (Hence it. *spandere*; Fr. *épandre* and *épanouir*.)

expansus, a, um, Part. [expand]

expāpiliātus, a, um, adj. [papilla] bared to the breast: Pl.

expassus, a, um, Part. [expand]

expator, v. expator.

ex-patro, avi, i. v. a. *to squander in voluptuousness*: Cat.

ex-pāvēfācio, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. *to terrify, frighten*: Sen.

ex-pāvesco, pāvi, 3. v. n. and a. *incept*. to be very much afraid; to fear greatly. *Abol.*: ad tumultum aliquid, Plin. With acc.: tonitrua praeter modum, Suet.: muliebriter ensem, Hor.

expectatio, expecto, etc., v. expect.

ex-pectōro, i. v. a. [pectus] to drive from the breast; to banish from the mind: Enn. In Cic.

ex-pectillātus, a, um, adj. [pectillum] stripped of property: sivi, Pl.

ex-pēdo, ēvi, or ii, itum (fut. ex-

pedibo, Pl.) 4. v. a. [pes]. Lit. to free one caught by the feet in a snare: hence, in gen. to extricate, disengage, set free: videte, in quot se laqueos induerit, quorum ex nullo se unquam expedit, Cic.: non mortis laqueis expedit caput, Hor.: flammam inter et hostes expeditor, I make my way in safety, Virg.: aditus expeditur, leviter, facilitate, Caes. || By further generalisation: to get in readiness, make ready, prepare: hominem nudari et virgas expediti jubet, Cic.: arma, Caes.: copias, Tac. Post.: trans finem iaculo nobilis expedito, sent, hurried, Hor. || Fig.: to bring out, extricate, release, free, etc.: sapientis est, quum stultitia sua impeditus sit, quoquo modo possit, se expedit, Cic.: ex servitute filium, Pl.: se aerumnis, Ter. 2. to put in order, arrange, set right: cum Antonio loquere velim et rem, ut poteris, expeditas, Cic.: nomina mea, per deos, expedit, exsolve, settle, pay, id.: docte expeditur fallaciam, put into operation, Pl.

3. to disclose, unfold, narrate: altius omnem expeditam prima repetens ab origine famam, Virg.: priusquam huiusmodi rei initium expedito, Sall. 4. In the third person, *us, sing.*, and in an impersonal sign.: it is profitable, advantageous, useful, expedient: non igitur faciat, dixerit quis, quod utile sit, quod expedit? Immo intelligat, nihil nec expeditur nec utile esse, quod sit injustum, Cic. With an *infin.* clause as subject: expedit bonas esse vobis, Ter. With *subj.* clause as subject: expedit omnibus dicunt, ut singulae civitates suas leges habeant, Just. Without expressed subject: tu si ita expedit, velim quamprimum consendas, Cic. In *plur.*: omnium primum amoris artes eloquar quemadmodum expedit, Pl.

expeditus, *adv.* without impediment, readily, promptly, quickly, expeditely: in his rebus celeriter expeditaque percipienda, Cic. Comp.: navigare, id. Sup.: ex quo te facillime et expeditissime conferas, id.

expeditio, *ōnis, f.* [expedito] Milit. *i. t.* an enterprise against the enemy, an expedition, campaign: milites equitque in expeditionem misit, Caes.

expeditus, *a, um, Part.* [expedito] || *Adj.*: unimpeded, disengaged, free, easy, ready, at hand: cum ceteris quae habebat vadimonia differt, ut expeditus in Galliam proficisci posset, Cic.: expedito nobis homine et parato opus est, without incumbrances, id. Of things: his expedito loco aeternia navigia reliquit, commodius, Caes.: via expeditor ad honores, a readier way, Cic.: pecunia expeditissima, the readiest, id. In the *neut. absol.*: in expedito haberent integras copias ab opem ferendam, ready for action, Liv. 2. Milit. *i. t.* without baggage (impeditamenta), light armed (freq. in Caes.): Caesar sex legiones expeditas ducbat: post eas totius exercitus impeditamenta collocarat, Caes.: consulem perpulserunt

ut praedatum eo expeditae ducerentur legiones, Liv.

ex-pello, *phl, pulsum, 3. v. a.* to drive or thrust out or away, to eject, expel: edict suis, postero die porta Esquillina expellerent pecus, drive out, Liv.: sagittam arcu, to let fly, Ov.: aliquem regno, Caes.: ad componendum Orientis statum expulsus, forced to hurry away, Suet. || Fig.: naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurrit, Hor.: haec tanta virtus ex hac urbe expelletur, exterminabitur, projicietur? Cic.: me periculo, delictorum myself, Pl.: quae res omnem dubitationem adventus legionum expulit, removed, Caes.

ex-pendo, *di, sum, 3. v. a.* to weigh out, weigh: aliquem, Pl. 2. Esp. to weigh out money in payment, to pay: to lay out, expend: ante pedes praetoris in foro expensum est auri pondocentum, Cic. 3. to estimate, rate, value at: hunc hominem decet auro expendi, Pl. || Fig.: to weigh mentally, ponder, estimate, consider: in dissensione civili expendendis cives non numerandos puto, Cic.: omnes casus, Virg.: belli consilia, Tac. 2. to pay a penalty, suffer a punishment: infanda per orbem supplicia et acclerum poenas expensum omnes, Virg. (Hence *it. spendere*.)

expensus, *i, v. expensus.* **expensus**, *a, um, Part.* [expendo] expended, spent: e. s. p. as a mercant. *i. t.* expensum, *i. n.* what is entered on the credit side of an account book (cf. acceptus, mo. ii.): bene igitur ratio accepti quae expensi inter nos convenit, Pl. And in the phrases, ferre alicui expensum or pecuniam expensam, to charge as paid, carry to the debit of: quod minus Dolabella Verri acceptum reituit quam Verres illi expensum tulit, Cic.: homines prope quadringentos protulisse expensas tulisset, had lent, Liv.

ex-pergō-facio, *fēci, factum, 3. v. a.* [expergo] to awaken, rouse: expergefactus e somno, Suet. || To arouse, stir up, excite: si forte experge facere te posses, Cic.: flagitium, to commit, Pl. **expergefacio**, *factus, v. expergefacio.* **expergefacior**, *perrectus* (also expergor), *3. v. n. dep.* [expergo] to awake: si dormis, expergecere, Cic. || Fig.: to awake, to rouse or stir oneself: quin igitur expergecimini? Sall.

expergitus, *a, um, Part.* [expergo] **ex-pergo**, *gi, gitum, 3. v. a. lit.* to stretch out (v. pergo): hence, to awaken, rouse up: nec quisquam expeditus exstat, awakened (from death), Lucr.

experientia, *entia, Part.* [experior] || *Adj.*: experienced, enterprising, active, industrious: homo gravior et industrius, experientissimus ac diligentissimus arator, Cic. With *gen.*: genus experientis laborum, inured to, Ov.

experientia, *ae, f.* [id.] a trial, proof, experiment: experientia patrimonii amplificandi, Cic.: veri, Ov. ||

Meton.: experimental knowledge, practice, experience: Agrippa non aetate neque rerum experientia tantae molis par, Tac.

experimentum, *i, s.* [id.] a trial, experiment: hoc maximum est experimentum, Cic.: Metello experientis cognitum erat, genus Numidiarum infidum esse, Sall.

ex-pērior, *pertus, 4. v. a. dep.* to try, prove, put to the test: constr. *with acc.*, a depend. clause, or *absol.* With *acc.*: si persuaseras, ut eandem belli fortunam experirentur, Caes. With a personal object: vin' me experiri? make trial of me, Pl. With a depend. clause: in me ipso experior, ut exalbescam, Cic. *Absol.*: experiendo mihi quam discendo cognovi, id. 2. In the *perf. tenses*: to find or know by experience: experiri scire debemus, id.

|| To try to do, to attempt, to make trial of: esse omnia de pace expertum, Caes.: libertatem, to enjoy, Sall. 2. In law, to try or test by law, to go to law: aut intra parietes aut summum iure experietur, Cic. Hence, to contend: maritimi moribus mecum experietur, Pl. (From the root *per-*, "try," obsolete as a simple verb, but occurring in *peritulus*, *periculum*, and probably in the Sans. char., "to find out," "to learn.")

ex-perrectus, *a, um, Part.* [expergor] gisior.

ex-pers, *tia, adj.* [pars] having no part in, not sharing in, not privy to: With *gen.*: ne experts partis esset de nostris bonis, Ter.: in regnis nimis experts ante ceteri communis juris et consilii, Cic. || Meton.: destitute or devoid of, free from, without. With *gen.*: laboris, Pl.: omnis eruditiois experts atque ignarus, Cic.: Chium (vinum) maris experts, without sea-water, Hor. With *abl.*: omnes fama atque fortunis experts sumus, Sall.

expertus, *a, um, Part.* [experior] || *Adj.*: tried, proved, known by experience: virtus praesens, experta atque perspecta, Cic. With *gen.*: expertus belli juvenes, Virg. **expētesso** or **expētissio**, *3. v. a.* [expeto] to desire, long for: Pl. **expētissio**, *v. expētesso.* **expētissus**, *a, um, Part.* [expeto] **ex-pēto**, *ti, v. a.* || *Itum, 3. v. a.* and *n. i. t.* Act.: to long for, seek after, aspire to, to desire, wish. With *acc.*: nihil hominem, nisi quod honestum sit, aut admirari aut optare aut expetere debere, Cic.: ius ab invitiis, Liv.: expetuntur divitiae ad usum vitae necessariae, Cic. Of an inanimate subject: mare medium terrae locum expetens, striving to reach, id. With a depend. clause (poet.): mane, hoc prius scire expeto, quid perdidisset, Ter. 2. To reach, attain to, to last: bono si quid male facias, aetatem expetit, Pl. || *N. u. tr.* with *in* and *acc.*: to light upon, behold: omnes clades hujus belli in eum, Liv.: ista mendacia in huius tergum, Pl.

expilatio, ōnis, *f.* [expilo] *satisfaction, atonement, expiation* (rare): si vero scelerum in homines atque impietatum nulla expilatio est, Cic.

expilatus, a, um, *Part.* [expingo].

expilatio, ōnis, *f.* [expilo] a *pillaging, plundering* (rare): Cic.

expilator, ōris, m. [id.] a *pillager, plunderer*: Cic.

ex-pilo, avi, atum, *v. a.* to *pillage, rob, plunder*: si socios spoliis, aerarium expilas, Cic. **Fig.**: sumenda sunt nobis ab his ipse, a quibus expilati sumus, Id.

ex-pingo, pinxi, pictum, *v. v. a.* to *paint, depict, paint over*: quoniam et pericula expingimus, ne quis miretur et roget pingi, Plin. **Fig.** of *speech*: to *picture, depict, describe to the life*: qui motus hominum, qui ferarum non its expictus est, ut quae ipse non viderit, nos ut videremus, efficerit? Cic.

ex-pilo, avi, atum, *v. a.* to *make satisfaction or atonement, to purify from crime, to atone for, expiate*: sceler, Hor.: tua scelera dii Immortales in nostros milites expleverunt, Aene. **Fig.** in *gen.*: to *make amends for, make good*: legatorum injurias regiaque caedem, Liv.: beneficiorum et virtute militum expiato incommodo, Caes. **2.** to *appease* (rare): s me etiam poenas expietatis, quibus conseratorum manes mortuorum expiatis, Cic.

expiro, v. expispro.

ex-piscor, atus, *v. a.* dep. (lit. to *fish out*), hence, *Fig.* to *search out, find out*: proinde expiscare, quasi non nosse, Ter.: necesse me ab illo omnia expiscatum? Cic.

expianabilis, e, *adj.* [expiano] *clear, plain*: vox, Sen.

expianāte, adv. *plainly, clearly, distinctly*: scriptum, Gell. **Comp.**: deinde rem explanatus, Cic.

expianatio, ōnis, *f.* [expiano] *a making plain, an explanation*: somnia explanationes adhibita sunt interpretum, Cic. **2.** *Exp.* as a *fig. of speech*: Id.

expianator, ōris, m. [id.] *an explainer*: Cic.

expianatus, a, um, *Part.* [expiano].

expianus, a, um, *Part.* [expiano] *clear, plain, distinct* (rare): explanata vocum impressio, Cic.

ex-plāno, avi, atum, *v. v. a.* to *flatten or spread out*: suberi cortex in decem pedes undique explanatus, Plin.

Fig. of *speech*: to *make plain or clear, to explain*: qualis differentia sit honesti et decori, facilius intelligi quam explanari potest, Cic.: de cujus laudinis moribus pauca prius explananda sunt, Sall.

explanando, v. explando.

explanamentum, i, n. [expileo] *that which fills up*: Lit. of *food*: a *filling, stuffing*: Pl. **Fig.** of *speech*: a *complement, supplement*: Sen.

explanescere, v. explanescere.

ex-plico, eri, etum (contracted forms): *explicare*: Cic.: *explessent*, Liv.: *2.*

v. a. [root *PLE*, "fill": *v. plenus*] to *fill out or up, to fill full, fill*: fossam aggere explent, Caes.: boverum strictis frondibus, to *give him his fill*, Hor.: quum constitisset deus bonis omnibus explere mundum, Cic.: aliqueum numerum, Caes.: centurias, to *have the full number of votes*, Liv. **Fig.**: to *fill up, complete, finish*: partem relictam, Cic.: damna, Liv.: animum gaudium, Ter. **2.** *Exp.* to *satisfy, satisfy, glut, appease*: quas (litteras Graecas) sic avidae arripit quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, Cic.: famem, Phaedr.: omnem expectationem diuturni desiderii nostri, Cic.: se caede diu optata, Liv. **3.** to *fulfil, discharge, execute, perform*: amicitiae munus, Cic. **4.** Of *time*: to *complete, finish, bring to a close*: expletum annum habeto, Cic.: fatales annos, Tib.

explicatio, ōnis, *f.* [expileo] a *satisfying*: Cic.

explicatus, a, um, *Part.* [expileo].

Fig. of *speech*: *full, complete, perfect*: quod perfectum expletumque sit omnibus suis numeris ac partibus, Cic.

explicite, adv. *plainly, clearly*: qui distincte, qui explicite, qui abundanter et rebus et verbis dicunt, Cic.

explicatio, ōnis, *f.* [expileo] *an unfolding, uncoiling*: est quasi rudentis explicatio, Cic. **Fig.** of *speech*: *an unfolding, expounding, an exposition, explanation*: explicatio fabularum et enodatio nominum, Id.

explicator, ōris, m. [id.] *an expounder, explainer*: Cic.

explicatrix, icis, *f.* [id.] a *female expounder*: Cic.

explicatus, a, um, *Part.* [expileo].

Fig. of *speech*: *spread out*: Capua planissimo in loco explicata, Cic. **2.** *plain, clear*: in causa facili atque explicata, Id.

explicatus, ūs, m. [id.] *an unfolding, stretching out*: alterno crurum explicatu, Plin. **Fig.** of *speech*: *an explanation, exposition*: (natura deorum) quam difficiles explicatus haberet, Cic.

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Fig. of *speech*: *spread out*: Capua planissimo in loco explicata, Cic. **2.** *plain, clear*: in causa facili atque explicata, Id.

Exp. to *disentangle, set in order, arrange, regulate, adjust, finish*: bellum rationem, Id.: consilium, Caes.: nihil plus explicet ac si insanire pareat, ut *make no more out of it*, Hor. **3.** Of *speech*: to *develop, unfold, set forth, exhibit, treat, state*: aliquid apertissime planissimeque explicare, Cic.: funera fando, Virg.: philosophiam, Cic.

ex-plōdo, (also *explando*), si, sum, *v. v. a.* to *drive out or off by clapping*: the organ of a player, to *hoot off*: histrio exhibetur et exploditur, Cic. **Fig.** in *gen.*: to *drive out or away* (rare): (alios) in arenam aut litus, to *cast out*, Sen. **2.** to *reject, disapprove*: te illud idem, quod tum expulsum et ejectionem, nunc retulisse demiror, Cic.

explōrātē, adv. *for a certainty, securely, surely*: haec ita sentio, iudico, ad te exploratē scribo, Cic. **Comp.**: exploratus promittere, Id.

explōrātio, ōnis, *f.* [exploro] *an examination, exploration*: exploratione occulta fallere aliquem, Tac.

explōrator, ōris, m. [id.] a *searcher out, examiner, explorer*: a *prying person, a spy*: rerum, Pl. **Fig.** *Milit. t. t.* a *spy, scout*: Caes. **3.** *explorator viae, one who ran before the emperor to clear the way*: Suet.

explōratorius, a, um, *adj.* [explorator] *pertaining to searching out, exploratory*: corona, a *reward for scouts or those who sought out and pursued the enemy*, Suet.

explōrātus, a, um, *Part.* [exploro].

Fig. of *speech*: *established, confirmed, certain, sure*: ut ei jam exploratus et domi conditis consulatus videretur, Cic.: victoria, Caes.: de quo mihi exploratum est, ita esse, ut scribis, I am certain, convinced, Cic. **Comp.**: facillior et explorator devotio legionum fore, Cic. **Sup.**: exploratissima victoria, Vell.

ex-plōro, avi, atum, *v. v. a.* lit. to *cry aloud* (*v. ploro*): Fest. **Fig.** but usually to *search out, seek to discover, to examine, investigate, explore*. With *acc.*: explora rem totam, Cic.: altera (manus) motu caecum iter explorat, Ov.: ad explorandum idoneum locum castris, for *discovering*, Caes.: insidias, to *seek out*, Virg. In *part. perf.*: *examined, ascertained, known*: exploratum et provium, Pl.: perspecta et explorata pericribere, Cic. **Abol.**: explorato, it being ascertained: explorato, jam profectus amicos, noctem quietam agit, Tac. **Fig.** *Milit. t. t.* a *spy out, reconnoitre*: itinera egressusque ejus, postremo loca atque totius cuncta explorat, Sall.: occulte explorare loca, Caes.

Fig. of *speech*: *to try, test, put to the proof*: suspensa foci explorat robora fumus, Virg.: animos, Ov.

explōrō, ōnis, *f.* [exploro] *a driving off by clapping*: Coel. in Cic.

explōsor, ōris, m. [id.] a *hisser*: ex primo ordine explosorum, Cic.

explōsus, a, um, *Part.* [exploro].

ex-pōllo, ūi or ūi, Itum, *v. a.* to

smooth off, polish : aedes expoliatae, Pl.

||. Fig. to polish, embellish, improve, refine: parentes (liberos) expoluit, docent literas, Pl.: nox te expolivit hominem reddidit, Cic.: consilium, Pl.

expolitus, ōnis, f. [expolito] a smoothing off, rubbing up, polishing, finishing: urbana, of a house in the city, Cic.

||. Fig. of style: an adorning, embellishing: in verbis inest quaedam materia quaedam: in numero autem expolito, id.

expolitus, a, um, Part. [expolito]

||. Adj.: polished, smooth, neat, clean: dens expolitus, Cat.

ex-pōno, pōsi, pōitum (perf. exposuiv, Pl.: part. expostus, Virg.), 3. v. a. to put or set out, to expose: stravit pelliculis haedulis lectulos et exposuit vasa Samia, set out, Cic.: In omnibus collibus expostas hostium copias conspexit, drawn out, displayed, Caes.: Esp. of children, to expose: puellam ad necem, Pl.: Liv. 2. Naut. t. t. to set on shore, to disembark: milites ex navibus, Caes.: in litora, Liv.: in Africa, id.: advehi frumentum: expōsi, venio meum, have unloaded, unpicked, Cic. 3. Mercant. t. t.: pecuniam, to offer or be ready to pay: de Oppio bene curasti, quod ei docc. exposuisti, id. 4. to leave exposed or unprotected, to expose: ne inermes provinciae barbaris nationibus exponerentur, Tac. ||. Fig.: totam causam, Iudices, explicemus atque ante oculos expostam consideremus, Cic.: orationem, to publish, id.: praemium, to offer, id. 2. Esp. of discourse: to set forth, exhibit, explain, expound: obscura dilucide, id.: narrationem, id.: eadem multitudinem, Caes.

exporrectus, a, um, Part. [expor-rigo].

ex-por-rigo, rexī, rectum (contr. imperat. exporge, Ter.), 3. v. a. to stretch out, spread out, extend: crura exporrigentia se, Plin.: exporrecto labeo, protruded, Pers.: exporge frontem, smooth, Ter. (Hence li. *sporgere*: Sp. *espurrir*.)

exportatio, ōnis, f. [exporto] exportation: Cic. ||. banishment, deportation: Sen.

ex-por-to, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to carry out, to convey away, export: aurum quotannis ex Italia Hierosolymam, Cic.: corpora luce carentium tectis, Virg.

ex-pōso, pōpsi, 3. v. a. to ask earnestly, beg, request, import, implore: quam (misericordiam) ipse non implorat, ego autem, repugnantem hoc, et implo-ro et exposco, Cic.: signum proeli, Caes.: pacem precibus, Liv. With inf.: Ilacem iterum audire labores exposcit, Virg. ||. Esp. = deprecare, to demand any one to be delivered up for punishment, as a prisoner, etc.: ad exposcendos eos legati extemplo Lacedaemonem misit sunt, Liv.

expositio, ōnis, f. [expono] an exposing of an infant: Justin. ||. Of speech: a setting forth, exposition: a showing, narration: Cic.

expositus, a, um, Part. [expono].

||. Adj.: open, free, accessible: limen, Stat. Fig.: accessible, affable: homo obvis et expositus, Plin. 2. In a bad sense: common, vulgar: qui nihil expositum soleat deducere, Juv.

expositio, ōnis, f. [expono] an exposure, complaint (rare): quum esset expostulatio facta, Cic.

ex-postūlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. to demand vehemently or urgently, to require: aures meae auxilium expostulant, Pl.: Armeniam praesidiis vacuum fieri, expostulabat, Tac. 2. Esp. to require any one to be delivered up, to demand for punishment: auctores caedis ad poenam, Suet. ||. to find fault, dispute, expostulate: to complain of: constr. the person blamed expressed by cum with abl.: the subject of the complaint by de with abl., by acc., by acc. and inf., or by relat. clause: lenis a te et facile existimari debeo, qui nihil tecum de his ipsis rebus expostulem, Cic.: cum aliquo injuriam, Ter.: tum obstetrix expostulavit mecum, parum missum sibi, Pl.: mittebat oratores, qui suo nomine expostularent, cur possessione depelleretur, Tac.

expōtus, v. epotus.

expressus, ade, with pressure, strongly. ||. Fig.: expressly, distinctly: Col.

expressus, a, um, Part. [exprimo].

||. A. d. j.: prominent, distinct, manifest, clear, plain, express: species deorum, quae nihil concitili habeat, nihil solidi, nihil expressi, nihil eminentis, Cic.: corpora lacertis expressa, powerful, muscular, Quint. Fig.: habuit Caecilia permuta maximarum non expressa signa, sed adumbrata virtutum, Cic. Of distinct pronunciation: expressor sermo, Quint. Of affected pronunciation: Cic.

ex-primo, pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. [premo] to press or squeeze out, to force out: liquor exprimitur per densa foramina (cribri), Ov.: tu si tuis blanditis tamen a Sicyontis numulorum aliquid expresseris, haec squeezed out, Cic. And of the object pressed or squeezed: Venus madidas exprimit imbre comas, Ov. 2. to form by pressure, to model, form, portray, express: (faber) et ungues exprimet et molles imitabitur aere capillos, Hor.: expressa in cera ex imago imago, Pl.: vestis stricta et singularis artus exprimens, Tac. ||. Fig.: to extort, wrest, elicit: quum ab his saepius quaereret, neque ullam omnino vocem exprimere posset, Caes.: expressa est Romanis necessitas obsequii dandi, Liv.: confessionem cruciatus, Suet. 2. to imitate, copy, represent, to portray, describe, express, esp. in words: hanc specie Pantheles caelavit argento et notem expressit Archius versibus, Cic.: Mithridaticum bellum magnum

atque difficile totum ab hoc expressum est, depicted to the life, id. And of translations: verbum de verbo expressum extulit, Ter.: fabellae Latinae ad verbum de Graecis expressae, Cic. Of pronunciation: nolo exprimi litteras potidius, nolo obscurari negligentiam, id.

exprobratio, ōnis, f. [exprobro] a reproaching, upbraiding: alicui aliquis rei, Liv.: Isaac commemoratio quasi exprobratio est immemoria beneficii, Ter.

exprobrator, ōris, m. [id.] one who reproaches, a reproacher, upbraider: Sen.

exprobratrix, icis, f. adj. [id.] reproachful, upbraiding: Sen.

ex-probro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [probrum] to consider disgraceful or infamous: to accuse of any disgraceful action: and in gen. to charge, upbraid, reproach: odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrantium, Cic.: vituperata suam in Philippo bello, Liv.: alicui de muliere, Nepi.

ex-prōmo, mpsi, mptum, 3. v. a. to take out or forth, to fetch out, bring forth: heminas octo in urceum, Pl.: moestas voces, Virg. ||. Fig.: to show forth, discover, exhibit, display: exprome benignum ex te te ingenium, Pl.: in meo inimico crudelitatem exprompsit tuam, Cic. 2. Esp.: to disclose, declare, state: occulta apud amicum, Ter.: sententiam, Tac.: expromerent, quid sentirent, Liv.

expromptus, a, um, Part. [expromo].

ex-pugnābilis, e, adj. [expugno] that may be taken or reduced: expugnabile (rare): urbs terra marique expugnabilis est, Liv.

expugnans, antis, Part. [expugno].

||. A. d. j.: that overcomes, victorious: expugnantis herba, Ov.

expugnatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a taking by storm: urbis, Caes.: ab hostili expugnatione, Cic. In plur.: nocturnae aedium, id.

expugnator, ōris, m. [id.] one who takes by storm (rare): urbis, Cic.: Fig.: pudicitiae, a violator, id.

ex-pugno, avi, atum (old inf. sat. expugnassere, Pl.), 1. v. a. to take by assault, to storm, capture, reduce: oppidum Noviodunum ex itinere oppugnare conatus, expugnare non potuit, Caes.: Cirtam armis, Sall.: naves, Cic.: Philippum et Nabin expugnatos, conquered, Liv. ||. Fig.: to conquer, subdue, overcome: sapientis animus magnitudine consilii, tolerantis, virtutibus, vincetur et expugnabitur, Cic.: pertinaciam legatorum, Liv.: coepit a accomplish, Ov.

expulsiō, ōnis, f. [expello] a driving out, expulsion: Cic.

expulso, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [id.] to drive out, to expel: Mart.

expulso, ōris, m. [id.] one who drives out, an expeller (rare): Cic.

expulsus, a, um, Part. [expello].

expultrix, icis, f. [id.] she that drives out or expels: Cic.

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expumo, v. expumo.
expunctus, a, um, *Part.* [expun-
go].

ex-pungo, punxi, punctum, 3. v. a. *Lit.* to prick out, to cross or blot out, *cras*, *deponere*: ut expungatur nomen, de quid debemus, may be cancelled, *Pl.*: decimas iudicare, *Suet.* 2. to set aside, remove: *Pers.*

expuro, v. expuro.

expurgatio, ōnis, f. [expurgo] a jus-
tification, vindication, excuse: *Pl.*

ex-yurgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to purge
out, cleanse, purify: dolabella quicquid
cortium est (truncat aut vitis), *Pl.*
Poet.: quae poterunt unquam
expurgare (mac) cicuta? cure of a
pharmacy, *Hor.* 11. Fig.: expurgatus
est sermo, *Cic.* 2. Esp. to justify,
vindicate, justify, excuse: non arguere
tibi volo, *Pl.*

ex-pūto, 3. v. n. to rot, pu-
trify: *Pl.*

ex-pūto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to lop
off, prune: veteranam vitem, *Col.*
11. Fig.: to consider well, to examine:
stramine rem simul, *Pl.* 2. to fa-
lshom, comprehend: *Planc.* In *Cic.*

exquaero, v. exquo, ad inq.

ex-quo, sivi, sium [exquaeria,
Pl. exquaesivo, id.], 3. v. a. [quaero]
to search out, thoroughly or carefully:
to seek for, inquire, ask: quum ex te
causas divinationis exquirere, *Cic.*:
quasi per saturam sententia exquiritis,
Sall.: verum, to investigate, *Cic.*: itinere
exquisito per Divitiacum, *Caes.*

ex-quisite, adv. carefully, accu-
rately, excellently, exquisitely: quum
de eo crimine accurate et exquisite dis-
putavisset, *Cic.* Comp.: id.

exquisitus, a, um, *Part.* [exquo].

11. Adj.: carefully sought out,
raptly considered, choice, excellent, ex-
traordinary: recondita exquisitaque
sententia, *Cic.*: munditia non odiosa neque
exquisita nimis, too exquisite, *id.* Comp.:
accuratus et exquisitis dicendi genus,
id. Sup.: laudantur exquisitissimis ver-
bo legiones, *id.*

exradico, adv.: v. eradicatus.

eradico, v. eradico.

ex-sacrifico (exsecro), 1. v. n. to sa-
crifice: *Poet.* ap. *Cic.*

ex-saevo (exsev), 4. v. n. to rage
wild out, cease raging: *Liv.*

ex-sanguis (exang), e, adj. de-
void of blood, bloodless: jacens et con-
cussus plurimis vulneribus, extremo
spiritu exsanguis et confectus, *Cic.*:
exsanguia corpora mortuorum, *id.*:
calbrae, *Virg.* 2. pale, wan: ex-
sanguis metui, *Hor.*: cuminum, making
pale, *Hor.* 11. Fig.: powerless, feeble,
weak: exsanguis et attritus, *Tac.*

ex-sarcio (also exsacio, exsercio, or
exsercio), sartum, 4. v. a. to patch up,
and in gen. to amend, repair, restore
(rare): sumptum, *Ter.*

ex-satio (exat), avi, atum, 1. v. a.
to satisfy, satiate, glut: exsatiati cibo
Theophr., *Liv.* Fig.: clade exsatiata
damus, *Virg.*

exsaturabilis, e, adj. [exsaturio]
that may be satiated: pectus, *Virg.*

ex-saturio (exat), avi, atum, 1. v. a.
to satisfy completely, satiate (rare):
quum ejus cruciatus atque supplicio
pascere oculos animumque exsaturare
vellent, *Cic.*

exscedo, v. exscendo.

exscedio (exscens), ōnis, f. [excen-
do] exscedation, landing: *Liv.*

ex-scendo (excindo), Idi, issum, 3.
v. a. to tear out, to extirpate, destroy:
pergama Argolicis tellis, *Virg.*: hostem,
Tac.

ex-serbo (exser), 1. v. a. to have or
cough up, to spit out: per tussim ex-
screatur pituita, *Cels.* Absol.: nun-
quam exscreare ausus, *Suet.*

ex-serbio (exscr), psi, ptum, 3. v. a.
to write out, write off, copy (rare):
tabulas in foro summa hominum fre-
quentia exscribo, *Cic.* 2. Of paint-
ings, to copy: imagines exscribere et
pingere, *Plin.* 3. In gen. to write
or note down: nomina exscripta, *Pl.*

11. Fig.: to copy or take after, to
resemble: filia totum patrem mira simi-
litudine exscripserat, *Plin.*

exscriptus, a, um, *Part.* [exscribo].

ex-sculpo (exculp), psi, ptum, 3.
v. a. to cut or chisel out, to dig out, to
carve: necesse quid e quercu exculpem-
ram, quod videretur simile simulacri,
Cic. 2. to scratch out, erase: hos
versus Lacedaemonii exculpserunt,
Nep. 11. Fig.: to get out, elicit, ex-
cort: ex aliquo verum, *Ter.*

ex-sco (also execo; and exsico,
Pl.), cti, ctum, 1. v. a. to cut out or
away: villas partes, *Cic.* *Poet.*:
quinas hic capit mercedes exscat, cuts
out, deducts, *Hor.* 2. to cut, castrate,
geld: vetus haec opinio Graeciam opple-
vit exsectum Coelum a filio Saturno, *Cic.*

exsecrabilis (exser), e, adj. [ex-
secro]. 1. Pass. execrable, accursed,
detestable: execrabile ac dirum solum,
Val. Max. 11. Act. execrating: prae-
cunctibus execrabile carmen sacerdoti-
bus, *Liv.*

exsecratio (exser), ōnis, f. [Id.]
execration, malediction, curse: Thyestes
ista execratio est, *Cic.* 11. A
solemn oath combined with imprecations:
ubi fides? ubi execrationes:
ubi dexterae complexusque? *id.*

exsecratus (exser), a, um, *Part.*
[exsecro]. 11. Adj.: accursed, execr-
able, detestable: non te execratum
populo Romano, non detestabilem, scias,
Cic.

ex-sercor (exser), atus, 1. v. a. and
n. dep. to curse, execrate: te oderunt,
tibi pestem exoptant, te exsercantur,
Cic.: in se ac suum ipsius caput, *Liv.*

11. to take a solemn oath with im-
precations: eam omnis execrata
civitas, *Hor.*

exsectio (exser), ōnis, f. [exserco]
a cutting out: illa conscelerata exsectio
linguae, *Cic.*

exsectus (exser), a, um, *Part.* [ex-
secro].

exsecutio (exser), ōnis, f. [exse-
cutor] an accomplishing, performance,
execution: negotii, *Tac.* 11. Of dis-
course: a discussion: desiderat pro-
prium et longam executionem, *Sen.*

exsecutor (exser), ōris, m. [Id.] an
accomplisher, performer: acerrimus
malorum propositorum, *Vell.* 11. In
law: a prosecutor, an accuser: offen-
sarium inimicitiarumque, *Suet.*

exsecutus (exser), a, um, *Part.* [ex-
sequor] in pass. signif.: exsecuto regis
imperio, executed, *Just.*

exsequias (exsequ), arum, f. plu.
[Id.] lit. the following of a corpse be-
yond the walls; a funeral procession,
funeral obsequies: funus, quo amici
conveniant ad exsequias cohonestandas,
Cic.: justae exsequiae, *Id.*: exsequiis
rite solutis, *Virg.*: exsequias ire, to the
funeral, *Ter.* 11. = reliquiae, the
mortal remains, relics: *Eutr.*

exsequialis (exsequ), e, adj. [ex-
sequiae] pertaining to a funeral, funeral:
carmina, dirges, *Or.*

ex-sequor (exsequ), ctus, 3. v. a.
dep. to follow to the end, to pursue,
follow: (Gallae) sectam meam exse-
catur, *Cat.* 2. Esp. to follow or ac-
company to the grave: aliquem omni
laude et laetitia, *Poet.* ap. *Cic.* 3.
to pursue as an enemy: me Lucium
Tarquinium Superbum ferro, igni, exse-
cuturum, *Liv.* 11. Fig.: to follow,
follow after, accompany: to go after,
to pursue: non igitur dubium, quin
aeternitatem maluerit exsequi, to follow
after, take pattern after, *Cic.*: cur non
omnes satum illius (Pompeii) una exse-
cuti sumus? followed, subjected our-
selves to, *id.* 2. Esp. to follow up,
prosecute, carry out: to perform, exe-
cute: incepta, *Liv.*: quum civitas, ob
eam rem incitata, armis jus suum exse-
qui conaretur, to assert, maintain,
Caes. 3. to go through with in
speaking, to relate, describe, tell: quae
vix verbis exsequi possum, *Cic.*: coe-
lestia dona aëril melis, *Virg.* 4. to
pursue with punishment, to punish,
avenge: decorum hominumque violata
jura, *Liv.*: delicta, *Suet.*

ex-sero (exser), serti, sertum, 3. v. a.
to put out or forth, thrust out, take
out: Gallus linguam ab irrisu exserens,
Liv.: herba exserit e tepida molle ca-
cumen humo, *Or.* 11. Fig.: exseram
in librum tum jus, quod dediisti, u't
aravi myself of, make use of, *Plin.* 2.
Esp. to reveal, show: paulatim princi-
pem exseruit, showed himself as, *Suet.*

exserto (exert), 1. v. a. fig. [ex-
sero] to stretch out, thrust forth: Scyl-
lam ora exsertantem, *Virg.*

exsertus (exert), a, um, *Part.* [ex-
sero]. 11. Adj.: Of parts of the body:
protruding from the dress, bare, un-
covered: dextris humeris exsertis, *Caes.*:
unum exserta latus Camilla, *Virg.*

ex-sibilo (exib.), avi, atum, 1. v. a.
to hiss out or forth: dirum quiddam,
Sen. 2. Esp. to hiss off an actor:
hiatrio exsibilatur et exploditur, *Cic.*

exsiccatus, a, um, *Part.* [exsicco].
 ||. *Adj.*: dry, *fig.*: orationis genus, Cic.

ex-siccō (exsic.) avi, atum, i. v. a. to dry up, make quite dry: arbores, Cic. 2. *Esp.* to drain dry, to empty (a bottle): vīna cutilis, Hor.

exsipo (exic.), v. exsoco.
ex-signo (exign.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to mark out, record (rare): pontifici sacra omnia exscripta exsignataque attribuit, Liv.

ex-sillo (exil.), siliti, 4. v. n. [sallo] to spring out or forth, to spring or leap up, to start up: puer citius et cunis exsiluit, Pl.: propterans de sella exsiluit, Cic. Of inanimate subjects: tum quoque lumen exsiluit, Lucr.

exsiliū (exil.), il, n. [exsil] banishment, exile (v. Smith's Ant. 171): exsilio et relegatione civium ulciscens tribunos, Liv.: exsiliū in exsiliū innocentes, Cic. ||. *Meton.*: a place of exile, a retreat: diversa exsilia quare, Virg. 2. *In plur.*: exsilia, those who are banished, exiles: plenum exsiliis mare, Tac.

exsinostratus, a, um, *adj.* [sinocerus] corrupted: tergum, i. e. bealen, Pl.

ex-sisto (existi), stiti, stitum, 3. v. n. to step out or forth, to come forth, emerge, appear: e latris, Liv.: ab inferis, Cic.: hoc occultum, intestinum ac domesticum malum non existit, does not come to light, id. 2. to spring, proceed, arise, become: vermes de stercore, Lucr.: ut plerumque in calamitate ex amicis inimici existant, Caes.: ex quo existit, ut de nihilo quippiam fiat, it will result, Cic. ||. *Meton.*: to be visible or manifest, to exist, to be: ut in corporibus magnae dissimilitudines sunt, sic in animis existunt majores eunt varietates, id.: timor, ne in eum existant crudelior, id.

ex-solūtus, a, um, *Part.* [exsolvo].
ex-solvō, solvi, solūtum (exsolātur, Lucr.: exsolūtse, Ov.), 3. v. a. to loose, unloose, unbind, undo: nexus, Lucr.: pugionem a latere, to unbind, Tac.: brachia ferro eodem lecti, to open, id. Of an inanimate subject: (ignis) exsolvit glaciem, dissolves, melts, Lucr.

2. *Esp.* to set free, release, deliver: vinculis, Pl.: se panatium corpore, Virg. 3. to discharge, pay: nomina mea, per deos, expedi, exsolve, Cic.: legata, Tac. ||. *Fig.*: to throw off, lay aside, rid oneself of: legis nexus, id. 2. to release, free: artis religionum animo nodis, Lucr.: animos religione, Liv.: curis, Virg. 3. to discharge, pay an obligation, promise, etc. de tertio genere se scriptis dicturum, nec exsolvit quod promiserat, Cic.: Juju-randum, Liv.: fidem, to keep a promise, id. 4. to solve, explain: Lucr. (Hence lt. sciogliere, sciorre.)

exsominis (exomni.), e, *adj.* [somnus] sleepless, wakeful: (Tisiphone) vestibulum exsominis servat noctesque diesque, Virg

ex-sorbē (exorb.), ſi, 2. v. a. to suck out, suck or sup up, suck in, drain: ova, Plin.: gustaras civilem sanguinem, vel potius exsorbueras, Cic. ||. *Fig.*: animam amborum, to swallow up, to destroy, Pl.

ex-sorō (exors), sortis, *adj.* who has not drawn lots; also, that for which no lot has been drawn, chosen without lot, or specially: (poet.): se voluit rex magnus Olympi talibus auspiciis exsorem ducere honores, Virg. ||. *In gen.*: having no share in, free from, deprived of. With gen.: dulcis vitae exsortis, id.: eos exsors secandi, Hor.

ex-spātor (exp.), atus, i. v. n. dep. to get out of the course, to spread out, extend; to digress, expatiate: expatiatur equi, Ov.: arboris latissima umbra, Plin. *Fig.*: hoc expatlandi genus, Quint.

expectābilis (expect.), e, *adj.* [expectu] to be expected (rare): Tac.

expectatio (expect.), ōnis, f. [id.] an awaiting, expecting, expectation. With gen. obj.: si spes est expectatio boni, mali expectationem esse necesse est metum, Cic.: summa rerum expectatio, Caes. *In plur.*: crebras expectationes nobis tui commoveas, Cic. With de: quantum tui mihi moves expectationem de sermone Bibuli id. With a relative clause: me major expectatio tenet, quibusnam rationibus ex tanta vis comparetur, id. *Absol.*: praeter expectationem, id. *In plur.*: has expectationes habemus duas, id.

expectatus (expect.), a, um, *Part.* [expecto]. ||. *Adj.*: expected, longed for, desired, welcome: carus omnibus expectatusque venies, Cic.: quibus Hector ab oris expectate venies? Virg.: ubi te expectatum ejecisset foras, whose death is longed for, Ter. *Comp.*: expectatio venire, Pl. *Sup.*: adventus suavisissimus, expectatissimus, Cic. *Subst. neut.*: hosti ante expectatum positus stat in agmine castris, before it was expected, Virg.

ex-specto (expect.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to look out for, await, expect: constr. with acc., a relative clause, a conjunction, or absol. With acc.: adventum allicuius, Caes.: ultima semper expectanda dies homini est, Ov. With a relat. clause: quid hostes consilii caperent, expectabat, Caes. With a conjunction: rusticus expectat dum defuāt amnis, Hor. *Impers. pass.*: quoniam omnium voces audirentur, expectanti diutius non oportere, quin ad castra iretur, Caes. *Absol.*: comites ad portam expectare dicunt, Cic. Of an abstr. subject: to await: seu me tranquilla senectus expectat, Hor. ||. With a subjective meaning: to expect with desire, fear, etc.: to hope for, long for, fear, dread, apprehend. With acc.: finem laborum omnium, Caes. With a personal object: hic ego mendacem usque puellam ad mediam noctem expecto, Hor. 2. With ab or ex: aliquid ab liberalitate allicuius, Caes.:

aliquid ex allicui, Cic. 3. *Absol.*: aliquid ad verum, ubi minime expectativimus, pervenimus, Quint. ||. *Poet.* of an abstr. subject: to have need of, require: silvarumque aliae pressos propagantes arcus expectant, Virg.

ex-spergo (exsparg.), no perf., spersum, 3. v. a. [spargo] to sprinkle over: sanieque expersa natarent limina, i. e. besprinkled, Virg. ||. *Neutr.*: to disperse, dissipate: expersgi quo possit vis animal, be diffused, Lucr.

expersus (expers.), a, um, *Part.* [exspargo].

ex-pes (expes), *adj.* (only in the nom. sing.) without hope, hopeless. With gen.: vitae, Tac. *Absol.*: si fractus enatat expes navibus, Hor.

expiratio (expir.), ōnis, f. [expirō] a breathing out, exhalation: Cic.

ex-spiro (expiro), avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. 1. *Act.*: to breathe out, to blow out, to exhale, give out, lose: animam medios in igne, Ov.: flammam pectore, Virg. *Poet.*: cadavera vermes, produce, Lucr. ||. *Neutr.*: to blow forth, rush or come forth: vis fera ventorum, Ov. 2. to breathe one's last, to expire: atram tundi humum expirans, Virg.: inter primam curationem expiravit, Liv. *Fig.*: to come to an end, cease: si ego morrer, mecum expirata res publica erat, id.

ex-splendescō (expl.), ōis, 3. v. a. inesp. shine forth, glitter: ignis, Sen. *Fig.*: corporis animique duces explenderunt, Suet.

ex-spolio (expoli), avi, atum, i. v. a. to spoil, pillage, plunder: fana atque domos, Sall.: sese, Cic. *Fig.*: exercitū et provincia Pompeium, id.

ex-spuo (expuo), ſi, atum, 3. v. a. and a. to spit out, to spit. 1. *Neutr.*: quum ille gustasset et expuisset, Varr.

||. *Act.*: sanguinem, Plin. 2. *Meton.*: to cast out, eject, emit: quod mare (te) conceptum spumantibus spudit undis? Cat.: lacrumam, Pl. 3. *Fig.*: to expel, banish, remove: mactant ex animo, Ter.

ex-sterno (ext.), avi, atum, i. v. a. [sterno] to drive beside or self, to terrify, frighten (poet. and rare): aliter assidulis luctibus, Cat.: Ov.

ex-stillo (ext.), avi, i. v. n. to drop or trickle out (rare): sinapis, oculi ut exstillent, facit, Pl.

exstimulatio (ext.), ōnis, m. [exstimulo] an inciter, instigator: Tac.

ex-stimulo (ext.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to prick, to goad: aculeo, Plin. ||. *Fig.*: to excite, instigate, stimulate: aliquem dictis, Ov.: exstimulatur a liberta, ut ostenderet, Tac.

exstinctio (ext.), ōnis, f. [extinguo] extinction, annihilation: supremus ille dies non extinctionem ac commutationem affert loci, Cic.

ex-stinctor (ext.), ōnis, m. [id.] an extinguisher (rare): non exstinctor sed auctor incendii, Cic. 2. an annihilator, destroyer: ne exstinctor patriae, ne proditor, ut hostis appelletur, id.

extinctus (ext.), a, um, Part. [ex-
sistens].

extinguo (ext.), xli, nctum (perf. *extinxit*, for *extinxi*, Pl.: *concr. extinxit*, Virg.), i, v. a. to put out, quench, *extinguish*: recens exstinctum lumen, Lucr.: *extincta lumina*, Cic. 2. Meton.: to deprive of life or strength, to kill, destroy: animam alicui, Ter.: juvenem fortuna morbo exstinxit, Liv.: quem libido me exstinguendi invasit, Sall. || Fig.: to abolish, destroy, annihilate: tyrannici instituta leges omnes exstinguuntur atque tolluntur, Cic.: veritatem laborare nimis saepe, alunt, exstinguit nunquam, Liv.: superiore gloria rei militaris exstincta, Caes. (Hence *Fr. éteindre*.)

extirpo (ext.), avi, atum, i. v. a. [stirps] to pluck up by the root, to root out: arbores, Curt. || Fig.: to root out, eradicate, *extirpare*: vitia, Cic.: ex animo humanitatem, id.

exto (ext.), i. v. n. to stand out or forth, to project, to stand above: (militis) quum capite solo ex aqua exstaret, Caes.: super aequora celso collo, Ov. 2. Fig.: quo magis id, quod erit illuminatum, exstare ante emineat videatur, Cic. || Meton.: to be visible, appear: to be extant, to exist, to be: auctor doctrinae ejus non exstat, Liv.: amentum domina exstat, still liceo, Hor.: exstant epistolae Philippi ad Alexandrum, Cic. *Impers.* with a relative clause (rare): quem vero exstet et de quo sit memorias proditum eloquentem fuisse, id.

extructio (extr.), ónis, f. [extruere] a building up, erecting, structure (rare), tectorum, Cic.

extruotus, a, um, Part. [extruere].

extrudo (extr.), xi, ctum, i. v. a. to pile or heap up: magnum acervum (librorum), Cic.: canistro, to heap full, Hor. 2. Esp.: to build up, raise, rear, erect: extruit sepulcrum, Cic.: tumulus, Caes. || Fig.: extruere animo altitudinem excellentiamque virtutum, build up, Cic.

exuatus (exuatus), a, um, Part. [exuare].

exuatus (exuatus), avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. i. Neutr.: to come out by exuare, to exude: exsudat inutilis humor, Virg. || Act.: to discharge by exuare, to exude out: quum oliva, quicquid habuit amurcae, exsudavit, Col. 2. Fig.: to toil through, undergo: causas, Hor.: Liv.

exsurgere (exurg.), xi, ctum (fut. *exsurgat*, Pl.), i. v. a. to suck out: humorem, Varr.: sanguinem alicui (aliquis), Pl.

exsul (exul), ális, comm. a banished person, exile: omnes scelerati atque impij, quae leges exsilio affici volunt, exsules sunt, etiam si solum non mutarint, Cic.: dives, inopis, Romae, seu foris huius, exsul, Hor. *Pem.*: exsul Hyperborea, Ov. Fig.: exsul mentis demerget, deprived of reason, id. [*Exsul* usu. derived from *solvus*,

but more probably from the root *solv* (in *solvus*), which is the same as *solv* (in *solvus*); hence it would signify literally a person who is out of his usual abode: cf. *con-sul*, *prae-sul*.]

exsiliatio (exul.), ónis, f. [exsilio] banishment, exile: Flor.

exsilio (exulo), avi, atum, i. v. n. [exul] to be an exile, to live in banishment: qui Roman in exsilio venisset, cui Romae exsulare jus esset, Cic.: In Volcos exsiliatum abiit, Liv. Fig.: perit, nam domo exylo nunc: metuo fratrem, ne intus sit, Ter.

exsultabundus (exult.), a, um, adj. [exsulto] leaping for joy, exulting: Just.

exsultatio (exult.), ónis, f. [id.] a springing up, leaping, frisking: puerilis nimis exsultatio, Col. || Fig.: excessive rejoicing, exultation: Tac.

exsultum (exult), ada. [exsilio] skittishly, friskingly: Hor.

exulto (exult), avi, atum, i. v. n. freq. [id.] to spring vigorously, leap or jump about: equi ferocitate exsultantes, Cic.: taurus in herba, Ov. 2. Of inanimate subjects: exsultant aestu latites, Virg.: breves (syllabae) si continuantur, exsultant, skip, hop, Quint.

|| Fig.: to exult, rejoice exceedingly: to run riot, to revel: to vaunt, to boast: rex ille (Tarquinius) victoris divitiis subnixus, exsultabat insolentia, Cic.: gestis, Tac. 2. Esp. of speech: to move freely, exultate: quum sit campus, in quo exsultare possit oratio, Cic.

exsuperabilis (exup.), e, adj. [exsuperare] that may be overcome, surmountable, superable (poet.): non exsuperabile saxum (Sisyphi), Virg.

exsuperantia (exup.), ae, f. [id.] pre-eminence, superiority (rare): (magnus exsuperantium virtutis odorem, Cic.

exsuperare (exup.), avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. i. Neutr.: to mount up, appear above: exsuperant flammæ; furit aestiva ad auras, Virg. Fig.: to get the upper hand, to prevail, excel: arma capebant, et si non poterunt exsuperare, cadunt, Ov. || Act.: to surmount, rise above, exceed: exsuperat jugum, Virg. Fig.: to surpass, exceed: omnes Tarquinius superbia, Liv. 2. To overpower, overcome: materia vires exuperante meae, Ov.: caecum consilium, Virg.

exsurdo (exurdo), avi, atum, i. v. a. [surdis] to render deaf, to deafen: aures curiae, Val. Max. || Transf. of taste: to dull, blunt: vina palatum, Hor.

exsurgo (exurgo), surrexi, i. v. n. to rise out, rise, to get up, stand up: ex insidiis, Liv.: tu autem, nisi molestum est, paulisper exsurge, Cic. || Fig.: to rise up, recover: (causa) nunquam exsurgere, id.

exsusulto (exusc.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to rouse from sleep, awaken: te galorum cantus exsusculat, Cic. 2.

Transf. of fire: to kindle: flammæ exsusculat aera, Ov. || Fig.: to stir up, rouse, excite: quae cura exsusculat animos et majores ad rem gerendam facit, Cic.

exta, orum, n. *plus. the entrails* (as the heart, lungs, liver: whereas viscera denotes also the stomach and lower intestines): dare, Liv.: reddere Marti, Virg. It was from the *exta* of animals sacrificed that the haruspices drew their divinations: Cic.

ex-tāresco, būi, i. v. n. *incept. to waste or consume away, to vanish, disappear: is same exstulit, Suet. || Fig.: videmus ceteras opiniones fictas atque vanas diuturnitate extabulsc, Cic.*

extantia, ae, v. extantia.

extāris, e, adj. [exta] pertaining to the entrails (rare): aula (i. e. olla), for cooking entrails, Pl.

extemplo (unconcr. *extemptio*, Pl.) *dim. adj. [ex tempore] in a very little time, immediately, straightway, forthwith: quin occidisti extemplo? Pl.: erubescit: quid respondeat nescit: quid fingat extemplo non habet, Cic.*

With the particles ubi, ut, quum, quando, postquam: utque impulsi (Tullius) arma: extemplo turbati animi, Virg.: aedes quum extemplo sunt paratae laudant fabrum, as soon as, Pl.

extemporālis, e, adj. [ex tempore] on the spur of the moment, without preparation, extemporary: oratio, Quint.: facultas, Suet.

extemporālitās, ātis, f. [extemporālis] the faculty of extemporaneous speaking or versifying: Suet.

extemplo, adv. v. extemplo.

ex-tendo, di, tum, and sum, i. v. a. to stretch out, spread out, extend: extento brachio, Cic.: capita tignorum, Caes.: cornua alicui, Curt.: coepi: agros extendere victor, to extend, Hor.

Reflect: Jussit et extendi campos, subsidere valles, to extend themselves, spread out, Ov. Proverb.: ille per extensum funem mihi posse videtur hic posita, to walk on a tight rope, i. e. to perform a very difficult feat, Hor.

|| Fig.: to extend, increase, enlarge: famam facis, Virg.: cupiditate gloriae, Liv.: quum se magnis libenter extenderet, exerted himself, Caes. 2. Esp. of time: to extend, prolong, spend, pass: comminationes ad medium noctem, Suet.: curas venientem in annum, Virg. (Hence *It. stendere*; also the subst. *It. stendardo*; Sp. *estandarte*; Fr. *étendard*; Eng. *standard*.)

extensus, a, um, Part. [extendere].

extenso, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to stretch out, extend: extensus nervus, Lucr. || Fig.: vires, to exert, Pl. *Abol.*: quid tu venisti huc extensatum? id.

extentus, a, um, Part. [extendo].

|| A. d. j.: extended, extensive, wide: stagna latius Lucrino lacu, Hor. Sup.: castra inter confragosa omnia praeruptaque quam extentissima potest valic locat, Liv.

extēnātiō, ōnis, *f.* [extenuo] a *thinning out*; vltimū, Plin. **II.** Fig.: a lessening, diminution, extenuation, as a figure of speech: Cic.

extēnātus, a, um, Part. [extenuo]. **II.** Adj.: thinned, weakened, weak: (copiolas mēae) sunt extenuatissimae, *very much thinned, reduced*, Brut. in Cic.

ex-tēnūo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to *make thin, fine or small, to reduce, diminish*: aēr extenuatus sublimē fertur, Cic.: in aquas, Ov.: mediā aciem, Liv. **II.** Fig.: to diminish, lessen, weaken: neque verbis auget suū munus, sed etiam extenuat, Cic.: crimen, id.: famam belli, Liv.: vires, Hor.

exter or **extērus**, tēra, tērum, adj. [ex] *on the outside, outward, external, foreign, strange*. **I.** Part.: haec lex socialis est, hoc jus nationum exterarum est, Cic.: apud exteras nationes, Caes. **II.** Comp.: exterior, ius, outer, exterior: quum alteri scilicet exteriorem, interiorem alterum amplexus orbem, Cic.: simul ex navibus milites in exteriorem vallum tunc iacebant, Caes.: comes exterior, i. e. on the left side, Hor. **III.** Sup. extremus and extimus, A. extrēmus, a, um, outermost, utmost, extreme: extremum oppidum Allobrogum est Geneva, Caes.: impiger extremos curris mercator ad Indos, the remotest, Hor.: in extrema fere parte epistolae, Cic.: in extremo ponte turrim constituit, at the end of the bridge, Caes. Subst.: finitum est, habet extremum, Cic. With gen.: in extremo montis, Sall. In plur.: extrema agnibus, Liv. **2.** Fig. of time or order: latest, last: mensis extremus anni Februarius, Cic.: extremo anno, Liv. Subst.: die extremum erant, Sall. Adverb.: alioque extremum moestos abditus amicos, *for the last time*, Ov.: ad extremum ipsa denique necessitate excitantur, Cic. **3.** Of quality or degree: used, like ultimus, to denote both the highest and the lowest grade: (1) utmost, highest, greatest: extremam famem sustentare, Caes.: neque aliud se fatigando nisi odium querere, extremae dementiae est, Sall. Subst.: si nihil in Lepido spei sit, decessurum ad extrema, Pollio in Cic. Adverb.: improbus homo, sed non ad extremum perditus, uterly, Liv. (2) lowest, vilest, meanest: mancipia, Sen.: alimenta viciae, Tac. **B.** extimus, a, um, outermost, farthest, most remote (rare): novem orbis, quorum unus est coelestis, extimus, qui reliquos omnes complectitur, Cic.

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fanum non eversum atque extersum reliqueris? Cic.

exterior, ius, v. exter.

extērus, i. Adj. n. v. exter. **II.** Adv. v. extra.

ex-termino, avi, atum, i. v. a. [terminus] *lit. to drive beyond the boundaries*; hence, to drive out or away, to expel, exile, banish: C. Marcellum exterminando ex illa urbe curavit, Cic.: aliquid a suis ditiis penatibus, id. **II.** Fig.: to put away, put aside, remove: quaestiones physicorum, id.

externus, a, um, adj. [exter] *outward, external*: nec ille externus et adventitius habendus est tepor, sed ex intimis maris partibus agitatione excitatus, Cic. Subst.: externi ne quid valeat per leve morari, Hor. **II.** Esp. with respect to family or country: foreign, strange: auxilia (opp. domesticae ope), Caes.: neque haec externa gens est religio neque aliena, Cic.: venis, Virg.: amor, love for a foreigner, Ov. Subst.: canum tam amans dominorum adulato tantumque odium in externos, towards strangers, Cic.

ex-tēro, trivi, tritum, i. v. a. to rub out, off, or away (rare): extritus viribus ignis, Lucr.: congestas exteret ille nives, will crush, Ov.

ex-terro, ūi, itum, i. v. a. to strike with terror, to frighten, affright: quo aspectu exterrita clamorem sustulit, Cic.: repentino periculo exterriti, Caes. Poet.: (anguli) exterritus aestri, roused up, made wild, Virg.

extērus, a, um, Part. [extergeo]. **extērus**, a, um, v. exter.

ex-terzo, i. v. a. Lit. to unweave: hence, Fig.: to plunder, cheat: Pl.

extillo, v. exstillo.

ex-timesco, mīl, i. v. n. and a, *incept. to be greatly afraid of, to await with fear, to dread*. **I.** Neutr.: equi ipsi gladiatorum repentinis sibilis extimescebant, Cic. Impera, pass.: si filius Arminii in regnum venisset, posse extimesci, Tac. **II.** A. c.: patrem, Ter.: quarum rerum nostris navibus causae erant extimescendi, Caes.

extimulo, v. exstimulo.

extimus, a, um, v. exter.

extinctus, extinguo, etc. v. extingui, extingui, etc.

extirpo, v. exstirpo.

extispex, icis, m. [exta specio] *one who predicts from the inspection of entrails, a diviner, soothsayer*: Cic.

extispidium, li, n. [extispex] *an inspection of entrails for the purpose of prophesying*: Suet.

exto, v. exto.

ex-tollo, i. v. a. to lift out or up, to raise up, elevate: onera in iumenta, Varr.: alte cruentum pugionem, Cic.

2. Esp. to build up, erect: fundamentum substruunt, extollunt, Pl.

III. Fig.: to raise, elevate, exalt: ubi illa antiqua libertas, quae extollere Jam caput debebat? Cic.: aliquem supra osteras, Tac. **2.** to put off, defer: res varias ex hoc die in alium diem, Pl.

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ex-torquēo, si, tum, i. v. a. to twist out, wrench out, wrest away: arma e manibus, Cic.: inherenter atque incubantem Italiae Hannibalem, to force away, Flor. **2.** to wrench out, put out of joint, dislocate: articulum, Sen.: in servilem modum lacertati atque extorti, dislocated by torture, Liv. Abstr.: extorque, nisi illa factum sit, put me to the torture, Ter. **II.** Fig.: to obtain or take away by force, to extort: obsequium summa cum contumelia extortis, Caes. **2.** Of abstract things: hoc est vim afferre, Torquere, sensibus, extorquere ex animis cognitiones verborum, quibus imbuti sumus, Cic.: cui sic extorta voluptas, Hor.

extorria, e, adj. [ex et terra] *driven out of one's country, exiled, banished*: hinc extorres profugerunt, Cic.: extorris patria, domo, Sall.: agmen sedibus suis, Liv.

extorior, ōris, m. [extorqueo] *an extorter*: bonorum, Ter.

extorior, a, um, Part. [extorqueo]. **extōrā**, adv. and prep. [extorior].

I. Adv. on the outside, without: quum extra et intus hostem haberent, Caes.: nil intra esse oleam, nil extra in nuce duri, Hor.: et in corpore et extra esse quaedam bona, Cic. With verbs of motion: ut nulla pars bujace generis excederet extra, id. Comp.: (urbes) exterius sitae bitari spectantur ab Isthmo, situated without, Ov.

2. Meton.: except: esp. with quam, or quam si: except that, unless that: ut omnia Bacchanalia diruerent: extra quam si qua ibi vetusta ars aut signum consecratum esset, Liv. **II.** prep. with acc.: outside of, without, beyond: illacos intra muros peccatur et extra, Hor.: extra portam Collinam, Cic. With abstract subst.: esse extra notum, free from, Ter.: extra quotidianam consuetudinem, Caes. With verbs of motion: fines terminique, extra quos egredi non possum, Cic. **2.** Meton.: excepting, except, for praeter: extra unum te, Pl.: extra duces pannoque praetera reliqui in bello rapaces, Cic.

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stranger: filiam extraneorum coetu prohibere, Suet.

extrā-ordinārius, a, um, *adj.* out of the common order, extraordinary: infortunium species, Varr.: equites sinistralae, Liv.: honor, Caes.: petitio ausulana, Cic.

extrinārus, a, um, *adj.* [extra] outward, external, extrinse: lux, Lucr.: utilitas aut in corpore posita est aut in extrinsecis, Cic. || *Esp.* of family relationship: *strange, unrelated*: hanc conditionem: si cui tulerō extrarior, Ter. **extrēmītas**, ātis, *f.* [extremus] the extremity, end: infinitas regiones, quam nulla est ora, nulla extremitas, Cic.

extrēmūs, a, um, *v.* exter.

ex-trīco, avi, atum, i. v. a. (depon. form extrico, Pl.) [trīcae] to disentangle, extricate, to clear, free (rare): extricata densis cerva plagis, Hor. 2. Transf.: mercedem aut numos unde unde extricat, *procures with difficulty*, id. || *Fig.*: putas eos non citius tricas Aetianās quam id extricatoros, in sacra, clear up, Varr.

extrīco, *v.* extrico, ad init.

extrin-secus, ade. [extrinde secus, from exter: cf. intrinsecus] from without, from abroad: in dicendo aliquid extrinsecus alicunde querere, Cic.: Immanes bellum, Liv. 2. without, on the outside: deinde eum (animum) circumdedit corpore et vestivit extrinsecus, Cic.

extritus, a, um, Part. [extro].

ex-trūdō, si, sum, 3. v. a. to thrust out or forth, to drive out, drive away: me ex aedibus, Pl.: me foras, Ter.: a laebis suis extrahit hostes, Tac. With inanimate objects: extruso mari aggerē ac molibus, Iovet, ad, Caes.: merces, to put off, sell, Hor. *Fig.*: rerum novitate extrusa vetustas, thrust out, supplanted, Lucr.

extruo, *v.* extruo.

extrūsus, a, um, Part. [extrudo].

ex-tūbero, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [tuber]: 1. Neutr. to swell out or up, to rise as a swelling. || A. c. to cause to swell up, to raise: deferunt montes, surgit plana, valles extuberant, Sen.

ex-tūmō, 2. v. n. to swell up: Pl.

ex-tundo, tūdi, tūsum, 3. v. a. to beat out, strike out, force out: calibus frontem extudit, Phaedr. || *Fig.*: priusquam exi extudi, quum illi subdiacabar, squeezed out, extorted, Pl.: quis nobis extudit (hanc) artem? struck out, deprived, Virg.: quum labor extunderi fastidia, has driven off, Hor.

ex-turbo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to drive or thrust out, to drive away, thrust away: homines e possessionibus, Cic.: cunctos aedibus, Pl. || *Fig.*: spern pedis, Liv.: mentem, to disturb, Cic.

ex-tūbero, avi, atum, i. v. n. to come forth in abundance, to grow luxuriantly: to be abundant, to abound: alte spinis exuberat annua, Virg.: pomis exuberat annua, id.: ex multa eruditio, ex pluribus artibus exundat et exuberat eloquentia, Tac.

exustus, *v.* exustus.

exūdō, *v.* exūdō.

exugo, *v.* exugo.

exul, *v.* exul.

exulcratio, ōnis, *f.* [exulcero] a soreness, festering, exulceration: si nulla exulceratio est, Cels. *Fig.*: verebar, ne haec non consoliato sed exulceratio esset, exasperation, aggravation, Sen.

ex-ulcero, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make sore, to cause to suppurate or ulcerate: cutem, Cels. || *Fig.*: to make worse, to exasperate, aggravate: ea, quae sanare nequeunt, exulcerant, Cic.: ira exulcerat animi, Liv.

exulo, *v.* exulo.

exulto, *v.* exulto.

ex-ultō, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. 1. Neutr. to hoot or cry out, to hoot violently: mactatus silentia furis exululat, Ov. || A. c. to call or invoke with hootings: Cybeleia mater concitatur Phrygiis exululata modis, id.

exunctus, a, um, Part. [exungo].

ex-undo, avi, i. v. n. to flow out or over, to overflow: fons, Plin.: tura balsamace vi tempestatum in adversa litora exundant, Tac. 2. to pour forth abundantly, to rush forth: to overflow with: exundans ingenii fons, Juv.: exundat et exuberat eloquentia, Tac.

ex-ungo, no perf., unctum, 3. v. a. to spend or squander on ointments, to anoint: eluas in an ungare, clocum non interduim, Pl.

ex-ūō, ōi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to put off, draw out or off, to pull off, strip: serpentes exiit in spinis vestem, Lucr.: jugum, to shake off, Liv.: alas, to lay aside, Virg.: se jugo, Liv.: cornu exiuit, Juv. 2. to strip, depoil, deprive of. with abl. to denote what is taken away; acc. to denote that from which it is taken: hostem armis, Liv.: impedimenta, Caes.: exuto Lepido, interfecto Antonio, deprived of all his military resources, Tac. || *Fig.*: to lay aside, cast off, divest oneself of: with acc. to denote what is taken away: humanitatem, Cic.: silvestrem animum, Virg.: mores antiquos, Liv. With acc. and inf. as subject: mihi quidem ex animo exul non potest, esse deos, Cic. 2. to make void of, to free from: si ex his te laqueis exueris, id. [Contr. for ex duo, from root du, "put" = DA: cf. induo.]

exupero, *v.* exupero.

ex-urgō, 2. v. a. to squeeze out: Pl.

exurgo, *v.* exurgo.

ex-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3. v. a. to burn up, consume: domi suae vivus exustus est, Cic.: classem Argivum, Virg. 2. Transf. to dry up: loca exusta solis ardoribus, Sall.: paludem, Virg. || *Fig.*: to consume, destroy: exustus flos veteris ubertatis, Cic.

exuscito, *v.* exuscito.

exustio, ōnis, *f.* [exuro] a burning up, conflagration: propter eluviones exustionesque terrarum, Cic.

exustus, a, um, Part. [exuro].

exūtus, a, um, Part. [exuo].

exūtus, a, um, *Part.* [id.] what is stripped or taken off, clothing, equipments, arms, etc. (mostly poet.): pyram erige et arma viri exūtusque omnes super imponas, Virg. The skin of an animal: coluber postis novus exūtis id. 2. *Esp.*: spoils stripped from an enemy, as arms, etc.: bellorum, Juv.: (locus, i. e. Rostra) exūtis nauticis et chassium spoliis ornatus, Cic.

F.

F, the sixth letter of the Latin alphabet, occupies the same place as the digamma or vau in the Greek alphabet, to which it corresponds in form. F is one of the few aspirated letters in the Latin alphabet, and belongs to the class of labials: hence it corresponds most nearly to the Greek Φ: this is seen from a comparison of such words as *fero, fuga*, with the Greek *φέρω, φύγω*. Subsequently, however, the complex symbol φ was introduced into Latin, and then it became the exclusive representative of the Greek φ, until, in the last period of the language, f again frequently took the place of φ, and finally, in Italian, entirely supplanted it.

1. With H, the h in Latin corresponding to f in the Sabine dialect: e. g. *sedus, haedus; faesena, harena (arena); fordeum, hordeum; vefo, velo* etc. 2. With X in Greek: e. g. *freum, χαλκός; fel, χαλκή; funis, σ-χοινός*.

3. With Θ in Greek: e. g. *fera, θύρ; ferreo, θέρει, θέρω, θέρω, etc.* 4. With B: e. g. *af for ab; siflare for sibilare; rufus, ruber; fremo, βρέω; fascino, βασκαίνω*. Also with B in the Teutonic languages: e. g. Lat. *frater, ferre, frango*; Eng. *brother, bear, break*.

5. In the composition of roots beginning with f the final consonants of the prefixes are assimilated to it: e. g. *offero, affero, differo, effero*, for *ob-fero, ad-fero, dis-fero, ex-fero*, etc. || Changes of F in the Romance languages.

1. Into A (cf. II. 1.). This occurs chiefly in Spanish, in which it is very common: e. g. Lat. *ferrum, filius*; Span. *hierro, hijo*; Lat. *fabulari, facere*; Span. *hablar (Fr. habler), hacer*. 2. Into B: e. g. Lat. *flocus, il. biaccolo*; Lat. *forfic, it. forbice*.

fāba, ae, *f.* a bean, our broad or horse-bean: Cato: not eaten by the Pythagoreans, Cic. Proverb. (1) St. Repperi. *Ly. Quid repperisti? St. Non quod pueri clamant, in faba se repperisse, Pl.* (2) Itace in me cuderat faba, I shall have to smart for it, Ter. (Hence It. *fava*; Fr. *fève*.)

fābula, ae, *f.* dim. [fabula] pertaining to beans, bran-, stipulae, Ov.

fābella, ae, *f.* dim. [fabula] a brief narrative, a short story: nihil debet

esse in philosophia commentitii fabellis loci, Cic. 2. Esp. a short fable, a t. le: Phædr. anallia. Hor. 3. a short play: hæc tota fabella, quam est sine argumento? Cic. (Hence *It. favella*.)

fābēr, bri, m. (gen. plur. usu. fabrum: Cic. but also fabrorum: Pl. etc.) [ia-ber, prob. from facio] a worker in wood, stone, metal, etc., a forger, smith, carpenter, etc. With qualifying terms: tamen ego me Phidiam esse malleum, quam vel optimum fabrum tignarium, carpenter, Cic.: ut fortunati sunt fabri ferrarii, qui apud carbonem assident: blacksmiths, Pl.: aerarii, coppersmiths, braziers, Plin. Absol.: hominem pro fabro aut pro tectore emere, Cic.: ex legionibus fabros delegit, the engineers, Cæsar: praefectus fabrum, the chief engineer, id. Proverb.: faber est quisque fortunæ suæ, every man is the maker of his own fortune, Appian in Sall.

fābēr, bra, brum, adj. [faber] workmanlike, skilful, ingenious: ars, Ov.

fābrē, adē, in a workmanlike manner, skilfully, ingeniously: hoc factum est fabro, Pl.

fābrē-fāciō, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. [faber] to make or fashion skilfully (rare): levioribus et ad id fabrefactis navigiis, Liv.

fābrēfactus, a, um, Part. [fabrefacio].

fābrica, ae, f. [faber] the workshop of an artisan: Vulcanus, qui Lemni fabricæ traditur præfulscent, Cic. II. Meton.: the art, trade, or profession of an artisan: pictura et fabrica ceteraque artes habent quandam absoluti operis effectum, architecture, id. 3. In gen.: any skilful production, a fabric: admirabilis fabrica membrorum animantium, id. 3. In the comic writers, a crafty device, trick, stratagem: et nos sævæ fabricæ et doctis doliis Glauconum ob oculis oblectemur, Pl. (Hence *Sp. foja and fruga*: Fr. *foja*.)

fābriciō, ōnis, f. [fabricor] a making, framing, construction by the rules of art (rare): si erit tota hominis fabricatio perspecta, Cic. II. Fig. of style: id.

fābricātor, ōris, m. [id.] an artificer, framer, forger, contriver, fabricator (rare): ille fabricator tanti operis (mundi), Cic.: ipse doli (i. e. equi lignei) fabricator Epæus, Virg. II. Fig.: dolor ac morbus leti fabricator uterque est, causer, producer, Lucr.

fābrico, v. fabricor.
fābricōr, atus, i. v. a. dep. and **fābricō**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [fabrica] to make out of wood, stone, or metal: to frame, forge, construct, build. 1. Depon. II, qui signa fabricantur, Cic. naves, Tac. 2. Act.: hunc (cratera) fabricaverat Alcon, Ov.: rati, Phædr. In pass.: fabricata fugo pecula, curru, made, Ov.: In nostris fabricata est machina muros, Virg. II. In gen.: to prepare, form, fashion. 1. Depon.: ut ea ipsa dii immortales ad usum hominum fabricati pueri videantur, Cic.

2. Act.: philosophia animum format et fabricat, Sen.

fābrilla, e, adj. [faber] pertaining to an artificer: scalpulum, Liv.: dextra, Ov.: erratum, of the sculptor or artist, Cic. Subst.: fabrilla, hum. n. plu. tools: tractant fabrilla fabri, Hor.

fābūla, ae, f. [fari] a narration, narrative, account, story: mutato nomine de te fabula narratur, Hor.: asinae paternum cognomen veritas in risum et fabula fias, the town's talk, id. 2. affair, concern, matter (colloquial): sed quid ego aspicio? quæ hæc est fabula? what sort of an affair is this? Pl. II. Esp. a fictitious narrative, tale, story: num igitur me cogis etiam fabulis credere? Cic.: fabulae: stories! stuff: nonsense! Ter. In apposition: jam te præmet nox fabulaque Manes, Hor. 2. a dramatic poem, drama, play: neve minor neu sit quinto productior actu fabula, id.: M. Pacuvii nova fabula, Cic. Fig.: non solum unum actum, sed totam fabulam conficissem, id. 3. an apologue, fable: fabularum cur sit inventum genus brevis docebo, Phædr.: quæ (res) vel apologum, vel fabulam vel aliquam continet irrisionem, Cic. Proverb.: lupus in fabula, of a person who comes just as we are talking about him, Ter. (Hence *It. favola*: Sp. *fabla*, *habla*: Fr. *fable*.)

fābūla, ae, f. dim. [faba] a small bean: Pl.
fābūllāris, e, adj. [fabula] fabulous: historia fabularia, fabulous history, mythology: Suet.
fābūllātor, ōris, m. [fabulor] a narrator, a story-teller: lectoribus aut fabulatoribus accersitis, Suet. II. a fabulist: Aesopus ille e Phrygia fabulator, Gell.
fābulis, e, v. fabalis.
fābulōr, atus, i. v. dep. [fabula] to speak, converse, talk, chat: clare adversum fabulabor, Pl.: cum aliquo, Suet. 2. to invent, say falsely: aliquid, Liv.

fābulōsē, adē, fabulose: Plin.
fābulōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] fabulous: quæ loca fabulosus lambit Hydaspes, Hor.: fabulosus aut committiticia res, Suet.

fācessō, cessi, itum, 3. v. a. and n. [facio: cf. accessio]. I. Act.: to do eagerly or earnestly, to despatch, perform, execute, accomplish: iussa facessunt, Virg.: mille facesset Jocus, Ov. 2. Esp. in a bad sense: to bring on, cause, occasion, create: de temeritate eorum, qui tibi negotium facesserent, Cic.: innocent periculum, id. II. Neutr.: to go away, retire, depart: propere ex urbe, ab oro atque oculis populi Romani, Liv.: operne facessant, servitia silent, Cic.

fācētē, adē, Anely, properly, elegantly: hanc ego rem exorsus sum faciete et callide, Pl. 2. wittily, pleasantly, humorously: nunquam tam male est Siculi, quin aliquid faciete et comode dicant, Cic. Comp.: nos ab isto

nebulone facietus eludimur, id. Sup.: noster hic facetissime tres de jure civili libellos tribus legendos dedit, id.

fācētīae, arum, f. pla. (also in sing. facies, ae, Pl.), [facetus: cf. argutus, from argutus] droll or witty behaviour (only in Plaut.): mulier, cui facetiarum cor corruptus sit plenum et doli, Pl. II. wit, witty sayings, witticisms, pleasantry, drolery, humour, facetiousness (sales), quorum duo genera sunt, unum facetiarum, alterum dicacitatis, Cic.: P. Scipio omnes sale facetiis quæ superabat, id.: dulces Latini lepore facietiae, Vell.: asperis facietis illius, sarcasma, Tac.

fācētus, a, um, adj. [prob. from facies] elegant, fine, gentle: facietis vitibus vivere, Pl. II. Fig. of behaviour: fine, courteous, polite, gentle (rare): mulier commoda et faceta, Ter.: ut cuique est ætas, ita quomodo facetus adopta, Hor. II. Of style: elegant, fine: molle atque facietum Virgilii annuerunt gaudentes rure Camoenæ, id. 3. merry, witty, jocular, humorous, facetious: esse facietum atque salsum, Cic.: Irontiam facietum et elegantem, id. Sup.: Aristophanes facetissimus poetâ veteris comœdiæ, id.

fāciēs, ēi, f. (dat. plur. does not occur) [lit. it: make, form, figure, shape: earum nutrix quæ alt facie mihi expedit, M. Statira haud magna, corpore aqullo, Pl. Of things: curvata in montis faciem circumstetit unda, Virg.: hæc facies Trojæ, quam capere, erat, Ov.: antequam Vesuvius faciem loci verteret, Tac. Proverb.: verte omnes te in facies, i. e. resort to every expedient (in allusion to Proteus), Virg. 2. Esp. face, visage, countenance: non quaerunt ea, quæ nobis non possumus fingere, facies, vultus, sonus, Cic.: quam liberali facie: Ter. Poetura dabit faciem, facies neglecta peribit, a beautiful face, beauty, Ov. II. Fig.: external form, look, countenance, appearance: fatiantur, in Mæandri persona esse expressam faciem civitatis, Cic.: quibus rebus immutata facies urbis erat, Sall.: ad istam faciem est morbus qui me macerat, is of such a nature, Pl. 2. external appearance, as opposed to reality, pretence, pretz: publici consilii facie, Tac. III. Meton.: look, sight, aspect: quæ æcerim facies? Virg. (Hence *It. faccio*: Fr. *face*.)

fācīlē, adē, easily, without trouble or difficulty: quia hæc non vel facile vel certe aliquo modo posset ediscere? Cic. Comp.: id hoc facilius eis persuasit, Cæsar. Sup.: animus in morte facillime evolet, Cic. With a negative: not easily, hardly: haud facile dixerim, id. 2. readily, willingly, without hesitation: facile omne perferre ac pati, Ter. Comp.: locum habeo nullum, ubi facilius esse possim quam Asturæ, Cic. 3. pleasantly, agreeably, well: propter eas (augas) vivo facilia, Pl. 4. certainly, unquestionably, beyond dis-

he who strikes the ball, the batsman: Pl.

factum, i, n. [id.] that which is done, a deed, act, exploit: praefatorum atque divinum factum, Cic.: dimidium facit, qui coepit, habet, Hor.: famam extendere factis, Virg. 2. Esp. bonum factum, a good deed, i. e. well done, fortunate: bonum factum est, edicta ut servetis mea, Pl. Hence as a form at the beginning of edicts: Suet.

factus, a, um, Part. [facto]. II. A d]. (rare): factus nihilo facti, he is no nearer bringing it to pass, Pl.

facul, v. facile.

facula, ae, f. dim. [fax] a little torch, a splinter used as a torch: Varr.

II. f. g. Pl. (Hence It. *fiaccola*: Sp. *hacha*.)

facultas, âtis, f. [facul, facilis; cf. difficultas, stimulus] capability, possibility, power, means, opportunity: facultates sunt, aut quibus facilius fit, aut sine quibus aliquid confici non potest, Cic.: With gen.: facultas pariendo, Ter.: summa copia facultates dicendi, Cic. 2. With acc.: ad duendum bellum, Caes. 3. Absol.: hinc abite, dum est facultas, id. II. Meton. for copia, opes: a sufficient or great number, abundance, stock, store; plur. goods, riches, property: Sing.: numerum facultas, Cic.: omnium rerum, quae ad bellum usui erant, summa erat in eo oppido facultas, Caes. Plur.: anquirunt ad facultates rerum atque copias, Cic.: tantas videri Italiae facultates, supplies, resources, Caes.

facundie, adv. eloquently: nimis facete nimisque facunde mala es, Pl.: alloqui, Liv.

facundia, ae, f. [facundus] the faculty of speaking well, eloquence: facundia Graecis, gloria belli Gallis ante Romanos fuisse, Sall.

facunditas, âtis, f. [id.] eloquence: Pl. **facundus**, a, um, adj. [fari] that speaks with ease or fluency, eloquent: Mercuri, facunde nepos Atlantis, Hor.: facundum faciebat amor, Ov. 2. Of things: ut ingenia humana sunt ad eam culque levandam culpam nimio plus facunda, Liv.: lingua, Hor.

facula, ae, f. dim. [fax] the lees of wine deposited in the form of a crust (used as a condiment or as a drug): Lucr.: Hor.

faex, facis, f. grounds, sediment, lees, dregs of liquids: poti faeces tenuis cadi, Hor. 2. the lees or crust of wine: id. 3. the liquor or brine of pickles: Ov. II. f. g. res itaque ad summam faecem turbasque residit, to the lowest dregs of the people, Lucr.: apud illam perditissimam atque infamam faecem populi, Cic.

faenus, a, um, adj. [fagus] of beech, beechen: Plin.

faeginus, a, um, adj. [id.] of beech, beechen: alvens, Ov.

faeginus, a, um, adj. [id.] of beech, beechen: frons, Ov.: pocula, Virg. (Hence Fr. *faîne*.)

fagus, i, f. a beech-tree: Virg.: Caes. (Hence It. *faggio*: Sp. *haya*.)

fala (phala), ae, f. a wooden scaffolding used in sieges, from which missiles were thrown into a city: malos diffundunt, sunt tabulata falseque, Enn. Proverb.: isti, qui hastis trium numerum causa subeunt sub falas, run a great risk for a slight gain, Pl. II. lovers erected in the Circus, as circumstances required, between the metae and Euripus, or extreme circuit of the area, when sham fights were represented: Juv.

falarica (also phal.), ae, f. a sort of missile sometimes covered with tow and pitch, which, being set on fire, was discharged into a besieged place: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 201.)

falcarius, ii, m. [falx] a sickle- or scythe-maker: dico te priore nocte venisse inter falcarios, Cic.

falcatus, a, um, adj. [id.] furnished with scythes: currus, quadrigae, Liv. 2. scythe-shaped, falcatus: ensis, Ov.

falcifer, era, erum, adj. [falx fero] scythe-bearing, holding a scythe: manus, Ov.

falerianum, i, n. (ac. vinum) Falerian wine, Falerian: Hor.

fallacia, ae, f. [fallax] deceit, trick, artifice, stratagem (In Cic. only in the plur.): doli, machinae, fallaciae, praestigiae, Cic.: Sing.: per malitiam et peccatum et fallaciam, Pl.

fallaciloquus, a, um, adj. [fallax loquor] speaking deceitfully or falsely: fallaciloque malitiae, Att. In Cic.

fallaciosus, a, um, adj. [fallacia] deceitful, fallacious: Gell.

fallaciter, adv. deceitfully, fallaciously: Cic.

fallax, âcis, adj. [fallo] deceitful, deceptive, fallacious: age, barbari (astrologi) vanti atque fallaces: non etiam Graiorum historia mentita est? Cic.: postea fallacis imagine tauri, Ov. Of things: ut tanquam in herbis non fallacibus fructus apparet, Cic.: arva, Ov. With gen.: homines amicitiae fallaces, Tac. Comp.: fallacior undis, Ov. Sup.: oculorum fallacissimo sensu judicare, Cic.

fallo, fellelli, falsum, j, v. a. to make to fall, to make to slip: glacie pedes fallente, Liv. II. f. g. To deceive, trick, dupe, cheat, disappoint: aliquem doli, Ter.: laqueis captare feras et fallere visco, Virg.: in enim sum, nisi me forte fallo, unless I am greatly mistaken, Cic.: dominum sterilis saepe fellelli ager, disappointed, Ov. Reflect.: errore quodam fallimur in disputando, Cic.: ordinis haec virtus erit et Venus, aut ego fallor, Hor.: neque ea res falsum me habuit, did not deceive me, Sall. 2. Of things: fidem hosti datam fallere, to break one's word, Cic. Poet.: tu faciem illius falle dolo, imitate deceptively, Virg. 3. Absol.: qui quum maxime fallit, id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur, Cic. 4. Impers.: fallit (me), I deceive myself, am mis-

taken: nisi me propter benevolentiam forte fallabat, id. III. Esp. to deceive by perjury, to swear falsely: is iurare quum coepisset, vox eum defect in illo loco: si sciens fallo, id.: expedit mauris cineres oportere fallere, to swear falsely by the ashes of your mother, Hor. IV. = latere, to be concealed from, to escape the observation of: with acc.: talio silentio in summum evasere, ut custodes fallerent, Liv.: Thesalosque ignes et iniqua Trojae castra fellelli (Priamus), Hor. Absol.: speculator Carthaginiensium, qui per biennium fellellat, Romae deprehensus, Liv. Impers.: fallit (with acc.), it escapes one's notice, one is ignorant, etc. (gen. with negative): non me fellelli: sensi, Pl.: neque Caesarem fellelli, Caes. V. to pass or beguile (the time); to alleviate or assuage pain, care, etc.: interea medias fallunt sermonibus horas sententiae moram prohibent, Ov.: mollior austerum studio fallente laborem, Hor. (Cf. Gr. $\sigma\phi\alpha\lambda\alpha\iota$; Germ. *fallen*; Eng. *fall*.) (Hence It. *fallire*: Fr. *faillir*.)

falsarius, ii, m. [falsus] a forger: Suet.

falsè, adv. (rare) falsely, untruthfully, unjustly: cui si assensus sim, non assentiunt saepe false, Cic.

falsidicus, a, um, adj. [falsus dico] speaking falsely, lying: fallaciae, Pl.

falsitio, um, adj. [falsus facio] that is falsely, working deceit: Pl.

falsidicus, a, um, adj. [falsus juro] that swears falsely: Pl.

falsiloquus, a, um, adj. [falsus loquor] false speaking, lying: Pl.

falsimonia, ae, f. [falsus] a trick; imposition: quos quum censere esse amicos, reperituri falsi falsimonia, Pl.

falso, adv. untruthfully, erroneously, unjustly: non possumus quemquam insinulare falso, Cic.: adesse ejus equites falso nuntiabantur, Caes.: falso queritur de natura sua genus humanum, unreasonably, Sall.

falsus, a, um, Part. [fallo]. II. A d].: false (as opp. to true), counterfeit, spurious (as opp. to genuine): and in gen. deceitful, feigned, pretended: testes aut casu veri aut malitia falsi ficticio esse possunt, Cic.: ambitio multos mortales falsos fieri subigit, Sall.: falsus utinam vates sis, Liv.: rumores, Caes.: falsas esse litteras et a scriba vitatas, Liv.: crimina, Hor.: falsi Simoëntis ad undam, counterfeit, Virg. In the neut. absol.: ex falsis verum effci non potest, Cic. Adverb.: tibi que in falsum factis, at random, without effect, Tac.

falx, falcis, f. a sickle, reaping-hook, scythe: Virg. II. Meton.: a military implement used in sieges: falces praecutatae insertae affixaeque longioris, non absumit forma muralium falcium, Caes.

fama, ae, f. [fari] common talk, the purport or substance of the common talk, a report, rumour, saying, tradition (gen. in the sing.): const. absol., with de

or a depend. sentence; rarely with the *gen. absol.* a Brundisio nulla adhuc fama venerat, Cic.: Daedalus, ut fama est, fugiens, Virg.: si quid ipse audistis communi fama atque sermone de vi, de manu, de armis, Cic. With *de*: fama de Titurii morte, Caes. With *a depend. sentence*: capsis quem (Cassium) fama est esse libricae ambustum propriis, Hor. With *gen.*: vix ad aurea mens istius suspitionis fama pervenit, Cic.

II. *public opinion*: and more freq. objectively, the fame or reputation of an individual, whether good or bad: contra opinionem militum famamque omnium videri proelium defugisse, magni detrimentum afferbat, Caes.: fama popularis, popular fame or favour, Cic.: bene loquendi famam, id. 2. Esp. in a good sense, fair fame, reputation, renown: fama et existimatio, id.: ad famam populi Romani pertinere, eos consulere caes, Liv.: virtus, fama, decus divitiis parent, Hor. 3. In a bad sense, ill fame, infamy (rare): neque specie famae movetur, Virg.

famatus, a. um, adj. [fama] in bad repute, notorious, disreputable: quibus criminibus haec causa famata est, Cic.

famē, v. famulus, ad init.

famellus, a. um, adj. [fames] famished, starved: armenta, Juv. Subst. a hungry or famished person: lassus et famellus, Pl.

fames, is, f. hunger: quum cibo et potione fames sitisque depulsa est, Cic.: famem tolerare, Caes. II. Meton.: *famine*: (rare): fames, quae tum erat in hac mea Asia: messis enim nulla fuerat, Cic. 2. In gen. poverty, indigence: aliquid ad famem rejicere, Ter.

III. Fig.: a violent longing, greediness, avidity: quid non mortalia pectora cogit, auri sacra fames! Juv. Subst. argenti auri importuna famesque, Hor.

2. Of style: poverty of expression: famitatem et famem malle quam uberitatem et copiam, Cic.

famigeratio, ōis, f. [famigeratus] a report, rumour: Pl.

famigerator, ōris, m. [id.] a tale-bearer: Pl.

famigeratus, a. um, Part. [fama gen.] famed, celebrated: Mel.

famula, ae (with pater, mater, filius, and filia, the *gen. sing.* usually takes the archaic form *famulae*, although *familiae* and *famularum* also occur in this connection), f. [famulus] the whole number of slaves belonging to one master, a household establishment, domestics: qui emeret eam familiam a Catoe, Cic.: Of slaves belonging to a temple: illi Larini in Martis familia numerantur, id. Of serfs or vassals: Orgortix ad iudicium omnem suam familiam undique coegit, Caes. II. Meton.: a house and all belonging to it, a family estate: Cic.: decem diem vix mihi est familia, means, support, Ter.

2. *Paterfamilias*, *materfamilias*, etc., or *paterfamilias*, *materfamilias*, etc. (also separately pater familias, mater fa-

milias, etc.), the proprietor of a house or estate, head of a family; the mistress of a house, matron: Nep.: in gen. of a plain, ordinary citizen: sicut unus paterfamilias his de rebus loquitur, Cic.: illum filium familias patre parco ac tenaci habere tuis coplis devinctum non potes, a son under the father's power, a minor, id. (B) *Form familiae*: pater familias, Caes. In the *gen. plur.*: patresfamilium, Suet.: matresfamilium, Sall.

3. In respect to relationship, a family, as part of a gens: qua in familia laus aliqua forte flouert, Cic.: Laeliorum et Muciorum familiae, id.: Sulla gentis patriciae nobilis fuit, famula prope jam extincta maiorum agnatio, Sall.

4. a *fraternity*, sect, troop, school (rare): quum universi in ite impetum facissent, tum singulae familias item tibi intenderent, Cic.: familia tota Peripateticorum, id.: familia gladiatorum; familia Fausti, id. Hence, duce famillum, to be at the head, to be the first or founder of a sect, etc.: Lucius quidem, frater ejus, familiam ducit, id.

familiaris, e, adj. [familia] pertaining to slaves or servants: In this sense rare and only subst. familiaris, is, m. a slave, servant: maiores nostri seruos (quod etiam in nimis adhuc durat) familiares appellaverunt, Sen. II. pertaining to a house, household, or family: domestic, private: res domesticae ac familiares, Cic.: copiae, Liv.: pecuniae, Tac. III. Meton.: familiar, intimate, friendly, and (more freq.) subst. a familiar acquaintance, friend: familiares conferre sermones, Cic.: minus familiari vultu respexisse, friendly, Suet.: jam inde a puero in omnia familiaria iura assuetus, the rights of intimacy, Liv. Comp.: qui familiarior nobis propter scriptorum multitudinem est, Cic. Sup.: homo amantissimus, familiarissimus, conjunctissimus officia, id. Subst.: per C. Valerium Proclum familiarem suum cum eo colloquitur, Caes. Sup.: quod M. Aemilius unus est ex meis familiarissimis atque intimis maxime necessarius, Cic.

IV. In divination, of those parts of the animal which related to the party that sacrificed (opp. hostilis): (harusplices) fissum familiare et vitale tractant, id.

familiaritas, ōis, f. [familiaris] familiarity, intimacy, familiar intercourse, friendship: familiaritas tanta nullo cum hospite, Cic.: versatus in intima familiaritate hominis potentissim, id. In plur.: consuetudines et familiaritates, id. II. Meton.: in plur. for familiarles, intimate acquaintances, friends: omnes amicitias et familiaritates, intra breve tempus afflixit, Suet.

familiariter, ade. by familiars: agros in montibus Romani acciperunt familiariter, Front. 2. familiarly, intimately, on friendly terms: nihil turpius quam cum eo bellum gerere, quicum familiariter vixeris, Cic. Comp.: familiaris factum, id. Sup.: cum Verre familiarissime et amicitissime vivere, id.

famulus, a. um, adj. [fama] much talked of, famed, celebrated, renowned: ponet famosae mortis amorem, Hor.: more, Tac.: equi, Suet. II. Esp. in a bad sense: infamose, notorios: tandem nequitiae fage modum tuae, famosisque laboribus, Hor.: famosam veneficia Martinam, Tac. III. In an active sense: defamatory, slanderous, scandalous: carmen, a lampoon, pasquinade, Hor.

famul, v. famulus, ad init.

famula, ae, f. [famulus] a female slave; also, female attendant, maid-servant: suscipiunt famulae, Virg. Fig.: si virtus famula fortunae est, Cic.

famularis, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to slaves or servants (rare): vestis, Cic.: jura, i. e. of subjugation, Ov.

famularis, ōis, m. [id.] servitude, slavery (rare): in famulatu esse, Cic.

famulor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [id.] to serve, attend upon (rare): Cic.

famulus, i (an old form famul, Lucr.: in the Oscan famel), a slave, servant: hos quidem, ut famulos, vinclis prope ac custodia coërecaamus, Cic. Used by the poets in preference to servus: dant famuli manibus lymphas, Virg. II. Also of free agents, esp. of the ministers, etc. of the gods: an attendant, minister: Idaea matris famuli, Cic.: sacrorum, Ov. [Perh. from *fac*-io instead of *fac*-mulus.]

famulus, a. um, adj. [famulus] serving, servicable, servile: aquae, Ov.

fanaticus, a. um, adj. [fanum] inspired, enthusiastic: jam subauditum armatis muros fanatici Galli occurrunt, Liv. II. Meton.: frantic, furious, mad: isti philosophi supersticiosi et pene fanatici, Cic.: error, Hor.

fanus, a. um, Part. [for].

fanum, i, n. [fan] a place consecrated to a deity, a sanctuary, temple: eam unam ob causam Xerxes inflammari Atheniensium fana iussisse dicitur, quod deos indignos parietibus contineri nefas esse duceret, Cic.: de aris ac focis, ex fanis ac templis, id.: Dianae Ephesi, Caes.

far, faris, n. a sort of grain, spelt, the earliest food of the Romans, both roasted and ground into meal: far, quod odorem veteres appellaverunt, Plin.: Ov. In plur.: ibi flava serca mutato alidere farra, Virg.

farcio, farci, farctum, a. v. a. to stuff, cram, fill full: pulvinus perliculus Meliteni rosa farctus, Cic.: edaces et se ultra quam capiunt farcientes, Sen.

II. to stuff or cram into: in os farci pannos imperavit, id.

farina, ae, f. [far] ground corn, meal, flour: Plin. II. Meton.: any powder: folia myrti seccantur in farinam, id. II. Fig.: the material of which a thing is composed, its nature, quality: quum fueris nostrae paulo ante farinae, of our sort or kidney, Pers.: Suet.

farinarius, a. um, adj. [farina] pertaining to meal: Plin.

farrāgo, *Ints.*, *f.* [far] *mixed fodder for cattle*, *mus.* Virg. || *Meton.*: a *medley*, *hodge-podge*: nostri libelli, Juv. 2. *Meton.*: a *trifle*: Pera.

farrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *filled with corn*: olla, Pers. || *made of corn*: omnia, *preparations of meal*, Juv.

fartor, *Oris*, m. [fartio] a *sausage-maker*: Ter. 2. a *fattener of fowls*, *poulterer*: Hor.

fartum (fartum), i, n. [id.] *stuffing, filling, inside*: intestina et fartum eorum, quum id animal nullo cibo vivat, Plin. Comically: *machæra* gessit fartum facere ex hostibus, *to make minced meat of them*, Pl.

fartus, a, um, *Part.* [fartio]. *fas*, *indecl.* n. lit. *that which is binding*, and hence, *divine law*: opp. to *jus*, or *human law* (rare): *jus ac fas omne delere*, Cic. Personified: audi Jupiter, audite fines, audiat fas, Liv. || In gen. as a predicate, and hence usu. equivalent to an *adj.*: *right, proper, allowable, lawful, fit, permitted* (by the conscience or divine law): si mo fas est obsecrare ab te, pater, Pl.: quid non ademptus est quod humilis fas esset optare? Cic.: non esse fas Germanos superare, Caes.: fas prohibet, Ov.: rideque (deus), si mortalis ultra fas trepidat, Hor.: fas omne abruptit, every right, obligation, Virg.: fas gentium, the law of nations, Tac. [There was prob. a verbal root *fas*, "to bind," whence *fastus*, *fascia*, *fascis*.]

fascia, ae, f. [v. fas] a *band*, a *surgical bandage*, *scarf*, *girth*, *fillet*: devinctus erat fascis, Cic.: fascis opus est, *neadiling clothes*, Pl.: somniasse se, ovum pendere ex fascia leucl sui cubicularis, a bed-girth, Cic. || *Meton.*: a *streak of cloud in the sky*: nil color hic coeli, nil fascia nigra minatur, Juv.

fasciātum, *ade.* in *bundles*: Quint. **fasciōdus**, i, m. dim. [fascis] a *small bundle*, *packet*: epistolatum, Cic.: librorum, Hor.: fasciculatum ad naves adinovebāt: a *bunch of flowers*, *bouquet*, Cic.

fasciō, i, v. a. [fascium] *to enchant, bewitch, fascinate*: quis teneros oculus mihi fascinat agnos, Virg.

fascium, i, n. a *bewitching, witchcraft*: Plin. || *Meton.*: a *man's penis* (because a figure of it was hung round the necks of children as a preventive against witchcraft): Hor.

fasciōla, ae, f. dim. [fascina] a *small bundle*: Hor.

fascis, is, m. [v. fas] a *bundle*, *packet*, *parcel*: fasces stramentorum ac virgultorum, Hirt.: lignorum, Tac.: Romanus in armis injusto sub fasce viam quum carpit, i. e. *soldiers' equipage*, Virg. || *Esp.* in *plur.* *fascies*: a *bundle carried before the highest magistrates*, consisting of *rods and an axe*, with which criminals were scourged and beheaded, the *fasces* (v. Smith's Ant. 174): ut sibi (Tullo Hostilio) duodecim lictores cum fasculo anteire lice-

ret, Cic.: tum demissi populo fasces, *lowered* (as a mark of respect) *before the people*, id. Fig.: quum tibi aetas nostra jam cederet fascesque summite-
ret, acknowledge itself inferior to thee, id. 2. *Meton.*: a *high office*, *esp.* the *consulship* (poet.): illum non populi fasces, non purpura regum flexit, Virg. (Hence *It. fascio*: *Sp. fazzo*, *haz*: *Fr. faiz*: also *It. fastello*: *Fr. faisceau*.)

fasces, a, um, *Part.* [fascior]. **fasti**, orum, v. *fastus*.

fastid, i, vi or ii, *Itum*, a. v. n. and a. [fastus] *to feel disgust or nausea*, *to loathe, dislike, despise*, A. Neutr.: majus infundam tibi fastidi-
ent poculum, Hor. B. Act.: num esuriens fastidis omnia praeter pavonem rhombumque? id. || Fig. of mental aversion: *to be disdainful, scornful, haughty*: *to disdain, despise, scorn, dislike*, A. Neutr.: in recte factis saepe fastidit, Cic. With *gen.* like taceat: fastidit mel, Pl. B. Act.: with *acc.*: et nisi quae terris semota suisque temporibus defuncta videt, fastidit et odit, Hor.: precos aliquid, Liv. Of things: somnus agrestium lenis virorum non humiles domos fastidit umbransve ripam, Hor. In *part. perf.*: laudatus abunde, non fastiditus si tibi lector, ero, Ov. 2. With *infin.*: ne fastidieris nos in sacerdotum numerum accipere, Liv.

fastidiosus, adv. *squeamishly, scornfully, disdainfully, fastidiously*: hunc ego jam stomachans fastidiosus, Immo ex Sicilia, inquam, Cic.: recipit in coetum, Phaedr. Comp.: fastidiosus ad hoc genus sermonis accedere, Cic.

fastidiosus, a, um, *adj.* [fastidium] *that feels disgust, squeamish, disdainful, scornful, fastidious*: vaccae fastidiosae sunt, Varr. || Fig.: Antius facillis in causis recipiendis erat, fastidiosior Crassus, Cic.: dominus terrae fastidiosus, Hor.: fastidiosissimum mancipium, *excessively haughty, proud*, Plin. || A. c. t.: *that creates disgust, loathsome, disagreeable* (rare): fastidiosam desere copiam, Hor.

fastidit, a, um, *Part.* [fastidio]. **fastidium**, ii, n. [fastidio] *dis- taste for food, squeamishness, loathing*: cibi satietas et fastidium, Cic. In *plur.*: magna movet stomacho fastidia, Hor. Transf. of the sight: oculorum in hominum insolentium indignitate fastidium, Cic. || Fig.: *dislike, aversion, disgust, fastidiousness*: ab aliqua re celerrime fastidio quodam et satietate abalienari, id. In *plur.*: spectatoris fastidia ferre superbi, Hor. 2. *scornful contempt, haughtiness, pride*: ex eo (divitiorum) fastidio et superbis signis nata esse commemorant, Cic. In *plur.*: nonne fuit satius tristes Caryllidis iras atque superba pati fastidia? Virg.

fastigatus, a, um, *Part.* [fastigio]. || A. d. j.: *sloping to a point, sloping down*: collis leniter fastigatus paulatim ad planitiem redibat, Caes.

fastigium, ii, n. [fastigio] a *slope, declivity, descent*: ab oppido declivis locus tenui fastigio vergebat, Caes.

|| *Meton.* in arch. a *pediment, the gable end of a roof* (v. Smith's Ant. 176): fastigia aliquot templorum a culminibus abrupta, Liv.: evado ad summi fastigia culminis, Virg. Fig.: operi tanquam fastigium imponere, Cic.

2. *the extreme part, extremity, whether above or below*. (I) *bp.*, *height, summit*: colles par altitudinis fastigio oppidum cingebant, Caes. (II) *depth*: forsitan et scrobibus quae sint fastigia quærna, Virg. || *the highest point or degree, the most exalted rank or dignity*: quoad usque ad memoriam nostram tribunis consularibus ceratatum viribus est, diciturque semper altius fastigium fuit, Liv.: stare in fastigio eloquentiae, Quint. 2. In *gen.* *dignity, rank, condition*: (M. Laetor) curatio altior fastigio suo data est, Liv.: tanquam mortale fastigium egressus, Tac. 3. a *leading or chief point, head* in a discourse: a principal sort or kind (rare): summa sequar fastigia rerum, Virg. (Hence *Fr. faite*.)

fastigo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to slope, to bring or raise to a point*: frumenta vno tempore fastigantur in stipulam, Plin. In *part. perf.*: scutis super capita densatis, stantibus primis, secundis, summissioribus, fastigatum, sicut tecta aedificiorum sunt, testudinem faciebant, Liv.

fastus, a, um, *adj.* [from root *fas*, "to bind," v. *fas*] *used only in agreement with dies*, lit. *a fixed day, a day on which judgment could be pronounced, on which courts could be held, a court-day* (opp. nefasti, v. nefastus): ille (dies) nefastus erit, per quem tria verba (do, dico, addico) silentur: fastus erit, per quem lege licebit agi, Ov.

|| *More commonly absol.* *fasti*, orum, m. *plu.*: Cn. Flavius fastos circa forum in alio proposit, ut quando lege agi posset, sciretur, Liv.: Cic. 2. *Meton.*: a *table or book of all the days of the year, with their festivals, magistrates, events, etc.*, a *calendar, almanac*: quum diem festum ludorum de fastis suis sustulissent, id.: fastos correxit (Caesar), Suet.: tempus si fastosque vellis evolvere mundi, Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 175).

fastus, ūs, m. *scornful contempt, haughtiness, arrogance, pride*: fastus inest pulcris sequiturque superbia formam, Ov.: aspice primum, quanto cum fastu, quanto molimine circum spectemus, Hor. [The root *fas* in this word seems to be different from *fas* "to bind."]

fastus, uum, a *calendar*: (v. *fastus*, no. ii.)

fatālis, e, *adj.* [fatum] *pertaining to fate, ordained by fate or destiny, decreed, destined, fated, fatal*: fatālis et immutabilis continuo ordinis sempiterni, Cic.: deae, i. e. the *Fates*, Ov.:

Enri, i. e. Sibyllini, Liv. **¶** Esp. in a bad sense, *dangerous, destructive, deadly*: teium, Virg.: monstrum, Hor. **fātāliter**, *adv. according to fate, fatally*: Cic. Ov.

fātor, faesus [fari] 2. v. a. dep. to *reveal, own, acknowledge*. Constr. with acc. and infin.: rarely with acc., *de, or about*. With acc. and infin.: aliqui contra rem publicam se amici causa fecisse fātorum, Cic.: qui se debere fātorum, Cæsa. With acc.: senatus suus, Ov.: paupertatem, Id. With *dat.*: quum de facto turpi aliquo aut inutili aut utroque fātorum, Cic. **Abol.**: leno sum, fātor, Ter. **¶** Meton.: to *discover, show, indicate, manifest* (rare): utque sedet vultu faesus Telamonis iram, Ov.: mors sola fātorum, quantum sint hominum corporecula, Jur. **¶** **Pass.**: hunc (agrum) explebre nominatim, qui publicus esse fāteatur, Cic.

fātēcanus, a, um, adj. [fatum cano] foretelling fate, prophesying, prophetic: Cic. Ov.

fātēcinus, a, um, adj. [Id.] prophesying, prophetic: sortis, Ov.

fātēdus, a, um, adj. [fatum dico] that predicts fate, prophesying, prophetic: vates, Virg.: Themis, Ov. Subst.: fātēdica, a, prophetic: Cic.

fātēfer, ira, trum, adj. [fatum fero] that brings death, deadly, destructive: sonat una fatēfer arcus, Virg.

fātēgatio, ōnis, f. [fatigo] weariness, fatigue (stronger than lassitudo): quorum atque hominum, Liv. **¶** Fig.: *jeer, banter*: qui quum in auditorio vel levi fatigacione taxaverunt, Eutr.

fātigo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to weary, tire, fatigue; to vex, harass: (militis) magno vestu fatigati, Cæsa.: Romani multo ante labore proelisque fatigati, Sall.: aliquandiu pugna atroci quum semet ipsi fatigassent, Liv.: verberibus, tormentis, igni fatigati, Cic.: venat invigilant prius silvasque fatigant, Virg. **¶** Fig.: to *weary, importune, chide; to plague, torment*, *vez*: punire aliquem aut verbis fatigare, to *revile*, Cic.: prece qua fatigent virgines sanctae Vestam? Hor.: die noctuque fatigare animum, Sall.: omni remigio nocturne diemque fatigant, wear out, pass, Virg.: (Metellus) Martum fatigantem de protectione domum dimittit, Sall. [Uru. derived from fatum "sufficiently" and ago: but the first part of the word prob. contains the same root as fat-lacur.]

fātigūsus, a, um, adj. [fatum loquor] declaring fate, prophesying, prophetic. Subst.: a prophet, a prophetic (rare): Carmentis mater, Liv.

fātū, adv. sufficiently: acc. to Serr. from fatis (= satis), from which also comes fatum.

fātiso, i. v. n. (fatisoor, Lucr.) [fat-lacur, same root as xav in xavira, to *open* in chinks or clefts, to *split* or *crack*, to *split* (naves) rimis

fatiscunt, Virg. **¶** Fig.: to *grow weak, become exhausted, to droop, decrease*: ipse exercitusque per inopiam et labores fatiscabant, Tac.

fatua, ae, f. v. fatuus.
fātūtas, ōtis, f. [fatuus] foolishness, silliness, fatuity (rare): Cic.

fātum, i, n. [fa root of for] a prophetic declaration, an oracle, prediction (rare): Lentulum sibi confirmasse ex fatis Sibyllinis haruspicumque responsa, Cic.: fati, omnibus oraculisque portendere, Liv.: Siculane resideret arvis oblitus fatorum, Virg. **¶** **destiny, fate**: in philosophical language, the eternal, immutable law of nature: fieri omnia fato, ratio cogit fatieri, Cic.: fuit hoc sive memum sive rei publicae fatum, Id. in plur.: orbe Saturno, tibi cura magni Caesaris fati data, Hor. **2.** the will or determination of the gods: heu stirpem invivam et fati contraria nostris fata Phrygum, Virg. **3.** Meton.: that which causes the fate of a person or thing: illo tria fuisse audiui fata, quae illi forent exito, Pl. **¶** **bad fortune, ill fate, calamity, mishap**: addit in laboribus suum fatum querebantur, Cæsa.: quod si jam (quod illi omen aversant) fatum extremum rei publicae venit, Cic. **Freq. for death**: sic Hortensii vox extincta fato suo est, nostra publico, Id. Sometimes in plur.: jamdudum peccas, si mea fata petis, Ov. **2.** Meton.: that which causes destruction: duo illa rei publicae paene fata, Gabinium et Pisonem, Cic.

fatua, a, um, Part. [for]
fātūsus, a, um, adj. foolish, silly, simple (stronger than stultus): non modo nequam et improbus, sed etiam fatuus et amens es, Cic.: mores, Pl. **¶** Subst. fatuus, i, m. and fatua, ae, f. a fool or jester: kept by Romans of rank for their amusement: Sen. (Hence *It fado; Fr. fade, fat*).
fauces, tum, f. plu. (In the poets also sometimes in the *abl. sing.*: fauce, Ov.: Hor.) the throat, pharynx, gullet: summum gulae fauces vocatur, extremum stomachus, Plin.: stitis fauces urit, Hor.: laqueo innectere fauces, Ov. Fig.: Timarchides premit fauces defensionis tuae, Cic. Meton.: lupus fauce improba incitatus, i. e. voracity, Ptolemaeus. **¶** Transf. of places: a narrow way, narrow outlet, defile, pass: Corinthus posita in angustis atque in faucibus Graeciae, Cic.: qua fauces erant angustissimae portus, Cæsa. **2.** a chasm, gulf, abyss: patefactis terrae faucibus, Cic.

fauces, ade, favourably, fortunately: ut eis quoque hominibus ea res fauste, feliciter prospera eveniret, Cic.

fauistas, a, um, adj. [faustus] good fortune, happiness: personified as a goddess: nutrit rura Ceres almaque Fauistas, Hor.

faustus, a, um, adj. [favor] contr. from fau-er-tus from favor, fauos, like bones-tus from bonos, etc.]

lit. favourable; hence of favourable omen, fortunate, auspicious, lucky (rare): ut nobis haec habitatio bona, lausta, felix fortunataque eveniat, Pl.: omen, Liv.: o nox illa fausta hule urbi! Cic.

fautor (also unconstr. **fāvitor**, Pl. and **āvitor**, Id.), ōris, m. [faveo] a favourer, furtherer, promoter, patron. With gen.: cuius ego dignitatis ab adolescentula fautor, Cic.: fautor et cultor bonorum (populus), Liv. With *dat.*: quum tam multos et bonos viros ejus (Planci) honori videre esse fautores, Cic. **Abol.**: sat habet fautorum semper, qui recte facit, applauders, Pl.

fauitrix, icis, f. [Id.] a patroness, protectress. With gen.: regio fauitrix suorum, Cic. With *dat.*: Thais nostrae omni est fauitrix familiae, Ter.

fāvō, fāvi, fautum, 2. v. n. to be favourable, to be well disposed or inclined towards, to favour, promote, befriend, protect. With *dat.*: favere et cupere Helvetiis propter eam affinitatem, Cæsa.: qui diligebant hunc, illi favebant, Cic. Rebus Gallicis, Cæsa.: favere et plaudere ingentis sepulchri, Hor. **Pass. impera**: non modo non invideat illi aetati, verum etiam favere, Cic. **Abol.** (rare): si faveret alma Pales, Ov.: dum faveret nox et Venus, Hor. **¶** Esp. in sacrifices and religious ceremonies, favere linguis, rarely lingua, ore, etc., to *speck good words or to abstain from evil words*: hence to *keep still, be silent*: idcirco rebus divinis, quae publice fiunt, ut faverent linguis imperabat, Cic.: favete linguis, Hor. **2.** to *applaud*: tum clamore, qualis ex insperato laetitium solet, Romani adjuvant militum suum (Horatium), Liv.

fāvilla, ae, f. glowing ashes, embers: scintillas agere ac late differre favillam, Lucr.: neque jam cineres ejectatque favillam ferre potest, Ov. **2.** the still glowing ashes of the dead: tibi tu calentem debita sparges lacrima favillam vatis amici, Hor. **¶** Fig.: a spark, beginning, origin: haec est venturi prima favilla mali, Prop. [Perh. an irregular dimin. from fax, fac-lie: on the interchange of c and r, see the letter C, no. 11. 5.] (Hence *It. favaleacea* instead of *favaleacea*; Sp. *fuica*).

fāvitor, ōris, v. fautor.

Fāvōnius, ii, m. [faveo] the west wind, also called Zephyrus, which blew at the commencement of spring, and promoted vegetation: Cic.: Hor.

fāvor, ōris, m. [Id.] favour, good will, inclination, partiality, esp. party: qui rumore et ut ipse loquatur favore populi tenetur et ducitur, Cic.: ex maxima invidia in gratiam favore nobilitatis Jugurtha venit, Sall.

¶ **acclamation, applause**, at theatrical and other exhibitions: quod studium et quem favorem secum in scenam attulit Panurgus? Cic.

fāvōrabilis, ae, adj. [favor] in favour, popular, beloved, pleasing, agreeable: oratio, Tac.: eloquentia, Quint.

fāvōrābiliter, *adv.* with applause or approbation, favourably: Suet.

fāvus, *i. m.* [o-yāvus] a honey-comb: Cic. Virg. (Hence *lt. favo*.)

fax, *fācis*, *f.* orig. a bundle of sticks for burning, hence, a torch, flambeau, link: all faces atque aridam materiem de muro In aggerem eminus jaciebant, Caes.: ego fāces jam accensas ad hujus urbis incendium extinxī, Cic. Esp. the torch carried before the bride on her way home, usually made of white-thorn, or pine: Pl.: Virg.: hence, faces nuptiales, Cic. Hence, Meton.: a wedding, marriage: face nuptial digna, Hor. Also in funeral processions: Virg. Hence: viximus insignes inter utramque facem, between marriage and death, Prop. (v. Smith's Ant. 176). 2. the light of the heavenly bodies (poet.): canentes rite crescentem face noctilucam, Hor. 3. a fiery meteor, shooting-star: tum factus visus coelestibus, tum stellis illis, quas Graeci cometae, nostri crinitas vocant, Cic. || Fig.: any thing that inflames or incites, incitement, stimulus, cause of ruin, destruction: me torret face mutua Calais, flame of love, Hor.: iral fax, Lucr.: dicendi faces, fire of eloquence, Cic.: omnium incendiorum fax, investigator, id.: fax hujus belli (Hannibal), Liv. (Hence *lt. fagotto*; Sp. *fagote*; Fr. *fagot*; Eng. *faggot*.)

faxim, *faxo*, *v. facio*.

febricitā, *ae, f. dim.* [febris] a slight fever (rare): febricitant habere, Cic.

febris, *is* (acc. sing. februm and febrim: *abl.* most freq. febrī), *f.* [for ferbis, from ferreo] a fever: si cul venae sic moventur, hic habet febrim, Cic.: aestu febrile jactari, id. In plur.: opella forensis adducit febres, Hor. || Fig.: a source of uneasiness, torment: nunc certe acio, hoc febrim tibi esse, Pl.

februa, *orum, n. v. februum.*

februālis, *e, v. februum.*

februāris, *il, m., or februaris mensis* [februum], the month of expiation (because on the 15th of this month the great feast of expiation and purification, Februa, was held) February; until the time of the decemvirs the last month of the Roman year, afterwards the second: Ov.: Cic.

febrūata, *ae, v. februum.*

febrūlis, *e, v. februum.*

febrūm, *i. n.* in the Sabine lang. a purgation. Hence Februa, *orum, n. plu.* the Roman festival of purification and expiation (the Lupercalia), celebrated on the 15th of the month hence called February (v. Februarius); whence Februalis, Februlis, and Februat, surnames of Juno, who was worshipped at this festival: Februatns, the festival itself; and Februas, a surname of Lupercus, who presided over this festival: Varr.: Februa Romani dixere plamina puras, Ov.

socialis, *v. felialis.*

fecundē, *adv.* fruitfully: Plin.

fecunditas, *ātis, f.* [fecundus] fruitfulness, fertility, fecundity: aquarum inductionis terris fecunditatem damus, Cic.: agrorum, id.: mulieris, id.

2. Meton.: plenty, abundance: Gallorum tantae fecunditatis juvenus fuit, Just. || Fig.: volo se effert in adolescente fecunditas, luxuriance of style, Cic.

fecundo, *i. v. a.* [id.] to make fruitful, to fertilize: viridem Aegyptum nigra fecundat arena, Virg.

fecundus (incorrectly foecundus), *a, um, adj.* fruitful, fertile (of plants and animals): fosiōnes agri repastinationesque, quibus fit multo terra fecundior, Cic.: Amathus metallis, Ov.: mons silvae frequens fecundusque, Tac. 2. Meton.: rich, abundant, abounding in: fecundi calices quem non fecere disertum? Hor.: fons, copiosus, Ov.: Aemilium genus fecundum bonorum civium, Tac. 3. making fruitful, fertilizing: excipe fecundae patienter verbera dextrae, the blows with a thong of skin given to women by the luperi, and which were supposed to promote fruitfulness, Ov.

|| Fig.: fruitful, fertile, prolific, abundant: ab Anaxagora Periclem uberem et fecundum fulsae, Cic.: culpa secula, Hor. [Fe-cundus, from root *FE*, same as *FU* or *VI*, "produce, bring forth," which occurs in Gr. *φω*, Lat. *fui*, perf. of sum, and *feri*: hence *fecus*, *se-mina*, *se-nus*, and probably *felis*.]

fel, *fellis*, *n.* [same word as *χολ-η*] the gall-bladder, gall, bile: gallinaeum, Cic. 2. any poisonous liquid, poison (poet.): viperum, Ov.: sagitta armata felle veneni, Virg. || Fig. (poet.). bitterness, acrimony, animosity: amor et melle et felle est fecundissimus, Pl. 2. anger, wrath: hic vero Alcides furis exarserat atro felle dolor, Virg.

felēs, *is, f. a cat*: Aegypti quamvis carnificinam prius subierint, quam aut falem aut canem aut crocodillum violent, Cic. || Fig.: a thief, robber: felēs virginalis, girl-thief, Pl.

felicitās, *a, um, v. felicitas.*

felicitas, *ātis, f.* [felix] fruitfulness, fertility (in this sense rare): felicitas major Babyloniae Seleucia, Plin. || happiness, felicity: neque quicquam aliud est felicitas, nisi honestatum rerum prosperitas, Cic. 2. good fortune, luck, success: suam felicitatem Helvetiorum bello esse perspetum, Caes. In plur.: ea vis ipsa, quae saepe incredibilis huic urbi felicitates atque opes attulit, Cic.

felicitē, *adv.* fruitfully, abundantly: hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae, Virg. || auspiciously, favourably: ut ea res mihi magistratūque meo, populo plebique Romanae bene atque felicitē veniret, Cic. In wishes and exclamations: good luck!: felicitē, succulant, Phaedr. 2. luckily, happily: omnes sapientes semper felici-

ter, absolute, fortunate, vivere, Cic.: qui te felicitate attulit Eurios, Ov. Sup.: bella cum finitimis felicissime multa gessit, Cic.

felix, *icis, adj.* [root *FE*: v. fecundus] fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile: rami feliciores, Hor.: felicior regio, Ov.

|| Meton.: of good omen, auspicious, favourable, propitious: quid tibi mihiq; sit felix, sub imperium tuum redeo, Liv.: o dea sis felix, nostrumque levea, quaecumque, laborem, Virg. 2. lucky, happy, fortunate, successful: exitus ut classis felix faustumque daretur, Lucr.: Polycretem Salum felicem appellabant, Cic.: Sulla felicissimus omnium ante civilem victoriam, Sall. With gen.: o te, Bolane, cerebri felicem! Hor.: felices operum dies, Virg. With inf. (poet.): quo non felicitate alter ungere tela manu ferrumque armare veneno, modo successful, id.

felix, *icis, v. felix.*

fellicia, *ae, f. dim.* [femina] a young female, a girl: Cat.

femen, *inis, v. femur.*

femina, *ae, f.* [root *FE*: v. fecundus] lit. one who brings forth; hence, a female: of human beings, a woman: ut a prima congressione maris et feminae ordinar, Cic.: varium et mutabile semper femina, Virg. As a term of reproach to effeminate men: Ov. 2. Of animals, usu. as *adj.*: a female, *stc.* (bestiarum) aliae mares, aliae feminae sunt, Cic.: piscis, Ov.

feminālis, *lum, n. plu.* [femur] coverings for the thighs: Suet.

feminatus, *a, um, adj.* [femina] womanish, effeminate: sic feminata virtus afflicta occidit, poet. Cic.

feminus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] pertaining to a woman, womanly, feminine: quatuor ille quidem juvenes totidemque crearat femineae sortis, of the female sex, Ov.: amor, love for a woman, id.: poena, inflicted on a woman, Virg.: Calendae, the first of March (on which the Matronalia were celebrated), Juv. || womanish, effeminate, unmanly, pectus, Ov.: amor praedae, Virg.

femininus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] in gramm. of the feminine gender: nomen, Varr.: quae femina positione mares significant, Quint.

femur, *oris or inis* (the latter from a nom. femem, mentioned as existing by Prisc.), *n. the thigh*: frons non percussa, non femur, Cic.: teretes stipites femina crassitudine, Caes. [Fem-ur, prob. same as our ham: on the interchange of *f* and *a*, see the letter *F*.]

fenebris (foen.), *e, adj.* [fenu] pertaining to interest or usury: quam multa fenebris legibus conscripta avartia exeat, Liv.: pecunia, lent on interest, Suet.

fenerāto (foen.), *ōnis, f.* [fenero?] a lending on interest, usury: haec pecunia tota ab honoribus translata est in quaestum et fenerationem, Cic.

fenerāto (foen.), *ade, with interest*: illam mecatore fenerato abstulisti, Pl.

fēnātor (foen.), ōris, m. [fēnator] *one who lends on interest, a money-lender, usurer*: Cic.: Hor.

fēnātor (foen.), atus, i. v. a. dep., or **fēnato**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [fēnus] *to lend on interest: binis centiesimis fēnatoris est, at 2 per cent. (per month, 24 per cent. per annum), Cic. 2. to drain by usury: dimissiones libertorum ad fēnatoras diripiendas provincias, id. 11. Fig.: neque beneficium fēnatorum, trade in benefits, id. 1. fēnatorum istuc beneficium ubi pulcre dices, richly repaid, rewarded, Ter.*

fēnestrā, ae, f. *an opening in a wall to admit the light, a window* (respecting their construction, etc., v. Smith's Ant. 144 s. v. domus): neque fenestra, nisi clatrata, Pl.: fenestram angustias quod reprehendis, Cic.: bifores, Ov.: juncta, closed, Hor.: (in turri) fenestras ad tormenta mittenda in struendo reliquunt, loop-holes, Caes.: concludere in fenestram firmiter, the window-recess, Pl.: ingentem lato edito ore fenestram, a large opening, Virg. Poet.: a hole in the ear: natus ad Euphratem, molles quod in aure fenestras arguerint, Juv. 11. Fig.: an opening, opportunity: hui quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefecerit! Ter.

fēnus (foen.), a, um, adj. [fēnum] *of hay (rare): homines foeneos in medium ad tentandum periculum projectos, figures stuffed with hay, like our men of straw, Cic.*

fēnilla (foen.), tum, n. plu. [id.] *a haystack*: Virg.

fēnisecca (foen.), ae, v. feniseccus.

fēnisecca (foen.), ōdis (also fenisecca, ae, Pers.), m. [fēnum seco] *a mover*: Varr. Poet.: countryman, rustic: Pers.

fēnum (foen.), i, n. hay: Varr.: fēnum alios aiebat esse oportere, dolls, Cic. Proverb.: fēnum habet in cornu, he is a dangerous fellow (from the custom of binding the horns of vicious cattle with hay), Hor. (Hence It. feno: Fr. foen.)

fēnus (foen.), ōris, n. [root FE: v. fecundus] lit. *what is produced, or gained from anything, proceeds; esp. interest on money lent*: idem pecunias his fēnor dabat, on interest, Cic.: dives patitis in fenore numis, Hor. 11. Meton. capital lent on interest (rare): fēnus et impendium recusare, Cic. 111. In gen.: gain, profit, advantage: terra reddit quod accepit, alias minore, plerumque majore cum fenore, id.

fēnusculum (foen.), i, n. dim. [fēnus] *low interest*: Pl.

fēra, ae, f. [ferus] *a wild animal, wild beast*: immaui et vastae insidens beluae, quocumque vult, infectit illam ferum, Cic.: multa in ea silva (Hercynia) genera ferarum nasci constat, Caes. Of a sea-monster: Ov. Of the constellations of the Great and Little Bear: magna minorque ferae, id.

fēriciter, adv. *frivolously*: velut ab stribus laetius fēriciterque renata urbs, Liv.

fēralis, e, adj. [etymol. dub.: acc. to Varro from fero, though the quantity of the e is different; in Ovid, however the subst. Feralia, v. infra, has a short e] *pertaining to the dead or to corpses: tu tamen extincto feralia munera ferto, offerings to the dead, Ov. 2. pertaining to the Feralia, or festival of the dead (celebrated annually on the 10th of February): tunc, quum fērales praetere die, id. 3. Subst. feralia, tum, n. plu. (v. no. 2): Cic.: Liv. 11. Meton.: deadly, fatal, dangerous: tunc, Licha, dixit, feralia dona tulisti? Ov.: annus, Tac.*

fērax, ōdis [fero] *fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile*: terrae, Lucr.: agri, Cic. With gen.: Iberia, venenorum ferax, Hor. With abl.: illa (terra) ferax oleo est, Virg. 11. Fig.: nullus feracior in philosophos locus est, nec uberior, quam de officiis, Cic.

fērudum, i, n. [contr. from fericulum, from fero] *that on which any thing is carried, a frame, litter, bier, for carrying the spoils, the images of the gods, etc., in public processions: spolia ducia hostium caesi suspensa fabricato ad id apte ferculo gerens in Capitolium ascendit, Liv. 11. a dinner tray, a course or service; also, a single dish: ubi multa de magna superest fercula coena, Hor.*

fēre, adv. *nearly, almost, about: fere sexennis, Pl.: abhinc menses decem fere, Ter.: quinta fere hora, about the fifth hour, Cic.: totius fere Galliae legati ad Caesarem gratulatum conveniunt, Caes.: semper fere, Cic.: tantum fere, almost only, id. 2. Hence with negatives to limit or qualify them: nihil fere intelligit, almost nothing, i. e. very little, id.: neque ullum fere totius biennii tempus sine sollicitudine Caesaris intercessit, Cic. 3. As a mere enclitic, to throw emphasis on the preceding word; equivalent to our very: quum circa hanc fere consultationem disceptatio omnis verteretur, on this very point, Liv. 11. in general, for the most part, usually: quod non fere ante auctumtum Elaver vado transiri solet, Caes.: qui timet his adversa, fere miratur eodem quo cupiens pacto, Hor. Pleon. with plerumque or plerique: hic solebamus fere plerumque eam operiri, Ter.: non sunt vitiosiores, quam fere plerique, qui avari avaros reprehendunt, Cic.*

fērentarius, ii, m. *a sort of light-armed soldier, either horse or foot, who fought with missiles: postquam eorum ventum est, unde a fērentariis proelium committi posset, Sall. Fig.: one who is active or ready: illum tibi fērentarium esse amicum inventum intelligo, a friend ready to assist, Pl.*

fēretum, i, n. = *фѣретовъ, a litter, bier, etc.*: pure Lat. ferculum: Jamque rogum quasquasque faces fēretumque parabant, bier, Ov.

fēriae, arum, f. plu. *holidays, festi-*

vols: (respecting them, v. Smith's Ant. 177): Cic. Transf.: praestare Hecperiae longas fērias, peace, Hor. Comically: venier gutturque resident esurales fērias, keep hunger-holidays, fast, Pl. [Feriae, festus, and festivus prob. connected with the root which appears in the Gr. φαίνομαι on the interchange of x and f, see the letter F.] (Hence It. fiera: Fr. foire.)

fēriātus, a, um, Part. [ferior]. 11. A d.j.: keeping holiday, dissipated, at leisure: Iteum sic feriatum voluntas cessatione torpere, Cic. Of things (rare): machaera feriat, unemployed, idle, Pl.

fērina, ae, f. (sc. caro), [ferus] *the flesh of wild animals, game, venison*: Virg.

fērinus, a, um, adj. [id.] *pertaining to wild beasts*: vultus, Ov.: caro, Sall.: lac, Virg.

fērio, 4. v. a. *to strike, smite, beat, knock, cut, thrust*: forea, to knock, Pl.: parietem, Cic.: murum arietibus, Sall.: stricto ferit retinacula ferro, cuts to pieces, Virg. Poet.: sublimi feriam sidera vertice, touch, Hor. Absol.: occurrere capro, cornu ferit ille, caveo, Virg. Of things: his spectris etiam alii possent feriri, Cic.: feruntque summos fulgura montes, Hor. Poet.: sole fere radialis feriente cacumina primis, Ov.: ferit aesther clamor, Virg. 2. Esp. to give a death-blow, to slay, kill: securi ferit, Cic.: aprum, Ov. Hence of slaughtering for sacrifice: nos humilem feriemus agnam, Hor. Whence the phrase, foedus ferire, to make a covenant or treaty: is, quicum foedus feriri in Capitolio viderat, Cic. 11. Fig.: quae facillora sunt philosophis, quo minus multa patent in eorum vita, quae fortuna feriat, hits, affects: verba palato, to bring out, speak, Hor. 2. to cozen, cheat, gull: ubi illa pendente ferit, jam amplius orat, Pl. [Ferio prob. contains the same root as FERO, "strike," in offendo and defendo.] (Hence It. federe: Sp. herir.)

fērior, atus, i. v. n. dep. [ferisse] *to rest from work, keep holiday (usu. in the Part. q. v.): male feriatos Troas, keeping festival at an unseasonable time, Hor.*

fēritas, ōtis, f. [ferus] *wildness, savageness, roughness*: ista in figura hominis feritas et immanitas beluae, Cic.: tauri, Ov. 11. Meton. of things: Scythici loci, id.

fērmē, ade, [a strengthened form of fere] *nearly, almost, about: hoc factum est ferme abhinc biennium, Pl.: duodequadragesimo ferme anno, ex quo regnari coeperat Tarquinium, Liv.: erant ejusmodi ferme situs oppidorum, Caes.*

2. With negatives to limit or qualify them: hoc non ferme iste magnis principum vitilis event, almost not, i. e. scarcely, Cic.: nec ferme res antiqua alla est nobilior, Liv. 3. As a mere enclitic to give emphasis to another word; equiv. to our very: Jam ferme

moriena me vocat, *just dying*. Ter. || generally, usually, for the most part: quod ferme evenit, Cic.: ferme apud Numidas in omnibus proeliis magis pedes quam arma tuta sunt, Sall.

fermento, avi, atum, i. v. a. [fermentum] to cause to rise or ferment; in pass. to rise, ferment: Plin.

fermentum, i, n. [contr. for fermentum, from ferveo, ferveo] that which causes fermentation, leaven, yeast: Plin.

2. a drink made of fermented barley, malt liquor, beer (so translated by some, but it seems more probable that this is an error, and that the reference is to yeast, used in fermenting the juice of acid fruits; or it may be a false reading for frumentum, indicating the use of beer): Virg. || Fig.: anger, passion (poet. and rare): (uxor) nunc in fermentum tota est, ita turget mihi, Pl. Also of the cause of anger or vexation: accipe, et istud fermentum tibi habe, Juv.

ferō, tōli, lātum, ferre, irreg. r. a. (also redupl. in the perf. tenses: tutei, etc., Pl. and Ter. passim) [tuli and tetuli are perf. forms of tollō; lātum is the euphonic form of lātum, which is kindr. with *λάω*, *lāō*] to bear, carry, bring: numerus eorum, qui arma ferre possent, Caes. 2. to set in motion, lead, conduct, drive: coelo supinas interius manus, raisest, Hor.: castra moveri et signa ferri iussit, to put the standards in motion, to break up, Caes.: vagos gradus, Ov. Absol.: quo ventus ferebat, bore, drove, Caes. 3. With pron. reflect. or reflectively, to move or go swiftly, to hasten, rush, and of things, to fly, mount, run down, etc.: cum ipsa paene insula mihi sese obviam ferre vellet, Cic.: alii allam in partem perterriti ferebantur, were rushing panic-struck, Caes. 4. to carry off, take away by force: alii rapiunt incensa feruntque Pergama, Virg. So esp. in the phrase, ferre et agere, of taking booty, plundering, where ferre applies to portable things, and agere to men and cattle: v. ago. 5. to bear, produce, yield: quem florem ferunt terrae solutae, Hor. 6. to bear offspring: Ignorans nurum ventrem ferre, to be pregnant, Liv.: quem tulerat mater claro Phoenissae Laconi, had borne, Sil. 7. to bring as an offering: lanceaque et liba Baccho, Virg. 8. to get, receive, acquire, obtain: quodvis pete munus, ut illud, me tribuente, feras, Ov.: plus poscente ferent, Hor. || Fig.: to bear, carry, bring: ille suis Appio alienae personae ferendae fuit, of bearing an assumed character, Liv.: quum suis auxilium ferre non possent, Caes.

2. to move, to bring, to lead, conduct, drive, raise: cur haec exempla paravi? quo feror? to what am I bringing myself? Ov.: so, animus fert, with inf.; my mind is disposed, I design: in nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas corpora, Id. 3. to carry off, take away: omnia fert aetas, animum

quoque, Virg. 4. to bear, bring forth, produce: haec aetas prima Athenis oratorem prope perfectum tulit, Cic. 5. to bear away, to get, obtain, receive: centuriam, tribus, to get their votes, Cic.: suffragia, Suet. (cf. no. 10): eadem ferunt responsa, Caes. 6. to bear, support; to put up with, to suffer, tolerate, endure: ad laborem ferendum, id.: Ariovistus tantum arrogantiam summat, ut ferendum non videretur, id. 7. With adverbs, to make public, to disclose, show, exhibit: haud clam tulit iram adversus praetorem, Liv. So, prae se ferre, to show, manifest, display, make no secret of: culus rei tantae facultatem consecutum esse me non proficere: secutum me esse prae me fero, Cic. 8. Of discourse, to report, relate, make known, assert, say: haec omnibus ferebat sermonibus, Caes. Esp. in third pers. plu. without any expressed subject = Fr. on dit, they say; and pass.: usu, with inf. or absol.: fuisse quendam ferunt Demaratum, Cic. 9. to give out, to pass off, to profess oneself; and reflect. to pass for, to pass current: hunc (Mercurium) omnium inventorem artium ferunt, Caes. 10. Polit. and jurid. t. i.: suffragium est sententiam ferre, to give a vote, to vote: Cic. (ii) legem (privilegium, rogationem) ad populum, or absol.: to propose a law, etc.: id. (iii) ferre iudicem, to offer or propose to the defendant as judge: id. Hence iudicem allicui ferre, to propose a judge to, i. e. to bring a suit against, to sue a person: Liv. 11. Mercant. t. i. to enter in a ledger or account book: quod minus Molabella Verri acceptum retulit, quam Verres illi expensum tulit, set down as paid, Cic. 12. Of abstract subjects: to require, demand, render necessary: to allow, permit, suffer: si ita commodum vestrum fert, id.: si vestra voluntas feret, Id. [This root occurs in all the kindred languages: Gr. *φέρω*; Germ. *bahren*, *fahren*; Eng. *bear*, etc.]

ferōcīa, ae, f. [ferox] untamed spirit, high spirit, fierceness. In a good sense: Romana virtus et ferocia, Liv. || In a bad sense: savageness, ferocity, haughtiness: arrogans atque intoleranda ferocia, Cic. **ferōcitas**, ātis, f. [Id.] wild or untamed courage, high spirit, fierceness. In a good sense: corporis viribus et animi ferocitate ceteris praestare, Cic. || In a bad sense: savageness, ferocity, haughtiness: ferocitatem reprimere, Id. **ferōciter**, ādo, courageously, bravely: strenue et ferociter facta in bello, Liv. Comp.: Sall. Sup.: Liv. || ferocly, savagely, haughtily: asperare et ferociter et libere dicta, Cic.: dictae sententiae, Liv. Comp.: Id. Sup.: Curt.

ferōcūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [ferox] somewhat fierce (rare): quid tu, miles tiro, tam feroculus es? Auct. B. Afr.

ferōx, ōcis, adj. [ferus]. In a good sense: wild, bold, courageous, warlike, spirited: natura ferox, vehementis, manu promptus erat, Sall.: Aequorum magna gens et ferox, warlike, Cic. Sup.: gladius ferocissimorum Iuvenum, Liv. || In a bad sense: savage, headstrong, untamable, haughty, insolent: equi indomiti, feroces, Pl.: aper, Virg.: patribus ferox esse, haughtily towards the senators, Liv. Comp.: victoria civilis ferociores impotentioresque reddit, Cic. With gen.: linguae feroces, Tac. With inf.: ferox est viginid minas meas tractare, se, Pl.

fermentum, i, n. [ferum] an implement or tool made of, or shod with iron, esp. agricultural: agrestia, Liv.: bonorum fermentorum stadium fuisse, Cic.

ferriāria, ae, f. [ferrarius] an iron mine, iron works: Caes.: Liv.

ferriārius, a, um, adj. [ferrum] pertaining to iron: fabri, blacksmiths, Pl.

ferriatilis, e, adj. [ferratus] furnished with iron: of slaves who are ironed, or fettered: Pl.

ferriatūs, a, um, adj. [ferrum] furnished, covered, or shod with iron: basia, Liv.: mudes, Virg.: agmina, clad in armour, Hor. || Subst.: ferrati, orum, m. plu. (sc. milites), soldiers in armour: Tac.

ferrius, a, um, adj. [Id.] made of iron, iron: Britannii utuntur aut aere aut taleis ferreis pro numo, Caes. Poet.: ferrea telorum seges, Virg. || Fig.: hard, unfeeling, hard-hearted, cruel: qui virtutem durum et quasi ferream esse quondam voluit, Cic.: praecordia, Ov.: eo ferream, unfeeling, impudent, Cic.: ferrea scula, the iron age, Tib. 2. firm, rigid, unyielding, immovable: (Cato) in parsimonia in patientia laboris periculi, ferri prope corporis aulmque, Liv.

ferricrēpinus, a, um, adj. [ferrum crepo] clanking like iron or jettors: Pl.

ferritērium, ī, n. [ferrum tero] a place where iron or jettors gall: comically for ergastulum: Pl.

ferritērus, i, m. [Id.] a comic name for a slave who is galled with iron or jettors: Pl.

ferritribax, ātis, adj. [vox hybrida, from ferrum, tribo, tero] iron-galled, i. e. with fettlers: comically of slaves: plagiatiidae, ferritribaces viri, Pl.

ferrūgīnēus, ātis (ae ferrūgīnus, Luct.) a, um, adj. [ferrugo] of the colour of iron-rust, dusky: cymba, Virg.

ferrūgo, īnis, f. [ferrum] like serugo from aee] iron-rust: Plin. 2. Meton.: the colour of iron-rust, a dirty red (rubigo) or dusky colour: viridis ferrugine barba, Ov.: sol caput obscurum nitidum ferrugine textit, Virg.

ferrum, i, n. iron: Cic.: Caes.: Hor. Fig.: of hard-heartedness, cruelty, etc.: gerere ferrum in pectore, Ov. || Meton.: any iron instrument:

a *plough*: ferro *et* indimius aequor, Virg.: a *spade*: ferro mitiget agrum, Hor.: an *axe*: mordaci velut icta ferro pinus, id.: a *dart*: petita ferro belua, id.: the *tip of an arrow*: exstabat ferrum de pectore aduncum, Ov.: an *iron stylus*: dextra tenet ferrum, id.: *hair-scissors*: solitas longos ferro rescere capillos, id.: *curling-irons*: crines vibratos calido ferro, Virg.: *Exp. a sword*: Drusum ferro, Metellum veneno sustulerat, Cic.: aut ferro aut fame interfice, Caes.: So ferrum et ignis, like our *fire and sword*, to denote utter destruction: hostium urbes agrique ferro atque igni vastentur, Liv. 2. *battle, war, force of arms*: decernere ferro, Cic.

ferrumino, avi, atum, i. v. a. [ferrum] *to cement, solder, bind*: Plin. Fig.: labra labellis ferruminiat, they *glue their lips together*, Pl.

fertilis, e, adj. [fero] *bearing fruit, fruitful, fertile*. Absol.: agri optimi et fertiles, Cic. Comp.: uberius locum fertiliorumve segetem, Quint. Sup.: quae fertilissima sunt Germaniae loca drcum Hercyniam silvam, Caes. With gen.: tellus frugum pecorisque, Hor. 2. Fig.: *abundant, productive*: fertile pectus habes, Ov. *that makes fruitful fertilizing*: dea (i. e. *Ceres*), id.

fertilitas, itis, f. [fertilis] *fruitfulness, fertility, abundance*: loci, Caes. Of animals: (Rhea) indoluit fertilitate sua, Ov.

fertus, a, um, adj. [fero] *fertile*: poet. ap. Cic. Or.

ferula, ae, f. *certain plants, the pith of which is combustible: whence it is figned to have been used by Prometheus when he stole fire from heaven*: Plin. 11. Meton.: a *rod*: Hor.: Juv. 2. a *goad*: Ov.

ferus, a, um, adj. [connected with *fero*, Accl. *ferp*] *wild* (of animals and plants): quae vero et quam varia generis bestiarum vel drcum variae ferarum: Cic.: fractus, Virg. 2. Meton.: of places: silvae, Hor. 3. Subst. a *wild animal, wild beast* (poet.): of lions: Phaedr.: of a bear: id.: of horses: Virg.: of a goat: id.

11. Fig.: *wild, rude, uncivilized, savage, barbarous, cruel*: nulla gens est neque tam immanis aeta neque tam fera, Cic.: ingenium immanisvetum ferumque, Ov.: diuulves, Hor.

ferve-facio, feci, factum, 3. v. a. [ferveo] *to make boiling hot, to heat, boil, melt*: patinae sese fervefactae, M. In the *part. perf.*: plix fervefacta, mollet pith, Caes.

fervefactus, a, um, Part. [ferve-facio]

fervens, entis, Part. [ferveo]. 11. Adj.: *boiling hot, glowing, burning*: aqua, Cic.: ferventes fusill ex argilla glandae, Caes. 11. Fig. *hot, heated, inflamed, impetuous*: fortis animus et magnus in homine non perfecto nec impetate ferventior plerumque est, Cic.: quale fuit Caesi rapido ferventius animi ingentum, impetuous, Hor.

ferverer, adv. *hottly, warmly*: ferventer loqui, Coel. in Cic.

ferveo, bül, 2. v. n. (also ferveo, q. v.) *to be boiling hot, to boil, ferment, glow*: quaecumque immundis fervent allata popuincis, steam, smoke, Hor. 2. to be in a *ferment, to be crowded, to swarm forth*: opere omnis semita fervet, Virg.

11. Fig.: *to burn or glow, to be heated or agitated, to rage, rave*: usque eo fervet efferturque avaritia, Cic.: fervent multo linguaue corque mero, Ov.: fervet immensusque ruit profundo Pindarus ore, rages, Hor.: fervet opus redolentque thymo fragrantia mella, gloriola, is carried on *briskly*, Virg. [Same root as Gr. *θερμ*, *θεπος*, *θεπών*, etc.; Eng. *warm*.]

fervesco, 3. v. n. incomp. [ferveo] *to begin to boil, begin to glow, to grow hot*: possetne seriae ferverescere, Pl. Fig.: quom (animus) ferveat (ira), Lucr.

fervidus, a, um, adj. [id.] *boiling hot, burning, fiery*: quarta pars mundi (i. e. ignis) tota natura fervida est, Cic.: sol, Lucr. Comp.: merum, Hor. Sup.: tempus diel, Curt. 11. Fig.: *fiery, passionate, vehement, impetuous, violent*: florente juvenia fervidus, Hor.: mortis fraternae fervidus ira, Virg.: praepropera ac fervida ingenda, Liv.: dicta, Virg.

fervo, fervi, 3. v. n. (acc. to Quint. an obsolete form of ferveo; yet it occurs in Virgil.) [on etym. v. ferveo] *to be boiling hot, to boil, ferment, glow*: sol fervit, Gell. Poet. to boil up, foam, rage: omnia tunc pariter vento nimisque videls fervere, Virg. 2. to be in a *ferment, to be crowded, to swarm forth*: Marte fervere Leucaten, id. 11. Fig.: *to burn or glow, to be heated or agitated, to rage, rave*: quum fervit maxime, Ter.

fervor, oris, m. [ferveo] *violent heat, a raging, boiling, fermenting*: mundi ille fervor purior, perlicidior mobiliorque multo quam hic noster calor, Cic.: caput incensum fervore gerebat, a *raging heat, fever* heat, Lucr. In plur.: medii ferveores, noonday heat, Virg. 11. Fig.: *heat, vehemence, ardour, passion*: quum hic fervor concitatioque animi inveniaverit, Cic.: pectoris, Hor.: maris, an *unstable condition* (caused by pirates), Cic.

fescennini, orum, m. plu. [Fescennia, a city of Etruria] *fescennine verses, fescennines*: nuptiales, Sen. (v. Smith's Ant. 178.) Also as *adj.*: fescennini versus, Liv.

fessus, a, um, adj. [connected with *fatigo*, *fatiscor*] *wearied, tired, exhausted*: worn out, weak, feeble, infirm: itinerare atque opere castrorum et proelio fessi lassique erant, Sall.: de via fessus, Cic.: fessi vomere tauri, Hor. With gen. (poet.): fessi rerum, worn out by *misfortunes*, Virg. Of things: alter fessum vulnere, fessum cursu trahens corpus, Liv.: fessus non vincula naves villa tenent, Virg.: (Phoebus) qui salutari levat arte fessos corporis artus, diseased, Hor.

festinans, antis, Part. [festino], 11. Adj.: *hasty, in haste*: Cic.

festinater, adv. *hastily, speedily, quickly*. Comp.: Tac.

festinatio, onis, f. [festino] *a hastening, haste, speed*: quid haec tanta celeritas festinatioque significat? Cic.: praematura, Liv. In plur.: cavendum est ne in festinationibus auscipimus nimias celeritates, Cic.

festino, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [festinus]. 11. Neutr.: *to hasten, make haste, be quick*: quoniam festinas, non est mora longa, Hor.: ad singulare Antonii factum festinat oratio, Cic. 11. Act.: *to hasten, hurry, accelerate*. With infin.: componere lites, Hor. With acc.: ni id festinare, Sall.: festinare fugam, Virg. Pass.: ea cuncta per idoneos ministros festinabantur, Tac.: nec virgines festinantur, are not married too early, id.

festinus, a, um, adj. [festus, old part. of festo, seen in infestus] *hasty, hastening, quick, speedy* (poet.): cursu festinus anhelo, Ov.: veste tegens, tibi quam noctes festina diesque urgebam, Virg.

festivè, adv. *joyously, delightfully, gaily*: in loco festivo sumus festive accepti, Pl. 2. *humorously, facetiously, wittily*: festive agere fabellam, Cic. As a *participle of assent*: quare bene et praedare quamvis nobis saepe dicatur: belle et festive unum saepe nolo, id.

festivitas, itis, f. [festivus] *festive gaily, festivity*: Pl. As a word of endearment: mihi animale, mea vita, mea festivitas, my joy, my delight, id. 11. *complaisance, kindness*: mel patris festivitas et facilitas, Ter. 11. *amour, pleasantries*: quum in illo genere perpetuae festivitates ars non desideretur, Cic.: Gorgias hic festivitatibus insolentius abutitur, plays upon words, id.

festivus, a, um, adj. [festus] *pertaining to a holiday, lively, gay, festive*: ludi, Pl.: festivissimum convivium, Just.

11. Meton. *agreeable, pleasing, handsome, pretty*: luculenta atque festiva femina, Pl.: nonne igitur sunt ista festiva? Cic.: quod te isti facilem et festivum putant, agreeable, dear, Ter.

2. Of speech: *humorous, pleasant, witty*: dulcis et facetus festivique sermonis, Cic.

festuca, ae, f. [perh. connected with *ferio* and *fustis*] *a stalk, stem, blade*: Plin. 11. a *rod with which slaves were touched in the ceremony of manumission* (called also *vindicta*): quid? can' ingenua an festuca facta e serva libera est? Pl.

festum, i, n. [festus] *a holiday, festival; a festal banquet, a feast* (poet.): cur igitur Veneris festum Vinalla dicant, quaeritis? Ov. In plur.: Hor.

festus, a, um, adj. [connected with *feriae*, q. v.] *pertaining to holidays, solemn, public, festal*: qui (dies) quasi drcorum immortaliu festi atque sollemnes, apud omnes surt celebrati, Cic.: tempus, Hor.: fronde Virg.: dapes, Hor.

II. festive, cheerful, joyous (rare). In exclamations of joy: *O festus dies hominis*, Ter.

fetiales, lum, m. plu. a Roman college of priests, who sanctioned treaties, voken omcluded, and demanded satisfaction from the enemy before a formal declaration of war: Cic. Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 178.)

fetialis, e, adj. pertaining to the fetials: Jis, quo bella indicerentur, quod per se justissime inventum sanxit fetialis religio, Cic.

fetura (foet.), ae, f. [fetus] a bringing forth, bearing, breeding: aetas (bovis) feturae habilis, Virg. II. Meton. young, offspring, brood: alios dies ad ubertatem lactis feturaeque servanto, Cic.

fetus (foet.), a, um, adj. [root *fer*: v. fecundus] pregnant, breeding: lenta salix feto pecori, Virg.: vulpes, Hor.

2. Transf. fruitful, productive: terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere, Cic. 3. In gen. *fillel*, full: machina feta armis, Virg. II. that has brought forth, newly-delivered: feta truculentior uras, Ov.: lupa, Virg.

fetus (foet.), as, m. [id.] a bringing forth, bearing, dropping, hatching, etc.: quorum (bestiarum) in fetu et in educatione laborem quum cernimus, Cic.

2. Of plants: a bearing, producing: quae frugibus atque bacis terrae feto profundunt, id. II. Meton. young ones, offspring, progeny, brood: cervae lactens fetus, *a, jam*, Ov.: quis (paveat), Germana quos horrida parturit fetus, the German quod, Hor. 2. Of plants: fruit, produce: aget novatus et iteratus, quo meliores fetus possit et grandiores edere, Cic.: arbutei fetus, Ov. 3. Fig.: nec ulla acieat uberior oratorum fetus fuit, progeny, growth, Cic.

f, interj. pah! soh! at a bad smell: *f, f, foetel!* Pl.

fibra, ae, f. [perh. connected with fides, a string] a fibre, filament, in plants or animals: viriditas herbescent, nixa fibris stiprium, sensim adolescit, Cic.: perituncas numerare in pectore fibras, Ov. II. *entrisis*: caesorumque boum fibris de more crematis, id.

fibula, ae, f. [contr. fr. *fibula*, from *figo*] a clasp, buckle, pin, latchet, brace, etc.: fibula vestem, vitta coëruerant neglectos alba capillos, Ov.: trabes binas utrinque fibulis ab extrema parte distinguantur, braces, Caes.

ficedula, ae, f. [ficus] the tillark, fig-pecker or becaico, Juv.

ficedulenses, lum, m. plu. [ficedula] a comic name for a class of soldiers: Pl.

fictē, adv. feignedly, fictitiously: fecte et simulate, Cic.

fictilis, e, adj. [fictus, *figo*] lit. shapen, fictile: *esp. made of clay, earthen*: si id in ceris fingeretur aut fictilibus figuris, Cic. II. Subst. fictile, is, and more freq. fictilia, lum, m. plu. an earthen vessel: omnia fictilia (ponuntur), Ov.

fictio, ōnis, f. [fingo] a making, fashioning, forming, formation: Fingum, veterem potum, dedecorasse Fingum Latinam hujuscemodi vocum fictionibus, Gell. II. *Esp.* a feigning, counterfeiting: in figura totius voluntatis fictio est, apparens magis quam confessio, Quint.

III. In rhetor. and law: an assumed or fictitious case, a supposition: adhuc est subdillior illa ex simili translatio, quum, quod in alla re fieri solet, in illam mutantur. Ea dicatur sane fictio, id.

fictor, ōris, m. [id.] one who makes images of clay, wood, wax, etc., an image-maker, statuary: dens ea facie novimus, qua pictores fictoresque voluerunt, Cic. II. Fig.: vitae agendae, Pl. 2. a feigner, counterfeiter: fandi fictor Uluxia, Virg.

fictrix, icis, f. [id.] she that forms or fashions: Cic.

fictura, ae, f. [id.] a forming, fashioning: Pl.

fictus, a, um, Part. [fingo]. II. Adj.: feigned, fictitious, false: in amicitia nihil fictum est, nihil simulatum, Cic.: gemitus, Ov. Of persons: pro bene sano ac non incauto fictum astutiumque vocamus, dissembling, false, Hor. Subst.: fictum, i, n. deception, fiction (poet.): ficti praviqve tenax, Virg.

fictula, ae, f. dim. [ficus] a little fig: Pl.

ficulnēus, a, um, adj. [ficus] of the fig-tree: Varr.

ficulnus, a, um, adj. = ficulneus, of the fig-tree: truncus, Hor.

ficus, i and us, f. (usually of the 2nd declension) a fig-tree: quod diceret, uxorem suam suspendisse se de ficu, Cic. II. Meton. the fruit of the fig-tree, a fig: fisis victimas aridis, Pl.: suamque pulla fisis ornat arborem, Hor.: dum fisis prima calorque, the first ripe fig, i. e. the beginning of autumn, id. (Middle age Lat. *scatium*, ac, Jecur, properly, the liver of a goose fed with figs: cf. pinguis et fisis pastum Jecur anseris albae, Hor.: hence the word for liver in the Romance languages; It. *fegato*; Sp. *higado*; Fr. *foie*.)

fids, adv. faithfully: quae mihi a te ad timorem fidissime atque amantissime proponuntur, Cic.

fidel commissum, i, n. a testamentary disposition, by which a person who gives something to another imposes upon him the obligation of transferring it to a third person: Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 170.)

fidelis, adv. for fideliter, faithfully, trustily, etc.: fac fidele als fidelis, Pl.

fidelis, ae, f. an earthen vessel, pot: Pl. Proverb.: duo parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare, lit. to whitewash two walls from one pot = to kill two birds with one stone, Cur. in Cic.

fidelis, e, adj. [fides] that may be relied upon, trusty, faithful, sincere. Absol.: boni fidelesque socii, Liv.: sociis

multo fidelioribus utitur, Cic.: fidelissima confus, id. With dat.: qui unum Delatorem fidelem populo Romano judicavit, id. With in and acc.: quam fideli animo et benigno in illam ful. Ter. With in and abl.: in amicis fideles, Sall. Subst.: fidelis, is, m. a trusty person, confidant: si quem tuorum fidelium voles ad me mittas, Cic. 2. Fig. of things: to be depended upon, sure, safe, strong, durable: lorica, Virg.: portus, Ov.

fidelitas, atis, f. [fidelis] faithfulness, trustiness, fidelity: simplior praeterea et communem et consentientem eligi par est: quae omnia pertinent ad fidelitatem, Cic.: fides fidelitatisque amicum erga, Pl.

fideliter, adv. faithfully, trustily, certainly, surely, honestly: constanter et fideliter in amicitia aliquidque permanere, Liv.: aliquid fideliter curare, Cic.: retinent commissa (aures), Hor. Comp.: quo propior quisque est servitque fidelis aegro, Ov. Sup.: Plin. 2. securely, strongly, firmly: per quorum loca fideliter mihi pateret iter, Planc. in Cic.

fidens, entis, Part. [fido]. II. Adj.: confident, courageous, bold: qui fortis est, idem est fidens, qui autem est fidens, is profecto non extimescit, Cic. With gen.: fidens animi, Virg.

fidenter, adv. confidently, fearlessly, boldly: timide fortasse signifer elevabit, paulo vident infixerat, Cic. Comp.: paulo fideliter mihi pateret iter, Planc. in Cic.

fidentia, ae, f. [fidens] confidence, self-confidence, boldness: fidentia est, per quam magnis et honestis in rebus multum ipse animus in se fiducia certa cum spe, collocauit, Cic.

fides, ei (gen. sing. *fidei*), Lucr.: also fide, Hor.: dat. fide, id.), f. [fido] trust, faith, confidence, reliance, belief: si sciat noster senex, fidem non esse habitam, that he has not been trusted, Pl.: quum jam minor fabulis haberetur fides, Cic.: ex allis ei maximam fidem habebat, Caes. With a depend. clause: fac fidem, te nihil nisi populi utilitatem et fructum quaerere, Cic.

2. *Esp. commercial credit*: quum fides tota Italia esset angustior, neque creditae pecuniae solverentur, fides: scimus, Romae solutione impedita fides concidisse, Cic.: res fidesque, money and credit, Pl. Fig.: segetis certa fides mea, return, Hor. II. Meton. trustworthiness, faithfulness, conscientiousness, credibility, honesty, etc.: fundamentum justitiae est fides, id est dictorum conventorumque constantia et veritas, Cic.: vir acquissimus, singulari fide, id.: pro veteri ac perpetuo erga populum Romanum fide, Caes. perjurat patrie fides, perjured faith, dishonesty, Hor. Of things: quum Gabinii levitas omnem tabularum fidem, reginas=trustworthiness, credibility, Cic. 2. In law: good faith, sincerity, hence: fide bona or bona fide, in good faith,

fiscerely, honestly, conscientiously: Id. (v. Smith's Ant. 60).

[[I]. a *promise, engagement, word:* Pompeii fides, quam de me Caesar dederat, Id.: inter se fidem et iuramentum dare, Caes.: fidem exolvere, Liv.: fidem frangere, Cic.

2. Esp. a *promise of protection or security:* hence in gen. *protection, guardianship, care:* introduxi Vulturum sine Gallis: fidem et publicam iussu senatus dedi, *promised him protection in the name of the public;* Id.: si fides publica data esset, Sall.: fide accepta ab legatis, vim abstuturam, Liv.: et suaeque omnia in fidem atque potestatem populi Romani permittit, Caes.: di, obsecro vestram fidem! *your protection, help,* Pl.: pro dum fidem, Liv.

3. a *promise of obedience in return for protection, allegiance:* Bellouacis omni tempore in fide atque amicitia civitatis Aeduae tulase, Caes.

fides, is, and more freq. in plur. *fidēs*, lum, f. [*fidēs*] a *gut-string, string of a musical instrument:* Prud.

[[I]. Meton.: a *stringed instrument, lyre, lute, cithara:* fidibus canere praecare, Cic.: dicere longum melos fidibus, Hor.: fidibusne Latini Thebanos aptare modos studeat, i. e. to imitate *Pindaric strains in Latin poetry*, Id. in the *ring*: summe fidem et pharetram: bes manifestus Apollo, Ov. 2. a *constitution, i. q. lyra, the Lyre:* cedit clara fidem Cyllenia, Cic.

fidelēs, inis, m. [*fides cano*] a *lute or lyre player:* Socratem fidibus docuit notitias fidelen, Cic. Poet. transf. a *lyric poet:* Latinus fidelen, Hor.

fideliana, ae, f. [*fidelen*] a *female lute or lyre player:* Pl.: Tor.

fidelianus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] of or for playing on stringed instruments, for lute-playing: ludus, Pl.

fidelio, ae, and more freq. *fiducio*, rum, f. plur. dim. [*fidēs*] a *small stringed instrument, a small lute or cithara:* quid si platani fiducias ferrent sonitum sonantes, Cic. 1. a *sort of stringed instrument of torture:* Sen.: Senet.

fido, fides sum, v. r. v. [*same root as video*] to trust, confide, put confidence in. With dat.: fidere nocti, Virg.: qui sibi fidi, Hor.: puer bene sibi fidens, Cr.: With abl.: arcu fidi Getae, Ov.: With dat. or abl.: nec nitido fidi adultero, Hor.: suis rebus, Cic.: With inf.: fides manare poetica mella te solum, Id.

fiducia, ae, f. [*fidō*] trust, confidence, reliance, assurance: certam fiduciam salutis praebere, Liv.: spes atque fiducia, Caes.: tyrannorum vita, in qua nulla fides, nulla stabilis benevolentiae potest esse fiducia, Cic.: mirabandi, unde tanta audacia, tanta fiducia sui victis ac fugatis, *self-confidence*, Liv.

2. Also absol. for fiducia sui, *self-confidence, boldness, courage:* omnes acrios et fiducia pleni ad Aleiam praeceduntur, Caes. [[I]. Meton. *treachery:* quod meae concredidit est

tactumtati clam, fidel et fiduciae, ne emittatur culgum, Pl. 2. In law: property entrusted to another on condition that it should be restored, a deposit: si tutor fidem praestare debet, si socius, si qui mundaris, si qui fiduciarum accepti, debet etiam procurator, Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 179.

fiduciarus, a, um, adj. [*fiducia*] legal t. relating to a thing held in trust, fiduciary: Justin. [[I]. In gen. *intrusted, given, or held in trust:* optimum ratus, eam urbem Navidii veluti fiduciarum dare, Liv.

fidus, a, um, adj. [*fidō*] trusty, faithful, to be depended on, sure: (amico) probo et fideli et fido et cum magna fide, Pl.: amiel, Hor.: fidelissima atque optima uxor, Cic.: fidora haec genera hominum fore ratus, Liv. [[I]. Of things: sure, certain, safe: aures, Ov.: spes fidelissima Teurcum, Virg.: pons valdus et fidus, Tac.

fidulus, or uncontr. *figulinus*, a, um, adj. [*figulus*] pertaining to a potter: Plin.

figmentum, i, n. [*root figo, figo*] a *forming, formation:* verborum, Gell. 2. a *figure, image:* Id. [[I]. Esp. a *fiction:* Lact.

figo, xi, xum (*part. perf. fecta, Luct.*), z. v. a. to fix, fasten, drive in, attach, affix: palum in parietem, Pl.: mucrones in elve an in hote, Cic.: quam dummatia crucem servis fixerat, *hadst fixed in the ground, erected*, Id.: clavos verticibus, Hor.: vestigia, plantis his steps, Virg.: arma quae fixa in parietibus fuerant, hung up, Cic.: sedem Cumis, to fix his abode, Juv. 2. To transfix, pierce, hunc intorto figit telo, Virg. [[I]. Fig. to fix, fasten, earnestly direct, settle: figit in virgine vultus, Id. Of abstract things: ego omnia mea studia, in Milonis consilium fixi et locavi, Cic. 2. To taunt, rally: adversarios, Id.

figularis, e, utiq. [*figulus*] pertaining to a potter, potter's: rota, Pl.

figulus, i, m. [*root figo, figo*] a potter: Plin. Poet. of the builders of the brick walls of Babylon: a figulis munita urbs, Juv.

figura, ae, f. [*id.*] a *shape, figure, form:* corporis nostri partes totaque figura et forma et statura quam apta ad naturam sit, apparet, Cic.: ut nisi specie et colore et figura tauri, Caes.: figuras rettulit antiquas, Ov.: navium figura, Caes. 2. Esp. the *Epicurean atoms or molecular parts of bodies:* Luct. 3. Poet. a *shade or phantom of the dead:* morte obita quales fama est voltare figuras, Virg. [[I]. Fig. quality, kind, form, species, nature, manner: majus et minus et aequum magnum ex vi et ex numero et ex figura negotii consideratur, Cic.: occurrunt animo pereundi mille figurae, kinds, Ov. 2. In Gramm. the *form of a word, inflection:* Varr. 3. In rhetor. a *figure of speech:* Cic. (II) Esp. one which contains covert hints or allusions: Suet.

figuratio, onis, f. [*figuro*] forming, fashioning; shape, form: Plin. [[I]. Fig. imagination, fancy: Quint. 2. the form of a word: Gell.

figuratus, a, um, Part. [*figuro*]. [[I]. A d.j.: formed, fashioned, shaped: boni ipsa terga declarant non esse se ad nos accipendum figurata, Cic. Of speech, figurative: orationem figuratam, Quint.

figuro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*figura*] to form, fashion, shape: mundum ea forma figuravit, qua una omnes reliquae formae concluduntur, Cic. [[I]. Fig.: ea tenerum pueri balbumque poëta figurat, Hor. 2. Esp. to imagine, fancy, picture: inanes species anxio animo, Curt. 3. to adorn with rhetorical figures: tam transitia verbis quam propria figuratur oratio, Quint.

filatim, adv. [*filum*] thread by thread: filatim distrahare, Luct.

filia, ae (*dat.* and *abl. plur. filabus* and *filis*) f. [*filius*] a daughter: o matre pulchra filia pulchior, Hor. In apposition: quum Virginius virginem filiam in foro sua manu interemisset, Cic. Filia familias, or filiafamilias; v. familia. 2. female offspring, offshoot (poet.): Pontica pinus, silvae filia nobilis, Hor.

filicatus, a, um, adj. [*filis*] adorned with fern: paterae, on which fern-leaves are engraved, Cic.

filio, ae, f. dim. [*filia*] a little daughter: educare aliquam pro filiole sua, Pl.: L. Paulus filiolam suam Tertium animadvertit tristiciam, Cic.

filiosus, i, m. dim. [*filius*] a little son: Pl.

filius, ii, m. a son: ut condemnaretur filius aut nepos, si pater aut avus deliquisset, Cic. Filius familias, or filiafamilias; v. familia. [[I]. Meton.: terrae filius, a son of mother earth, i. e. an obscure, mean person: hule terrae filio nescio cui committere epistolam tantis de rebus non audeo, Id.: fortunae filius, a child of fortune, fortune's favourite, Hor. (Perh. from the root *fil*, v. or *fr*, which occurs in *filio*, *filio*, *ferendum*, etc. (q. v.): the Greek *uic* perh. comes from the same root.) (Hence Sp. *hijo*.)

filix, icis, f. fern: Virg.: Her. (Hence It. *felce*.)

filum, i, n. a thread: Virg.: Ov. Poet. the thread of life spun by the Fates: arorum filia trum, Hor. Proverb. pendula filo (tenui), to be hanging by a thread, to be in great danger: omnia sunt hominum tenues pendula filo, Ov. 2. Esp. the *fillet of wool* round the upper part of a flamen's cap; and in gen. a *priest's fillet:* legatus capite velato filo (lanae velamen est), Audi, *Appiter*, inquit, Liv. [[I]. Meton. a string, cord, filament, fibre: tractat hauratae consona fila lyrae, the strings, Dr. 2. outline, contour, form, shape: forma quoque hinc solis debet flumque videri, Luct.: mulieris, Pl.

[[I]. Fig. of speech, texture, sort,

quality, nature, style: ego hospitii veteri et amico munusculum mittere (volui) levidense, crasso filo, of coarse texture, Cic.: tenui deducta poemata filo, Hor. (Hence *Id. Sp. filo*: Fr. *file*, d-*filer* "to go in a row behind one another," *défilé* "a narrow way," prof.)

fimbriae, arum, *f. plu.* [connected with *fibra*] the extremity of anything, esp. if separated into shreds and filaments: a border, edge, fringe: si quis in febre acuto morbo in veste floccos legit fimbriae diducit, Cels.: madentes cincinnorum fimbriae, the extremities of the curls, Cic.

fimbriatus, a, um, *adj.* [fimbriae] separated into shreds or filaments, fringed: unus est lato clavo ad manus fimbriatus, Suet.

fimus, i, *m. dung, ordure, excrement*: Virg. *II.* Poet. for lutum, dirt, mire: id.

findo, fidi, fissum, *3. v. a.* [to cleave, split, part, separate, divide: hasta fissis transit, praecordia ligno, Virg.: arbor agit rimas, et fissas cortices vivum reddit oues, Ov.: patrios findere sacro agros, Hor.: hinc illi audit canis aestifer arva, cauesit to crack, Virg.: cor meum et cerebrum finditur, are bursting, Pl. *II.* Fig. to divide (poet. and rare): idus sunt agenda quae dies mensem Veneris marinae findit Aprilis, Hor. [Koot. *vin* same as Sans. *bhid* "cleave," Eng. *bite*]

fingo, fingi, fictum, *3. v. a.* [stem *vic*, whence *fixa*, etc.] to shape, form, fashion, frame, make: esse aliquam vim, quae fingit, vel, ut tu verbo utar, quae fabricata sit hominem, Cic. *2.* Esp. of the plastic arts: to shape or form in wax, clay, stone, etc.; to mould or model: quorum aliorum fingere opinor e oera solitum esse, alterum esse pictorem, id.: pecula de humo, Ov.: fingendi ars, of making statues, Cic. *3.* to arrange, adorn, dress, trim (poet.): (muller) bene quum laeta est, tersa, ornata, flecta est, infecta est tamen, Pl.: crueni fingens, Virg.: saepe manus aegras manibus fingebat amicis, gently pressed, Ov. *II.* Fig. in gen. to form, fashion, make: natura fingit homines et creat imitantes et narratores facetes, Cic.: hi neque vultum fingens, neque interdum lacrimas tenere poterant, to give their countenances the desired expression, Caes.: operosa parvus carmina fingo, make, compose, Hor. *2.* With a double predicate, to form, make into something or in a certain manner: nec, si miserum fortuna sinnoem finxit, vanum etiam mendacemque improba fingit, Virg.: (illam) epinae memorum comae fingit Aedlo carmine nobilium, Hor. *3.* to instruct, teach, train: idem mire finxit alium, Ter.: voce paterna fingens ad rectum, Hor. *4.* to form mentally or in speech, to represent, to imagine, conceive, sketch out: fingitis cogitatione

imaginem hujus conditionis meae, Cic.: ex sua natura ceteros fingere, to conceive of, id. With *infin.*: finge, aliquid num fieri sapientem, non dum esse, suppose, id. *5.* to contrive, devise, invent, feign, esp. what is untrue: nonne ad senem aliquam fabricam fingit? Ter.: crimina in aliquid fingere, Cic.

finiens, entis, *Part.* [finio]. *II.* *Adj.*: finiens orbis or circulus, the horizon: illi orbis, qui aspectum nostrum defluunt, qui a finientis rectissime nominari possunt, Cic.: circulus, Sen.

finio, Ivi or Ii, Itum, *4. v. a.* [finis] to limit, bound, inclose within boundaries: populi Romani impertum Rhenum finire, Caes.: in ore alta lingua est, finita dentibus, Cic. *II.* Fig. to set bounds to, restrain, check: an potest cupiditas finiri? id. *3.* For *definio*, to prescribe, determine, define, fix, appoint: spatia omnis temporis numero noctium finiunt, Caes.: hoc autem sphaerae genus in illa sphaera solida non potuisse finiri, could not be defined, marked out, Cic. *Pass. imper.*: de pecunia finitur, ne major cause ludorum consumeretur, it is decreed, Liv. *3.* to put an end to, to finish, terminate: in pass. to come to an end, to end: bellum, Caes.: prandia nigra moris, Hor.: vitam mihi ense, Ov.: ut sententiae verbis finiantur, close with verbs, Cic. *4. Absol.*: to end, to cease: (i) to finish speaking: finierat Paenon, Ov. (ii) to die: sic Tiberius finivit octavo et septuagesimo aetatis anno, Tac.

finis, is (abl. regularly fine; fini, Lucr. etc.), m. and f. (masc. more usual and class.) a boundary, limit, border: tere ad extremum finem provinciae Galliae, Liv.: quem locum finem imperii habuere Carthaginienses, Sall. In plur.: nec Mamiliam lege singuli, sed ex his tres arbitri fines regemus, Cic.: neque finem neque mores erat, qui fines eorum discerneret, Sall. *Adverb.*: fine or fin, up to, as far as = *tenuis* (rare): de muro pectoris fine prominentes, Caes. *2.* Meton. the territory itself, inclosed within boundaries: iter in Santonium fines facere, qui non longe a Tolocatum finibus absumt, id.: multum interest, alienos populi fines an tuos rui exsolvende videas, Liv. *3.* Fig. a limit, bound: finem et modum transire, to go beyond all bounds, Cic.: est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines, quos ultraque citraque nequit consistere rectum, Hor. *II.* Meton. an end: rogat orandi finem faciat, Caes.: vitae finem asserre aliquid, Cic. (ii) quem ad finem, till when? how long? piratum vivum tenuisti: quem ad finem? dum cum imperio fuisti, id. *2.* Esp. the end of life, death: comperit invidiam supremo fine domari, after death, Hor.: septem a Nerone finem menses sunt, Tac. *3.* the extremity, summit: ad finem bonorum, quo referuntur et cuius causa sunt faci-

enda omnia, the chief good, Cic.: fines bonorum et malorum, id.: hence the title of Cicero's treatise *De Finibus*.

4. an end, purpose, intention, design: domus finis est usus, Cic.: quod ad eum finem memoravimus, Tac. *5.* In rhetoric. I. quo. *Ad* definitio, a definition, explanation: dicuntur argumenta ex finitione seu fine, Quint. [Elym. uncertain; Bopp connects it with *finis*, *finis* instead of *finis*.]

finit, ade, to a certain extent, with restrictions: avarus erit, ad finem, Cic.

finitimus, a, um, *adj.* [finis] bordering upon, adjoining, neighbouring: with dat.: sumus finitimi Aetnatibus, Cic.: Galli Belgiae, Caes.: Iatus Boreae, bordering upon the north, Hor. *Abol.*: Romanos ea loca finitimae provinciae adjungere, Caes. *2.* Subst. finitimi,orum, m. plu. neighbours: bella cum finitimis felicissime multa gessit, Cic.

II. Fig. bordering upon, nearly related, like: with dat.: metus aggritudinis, id.: poëta oratori, id. *Abol.*: illa, quae propinqua videntur et finitima esse, id.

finitio, onis, *f.* [finis] a limiting, limit, boundary: Virg. *II.* Fig. a definition, explanation: Quint.

finitivus, a, um, *adj.* [finis] In rhetoric, defining, explaining: Quint.

finitor, oris, m. [id.] one who determines boundaries, a surveyor: Cic. Comically: ejus (argumenti) nunc regiones, limites, confinia determinabo, et rei ego sum factus finitor, Pl. *2.* Trans. *finis*: circulus, the horizon, Sen.

finitus, a, um, *Part.* [finio]. *II.* *Adj.*: in rhetoric, of phrases that terminate well: well rounded, full: Cic. *elo.* vi. *facio*.

firmamen, inis, n. [firmo] Poet. for firmamentum, a prop, support: Ov.

firmamentum, i, n. [id.] a strengthening, support, prop: transversaria tigna injunctura, quae firmamento esse possant, Caes. *II.* Fig. a support, prop, stay: eum ordinem, qui excoeret vidualia, firmamentum ceterorum ordinum recte esse dicemus, Cic.: dignitatis, id.: potentiae, Tac.: legumini ex subsidia in primam aciem firmamentum ducta, as a support, Liv. *2.* In rhetoric, the chief support of an argument, the main point, Cic.

firmator, oris, m. [id.] a confirmer, establisher (rare): pacis firmator, Tac.

firmus, ade, firmly, steadily: insistere, Suet.: firme graviterque aliquid comprehendere, Cic.

firmitas, itis, *f.* [firmus] stability, firmness, durability, strength: aspecta, postes cujusmodi: quanta firmitate facit, Pl.: materiae, Caes. *II.* Fig. firmness, endurance, constancy, power: firmitas et constantia, Cic.: adim. id.: imperii, Suet.

firmator, adv. strongly, solidly, with steadiness: insistere, Caes.: in suo gradu collocari, Cic. Comp.: firmius coire, Or.

firmitudo, itis, *f.* [firmus] stability,

firmness, durability, strength: tanta in eis (navibus) erat firmitudo, Caes. II. Fig. *firmness, constancy, strength, stability*: quod firmitudinem gravitatemque animi tui perspexit, Cic.: haec consilium habet firmitudinem, id.

Firmo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to make firm or steady, to strengthen, fortify, support: corpora juvenum firmari labore voluerunt, Cic.: corpora cilio, Liv.: locum magnis munitionibus, Caes.: turre praesidia, Sall. II. Fig.: to fortify, strengthen, secure; to make lasting, stable, or permanent: urbem colonis firmare, Cic.: provinciam pace praevideoque, id.: pacem amicitiamque, Liv. 2. to strengthen in resolution, to encourage, animate: cujus adventus Pompejanos compressit, nostroque firmavit, Caes.: animum praesenti pignore, Virg. 3. to make sure of, secure in allegiance: civitates obsequiis, Hirt. 4. to confirm, show, prove: to affirm, assert, declare: quum intelligat, quam multa firmentur jure jurando, Cic. With acc. and infm.: paratis omnium animis reversuros firmaverunt, Tac.

Firmus, a, um, adj. *Firm, steadfast, stable, strong, powerful*: nos fragili vestrum iugum sulcavimus aequor: quae tulit Aesonidem, firma carina fuit, Ov.: effice ut valeas, et ut ad nos firmus ac valens quam primum venias, Cic. II. Fig.: *firm, fast, constant, steadfast, immovable, powerful, strong*: res publica firma atque robusta, id.: civitas imprimis firma, Caes.: exercitus solis firmus ad tantum bellum, Liv.: spes firmissimam habere, Cic.: firmior candidatus, who has stronger hopes of being elected, id.: ex infidelissimis sociis firmissimos reddere, id. Poet. with inf.: fundus nec vendibilis nec pascere firmus, abie, capable, Hor.

Fiscalis, e, adj. [fiscus] pertaining to the public or imperial treasury, fiscal: Ulp.: calumniae, informationes, the fines resulting from which were to go into the treasury, Suet.

Fiscella, ae, f. dim. [id.] a small basket woven of slender twigs, rushes, etc. Virg. (Hence It. *fiscella*.)

Fiscina, ae, f. [id.] a small basket of wicker-work: fiscina flocorum, Cic.: Virg. 2. a measure for milk: Mart.: *for leaves, bronze*: Ov.

Flores, i, m. a basket of wicker-work used for olives in the oil-press: Col.

Flores, i, m. a money-basket, money-bag, purse: flos complures cum pecunia Siciliensi a quodam senatore ad equitem Romanum esse translatus, Cic. 2. *Fig. the state treasury, public revenue*: de fisco quid egerit Scipio, quaeramus, id. 3. the imperial treasury, imperial revenues, emperor's privy purse (but distinct from his private property): in opp. to aerarium, the public chest or treasury: quantum pecuniae in aerario est flicis et vectigalibus residui, Suet. Tac.: (in the later period of the empire, however, identical with

the aerarium: v. Smith's Ant. 179): Judicia, the tax paid by the Jews into the imperial treasury, Suet.

Fissilis, e, adj. [fissus] that may be cleft or split (rare): robur, Virg. II. *Cleft, split*: stipes, Col. Comically: ad focum si addeas, non fissile haberes caput, you would not have had your head split, Plin.

Fissio, ònis, f. [id.] a cleaving, dividing: glebarum, Cic.

Fissum, i, n. [id.] a cleft, fissure (only used in augury of a divided liver): fissum in extis, Cic.

Fistula, ae, f. [id.] a cleft, chink, fissure: Plin.

Fissus, a, um, Part. [fundo]. II. A. d. j.: cloven: fissa ferarum ungula, Lucr.

Fistula, ae, f. a rammer, beetle: Caes.

Fistico, no pers., atum. i. v. a. [fistula] to ram down: Plin.

Fistula, ae, f. a pipe, tube; a water-pipe (usually of lead): Cic. 2. Meton.: a reed-pipe, a shepherd's pipe, invented by Pan: fistula, cui semper decrevit arundinis ordo: nam calamus cetera junctura usque minor, Tib.: Virg.: eburneola, a pitch-pipe, for giving the tone to an orator, Cic. Used like our cat-calls to express disapprobation, id. 3. a writing reed: Pers. 4. a sort of ulcer, a fistula: Nep. (Hence It. *fischiare*.)

Fistulator, òris, m. [fistula] a player on the shepherd's pipe, a piper: Cic.

Fistilatus, a, um, adj. [id.] furnished with pipes: tabulae, Suet.

Fistulosus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of holes, porous: Plin.

Fissus, a, um, Part. [fido].

Fissus, a, um, Part. [fido].

A. d. j.: fixed, fast, immovable: illud maneat et fixum sit, Cic. 2. Fig.: consilium fixum, id.: animo fixum immotumque, Virg.

Flabellifera, ae, f. [flabellum fero] a fan-bearer, a female slave: Pl.

Flabellum, i, n. dim. [flabrum] a small fan or fly-flap: Ter. II. Fig.: cujus lingua quasi flabello scditionis, illa tum est egentium conto ventilata, Cic.

Flabillus, e, adj. [flō] airy: nihil est in animis, aut humidum quidem aut flabile aut igneum, Cic.

Flabra, orum, n. plu. [id.] blasts, esp. of wind; or meton.: breezes, winds (poet.): flabraque ventorum violento turbine vexant, Lucr.: non hiemes illam, non flabra neque imbres convellunt, Virg.

Flaccidus, i, v. n. [flaccus] to be flabby or flaccid: aures pendulae atque flaccientes, Lact. II. Fig.: to be faint, languid, weak; to flag, droop: Messala flaccet, flag, loses courage, Cic.

Flaccescere (also flaccio), cūl, i, v. n. incept. [flaccus] to wither, dry up: flaccescere fronde, Vitr. II. Fig.: to become faint or feeble, to droop, languish: flaccesceret oratio, Cic.

Flaccidus, a, um, adj. [id.] flabby, flaccid: aures, Col. II. Fig.: languid, feeble: flaccidiore turbine fertur, Lucr.

Flaccus, a, um, adj. flabby: canes auriculis magnis ac flaccis, Varr. 2. Of persons: flag-ears: Cic. (Hence It. *flacco*.)

Flagello, avi, atum, i. v. a. [flagellum] to whip, scourge, lash: quaestorem suum in conjunctione nominatum flagellavit, Suet. II. Fig.: si puteal multa cautus vibae flagella, charge an exorbitant rate of interest, Pers.

Flagellum, i, n. dim. [flagrum] a whip, scourge: nec scutica dignum horribili sectore flagello, Hor. II. Meton.: a riding-whip: Virg. 2. the thong of a javelin: id. 3. a young branch or shoot, a vine-shoot: id. 4. the arm of a polypus: Ov. II. the lash or sting of conscience (poet.): Lucr. (Hence Fr. *fléau*.)

Flagitatio, ònis, f. [flagito] an earnest request or demand, importunity (rare): nolui deesse ne tacite flagitationi tuae, Cic. In plur.: crebrae populi flagitationes, Tac.

Flagitator, òris, m. [id.] an importunate asker, demander, a dun (rare): elicit e animo eum atque alienum aec: ne quis formidet flagitationem suam, Pl. With gen.: triumphante victoriam flagitator, Liv.

Flagitiosus, adv. shamefully, basely, infamously, flagitiously: impure et flagitiose vivere, Cic. Sup. ut turpissimè flagitiosissimeque discedat, id.

Flagitiosus, a, um, adj. [flagitium] shameful, disgraceful, infamous, flagitious: civitas pessima ac flagitiosissima facta est, Sall.: miser (essa videtur), si in vitiosa et flagitiosa vita affuerit voluptatibus, Cic.: secunda flagitiosior, Sall.: fama flagitiosissima, Tac.

Flagitium, i, n. [flagito] and therefore orig.: burning desire, heat of passion; hence: a shameful or disgraceful act, a sin, shame (esp. of an obscene or sensual nature): quae (convivia) domesticae stupris flagitiosae flagrant, Cic.: flagrantissima flagitia et adulteria, Tac. II. In gen.: any shameful or disgraceful act or thing: praecae agro colendo flagitium putes, Cic.: illa militiae flagitia, those shameful speeches, Tac. III. Meton. shame, disgrace: id erat erum factum flagiti plenum et dedecoris, Cic.: flagitium imperio demere, Liv. 2. as a term of reproach, like scelus: shame, disgrace, i. q. rascal, scoundrel: flagitium illud hominis! Sall.

Flagito, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [from the root FLAG, whence flagro] to demand earnestly, earnestly, or repeatedly; to entreat, solicit; to press, importune, dun: const. with acc. of the thing; with acc. of the pers.; with double acc.; with ab and abl. of the pers.; with subj. or absol.: etiam atque

etiam insto atque urgeo, insector, posco, atque adeo flagito crimen (where obs. the climax). Cic.: causa postulata, non flagitasti, id.: quum stipendium ab legionibus pæne seditione facta flagitaretur, when the legions demanded their pay, Caes.: a te quum tua promissa per litteras flagitabam, Cic.: quotidie Caesar Aeduo frumentum flagitare, Caes. || Esp. to summon before court, to accuse: compertum pecuniam publicam averteat ut peculatorum flagitari jussit, Tac.

flagrans, *antis*, Part. [flagro]. || A. *adj.*: flaming, blazing, glowing: telum, Virg.: flagrantis hora Cauliculae, Hor.: flagrantissimo aestu, Liv. 2. Transf. of colour: glittering, shining: (Aeneas) sidere flagrans clipeo et coelestibus armis, Virg. 3. *Fig.*: glowing with passion, ardent, vehement: oratoria studia quibus etiam te incendi, quamquam flagrantissimum acceperam, Cic.: flagrantissima flagitia et adulteria, Tac.

flagrante, *adv.*: ardently, vehemently, eagerly: flagrantissime cupere, Tac.

flagrantia, *ae, f.* [flagro] a burning, burning heat, ardour: montis (Aetnae), Gell.: non flagrantia oculorum, non liberate sermonis, sed etiam complexu, Cic. || Meton. as a term of reproach: etiam vim approbas, flame! flagrantia, thou burning shame! Pl.

flagritrība, *ae, m.* [flagrum tero] a whip-wearer, i. e. one who wears out the whip with being flogged: Pl.

flagro, *avi, atum, i. v. n.* to blaze, flame, burn: flagrantis onerariae, Cic.: crimina flagrantem excutere, Virg. || *Fig.*: to be inflamed with passion (both in a good and in a bad sense), to glow, burn, to be violently excited, stirred, provoked: non dici potest, quam flagrem desiderio urbis, Cic.: totam Italiam flagrantem bello intelligo, id.: flagrantem vitia Iliidinis apud illum, id. 2. to be greatly disturbed or annoyed at, to suffer from: invidia et infamia, id.: rumore malo, Hor. (Flag-ro contains the same root as ful-go, flam-ma (flag-ma), also as Goth. baik: Eng. bright.)

flagrum, *i. n.* a whip, scourge: Pl.: Liv. || Meton. and poet.: ad sua qui domitos deduxit flagra Quiritis, i. e. to servitude, Juv. 2. As a term of reproach: gymnasium flagra, salve, school for the scourge, i. e. to whom the scourge is often applied, Pl. [Akin to Eng. flag; and prob. to plaga, plango.]

flamen, *inis, m.* a priest of one particular deity, said to have been so called from the flint (flum) which he wore around his head. There were 15 in all, of whom the flamen of Jupiter, called flamen Dialis, was the highest in rank (v. Smith's Ant. 180): Cic.: capere, Liv.

flamen, *inis, n.* [flo] a blowing, blast: cur Berecynthiae cessant flamina tibiae? Hor. || Meton.: a gale, wind: ferunt sua flamina classum, Virg.

flaminica, *ae, f.* [flamen] the wife

of a flamen, who assisted at the sacrifices: Ov.: Dialis, Tac.

flaminium, *ii, n.* [id.] the office of flamen: Cic.: Liv.

flamma, *ae, f.* [flagma, from root FLAG; v. flagro] a blazing fire, blaze, flame: flammam concipere, to take fire, Caes.: effusa flamma pluribus locis refulsit, Liv. Proverb.: (1) flamma fumus est proxima, flame is very near to smoke; i. e. you run great risk of falling into positive vice, if you yield to the temptation to deviate from strict propriety, Pl. (2) e flamma cibum petere, to snatch food from the flames, i. e. to do any disgraceful or degrading act (from the famished wretches who sacrilegiously snatched the meat offered on a funeral pile), Ter. (3) prius undis flamma (sc. miscetur), sooner will fire mingle with water, of any thing impossible, Poet. ap. Cic. 2. Meton.: that which produces light: light, a star, etc.: erat in splendidissimo candore inter flammam circulus elucens, among the stars, Cic.: flammam media ipsa tenebat ingentem, a torch, Virg. 3. Of colour: flame colour: rubra suffusus lumina flamma, Ov. || *Fig.*: the flame or fire of passion, esp. the glow of love, flame, passion, ardour, etc.: amoris turpissimam flammam, Cic.: memoria rerum gestarum eam flammam egregis viris in pectore crescere, Sall. 2. a devouring flame, suffering, danger: incidit in ipsam flammam civile discordiae vel potius belli, Cic.: implacatae flamma gaudis, raging hunger, Ov.

flammearias, *ii, m.* [flammeum] a maker of bridal veils: Pl.

flammēdium, *i. n. dim.* [id.] a small bridal veil: Juv.

flammeo, *i. v. n. incept.* [flamma] to become inflamed: Lucr.

flammeum, *i. n.* [id.] (sc. velum), a (flame-coloured) bridal veil: Plin. Poet.: flammae conterit, marries repeatedly, Juv.

flammeus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] flaming, fiery: sunt stellae natura flammee, Cic. || Meton. of colour: flaming, flame-coloured, fiery red: lumina flammæ, Ov.

flammifer, *era, erum, adj.* [flamma fero] flame-bearing, i. e. flaming, burning, fiery: crinis (stellae), Ov.

flammo, *avi, atum, i. v. n. and a.* [flamma] 1. Neutr.: to flame, blaze, burn (poet. and perh. only in the imperf. part.): flammantia lumina torquens (anguis), Virg. || A. *act.*: to inflame, set on fire, burn: in the pass. also to burn: ut interirent aut crucibus affixi aut flammamdi, Tac. 2. *Fig.*: to inflame the mind or passions: omnes exercitus flammaverat arrogantia venientium a Vitellio militum, had inflamed with anger, incensed, Tac.: talia flammato secum dea corde volutans, Virg.

flammula, *ae, f. dim.* [id.] a little flame: Cic.

flatus, *is, m.* [flo] a blowing, breathing, smothering: nondum splem nimis complere sedilia flatu (sc. tibiae), Hor.: flatusque secundo carbassa mota sonant, Ov.: (equis) humescunt spumis flatusque sequentum, with the smothering, Virg. || *Fig.*: a breath, breeze: quum prospero flatu fortuna utitur, ad exitus pervelivimus optatos, Cic. 2. *Inflatus, haughtiness* (mostly plur.): det libertatem fandi flatusque remittat, Virg. (Hence It. flauto: Sp. flauta: Fr. flûte.)

flavēo, *2. v. n.* [flavus] to be yellow or gold coloured (poet.): flaventes cerae, Ov.: culta, Virg.

flavesco, *i. v. n. incept.* [flaveo] to become yellow or gold coloured, to turn a light yellow: mollis paulatim flavescit campus arista, Virg.: ne (ebur) flavescere possit, Ov.

flavus, *a, um, adj.* yellow, flaxen, gold coloured, (chiefly poet.): mellis dulci flavescit liquore, Lucr.: aurum, Virg.: coma, Hor. [Flavus and fulvus are connected.]

flebilis, *e, adj.* [fleo]. 1. Pass. to be wept over, to be lamented, lamentable: ponite ante oculos miseram illam et flebilem speciem, Cic. || A. *act.* that causes to weep (poet. and rare): ulul, Ov. 2. weeping, tearful, doleful: gemitus elementabilis, inbecillus, inlectus, flebilis, Cic.: elegia, Ov.: modi, Hor. (Hence It. flebile: Sp. fêble: Fr. foible.)

flebiliter, *adv.* mournfully, dolefully: vide, quam non flebiliter respondet, Cic.

flecto, *xi, xum, i. v. a. and n.* A. *act.*: to bend, bow, curve, turn, turn round: arcus, Ov.: animal omne membra quocumque vult, flectit, contorquet, Cr.: geminas acies hinc, Virg.: equos brevi moderari ac flectere, Caes.: flexi fractique motus, contortus, Cic. Reflect.: (milvus) flectitur in gyrum, Ov. 2. Naut. *t. t.* to double a cape or promontory: quum in flectendis promontoriis ventorum mutationes maximas sese sentiant, Cic. || *Fig.*: to bend, to, direct: vocem, Ov.: qui teneros et rudis quum acceperunt, inflectunt et flectunt, ut volunt, Cic.: aliquem a proposito, Liv. 2. Esp. to bend (in opinion or in will), to move, persuade, prevail upon, soften: quibus robur flectebat nequæ Superos, Acheronta movebo, Virg.: si flectitur ira deorum, Ov. 3. to turn aside from, avoid: ut eam (viam) flectas, te rogo, Cic. 4. In grammar. (1) to form a word: verba derivare, flectere, conjugere, Quint. (2) Flectere syllabam, to give the circumflex accent, id. 2. Neutr. to turn, go, or march: quum proci, hos laevi flectentes limite erant, Virg.: flaustrub ad Oceanum flectit, Liv. 2. *Fig.*: ad providentiam sapientiamque flectere, Tac.

fleo, *flevi, fletum* (contr. forms flecti, Ov.: fletum, Virg.: fesse, Ov.) 2. v. n. and a. Neutr. to weep, cry: fleo,

quis diſjunctum, Pl.: ille me complexus atque oculis flare prohibebat, Cic. *Pass. impers.*: ad sepulcrum venimus: in ignem posita est: flatur, Ter. Of horae: equorum greges comperit uberum tere, Suet. 2. Of things: to drop, trickle: uberibus flent omnia guttula, Lucr. B. Act. to weep for, lacerat, lament: parentes Trolion, Hor.: filli necem, Tac. In the part. perf.: multum fluit ad superos, *rept.* lamented, Virg.

flatus, a, um, Part. [fleo]. II. Adj.: dripping: sanguine fluit, Lucr.

flatus, ūs, m. [Id.] a *weeping*: quod asque eo visum est indignum, ut urbe tota flatus gemitibus fleret, Cic.: haec magna cum misericordia flatusque prostrantur, Caes.

flexanimus, a, um, adj. [flecto animus] (poet.). I. Act. that bends or *sways the soul, moving, affecting*: dicta est: flexanima atque omnium regina rerum oratio, Cic. II. Pass. touched, moved, affected: Pac. in Cic.

flexibilis, e, adj. [flexus] that may be bent, pliant, flexible: arcus, Ov. II. Fig.: pliant, flexible, tractable: genera vocis permixta: grave, acutum: flexibile, durum, Cic. 2. *flexile, wavering, inconstant*: quid potest esse tam flexible, tam devium, quam animus ejus, Id.

flexilis, e, adj. [Id.] pliant, pliable, supple: cornu, Ov. II. bent, curved: sinus (comarum) i. e. curled, Id.

flexilinquus, a, um, adj. [flexus loci] ambiguous, equivocal: Cic.

flexio, ōnis, f. [flecto] a bending, turning: a bend, lurn, curve (rare): trunco toto se ipse moderans et virgili laterum flexione, Cic. II. Fig.: quae deverticula flexionesque quaesisti! *turnings, windings*, Id. 2. Esp. of the voice: a modulation, inflection, change: delicatiora in cantu flexiones, Id.

flexi-pes, pēdis, adj. [flexus] with bent feet; and in gen. *twining*: hederæ, Ov.

flexuosus, a, um, adj. [Id.] full of turns or windings, tortuous: flexuosum iter habet auditis, ne quid intrare possit, Cic.

flexura, ac, f. [Id.] a bending, winding, turning (rare): laterum, Lucr.: vicorum, Suet.

flexus, a, um, Part. [flecto].

flexus, ūs, m. [Id.] a bending, turning, winding: aures duos et quasi corporales habent introitus, multosque cum flexibus, Cic.: In aliquo flexu viae, Liv.: capilli dociles et centum flexibus apti, Ov. II. Fig.: a turning, transition, change: id est caput civis praeputiae, videre itinera flexusque rerum publicum, Cic.

fligis, ūs, m. [fligo] a striking, dashing together, collision (poet.): Virg. *Nov. flati, flatum*, i. v. n. and a. A. Neutr.: to blow: cornu ventus in his locis flare consuevit, Caes.: inflexo Berynthia tibia cornu flabit, will blow, sound, Ov. B. Act.: to blow,

blow at, blow out, blow up, or blow away: Chimæra ore ferox acrem flaret de corpore flammam, Lucr.: tibia flatur, is blown, Ov.

floccus, i, m. a lock or stock of wool, etc.: ne qui flocci intereat, Varr.

II. Transf.: anything trifling, insignificant, of no account (esp. with negatives, and in the phrase flocci facere, to make no account of): with a negat.: ceterum qui sis qui non sis, floccum non interdum, Pl.: prorsus aveo scire, nec tamen flocci facio, Cic. Without a negat.: tu istos minutos cave deos flocci feceris, Pl. (Hence Sp. *flueco, fleco*.)

flōrens, entis, Part. [floreo]. II. Adj.: blossoming, florid, splendid, etc.: lucernarum florientia lumina flammis, Lucr.: catervae aere, Virg. 2. Fig.: flourishing, prosperous, in the prime, *en repete, fine, excellent*: with abl.: completi hominem florentem aetate, opibus, honoribus, ingenio, liberis, propluquus, affinis, amicis, Cic. Abol.: florens et illustris adolescens, Caes. Of things: invidentur praestant! florentique fortunae, Cic.: florentes Etruscorum opes, Liv.: adhuc florente juvenia ferivimus, Hor.

flōro, ūs, 2. v. n. [flos] to bloom, blossom, flower: per terras frondent atque omnia florent, Lucr.: haec arbor una (lentiscus) ter floret, Cic.: pampineo gravidus autumnum floret ager, Virg. Poet.: si bene floreat annus, Ov. II. Meton. of wine: to froth, ferment: vina florent, Id. 2. to be filled with, to abound with: tum mare vellivolis forebat, Lucr. III. Fig.: to be in a flourishing or prosperous condition, to be in good repute, to be eminent, distinguished, etc.: constr. with the abl. and absol. With abl.: in sua patria multis virtutibus ac beneficiis fuit princeps, Cic. Abol.: ergo in Graecia musci florent, Id.: floret Epicurus, Id. 2. Of things: with abl.: familia, quae postea viris fortissimis floruit, Id. Abol.: verborum vetus interit aetas, et juvenum ritu florent modo nata vigentque, Hor.

flōresco, 3. v. n. incep. [floreo] to begin to blossom or flower: pulegiem aridum florescere ipso brumali die, Cic. II. Fig.: to begin to flourish or prosper, to grow into repute: ad summam gloriam eloquentiae florescere, Id. Of things: olla senescere, at haec contra florescere cogunt, Lucr.

flōrens, a, um, adj. [flos] of flowers, made of flowers (poet.): coronae, wreaths of flowers, Pl.: rura, flowery meads, Virg.

flōridulus, a, um, adj. dim. [floridus] somewhat blooming: Cic.

flōridus, a, um, adj. [floreo] blooming, flowery: sorta, garlands of flowers, Ov.: prata, Lucr. II. Fig.: blooming, fresh, beautiful: Galatæa floridior prato, longa procerior alno, Ov.: novitas mundi, Lucr. 3. Of discourse: ornate, florid: Demetrius Phalereus est

floridior, ut ita dicam, quam Hyperides, Cic.

flōrifer, ūs, ūm, adj. [flos fero] bearing flowers, flowery (poet.): Lucr.

flōriferus, a, um, adj. [flos lego] flower-culling: apes, Ov.

flōs, ōis, m. a blossom, flower: suaves flores, Lucr.: recentes, Hor.: florum omnium varietas, Cic.: flores rosae, Hor.

II. Meton.: the juice of flowers: rure levis verno flores apia ingerit alveo, compleat ut dulci sedit melle favos, Tib. 2. the prime or best part or kind: vini (Bacchi), Pl. (II) the highest part, the top, crown, head: the froth of wine: Plin. Poet. of the first hairs of the beard: Virg.: the tip of a flame: Lucr. III. Fig.: the flower, crown, ornament of anything: sic omnis fetus repressus, exustaque sili flos veteris uberatis exaruit, Cic.: quod floris, quod roboris in juvenute fuerat, amiserant, Liv.: vitae, splendor, glory, Cic.: flos aetatis, the prime of life, Lucr.

2. maidenly or youthful innocence, virginity: (virgo) quum castum amicit polluto corpore florem, Cat. 3. Of speech: a flower, embellishment, ornament: ut porro conspersa sit (oratio) quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, Cic. [Flos, floreo, and folium, contain the same root, and are connected with the Gr. φλέω, φλόος, φλόα.]

flōsculus, i, m. dim. [flos] a little flower, floweret: facta omnia celeriter tanquam flōsculi decidunt, Cic. II. Fig.: blossom, pride, ornament: vitae, youth, Juv. 2. Esp. of style, flower, ornament: omni ex genere orationem aucupari et omnes undique flōsculos carpere atque delibare, Cic.

fluctifragus, a, um, adj. [fluctus frango] wave-breaking: litus, Lucr.

fluctuosus, a, um, adj. [fluctus sonus] roaring with waves: Sil.

flucte, i, v. n. [fluctus] to wave, float, flap: Lucr.

fluctuatio, ōnis, f. [fluctuo] a floating hither and thither, fluctuation: and Transf. in gen.: a tremulous motion, agitation: Sen. II. Fig. of the mind: wavering, vacillation: in ea fluctuatione animorum opprim! incantans posse, Liv.

fluctuo, avi, atum, i. v. n. or **fluctuator**, aui, i. v. dep. [fluctus] to move like the waves, to undulate, to flow hither and thither: also, to float hither and thither, to be tossed or driven about by the waves or by any other fluctuating body. A fluctuo: quadrimem in alto fluctuantem reliquit, Cic.: agebat huc illic Galba vario turbæ fluctuantis impulsi, Tac.: directaque acies ac late fluctuat omnis ere resident! tellus, undulantes with gleaming brass, i. e. like the light glancing on the waves, Virg. B. fluctuos: deprehen! in mari Syrtico modo is sicco relinquuntur, modo fluctuant! Sen. II. Fig.: to be restless, uncertain: to waver, hesitate, vacillate.

A fluctuo: magnaque iterum fluctuat aestu, Virg.: inter spem metum-

que, Liv.: In suo decreto, Cic. **B.** fluctuor: utrius populi mallet victoriam esse, fluctuans animo fuerat, Liv.

fluctuor, v. fluctuo.

fluctuosus, a, um, adj. [fluctus] full of waves, billowy (rare): In mari fluctuosus, stormy, Pl.

fluctus, ūs, m. [fluō] a flowing, undulating: jactetur aquae fluctu quoque terra vacillans, Lucr. **II.** a flooding, a flood: a wave, billow, surge: fons aquae dulcia, qui fluctu totus operiretur, by the flood-tide, Cic.: puppes ad magnitudinem fluctuum tempestatumque accommodatae, Caes.: fluctus uti volutus ad terras immane sonat per saxa, Virg. Proverb.: fluctus in simpulo, a puddle in a storm, i. e. much ado about nothing, Cic. **2.** Poet. transf. a stream of odours: unde fluens volvat variis se fluctus odorum, Lucr. **III.** Fig.: turbulence, commotion, disturbance: qui in hac tempestate populi jactemur et fluctibus, Cic.: rorem fluctibus in mediis, Hor. (Hence *It. flos*; Fr. *flot*.)

fluens, entis, Part. [fluō].

A. Adj.: las, debauched, enervated, effeminate: Incessu ipso ultra muliebre mollium fluentes, Sen. **2.** Of style: flowing, fluent: in his tracta quaedam et fluens expellitur, non haec contorta et acris oratio, Cic. (ii) diffuse: ne immoderate aut angusta aut dissoluta aut fluens sit oratio, id.

fluenter, ad, in a flowing manner (rare): Lucr.

fluentialis, a, um, adj. [fluentium sonus] wave resounding: Cat.

fluant, i, n. [fluō] a flow, flood: running water, a stream (usu. in plur.): Xanthi, Virg. **fluens**, a, um, adj. [id.] flowing, fluid: liquor, Virg.: crur, id. **II.** Meton.: swift, slack, las, languid: frondes, Lucr.: lacert, Ov.: mollia et fluida Gallorum corpora, Liv. **III.** Act. relaxing, enfeebling: calor, Ov. **fluō**, avi, atum, i. v. n. freq. [id.] to flow, swim, sail: navem fluantem in alto tempestibus, Cic.: fluitans alveus, Liv. **2.** to wave, undulate, flap: fluitantia aplestra, Lucr.: vela summo fluitantia malo, Ov.: fluitans labanque miles, staggering, Tac. **II.** Fig.: to be doubtful or uncertain, to waver, vacillate: animo incerto fluitans, Lucr.: spe dubiae borae, Hor.

flumen, ūs, m. [id.] a flowing of water: a flood, stream: raphis montano flumine torrens, Virg.: visendus ater flumine languido Cocyto errans, Hor. In plur.: Irida Scamandri flumina, id. **2.** Esp. a river (very freq. In Caesar, who uses neither *amnis* nor *fluvius*): una pars (Galliae) initium capit a flumine Rhodano, continetur Garumna flumine, Caes.: non Seres, non Tanais prope flumen orit, Hor. In reference to travelling by water the phrases secundo flumine and adverso flumine mean respectively down or up the river; but they are sometimes used

in speaking of travelling by land, to indicate the direction of the journey relatively to the course of the river: c. g.: secundo flumine ad Lutetiam iter facere coepit, Caes.: Caesari iter erat longius, adverso flumine, ut vado transire posset, id. **3.** Transf.: of other things which flow: a stream, flood: sanguinis, Lucr.: largoque humectat flumine vultum, flow of tears, Virg. **II.** Fig.: of discourse or style: a flow, fluency, stream: orationis flumine reprehensoria convicia diluuntur, Cic.

fluminis, a, um, adj. [flumen] pertaining to rivers, found in or frequenting rivers: aqua, Ov.: volucres, id. **fluō**, xi, xum [fut. perf. fluieris, Lucr.], 3. v. n. [akin to pluo, and perh. to fleo] to flow: Helvetiorum inter fines et Allobrogum Rhodanus fluit, Caes.: ea, quae natura fluent atque manant, ut aqua, Cic.: fluxit in terram Remi cruro, Hor.: fluit ignibus aurum, becomes fluid, melts, Ov. **2.** Transf.: to flow, overflow, run down, drip with any fluid. With *abl.* of the thing: fluunt sudore et lassitudine membra, Liv. *Abstr.*: madidage fluens in veste Menoetes, Virg. **3.** to stream like fluids, to flow, pour: inde alium (aëra) supra fluere, to flow, Lucr.: nodoque sinua collecta fluentes, Virg.: omniique relicta turba fluit castris, pours forth, id. **II.** Fig.: to fall away or off, to pass away, to vanish, perish: exident gladii, fluent arma de manibus, Cic.: sponte fluent (poma) matura sua, Ov.: buccae fluentes, fallen in, Lunk, Cic.

Of abstract things: sic mihi tarda fluunt ingrataque tempora, Hor.: fluit voluptas corporis et prima quaeque avolat, Cic. **2.** to flow, spring, be derived, arise, come forth: to go, proceed: carmen vena pauperiore fluit, Ov.: of the writer himself: alter (Herodotus) sine ulla salebris quasi sedatus annis fluit, Cic.: in rebus prosperis et ad voluntatem nostram fluentibus, going, id.: res fluit ad interregnum, id. **3.** Esp. of style: to be diffuse or rambling: ne fluit oratio, ne vegetur, id.

fluō, i, v. n. [cont. from fluo] to flow, to float (rare): aqua fluitat, Lucr. **fluivialis**, e, adj. [fluvius] pertaining to rivers, river: septus fluvialibus undis, Virg.: arundo, id. **fluivialis**, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to rivers, river: testudines, Cic.

fluivus, a, um, adj. [fluō] poet. for fluidus, flowing, fluid: Lucr. **fluivus**, ūs (gen. plur. fluviorum, trieyl. Virg.), m. [id.] a river (not in Caes.): rapidus, Pl.: fluvius Taurus, Liv.: se fluvio dea condidit alto, Virg. **II.** Transf.: running water, a stream: arbuta suffocare et fluvios praebere recentes, id.

fluxio, ūs, f. [id.] a flowing, flow: aquarum fluxiones, deluges, Cic. **fluxus**, a, um, Part. [fluō]. **II.** **A. Adj.**: flowing, fluid: fluxum pertusumque vas, leaky, Lucr. **2.** Transf.: flowing, loose, slack: ipsa crine fluxo

thyrum quatiens, Tac.: habens, Liv.

(ii) weak: corpora, Tac. **B.** Fig.: las, loose, dissolute, careless: animi molles et acetate fluxi dolis haud difficulter capiebantur, Sall.: animi laxiores esse, Suet. **2.** *frail, feeble, transient, perishable*: res nostrae ut in secundis fluxae, ut in adversis bonae, Sall.: res humane fluxae et mobiles, Sall.: instabile et fluxum, Tac.

fluxus, ūs, m. [id.] a flowing, flow, flux: ventus non aliquid intelligitur quam fluxus aëris, Plin. **II.** Fig. of time: a flowing or passing away: Tac. (Hence *It. floscio*; Sp. *flor*.)

fole, is, n. [for faucula from fauces] a neck-cloth, cravat, worn by sick or effeminate persons: Hor.

foellor, avi, atum, i. v. a, and **foellor**, atus, i. v. dep. [focus] to revive or refresh by warmth, to cherish (rare and only fig.): societatem, Suet.

foecula, ūs, m. [id.] a dross, dross.

foeculus, i, m. dim. (in plur. focula, ūs, m.: Pl.) [focus] a little hearth, a fire-pan, chafin-dish, brazier: dextram accenso ad sacrificium foculo iungit, Liv. Comically: jam intus ventris fumant focula, calefieri fures reliquias, Pl. **II.** Meton.: jure: bucca foculum excitat, Juv.

focus, i, m. [connected by the ancients with foveo: but etym. uncertain] a place or apparatus for heating, a fire-place, hearth: jam dudum spiculet focum, Hor.: Curio ad focum sedenti magnum auri pondus Samnites quam attulissent, Cic. Poet. of a funeral pile: Virg. On the hearths of Roman houses, in little altars, the household gods (Lares) were placed, and for them a fire was kept up: sacrum vetustis extruxit lignis focus, Hor. Hence focus, like our hearth, has the sign. of house or family: nudum ejici domo atque focus patris dedit penatibus praecipitum Sextum exturrit, Cic.: agellus, quem tu fastidii habitulum quinque focis, by five houses, families, Hor. So esp. in the phrase: pro aris et focis, in defence of one's religion and family: cf. arx, no. ii.

fodico, ūs, i. v. a. [fodio] cf. vellico, from vello] to dig, to pierce (rare): inmercur servum, laevum qui fodicit latens et cogat dextram porrigere, to dig or jog in the side, Hor. **II.** Fig.: non est in nostra potestate fodicitibus his rebus, quae males esse opinemur, distimulato vel oblitio, Cic.

fodilo, fodi, foseum, 3. v. n. and a (imperf. inf. pass. fodiri, Pl.) to dig, delve, dig up or out: to prick, pierce, stab: nunquam domum reverter, quia te in fundo conspici fodere aut arare. Ter.: foditi: inventit auri aliquantum, Cic.: arva, Ov.: puteos, Caes.: ego te pendente fodiam stimulis triginta dies, will good, Pl.: equi armis calcaribus, Virg. **II.** Fig.: num expectas, dum te stimulis fodiam? Cic.

foecundus, foecunditas, foecundo, foecundus, v. fec.

foedē, adv. foully, basely, horribly: *am turparum sanguine, Lucr.*: *ugnatum est, Liv.*: *causa agitur foedissima, Cic.*

foederatus, a, um, adj. [foedus] *leagueed together, confederated, allied*: *si qui foederatis civitatibus ascripti essent, Cic. Absol.*: *ut omnium beneficiorum nostrorum expertes faciat foederatus, id.* Of things: *Mamertinum foederatum atque pacatum socium, id.*

foedifragus, a, um, adj. [foedus frango] *league-breaking, perfidious (rare)*: *Poeni, Cic.*

foeditas, ātia, f. [foedus] *foulness, filthiness, hideousness*: *multae beluae insectantes odoris intolerabili foeditate depollunt, Cic.*: *avertere omnes a tanta foeditate spectacula oculos, Liv.* *Fig.*: *si turpitudine in deformitate corporis habet aliquid offensivum, quanta illa depravatio et foeditas turpificati animi debet videri? Cic.*

foedo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] *to make foul, filthy, hideous; to defile, disfigure, deform*: *Harpagiae contactu omnia foedant immundo, Virg.*: *foedati agri, terror infectus urbi est, laud waste, Liv.* *Fig.*: *Romani ipsam foedavit adventus tuus, Cic.*: *multiplici clade foedatus annus, Liv.*

foedus, a, um, adj. *foul, filthy, disgusting, ugly, detestable, abominable, horrible*: *Immanissimum et foedissimum monstrum, Cic.*: *foedusque sit volucris (sc. bubo), Ov.*: *victus, Hor.*: *temperata, Liv.* *With dat.*: *pestilencia foeda homini, foeda pecori, id.* *In neut. absol.*: *foedumque relatu, Ov.* *Fig.*: *quo (tyranno) neque tetra, neque foedus, nec diis hominibusque invisus animal ullum cogitari potest, Cic.*: *scriptores carmine foedo splendida facta linunt, Hor.*: *amor, Lucr.*

foedus, ēris, n. a *league, treaty, compact*: *foederum, pacis, belli, iudicium oratores felices iudicave suntu, Cic.*: *Ambrorigum scilicet societate et foedere adiungunt, Caes.*: *foedus ferre, laere, pangere (vide the verbs)*: *foedera negligere, violare, rumpere, Cic.*: *solvere, Virg.* *Fig.* *In gen.* *a compact, agreement, agreement*: *foedus fecerunt cum tribuno plebis palam, Cic.*: *thalami, marriage contract, marriage, Ov.* *Poet.* *of things*: *a law*: *si omnes foedere naturae certo discrimina servant, Lucr.*

foen, for words so beginning, v. *fen*. **foetio, 2. v. n.** [prob. from foedus] *to have a disagreeable smell, to stink*: *an foetiet animi auro tunc? Pl.* *Fig.*: *si! foetiet tuus mihi sermo, id.*

foetidus, a, um, adj. [foetio] *that has a disagreeable smell, stinking, fetid*: *quum lato ore foetido letitiam nobis populum inhalasset, Cic.*

foetor, ēris, m. [id.] *an offensive smell, a stench*: *foebat in suorum Graecorum foetore atque vino, Cic.* *Fig.*: *foulness, noisomeness*:

reconditorum verborum foetores, Aug. in Suet.

foetus, v. fet. **foliārum, i, n.** [folium] (sc. unguentum) *an unguent or oil made of the leaves of spikenard, and several other ingredients (hence also called nardum) nard-oil*: *Juv.*

foliatus, a, um, adj. [id.] *leaved, leafy*: *Plin.*

folium, il, n. [v. *fos*] *a leaf*: *foliis ex arboribus stricis, Caes.*: *arida folia laureae, Cic.*

folliculus, i, m. dim. [folle] *a small bag or sack*: *folliculis frumentum vehere, Liv.* *2. Esp. a ball to play with inflated with wind*: *post bella civilia ad pilam folliculorum transit, Suet.* *Fig.*: *Transf.*: *a husk, pod, shell, skin, follicle*: *quum epica se exserti folliculo, Sen. Poet.* *the shell of an egg*: *teretes (cladurum), Lucr.* (Hence *Sp. follicio*.)

folle, is, m. [connected with pelle] (orig. *a leathern sack*: hence) *a pair of bellows*: *formae, quae vos effici sine follebus et sine incudibus non putatis, Cic.* *2. a playing-ball inflated with wind*: *ego te follem pugillatorium faciam, Pl.* *3. a leathern money-bag*: *ut tenso folle reverti iude domum possis, Juv.* *4. Poet.*: *puffai cheeks*: *tunc immensa cavi spirant mendacia folles, id.*

follicitum, ade. *by money-bags*: *ego follicitum ductabo, Pl.*

fomentum, i, n. [contr. from fovimentum, from foveo] *a warm lotion or poultice, fomentation*: *assident, fomenta paret, Hor.* *Fig.*: *a mitigation, alleviation*: *haec sunt solatia, haec fomenta summorum malorum, Cic.*: *ut haec ingrata ventis dividat fomenta, vulnus nil malum levantis, consolationes, Hor.* *Poet.* *nourishment*: *quodsi frigida curarum fomenta relinquere posses, id.*

fomes, itis, m. [foveo] *touchwood, tinder*: *silicet scintillam excudit Achaes raptulque in fomite flammam, Virg.*

fons, fontis, m. a spring, fountain: *fons dulcis aqual, Lucr.*: *(Romulus) locum delegit fontibus abundantem, Cic.*: *fontium qui celat origines, Nilus, Hor.* *Poet.*: *spring-water, water*: *ali fontemque ignemque ferebant, Virg.*

Fig.: *a fountain-head, source, origin, cause*: *meos amicos ad Graecos ibe iubeo, ut a fontibus potius hauriant, quam rivulos consecutur, Cic.*: *scribendi recte sapere est et principium et fons, Hor.*: *benevolentia, qui est amicitiae fons a natura constitutus, Cic.*: *is fons mali huiusce fuit, Liv.*

fontanus, a, um, adj. [fons] *of or from a spring, spring*: *ora, Ov.*

fonticulus, i, m. dim. [id.] *a little spring or fountain*: *Hor. S.*

for, fatus, i. v. n. and a. dep. defect. [akin with *fo*, stem of *foveo*] *to speak, say (mostly poet.)*. *1. Neutr.*: *necios fari pueros, Hor.*: *coram dicta copia fandi, Virg.* *So fando, for fama,*

rumore, by report, hearsay: *ni fando quidem auditum est, crocodillum aut ibim violatum ab Agropyrio, Cic.* *Fig.* *Act.*: *(animus) dementit delirareque fatur, Lucr.*: *vix ea fatus eram, Virg.* *With relative clauses*: *fare age, quid venias, id.* *2. Esp. to foretell, predict*: *fabor quodum haec te cura remordet, longius et volvens fatum arcanum movebo, id.* *Fig.*: *Fandus, a, um, Part. and Adj.*: *that may be spoken or uttered, right*: *opp. to nefandus, wrong*: *at sperare deos memores fandi atque nefandi, id.*

forabilis, e, adj. [foro] *that may be pierced*: *Ov.*

forāmen, inis, n. [id.] *an opening or hole produced by boring, an aperture*: *inventa sunt in eo (scuto) foramina CCXXX., Caes.*: *foramina illa quae patent ad animum a corpore, Cic.*

foras, adv. [connected with foris, a door: orig. an accus. case of a noun of the first declension like *cupa*], *lit. to the doors, hence, out of doors, out of the house, forth, out*: *crepuit foris*: *Amphitruo exit foras, Pl.*: *esse porta foras universi proripiant, Caes.*: *domus, in qua nihil geratur, quod foras perferendum sit, Cic.* (scripta) *foras date, to publish, id.* *Fig.*: *si (animus) eminebit foras, et ea quae extra sunt, contemplant, id.* (Hence *lit. fura, fuori*; *Sp. fuera*; *Fr. hors*.)

forceps, cipis, m. and f. a pair of tongs, pincers, forceps: *Cyclopes versant tenaci forcepe ferrum, Virg.*: *compressa forcepe lingua, Ov.* (*For-eps* from *foris* and *capio*, the first syllable referring to the "opening" or "door" which this instrument makes in order to grasp the object: cf. *for-eps* and *for-pez*.)

fordus, a, um, adj. [fero] *with young, pregnant*: *forda ferens bos est fecundaque, dicta ferendo, Ov.*

fore and forem, v. sum.

forensis, e, adj. [forum] *pertaining to the market or forum, public, forensic*: *oratio iudicialis et forensis, delivered in the forum, Cic.*: *Marte forensi florere, eloquente, Ov.*: *vestitu forensi ad portam est egressus, in his walking dress (opposed to house-dress), Liv.*: *also absol.*: *forensia, dress of state, Suet.*: *ex eo tempore in duas partes dissecuit civitas*: *alind integer populus, sator et cultor bonorum, aliud forensis factio tenebat the market-place party or faction, the rabble, Liv.*

forfex, icis, f. [foris, capio: v. forceps] *a pair of shears or scissors*: *Cels.* *for-, orum, v. forus.*

foris, is, and more freq. plur. forēs, um, f. a door, gate: *in plur. folding or double doors*: *foris crepuit, conprepit, Pl.*: *ut illicor forem virga percuteret, Liv.*: *quum forem cubicii claustrat, Cic.* *Fig.*: *extra fores limenque carceris, id.*: *robustae, Hor.* *2. Transf. in gen.*: *an opening, entrance*: *ansens equus, eulus in lateribus fores eascent, Cic.* *Fig.*: *quasi amicitiae fores*

aperire, id. [Cf. Gr. *θύρα*; Germ. *thür*; Eng. *door*.]

foris, *adv.* [ablat. or dative answering to the accus. form *fora*, q. v.] *lit.* at the doors, hence not in the house, outside, out of doors, abroad, without; *opp.* intus, domi, etc.: ille relictus intus, expectatus foris, Cic.: haec studia delectant domi, non impediunt foris, in public life, id.: et domi dignitas et foris auctoritas retinetur, abroad, id.: egero, foris esse Gabinium, sine provincia stare non posse, i. e. in the people's power, in debt, id.: nonne id flagitium tibi, ne illis consilium dare, foris sapere, est non posse te auxiliari? to be wise in matters that do not concern you, Ter.

|| *from without, from abroad*: quaecumque foris veniunt, impostaque nobis pondera sunt, Lucr.: quod ea non parit oratoris ars, sed foris ad se delata, tamen arte tractat, Cic.

forma, *ae, f.* [fero: v. below] *form*, in its widest meaning: mores gen., then facies, figura, species, statura, etc., *contour, figure, shape, etc.*: corporis nostri partes totaque figura et forma et statura, quam apta ad naturam sit, apparet, Cic.: ad omnium animantium formam vincit hominis figura, id.: murallum falcium, Cacs.: forma et situs agri, Hor.: geometricae formae, Cic.: igneae formae, fiery bodies, id. Poet.: ista tenet coeleste solum formaeque deorum, the forms of the gods, for gods, Ov.: ursi ac formae magnorum luporum, Virg. 2. *Forma*: a fine form, beauty: eximia forma pueri, Cic.: virgines forma excellentes, Liv. 3. *a model or mould, a pattern, stamp, shoemaker's last, etc.*: formae quasdam scalprae pecuniae agnoscent, Tac.: si scalpra et formas non sutor (emat), Hor.

|| *Fig.*: shape, form, outline, nature, manner: ad me quasi formam communium temporum et totius rei publicae misisti expressam, Cic.: innumerabiles quasi formae figureque dicendi, id.: forma rei publicae, a political constitution, id.: sollicitudinum, Tac.

2. *Exp.* in philosoph. lang., like species, a sort, kind: Cic.: Quint. 3. In gram., the quality of a word, also, its form, declension, conjugation, etc.: Varr.: Quint. *Forma* is usually said to be the same word as *κατὰ* by a metathesis; but Pott more correctly derives *forma* from *fero*, like *facies* from *facio*, *habitus* from *habeo*: on the change of *i* into *a*, v. letter *x*, v. 2.

formalis, *ae, adj.* [forma] *of or for a form or mould*: Plin. || *having a set form like a receipt or circular*, *formal*: Suet.

formamentum, *i. n.* [formo] *a shaping, forming; a shape, form*: omnia principiorum, Lucr.

formatio, *onis, f.* [id.] *a shaping, a form, design*: Vitr.

formator, *oris, m.* [id.] *a former, fashioner*: Sen.

formatura, *ae, f.* [id.] *a forming, fashioning*: laborum, Lucr.

formica, *ae, f.* [akin to *μύρμηξ*] *an ant, emmet, pismire*: Cic.: Virg.

formidolus, *a, um, adj.* [formica] *of or like ants: gradus, creeping, crawling*, Pl.

formidabilis, *e, adj.* [formido] *causing fear, terrible, formidable*: lumen, Ov.

formido, *avi, atum, i. v. a. and n.* *to dread; to be greatly afraid, to be terrified*. With acc.: ipse se cruciat omniaque formidat, Cic.: quum formidat te mulier, Hor. *Pass.*: hic classe formidatus, id. With *infin.*: alii leti formidas credere, Pl. With *subj.*: formido miser, ne hic me tibi arbitretur suavis, id. *Abol.*: intus paveo et foris formido, id.

formido, *inis, f.* *fearfulness, fear, terror, dread*: Stolidi debilitat formidinem metum permanentem, Cic.: poenae, Hor. In plur.: pericula intenduntur, formidines opponantur, Cic. 2.

religious awe, reverence, (poet.): (portae) religione sacrae et aevi formidine Martis, Virg. || Meton.: that which produces fear, a frightful thing: alta ostia Ditis et caligantia nigra formidinis lucum ingressus, id. 2. *Exp.* *a scarecrow, bugbear*: furum aviumque maxima formido, Hor.

formidolose, *adv.* *fearfully, dreadfully, terribly*: Cic.

formidolus, *a, um, adj.* [formido] *full of fear, fearful*. 1. *Act. producing fear, dreadful, terrible, terrific*: loca tertia, inculta, foedia, formidolosa, Sall.: ferae, Hor.: dubia et formidolosa tempora, Cic. || *N.entr.*: experiencing fear, timid, timorous (rare): Ter.: equus, Sen.

formo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [forma] *to shape, fashion, form*: materia, quam fingit et format effecto, Cic.: classem in Ida, Virg. || *Fig.* *to shape, form, regulate, dispose, direct*: to prepare, compose, etc.: consuetudinem partim exercitationis assiduitate, partim ratione formare, Cic.: personam formare novam, to invent, Hor.: se in mores alicuius, Liv.

formidus, *adv.* *beautifully*: Quint. **formiditas**, *itis, f.* [formosus] *beauty (rare)*: decorum postulat in tribus rebus, formiditate, ordine, ornatu ad actionem apto, Cic.

formosus, *a, um, adj.* [forma] *finely formed, beautiful, handsome*: formosus an deformis, Cic.: boves, Ov.: nunc formosissimus annus, Virg.: tempus, i. e. v. v. Ov.

formula, *ae, f.* *dim.* [id.] *a fine form, beauty*: formula atque aetula, Pl. || *a small pattern, mould, last*: calcei, Amm. || *Legal* i. e. *an established mode of expression or procedure, a form, formula* in judicial proceedings (the predominant signif.): testamentorum formulae, Cic.: antiquae formulae, id. 2. *Meton.*: for causa, *a lawsuit, action, process*: formula excludere, Suet. 3. In gen.: any form of contract, covenant, agree-

ment, regulation: Acarnanum restitutum, se in antiquam formulam iurisque ac ditionis eorum, Liv. 4. *a rule, principle*: erit autem haec formula Stoicorum rationi disciplinaeque maxime consentanea, Cic.

formositas, *e, adj.* [formos] *pertaining to an oven*: dea, i. e. the goddess Fornax, Ov.

formosilla, *ae, f.* *dim.* [id.] *a little furnace or oven*: Juv.

formax, *acis, f.* [from root *fer*, "to be hot": v. furnus] *a furnace, oven, kiln*: in ardentibus formacibus, Cic.: recoquunt patrios formacibus easae, Virg.: vastae Aetnae formacae, crater, Lucr.

formicatus, *a, um, adj.* [formix] *vaulted, arched*: paries formicatus, Cic.

formix, *icis, m.* *an arch or vault*: Democritus invenias dicitur formicem, Sen.: formices in muro erant apti ad excurrendum, arched openings from which to make sallies, Liv. || *Meton.*: a broiled, bognin, stem, from their being in subterraneous vaults: Hor.: Juv.

fōro, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* *to bore, pierce* (rare): forata arbor, Col. Comically: ita te forant patibulum per vis stimula, Pl. || *Fig.*: forat animi, full of holes, i. e. that retain nothing, Sen.

fors, *fortis, f.* [perh. from fallo] *chance, hap, luck, hazard*: quod fors feret, feremus aequo animo, Ter.: haec ut fors tulerit, Cic.: forte quondam divinitus super ripas Tiberis effusus lentibus stagnis, Liv. || *Adverb* in the nom. for, ellipt. for fors sit: per chance, perhaps, peradventure: et fors aequalis ceptis praemia rostris, Virg. *Exp.* with et = fortasse enim, perhaps too: fors et debita iura viceque superbae te manent ipsam, Hor.

fors-an, *adv.* [ellipt. for fors sit an] *perhaps, peradventure*: fors-an et haec olim meminisse juvabit, Virg.: et mihi fors-an tibi quod negari, porriget hora, Hor.

fortit, *adv.* [confr. from fors sit] *perhaps*: Hor.

fortitan, *adv.* [confr. from fors sit an] *perhaps, peradventure*: longiorum orationum causa fortitan postulat, tua certe natura breviorum, Cic.: fortitan et publica, sua certe liberata fide, Liv.

fortian, *adv.* [confr. from forte an] *perhaps*: Cic.

fortasse (also, though rarely, fortasse) *adv.* [forte an sit] *perhaps, peradventure, probably, possibly*: puerum, inquires, et fortasse latum, Cic.: fortasse inopiam excusare etiam mediocriter animi, Cacs.: res fortasse verae, certe graves, Cic. 2. *Ellipt.*, like *for*, with *infin.*: fortasse te illum mirari coequum, quod venit atque haec attulit, it may be that, perhaps, Pl. 3. *Ironically*: sed ego fortasse velleior, et haec omnia meliora habebunt exitus, Cic.

4. In designating numbers, about: elegit ex multis Isocratis libris triginta fortasse versus Hieronymus, id.

fortis, *adv.* by chance, casually, accidentally (freq. with *casu*, temere, fortuna): quid est tandem, quod casu fieri ait forte fortuna putamus? Cic.: nam uero forte temere eveniant, quae non uideas optare, Ter.: erat forte brumae tempus, Liv. || To denote uncertainty, perhaps, perchance, peradventum. With *si*: si forte statim est adulationes esse conservandos, Caes.: si te Latina forte deficient, Cic. With *nisi*: nemo fore salus sobrius, nisi forte inanis, id. Ironically: unless indeed, unless foreseen: ortum quidem amicitiae videtis nisi quid ad haec forte vultis, id. With *ne*: ne quid animae forte amittat dormiens, Pl.: In gen.: forte quid expedit, committit aut melior pars malis carere quaeritis laboribus, what may perhaps be of some use, Hor.: quare vi aut clam agendum est, et si vi, forte et cum tempestate, peripeteia tot, Cic.

fortitudo, *a. um, adj. dim.* [fortis] *smackat bold or resolute* (rare): Cic. **fortis**, *a. adj.* [fero], and therefore lit. that bears or endures; hence) strong, powerful. || Physically: equidul fortis visa est (mulier), powerful, Pl.: macebat testudo primum L., facta iam ex fortissimis lignis, Caes. || Mentally: strong, powerful, vigorous, firm, steadfast, stout, courageous, brave, manly, etc.: fortis et constantis est, non perturbari in rebus asperis, Cic.: rebus angustis animosus atque fortis appare, Hor.: horum omnium fortissimii sunt Beigae, Caes.: cavit, ne unquam infamiae res sibi esset, ut virum fortem docet, an honourable or worthy man, Ter.: vir ad pericula fortis, Cic.: nondum erant tamen fortes ad sanguinem civilem, Liv. Poet. with *inf.*: fortis et asperis tractare serpentes, Hor. Proverb.: fortis fortuna adjuvat, fortune favours the brave, Ter.: fortis non modo fortuna adjuvat, ut est in veteri proverbio, sed multo magis ratio, Cic.

2. Of things: fortissimè oculis, with eyes sparkling with courage, id.: pectus, Hor.: ut nullum paulo fortius factum habere posset, Caes.: placidissimè fortis dicta, Ov. (Hence through a noun fortis, it. *foras*; Sp. *fuera*; Fr. *force*.) **fortiter**, *adv.* strongly, powerfully, vigorously: stringere, Pl.: fortiter atque trahere loca, Ov. Sup.: fortissime urguis, Plin. || Strongly, powerfully, boldly, bravely, valiantly, manfully: quae (vincula, verbera) tullissè illum fortiter et patienter ferunt, Cic.: suscitare impetum hostium, Caes.: perire, Hor. Comp.: pugnare, Caes. Sup.: tabella iniquam facere fortissime perverbera, Cic.

fortitudo, *inis, f.* [fortis] strength: || Of the body (rare): hircorum, Phaedr. || Of the mind: firmness, manliness, courage, both active and passive, fortitudo, resolution, bravery, intrepidity: fortitudo est considerata periculum susceptio et laborum pericula, Cic.: pro multitudine hominum

et pro gloria belli atque fortitudinis, angustus se fines habere arbitrabantur (Helvetii), Caes.: malarum rerum audacia fortitudo vocatur, Sall. In plur.: sunt igitur domesticæ fortitudines non inferiores militariis, Cic.

fortuito, *adv.* by chance, accidentally, fortuitously: ut mihi ne in deum quidem cadere videatur, ut sciat, quid casu et fortuito futurum sit, Cic.: non fortuito aut sine consilio, Caes.

fortitudo, *adv.* for fortuito: accidentally, casually: Pl.

fortitudo (i long, Hor.: Phaedr.: short: Juv.), *a. um, adj.* [forte; analog. with gratuitus] that takes place by chance or accident, casual, accidental, fortuitous: concursu rerum fortitudo, Cic.: caepes, Hor.: subita et fortuita oratio, unprompted, id. Neut. absol.: nihil tam capax fortitudo quam mare, Tac.

fortuna, *ae, f.* [a lengthened form of fors] chance, hap, luck, fate, fortune (good or ill): plus fortunam quam consilium valere, Cic.: rei publicae fortuna fatalis, id.: belli fortuna, Caes. In plur.: omnes laudare fortunas meas, Ter. || Esp.: without secunda or adverse, either good luck or ill fortune, according to the context. 1. for fortuna secunda, good luck, good fortune, prosperity: diuturna cum fortuna, Cic.: a fortuna deseri, Caes.: dum fortuna fuit, Virg.: deos precetur et oret, ut redeat miseria, abeat fortuna superbia, Hor. Hence, per fortunas, for heaven's sake: Cic. 2. for fortuna adversa, ill luck, misfortune, adversity (rare): ut arte emendaturus fortunam, Hor.

|| state, condition, circumstances, fate, lot: est autem infima conditio et fortuna servorum, Cic.: (Lampascenti) populi Romani conditio socii, fortuna servi, id. 2. Meton.: (gen. in plur.) property, possessions, goods, fortune: bona fortunaeque, id.: omnibus fortunis sociorum consumptis, Caes. Sing.: quo mihi fortuna, si non conceditur uti? Hor.

fortunatus, fortunately, prosperously: fortunato vivere, Cic.

fortunatus, *a. um, Part.* [fortunus] || Adj.: prosperous, lucky, happy, fortunate: salvus atque fortunatus semper sis, Pl.: quam est hic fortunatus putandus, Cic.: fortunato senex! Virg. Poet. with *gen.*: fortunatus laborum, happy in his sufferings, id. Comp.: Carnades dicere solitus est, nusquam se fortunatorem quam Praeneste vidisse fortunam, Cic. Sup.: Archelaus, qui tum fortunatusissimus haberetur, id. 2. Esp. in good circumstances, well off, wealthy, rich: apud Scopam, fortunatum hominem et nobilem, id.

fortuno, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [fortuna] to make prosperous or fortunate, to make happy, to prosper, bless: Di fortunabant vostra consilia: Pl.: tibi patrimonium del fortunent, Cic.

fortuli, *orum, m. plu. dim.* [fors] a book-case: libros Sibyllinos condidit

duobus fortulis auratis sub Palatini Apollinis aed., Suet.: Juv.

forum, *i, n.* [akin to foras, foris, forus] what is out of doors, an outside space or place; hence opposed to the house, a public place, a market-place.

1. the open space or area before a tomb: Cic.

2. Esp. a public place, market-place, a place for buying and selling: plearium, Pl. Of places where markets were held, a market-town, market: oppidum Numidarium, nomine Vaga, forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum, Sall. Proverb.: aceti uti foro, you knew how to make your market, i. e. how to act for your own advantage, Ter. 2. the market-place, forum, as the principal place of meeting, where public affairs were discussed, courts of justice held, money transactions carried on; hence also Meton. affairs of state, administration of justice, or banking business.

In Rome, esp. the forum Romanum or abol. forum, an open place between the Capitoline and Palatine hills, surrounded by porticoes (basilicae) and the shops of money-changers (argentariae): v. Smith's Class. Dict. 170: In foro turbaque, Cic.: arripere verba de foro, to pick them up in the street, id.: hostes in foro ac locis palentioribus cuneatim constituerunt, Caes.: at primum forum attigerim, engaged in public affairs, Cic. Of the administration of justice: ut forum et juris dictio cum ferro et armis conferat, id. So poet. transf.: indicite forum et patribus dat jura vocatis, Virg.: civitates quae in id forum conveniant, to that court-district, Cic. Proverb.: res vitetur in meo foro, the matter is pending in my own court, affects me nearly, Pl. Of the transaction of business: nos hunc Postumum jam pridem in foro non haberemus, he would have been a bankrupt long ago, Cic.

forus, *i, m.* [akin to forum, foras, foris] a gangway in a ship: quum illi malos sonabant, alii per foros current, Cic. 2. Transf. a row of seats in the circus: loca divisa patribus equitibusque, ubi spectacula sibi quisque facerent: fori appellati, Liv. 2. a cell of bees: complebantque foros et floribus borrae tectum, Virg. 3. a gaming-board, dice-board: forum aleatorium calcifimas, August in Suet.

fossa, *ae, f.* [fossa, from fodio] a ditch, trench, fosse: salso suffodit gurgite fossa, Lucr.: fodere fossam, Liv.: circumdare moenia vallo atque fossa, Sall.: vallo fossaque munire, Caes.

fossidus or **-inus**, *a. um, adj.* [fossus] dug out, dug up: Plin.

fossilis, *is, adj.* [id.] dug out, dug up, foss: Plin.

fossid, *onis, f.* [fodio] a digging (rare): recenti fossione terram fumare valebant, Cic. In plur.: quid fossiones agri repationesque proferam? id.

fossor, *oris, m.* [id.] a digger, digger: interfecta movent robustus Ju-

gera fossor, Virg.: Hor. 2. In a contemptuous signif. a *labouring fellow*, a clown.: Pers.

fossula, ae, f. dim. [fossa] a little ditch: Col.

fossura, ae, f. [id.] a digging: Col. In plur.: complanata juga fossuris montium, Suet.

fossus, a, um, Part. [fodio].

fotus, a, um, Part. [foveo].

fovea, ae, f. [caph. form of fodea, from *fovi*, root of *fodio*] a small pit: (cadavera) donec humo tegere ac foveis abscondere disunt, Virg. || Esp. a pitfall: tetra belua quae in foveam incidit, Cic.: Hor. Fig.: a snare: ita deciplemus fovea leonem Lycum, Pl. (Hence *It. foggia*.)

foveo, fotum, 2. v. a. [perh. akin to *ferveo*] to warm, keep warm: nisi sol sua pro parte foveat tribulatio calorem, Lucr.: ut et pennis (pullos) foveant, ne frigore laedantur, Cic.: quos sancta foveit ille manu, bene vivas ignea, keeps up, Ov. || Meton.: to cherish, foster. 1. Lit.: to foment (whether with warm or cold applications): corpus refoventque foveant, id.: vulnus lymphas, Virg. Poet. in gen.: interdum gremio foveit, inaecla Mdo (puerum), cherishes, holds in her lap, id. 2. Fig.: to cherish, caress, love, support, assist: hunc et tu fovebis et nos quibuscumque poterimus rebus agebimus, Cic.: (duo duces) pugnantem hortantur et prope certa fovebant spe, encouraged, animated, Liv.: ingenua et artes, Suet.: vota animo, Ov.

fractura, ae, f. [FRAO, root of frango] a breach, fracture, cleft: Cels.

fractus, a, um, Part. [frango].

|| A. d. j.: weak, feeble, faint: fracta est aetas effloctaque tellus, Lucr.: me audis fractorem esse animo, more disheartened, Cic.

frano, **fractum**, etc., v. fren.

fraga, orum, n. plu. *strawberries*: Virg.: Ov.

fragilis, e, adj. [FRAO, root of frangi] easily broken, brittle, fragile: cadi, Ov.: rami, Virg.: myrtus, Hor. Poet.: aquae, ice, Ov. || In gen.: weak, perishable, frail (physically or mentally): fragile corpus animus semper movet, Cic.: divitiarum et formae gloria fluxa atque fragilis est, Sall.: fortuna populi, Cic.: anni fragiles et inertior aetas, the frail years (of old persons), Ov. (Hence *It. fragile*: Fr. *frêle*.)

fragilitas, atis, f. [fragilis] brittleness, fragility: tus probatur candore, amplitudine, fragilitate, Plin. || Fig.: weakness: *frailness*, frailty: humani generis imbecillitatem fragilitatemque extimescere, Cic.

fragmen, inis, n. [FRAO, root of frango] a fracture: percussit subito deceptum fragmine pectus, Val. Fl.

|| Mostly in plur.: fragmina, um, pieces broken off, fragments, ruins, wreck: silvarum, Lucr.: remorum, Virg. Alod. of bits of wood, chips:

tactas et fragmina poni imperat, Ov. Sing.: Illoneus saxo atque ingenti fragmine montis Lucetium sternit, fragment of a mountain, piece of rock, Virg.

fragmentum, i, n. [id.] a piece broken off, a piece, remnant, fragment (mostly in plur.): fragmenta septorum, Cic.: tegularum, Liv. Sing.: fragmentum lapidis, Cic.

frigor, oris, m. [id.] a breaking, breaking to pieces: pausam stare fragori, Lucr. || Meton.: a crashing, crash, noise, din: fragor tectorum, quae diruebantur, Liv.: pelagi, Virg.: terra continens adventus hostium multis indicis et quasi fragore quodam et sonitu ipso ante denuntiat, Cic.

fragrans, a, um, adj. [frago] apt to be broken, fragile: Lucr. 2. Transf.: rough, uneven: silvis borentia saxa fragoris, Ov. 3. Fig. of style: unenon, unequal: fragrosa atque interrupta oratio, Quint. || crashing, rushing, roaring (poet.): medioque fragrans dat sonitum saxis et torto vertice torrens, Virg.

frago, avi, i. v. n. to emit a scent, to smell, to reek (esp. freq. in the imperf. part.). || Of pleasant odours: quod semper cascade cinnamome fragrat, Mart. In the imperf. part.: redolentem thymum fragrantia mella, Virg.: adolescentulus unguento, Suet.

|| Of an unpleasant smell: fragrat ascerbus odor, Val. Fl. (Hence Fr. *flatner*.)

frāma, ae, f. [an old Germ. word] a spear, javelin, used by the ancient Germans: Tac.: Juv.

frango, frēgi, fractum, 3. v. a. to break, break in pieces, dash to pieces, shiver: alter alterius ubicumque nactus est ova, frangit, Cic.: anulus aureus fractus et comminutus est, id.: compluribus navibus fractis, dashed to pieces, Caes.: corpora ad saxum, Virg.: vindices rerum capitulum laqueo gulam frēgere, broke his neck, strangled him, Sall.: brachium, Cic.: crura, Hor.

2. to break up small, to grind, bruise, crush: glebam bidentibus, Virg.: quam (fortunam) existimo ab animo firmo et gravi tanquam fluctum a saxo frangi oportere, Cic. || Fig.: to break down, subdue, weaken, diminish, violate: to soften, move, touch: nationes frangere domareque, id.: proclis calamitatibusque fracti, Caes.: te ut ulla res frangat? would shake thy resolution, Cic.: dolore, id.: foedus, id.: fidem, id.: mandata, Hor. [The root is FRAO: cf. Gr. *φρῶν* in *φρῶν*; Eng. *break*, *wreck*.]

frāter, tris, m. a brother: frater mi, salve, Pl.: fratres gemini, twin-brothers, Cic.: fratres gemelli, Ov. || Transf.: as a term of endearment among friends: *frater*, pater adde: ut culque est aetas, ita quemque facietis adopta, Hor.: eheu clacitrum et sceleris pudet fratrumque, i. e. of dear fellow-citizens, id.: Of lovers: quod faciem, nial intercede-

rent mihi inimicitiae cum istius mulieris viro: frater volui dicere: semper hic erro, Cic. 2. As an honorary title given to allies: Aedui, fratres consanguineique saepenumero a senatu appellati, Caes. 3. Of near relations by blood: (i) frater patruellus, a cousin: hic illius frater patruelli et socer T. Torquatus, Cic. (ii) Perh. also for levir (cf. Fr. *beau-frère*), a brother-in-law, sister's husband: prope attentius ipso congressu Numida, gratias de fratris filio remisit agiti, Liv. 4. Fig.: of things of a like kind: aspicias illic positos ex ordine fratres (i. e. libros), Ov. [Cf. Gr. *φράτης*, *φάτρας*; Eng. *brother*, etc.]

frāterculus, i, m. dim. [frater] a little brother: Juv. || Transf.: a term of endearment for a friend: Cic.

frāternus, adn. in a brotherly manner: quare facis tu quidem fraterne, quod me hortaris, Cic. 2. heartily, affectionately: tibi persuadens, te a me fraterne amari, id.

frāternitas, atis, f. (fraternus) brotherhood, fraternity (rare): Aedui soli Gallorum fraternitatis nomen cum populo Romano usurpant, Tac.

frāternus, a, um, adj. [frater] brotherly, fraternal: sese et amore fraterne et estimations vulgi commoveri, Caes.: in ipso fraterno pericidulo nulum acelus praetermissum videtur, Cic.: invidia, against his brother, Sall. || Transf.: pertaining to a relative or kinsman: frater erat, fraterna peto, the arms of his cousin Achilles, Ov. 2. brotherly, closely allied, friendly: propter amorem In nos fraternum, Cic.: animi, Hor. Poet. of animals yoked together: it tratis arator moerentem ablongans fratris morte juvenum, of his companion, Virg.

frātricide, ae, m. [frater caedo] the murderer of a brother, a fratricide: Nep.

frāudatio, onis, f. [frando] a cheating, deceiving, defrauding, deceit, fraud (rare): hinc fides pignat, illinc fraudatio, Cic.

frāudator, oris, m. [id.] a cheat, deceiver, defrauder (rare): fraudator creditorum Trebellius et homo diruptus diruptusque, Cic.

frāudo, avi, atum, i. v. a. (old perf. *sub*, *frauda*se, Pl.) and in the depon. form, *fraus*us, slet, id.] [fraus] to cheat, beguile, defraud. Constr. with acc. of pers. and abl. of thing: quum Caecilius a Vario magna pecunia fraudaretur, Cic.: milites praeda, Liv.: fraudare suo veteri nomine, Cic. With acc. of pers. only: sidentem fraudare, Pl.: creditores, Cic. || With acc. of thing only: to embezzle, perjure, steal: to withdraw, diminish: hi stipendium equitum fraudabant, Caes.: bellum adversus Turnum propter fraudatas Laevinae nuptias fuit, withdrawn, not granted, Just.

frāudulenter, adn. deceitfully, fraudulently: Col. Comp.: *Itlu*.

fraudentia, ae. f. [fraudentia] a disposition to deceive, deceitfulness, fraudulent (rare): Pl.

fraudentus, a, um, adj. [fraus] prone to deceive, cheating, deceitful, fraudulent: Carthaginenses fraudulent et mendaces, Cic.: cum populo et duce fraudulent, Hor. Sup.: ex bouis pessimi et fraudulentissimi sunt, Pl.

frans, fraudia, f. [gen. plur. fraudium, Cic.: fraudum, Tac.] a cheating, deceit, imposition, fraud: quum duobus modis, id est aut vi aut fraude fiat injuria, frans quasi vulpeculae, vis leonis videtur, Cic.: frande ac dolo aggressus est (urbem), Liv.: legi fraudem facere, to evade, Pl.: sine dolo sine fraude constitutum, without deception, honorably, Caes. In plur.: exagitantur omnes ejus fraudes atque fallaciae, Cic.: noctem peccatis et fraudibus effuge nubem, Hor. || Meton.: de persona e cheater, deceiver, a cheat (rare): fur, fugitive, frans populi, fraudulentus, Pl. || In gen. a bad action, offence, crime: si C. Rabirius fraudem capitalem admittit, quod arma contra I. Saturninum tulit, Cic.: fraudem committere, Hor. In plur.: re publica violanda fraudes inexplabiles concipere, Cic. || In a pass. sense: a being deceived, self-deception, delusion, error, mistake: imperitos in fraudem illucis, Ter.: in fraudem incidere, Cic.: quem (Eurymachum) jam manus omnis fraude loci et noctis oppressum rapit, deception as to, ignorance of, Virg. || Injur., detriment, damage produced by deception or ignorance: id mihi fraudem tulit, Cic.: esse alicui fraudi aut crimini, to tend to his injury, id.: sine fraude, without injury, without damage, without risk: quod sine fraude mea populi Romani Quiritium fiat, facio, Liv.: ceterae multitudinis diem statuit, ante quam sine fraude liceret ab armis decedere, Sall.

frangus, v. fraudo, ad intell.

fraxineus, a, um, adj. [fraxinus] of ash-wood, ashens: studea, Virg.: haeta, Ov.

fraxinus, l. f. an ash-tree, ash: Virg.: Hor. || Meton.: an ashens pear or javelin: Ov. (Hence Fr. frêne.)

fraxinus, a, um, adj. [fraxinus] of ash-wood, ashens: for fraxineus: Ov.

frēmūdus, a, um, adj. [fremus] growling, snorting, muttering, murmuring (poet.): (Achilles) curru fremūdus aut adeo desilit, Ov.

fremitas, ōs, m. [id.] a dull roaring sound, a resounding, murmuring, humming, snorting, roaring, growling, etc.: murmurantis maris, Cic.: terrae, id.: animal eorum qui cum impedimentis videbant, clamor fremitusque oriebatur, Caes.: plausu fremituque circumsonant omne nemus, Virg.: equorum, Curt.: apum, Virg. In plur.: rapidi fremitus, Lucr.

fremo, ōi, Itum, j. v. n. and a. [same as *fōmus*]. || Neutr.: to emit a hollow, roaring sound, to growl, murmur, rage, snort, howl, etc.: (ventus ibi) spelunca inter magnas fremit ante tumultu, Lucr.: ventu immani turbine fremunt, Ov.: mare, Val. Fl.: leo, Virg.: clamor omnes licet, mutter, grumble, Cic. || Act.: to murmur out something, to grumble, growl, rage at or after. With acc.: dixerat hunc omnes eadem ore fremebant, Virg. With acc. and infm.: jam vero Arrius consulatum sibi ereptum fremit, Cic.

fremor, ōis, m. [fremo] a low roaring, murmuring (for fremitus): Virg.

frenator, ōis, m. [freno] a curb, tamer, controller: (sol) lignipedum frenator equorum, Stat. Poet.: ingentis conit, a hawker, Val. Fl.

frendo, no perf., frēsum and fresum (v. no. II.), j. v. n. and a. || Neutr.: to gnash the teeth: frendebat dentibus, Pl.: frendens aper, Ov.: (Hannibal) frendens gemensque ac vix lacrimis temperans dicitur legatorum verba audisse, Liv. || Act.: to crush, bruise, or grind to pieces: fada fressa: for which fada fressa, Cels.

freni (freni), ōrum, v. frenum, ad intell.

freno (freno), avi, atum, i. v. a. [frenum] to bridle: equos, Virg.: ora cervi capistris, Ov. || Transf. In gen.: to bridle, curb, restrain, check: (Aeolus ventos) Imperio premit ac vinculis et carcere frenat, Virg. || Fig.: qui eas (voluptates) sua temperantia frenavit ac domuit, Liv.: ejus (Clodii) iudicis frenare poteramus, Cic.

frenum (freni), l. n. (more freq. in plur. frena, ōrum; and heterocl. freni, orum, m.) [akin to *χαλμός*: on the interchange of x and f, see letter F] a bridle, curb, bit: auri freni, Curt.: equa, quae frena recipere solet, Cic. Sing.: frenumque (equus) recepit, Hor. Proverb.: frenum mordere, to take the bit in one's teeth, to resist: sed ut moneas, frenum momordi, Cic. || Fig.: means of guiding or governing, restraint, etc. (usu. plu.): ut Isocratem in acerrimo ingenio Theopompi et Ienisaeo Ephori dixisse traditum est, alteri se calcaria adhibere, alteri frenos, id.: date frenos impotenti naturae et indomito animal, allow full scope, Liv.: frena licentiae injicere, Hor. Sing.: ni frenum accipere et vici parere satentur, Virg.

frequens, ōtis, adj. that often does or experiences something, constant, repeated, frequent (often to be rendered in Eng. by the adv.): erat ille Romae frequens, atque in foro et in ore omnium quotidie versabatur, Cic.: quod filium frequentiore prope cum illis quam secum cernebat, Liv.: frequens Platonis auditor, an assiduous hearer, Cic.: adeae frequens senatus, Tac. || 2. Of things: repeated, frequent, common, usual: (senectus) caret epulis extruct-

tisque mensis et frequentibus poculis, Cic.: frequentes literae, Suet.: frequentior fama, Liv. || Transf. of an assembly, etc.: full, crowded, numerous: videt multos equites Romanos, frequentes praeterea cives atque socios, Cic.: senatus frequens convenit, id.: frequentissimo senatu, id.: mane Germani frequentes ad eum in castra venerunt, came in great numbers, Caes.: huc postero die quam frequentissimi conveniunt, they assemble in the greatest possible numbers, id. || 2. Of places: filled, full, crowded, populous, frequented, well stocked: constr. absol., with abl., and in Tac. also with gen. Absol.: frequentissimum theatrum, Cic.: nulla (praefectura) tota Italia frequentior dici possit, more populous, id.: celebre et frequens emporium, much frequented, Liv. With abl.: loca afflicta, id.: terra colubris, Ov. With gen.: quod talis silvae frequens secundusque erat (mons), Tac.

frequentatio, ōis, f. [frequentio] frequency, frequent use, a crowding together: matrimoniorum frequentatio, Gell. || Esp. in rhetoric: argumentorum et conservatio universa, Cic.

frequentatus, a, um, Part. [frequentio] || Adj.: frequent, common, much used: pavimenta, Plin. || 2. full of, rich or abounding in: genus sententiarum frequentatum, Cic.

frequentor, adv. often, frequently: ad aliquid frequenter ventitare, Cic. Comp.: quod et M. Cicero scripto ad Brutum libro frequentius testatur, id. Sup.: translatione frequentissimus sermo omnis utitur, id. || numerously, by many (rare): Romam inde frequenter migratum est, Liv.

frequentia, ae. f. [frequens] an assembling in great numbers, a numerous attendance, concourse: and meton.: a numerous assembly, multitude, crowd, throng. With gen.: summa hominum frequentia, Cic.: negotiatorum, Sall. Absol.: domum reduci e campo cum maxima frequentia ac multitudine, Cic. Of things: magna frequentia seculorum, id.

frequentio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to visit or resort to frequently, to frequent: bō do or make use of frequently, to repeat: sermones eorum, qui frequentant domum meam, Cic.: juvenitas, quae domum Catillinae frequentabat, Sall.: Hymen! clamant, Hymenae! frequentant, Ov.: nec ideo conjugia et educationes liberum frequentantur praevallia orbitate, become more frequent, Tac. || To fill with a great number or multitude, to crowd, people, stock: bō assemble or bring together in numbers: urbes sine hominum coetu non potuissent nec aedificari nec frequentari, be peopled, Cic.: templa frequentari nunc docet, to be crowded, Ov.: quos quam casu hic dies ad aerarium frequentasset, had assembled in great numbers, Cic. || 2. Esp. to assemble in great numbers for a festival, etc., to

celebrat: sacra, Ov.: dies sollennes, Suet. 3. to wait or attend upon in great numbers: uti officia agrestesque omnes relictis operibus frequentarent Marium, attended him (during his canvass for the consulship) in great numbers, Sall.

frœsus and *frœsus*, a. um, Part. [frendo].

frœnsis, e. adj. [fretum] pertaining to the straits of Sicily: mare, Cic.

fretum, i. n. (also *fretus*, us, m. q. v.) a strait, sound, channel: quid de fretis aut de marinis aestibus plura dicam? Cic.: fretum Siciliense, the Sicilian Straits, the Straits of Messina, id.: also called fretum Siciliæ, Cæs.: and sometimes aboul, fretum, the Straits; as we say the Channel for the Eng. Channel: quum se ille septimo die venisse a freto dixisset, Cic.: fretum nostri maris et Oceani, the Gaditanian Straits, Straits of Gibraltar, Sall. || Poet.: the sea: in freta dum fluvii current, Virg.: Euxinum, Ov. 2. a raging, swelling, heat, violence: aetatis flava, Lucr.

fretus, ta, m. a strait: ut peranguis freti divisa servituti ac libertatis iura cognosceret, Cic. 2. Poet.: the spring, as the period of transition: fretus ipse anni, Lucr.

fretus, a. um, adj. [perh. from same root as *fr-mus*] relying or depending upon, trusting to daring: constr. with abl., rarely with dat. With abl.: omnes mortales diis sunt freti, Pl.: vobis fretus, Cic.: loci praesidio freti, Cæs. With dat.: multitudo hostium, nulli rei praeterquam numero freta, Liv.

frigo, cui, eatum, and etum, i. v. a. [frio] to rub, rub down: nunquam concessivimus lavari aut fricari aut tergeri, Pl.: si prurit frictus oculi angulus, Juv. (Hence It. *frettare*: Fr. *frotter*, dim. *frôler*.)

frictus, a. um, Part. [frico].

frictus, a. um, Part. [frico].

frige-facto, i. v. a. [frigeo] to make cold, to cool: os frige-factus, Pl.

frigeo, 2. v. n. to be stiff with cold, to be cold, chill: tange: si non totus friget, me eneca, Ter.: valde metuo, ne frigeas in hiernis, Cic.: corpuseque lavant frigentis et unguent, i. e. of him who was dead, Virg. || Fig.: to be inactive or at a stand-still, to have nothing to do; to be lifeless, languid, frigid: of things, to flag, droop: in re frigidiissima cales, in ferventissima friguit, Auct. Her.: quod tibi supra scripsi, Curionem valde frigare, jam calet, Coel. In Cic.: ubi friget (s. sermo) flag, halts, Ter. 2. to be coldly received, coldly treated, disregarded: nimirum hic homines frigent, id.: jacent beneficia Nuculae, frigit patronus Antonius, Cic.: prima conditio Pompeii frigateat, remained unnoticed, id. [Akin to *rigeo*]. (Hence through the barbarous *frigitio*, Fr. *frisson*, *frissonner*.)

frigero, i. v. a. [frigus] to make cool, to cool, refresh (rare): Cat.

frigesco, frixi, 3. v. n. *incept*. [frigeo] to become or grow freezing cold, to be chilled: frigescit terra, Lucr.: ubi frigesce pedes manusque intelligit, Tac.

|| Fig.: to become inactive, languid, faint: si Parthi vos nihil calfaciunt, nos hic frigore frigescent, Coel. In Cic. 2. to grow cold towards any one: vide sis, ne majorum tibi forte limina frigescent, Pers.

frigida, ae, f. (ac. aqua) [frigidus] cold water (like calida or calda, ac. warm water): frigidam aegro dare, Suet.

frigidarium, ii, n. [id.] the cooling room in a bath: Vitr.

frigidus, adv. *inactively*, slowly, feebly: quae cupiunt, tamen ita frigide agunt, ut nolle existimetur, Coel. In Cic. || *factly*, trivially, *insipidly*, *frigidly*: verbis inepte: et frigide uti, Gell.: quae sunt dicta frigidius, Quint.

frigidus-facto, i. v. a. [frigidus] to make cold, to cool: Pl.

frigidulus, a. um, *adj.* dim. [id.] somewhat cold and stiff: puella, Virg.

|| *somewhat feeble* or *faint*: singultus, Cat. (Hence Fr. *frileux*.)

frigidus, a. um, *adj.* [frigeo] cold, cool, chill: opp. calidus: ut calida et frigida, et amara et dulcia, Cic.: loca frigidissima, Cæs.: frigidus aëra vesper temperat, Virg. Proverb.: aquam frigidam suffundere, to pour cold water over, i. e. to slander, Pl. 2. Esp. of a dead person, or one stiffened with fright: illa (Eurydice) Stygia nabat jam frigida cymba, Virg.: membra nati, Ov.: frigida mens criminibus, Juv.: frigidus a rostris manat per comites rumor, fearful, Hor. || Fig.: without ardour or energy, cold, frigid, indifferent, inactive, remiss, indolent, feeble: nimis lentus in dicendo et paene frigidus, Cic.: accusatoribus frigidissimis utitur, Iulianum, indolent, id.: (Empedocles) ardentem frigidus Actnam insulit, in cold blood, Hor.: frigidae literae, cold, frigid, Cic.: (apes) contemnuntque favos et frigida tecta relinquunt, not animated by labour, Virg. 2. without force or point, flat, dull, trivial, frigid: cave in ista tam frigida, tam jejuna calumnia delitescas, Cic.: frigidi et arcessit joci, dull and far-fetched, Suet.: dies frigidis rebus assumere, Plin. (Hence Fr. *frayeur*, *effrayeur*, *effroi*.)

frigo, xi, ctum or xum, 3. v. a. to roast, parch, fry: frictas nucea, Pl.: frictum cicer, Hor. [Same as Gr. *φρυγέω*; Eng. *parch*.] (Hence It. *friggere*; Part. *frutto*, whence Eng. *fritter*; Fr. *frûre*.)

frigus, 0ris, n. [on the root v. frigeo] cold, coldness, coolness: nec calor (mibi obstat) nec frigus metuo, Pl.: vincit nudus in aëre, in imbrui, in frigore, Cic.: frigus captibus opacum, Virg. In plur.: ut tectis septi frigora caloresque pellamus, Cic.: propter frigora frumenta in agris matura non erant, Cæs. 2. Esp. (poet.): the

cold of winter (like calor for summer): lac mihi non aestate novum, non frigore defit, Virg. 3. the coldness of death, death: gelidos artus in leti frigore linquit, Lucr.: ast illi solvuntur frigore membra, vitiaque cum gemitu fugit, Virg. 4. a cold shudder, produced by fear: extemplo Aeneae solvuntur frigore membra, id. || Fig.: coldness in action, inactivity: si Parthi vos nihil calfaciunt, nos hic frigore frigescent, Coel. In Cic. 2. a cold or frigid reception of a person or thing, esp. a discourtesy: coolness, coldness, indifference, disfavour: majorum ne quis amicus frigore te feriat, coolness, loss of favour, Hor.

frigitio (also *frigitio*, *fringutio*, *frigitio* and *fringutio*), 4. v. n. to twitter, chirp: App. || Transf.: to slammer, stutter: quid frigitus? Pl. *fringutio* and *fringutio*, v. frigitio.

frigo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to rub, brush, crumble: glebis terrarum saepe fratis, Lucr.

frutillus, i, m. a dice-box: Juv.

frivola, a. um, *adj.* silly, empty, trifling, frivolous: pueri, sorores, viridulae: frivola hic quidam jam et illiberalis est sermo, Auct. Her.: aspiciam, Suet. || Subst. frivola, orum, a. plu. *wretched furniture, paltry things*: inter frivola mea, Sen.

frigus, a. um, Part. [frigo].

frondator, 0ris, m. [frons] a leaf-stripper, a dresser, pruner of trees, etc.: Virg.: Ov.

frondæo, 2. v. n. [id.] to put forth leaves, to be in leaf, to become green: nunc frondent silvae, Virg.: examen ramo frondente pependit, id.

frondescere, dñi, 3. v. n. *incept*. [frondæo] to become leafy, to put forth leaves, to shoot out: alia hieme nuda, verno tempore tephacata frondescunt, Cic.

frondens, a. um, *adj.* [frons] of leaves, covered with leaves, leafy: poenora, Virg.: tecta, leafy courts, poet. for trees in full leaf, id.: casa, emboscure, Ov.

frondifer, 0ris, 0rum, *adj.* [frons feru] leaf-bearing, leafy (poet.): fronus, Lucr.

frondosa, a. um, *adj.* [frons] full of leaves, leafy: vertex collis, Virg.: ramus, Ov.

frons, di, f. a leafy branch, green bough, foliage: nigrae frondis ilicis in Aligdo, Hor.: silvae litum tenent in fronde relictum, Ov. Plur.: deserta via et inculta atque interclusa jam frondibus et virgulis relinquatur, Cic.

|| Poet. a garland of leaves, leafy chapel: donec alterutrum velox victoria fronde coronet, Hor.

frons, frontis, f. the forehead, whether of men or animals: insignem tenui fronte Lycorida (a small forehead being admired by the ancients), Hor. Of animals: est bos cervi figura: ejus a media fronte unum cornu existit, Cæs. || The human brow, as an index

of the mind and feelings: *frontem* contrahere, to *twist* the brows, Cic.: remittere, to *smooth*, I. e. to *cheer* up, Plin.: ex, explicare, Hor.: ut *frontem* *serilas*, *rimat* thy forehead (as a sign of vexation), Cic.: laeta, Virg. In plur.: si populo grata est tabella, quae *frontes* aperit hominum, mentes *tegat*, Cic.

III. Transf.: the *forepart* of anything, the *front*, *facade*, *vau*, etc. (opp. *tergum* and *latius*): copias ante *frontem* *castrorum* *struit*, Caes.: aequa *fronte* ad pugnam *procedebat*, Liv.: *dextra* *fronte* *prima* *legio* *incepsit*, on the right *front*, Tac. Esp. a *fronte*, adverbially, in *front*, before (opp. a *tergo* and a *latere*): a *tergo*, a *fronte*, a *lateribus* *tenebatur*, si in Galliam *veniret*, Cic.: totis *ferre* a *fronte* et ab *sinistra* *parte* *nudatis* *castris*, Caes.: 2. the *outer* *end* of a book-roll or volume: Ov. 3. In measuring land, the *breadth* or *frontage*: mille *pedes* in *fronte*, *trecentos* *capas* in *agrum* *hi* *habat*, Hor.

IV. Fig.: the *outside*, *exterior*, *external* *quality*, *appearance*: Pompeius *Scario* *studet*, *est* *utrum* *fronte* *an* *mente*, *dubitatur*, Cic.: *decipit* *frons* *prima* *multis*, the *first* *appearance*, Phaedr. (Hence *it* *affrontare*; Fr. *affronter*).

frontalis, lum, n. plu. [frons] an *instrument* for the forehead, *frontlet*, of *bones*: Liv.

fronto, ðnis, m. [id.] that has a *broad* *forehead*: Cic.

fructuarius, a, um, adj. [fructus] *pertaining* to *produce*, *productive*: *rami* *ovae*, Col.: *agri*, for which a *portion* of the *produce* is paid, Col. in Cic.

fructuosus, a, um, adj. [id.] *abounding* in *produce*, *productive*, *fruitful*, *profitable*, *advantageous*: *ager* *quomvis* *ferilis* *sine* *cultura* *fructuosus* *esse* *non* *potes*, Cic.: *locus* *opportunissimus* *ac* *fructuosissimus*, Caes.: *erat* *et* *pecuaria* *res* *ampla* *et* *rutila* *sane* *bene* *culta* *ac* *fructuosa*, Cic. II. Fig.: *quum* *tota* *philosophia* *fructifera* *et* *fructuosa*, *nec* *alia* *pars* *ejus* *inculta* *ac* *deserta* *sit*, id.

fructus, us (old gen. sing. *fructi*, Ter.) [id.] an *enjoying*, *enjoyment*: *Ol. Mea* *est* *haec*. *St. Scio*: *est* *meus* *fructus* *est* *prior*, *use* *et* *enjoyment*, Pl.

2. Fig.: *hoc* *tam* *singulare* *vestrum* *beneficium* *ad* *animi* *mei* *fructum* *atque* *laetitia* *duco* *esse* *permanum*, *for* *my* *mental* *enjoyment*, Cic.: *allicijus* *fructum* *oculis* *ex* *casu* *capere*, to *feast* *their* *eyes* *on*, Nep. II. Meton.: the *means* of *enjoyment*, *proceeds*, *produce*, *fruit*, *profit*, *income*, etc.: *quae* *(ovae)* *neque* *al* *neque* *ullum* *fructum* *edere* *ex* *se* *sine* *cultu* *hominum* *possent*, Cic.: *M. Crassus* *negabat* *ullam* *satis* *magnam* *pecuniam* *esse* *ei* *cujus* *fructibus* *exercitum* *alere* *non* *posset*, *income*, *interest*, id.: *aureum* *ex* *fructu* *metallorum* *concoctatum*, Liv. III. Fig.: *fructi*, *consequence*, *effect*: *ego* *fructus* *ex* *re* *publica* *non* *laetos* *et* *uber*, *sed* *magna* *ac* *tributate* *permixtos* *tull*, Cic.: *ex* *re* *decerpere* *fructus*, Hor.

frugalis, e, adj. [frux] *pertaining* to *produce*: *matutalis*, App. II. *economical*, *thrifty*, *temperate*, *frugal*; and in *gen. worthy*, *virtuous* (only in the *Comp.* and *Sup.*): *ut* *frugalior* *sint*, Ter.: *quum* *optimus* *colonus*, *parcissimus*, *modestissimus*, *frugalissimus* *esset*, Cic.

frugalitas, atis, f. [frugalis] *economy*, *temperance*, *thriftness*, *frugality*; and in *gen. worth*, *virtue*, *probity*: *ego* *frugalitatem*, *id* *est* *modestiam* *et* *temperantiam*, *virtutem* *maximam* *judico*, Cic. Of style: *quadam* *eloquentiae* *frugalitate* *contentos*, *measure*, Quint. In a *gen. sense*: *omnem* *abstinentiam*, *omnem* *innocentiam*, *reliquas* *etiam* *virtutes* *frugalitas* *continet*, Cic.

frugaliter, adverb. *moderately*, *temperately*, *thrifly*, *frugally*: *rem* *sobrie* *et* *frugaliter* *accurare*, Pl.: *parce*, *frugaliter* *vivere*, Hor.

fruges, um, v. frux.

frugi, v. frux.

frugifer, ðra, ðrum, adj. [frux fero] *fruit-bearing*, *productive*, *fertile*: *ut* *agri* *non* *omnes* *frugiferi* *sunt*, *qui* *coluntur*: *sic* *animi* *non* *omnes* *culti* *fructum* *ferunt*, Cic.: *meae*, Ov. II. Fig.: *hoc* *illud* *est* *prospice* *in* *cognitione* *rerum* *salubre* *ac* *frugiferum*, Liv.

frugiferens, entis, adj. [id.] *fruit-bearing*, *fruitful* (for *frugifer*): *Lucr.*

frugilegus, a, um, adj. [frux lego] *fruit-gathering*: *formice*, Ov.

frugiparus, a, um, adj. [frux pario] *fruit-producing*, *fruitful*: *setus*, *Lucr.*

fructus, us, m. Part. [fruo].

frumentarius, a, um, adj. [frumentum] *pertaining* to *corn*, *corn*: in *millit. lang.* *pertaining* to *provisions*: *res*, *corn*, *provisions*, Cic.: *loca*, *abounding* in *corn*, Caes.: *provinciae*, id.: *navis*, a *corn* *ship*, id.: *lex*, *respecting* the *distribution* of *grain*, Cic. II. Subst. *frumentarius*, id, m. a *corn-dealer*: *Liv.* 2. a *purveyor* of *corn*, *commissary*: *Hirt.*

frumentatio, ðnis, f. [frumentor] a *providing* of *corn*; *millit. t. t.* a *foraging*: *Caes.*: *Suet.* In plur.: *pubulationes* *frumentationesque*, *Caes.* II. a *distribution* of *corn*: *Suet.*

frumentator, ðria, m. [id.] a *provider* of *corn*, a *forager*: *Liv.*

frumentor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [frumentum] *millit. t. t.* to *fetch* *corn*, to *forage*: *erat* *eodem* *tempore* *et* *materiali* *et* *frumentari* *et* *tantas* *munitiones* *feri* *neceae*, *Caes.*: *quum* *in* *propinquo* *agro* *frumentarentur*, *Liv.*

frumentum, i, n. [contr. from *frugimentum*, from root *frugo* in *fruges*: *pro-duce*, esp. of the various kinds of cereals; hence] *corn*, *grain*: *Gall* *turpe* *esse* *ducunt* *frumentum* *manu* *quaerere*, Cic.: *frumenta* *in* *agris* *matura* *non* *erant*, *Caes.* II. Transf.: *frumenta*, the *small* *seeds* or *grains* of *figs*: *Plin.*

fruniscor, frunitus, i. v. n. dep. [a lengthened form of *fruo*] to *enjoy*, with *acc.* and *abl.*: *hinc* *tu*, *nisi* *malum*, *frunisci* *nihil* *potes*, *ne* *postules*, Pl.

frunitus, a, um, Part. [fruniscor]. **fruo**, fructus and frūtus, 3. v. n. dep. lit. to *feed* *oneself* with, hence, to *enjoy*, *delight* in. Constr. with *abl.*; less freq. with *acc.* or *abso.* With *abl.*: *utatur* *suis* *bonis* *oportet* *et* *fruat*, *qui* *beatus* *futurus* *est*, Cic.: *omnibus* *in* *vita* *commodis* *una* *cum* *his* *fruiuntur*, *Caes.*: *neque* *te* *fruiuntur* *et* *tu* *nobis* *cares*, *enjoy* *your* *society*, Cic. With *acc.*: *meo* *modo* *ingenium* *frui*! Ter. Esp. the *gerundive*: *nobis* *hanc* *fruenta* *relinqueret*, *quae* *ipse* *servasset*, Cic.: *res* *fruenta* *oculis*, *Liv.* *Abso.*: *satiat* *vero* *et* *expletis* *iucundus* *est* *carere* *quam* *frui*, Cic.: *di* *tibi* *divitias* *dederant* *artemque* *fruenti*, Hor. II. Esp. legal *t. t.* to *have* *the* *use* *and* *enjoyment* of a thing, to *have* *the* *unifruit*: *quid?* *si* *constat*, *hunc* *non* *modo* *colendis* *praedictis* *praefuisse*, *sed* *certis* *fundis* *patri* *vivo* *frui* *soltum* *esse?* Cic. [The root is *frugo*, whence *fruges*, *fructus*, etc.]

frustillation, adverb. [frustillum] in *small* *pieces*: *ego* *te* *sciam* *ut* *hic* *formicae* *frustillationi* *differant*, Pl.

frustra, ade, [connected with *frudo*] in a *state* of *deception*, in *error*: *jam* *hi* *ambo* *et* *servus* *et* *hera* *frustra* *sunt* *duo*, *qui* *me* *Amphitruonem* *rentur* *esse*; *erant* *probe*, *are* *deceit*, in *error*, Pl.: *frustra* *habere* *aliquem*, Tac.

II. without *effect*, to *no* *purpose*, *uselessly*, in *vain*: *neque* *ipse* *auxilium* *sum* *saepe* *a* *viris* *bonis* *frustra* *implorari* *patet*, Cic.: *frustra* *telum* *mittere*, *Caes.*: *quo* *mibi* *acrius* *annidentum* *est*, *ut* *neque* *vos* *capiamini*, *et* *illi* *frustra* *sint*, *may* *be* *disappointed*, *Sall.* 2. without *reason* or *cause*, *groundlessly*: *frustra* *ac* *sine* *causa*, Cic.: *ut* *multis*, *nec* *frustra*, *opinauit*, *Suet.*

frustramen, ðnis, n. [frustror] *deception*: *Lucr.*

frustratio, ðnis, f. [id.] a *deceiving*, *deception*, *disappointment*, *frustration*: *clamant*, *fraude* *feri*, *quod* *foris* *teneatur* *exercitus*: *frustrationem* *eam* *legis* *tollendae* *esse*, *Liv.* In plur.: *quum* *varis* *frustrationibus* *differretur*, *Just.*

frustratus, us, m. [id.] a *deceiving*, *deception*: *Pl.*

frustror, atus, i. v. dep. (also *act.* *frustro*, are) [frustra] to *deceive*, *disappoint*, *trick*: *aut* *certain* *cum* *aliis* *pugnaciel* *aut* *frustrari* *quum* *alios*, *tum* *etiam* *me* *ipsum* *vellim*, Cic.: *Tarquinius* *spe* *auxilii*, *Liv.* *Abso.*: *Cocceius* *vide* *ne* *frustretur*, Cic. 2. *act.*: *ego* *mo* *frustro*, Pl. *Pass.*: *frustratus* *spe* *continuari* *consulatus*, *Vell.* II. Transf.: to *make* *vain* or *useless*, to *frustrate* (rare): *in* *se* *implicati* *arborum* *rami* *lento* *vine* *frustrabantur* *ictus*, *Cort.*

frustulentus, a, um, adj. [frustum] *full* of *small* *pieces*: *aqua*, *i. e.* *sliced* *with* *crambs*, *Pl.*

frustum, i, n. a *piece*, *bit* (of food): *neceae* *est* *offa* *objecta* *cadere* *frustum* *ex* *pulli* *ore* *quum* *pasceat*, Cic.: *i. m.*

in frusta secant, Virg. Comically, frustum pueri, you bit of a boy? Pl. || Fig.: unde solita iere oratio, et e singulis non membris sed frustis collata, structura caret, Quint. [Frustum comes probably from a root *frut*, "to break".]

fruticē, *icia*, m. [prob. kinder. with *frus*, to sprout forth] a shrub, bush; frutices inter membra condebant, Lucr.: collect. in sing.: venari asello comite cum vellet leo, context illum frutice, Phaedr. || Transf. As a term of reproach, like caudex, stipes: block-head: nec verisimile loquere, nec verum, frutex, Pl.

fruticostum, i, n. [frutex] a place full of shrubs or bushes, a thicket: Hor.

fruticō, avi, atum, i. v. n. and **fruticor**, i. v. n. dep. [id.] to put forth shoots, to sprout out, to become bushy: exsua est arbor, non evulsa: itaque, quam fruticetur, vides, Cic. || Poet. of the hair: fruticante pilo, Juv.

fruticulosus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of shrubs or bushes, bushy: vimina, Ov.: litora, id.: mare, Plin.

frux, frūgis, and more freq. in the plur. fruges, um, f. [on root v. *frui*] fruits of the earth, produce of the fields, pulse, legumes, and in gen. fruits, produce (but the fruits of trees are more designated by fructus, and grain by frumentum): terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere, Cic.: cultus agrorum perceptioque frugum, id.: dulcedine frugum maximeque viui voluptate captam, Liv. Sing.: ut non omnem frugem neque arborem in omni agro reperire possis, Cic.: quercus et ilex multa fruge pecus javat, Hor. || Fig.: like fructus: result, success, value: quae virtutis maturitas et quantae fruges industriae sint futurae, Cic. Poet.: centuriae seniorum agitant exportia frugis, rail at what is crude, worthless, Hor.: herus si tuus volet sacro frugum, meum herum perdet, to act with advantage, Pl. 2. Esp. of moral character: frugi (most prob. a dat. form: lit. for food, fit for food: hence) as an indeclin. adj. useful, fit, proper, worthy, honest, discreet, virtuous, temperate, frugal: frugi hominem dici non multum habet laudis in rege, Cic.: hominis frugi et temperantis functus officium, Ter.: parcius hic viri: frugi dicitur, Hor. Strenghened with bonae: (Fabius Luscius) satis acutus et permodestus ac bonae frugi, Cic. Of things: atrium frugi nec tamen sordidum, Plin.

3. Ad frugem or ad bonam frugem, to turn oneself to virtue, to reform oneself: equidem multos videti in hac civitate, qui totam adolescentiam voluptatibus dedidissent, emersisse aliquando et ad frugem bonam, ut dicitur, receperisse, have reformed, Cic.

fructuosus, a, um, Part. [frux] || A. d. painted, coloured, beautified, falsified, counterfeit: acerni blandum amicus a vero et internosci tam potest alibita diligenti quam omnia ficta

et simulata a sinceris atque veris, Cic.: naturalis non fucatus nitor, id.

fructuosus, a, um, adj. [fucus] coloured with orchil: Quint.

fucco, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to colour, paint, dye: alba nec Assyrio fucatur lana veneno, Virg.: tabulas colore, Tac. || Esp. of cosmetics, to paint, rouge: Ov.

fucosus, a, um, adj. [id.] painted, coloured, beautified, counterfeit, spurious: merces, fallaces quidem et fucosae, Cic.: ambitiosae fucosaeque amicitiae, id.

fucosa, i, m. = *phos*, sea weed or rock lichen: Plin. || Meton. red or purple colour: infici vestes scimus admirabili fucco, id.: Hor.: Ov. 2. Esp. rouge: vetulae, quae vitia corporis fucco occultant, Pl. 3. Fig.: pretence, disguise, deceit, dissimulation: his tribus figuris insidere quidam venustatis non fucco illius, sed sanguine diffusus debet color, Cic.: deum esse in hominem convertisse, fucum factum mulieri, deceived, Ter. || 3. For propolis (q. v.), the reddish juice with which bees stop up the entrances to their hives, bee-glue: Virg.

fucosus, i, m. a drone, the male of the honey-bee: Virg.

fuo, interj. denoting aversion, foh! fie! Pl.

fuga, ae (old gen. sing. fugal, Lucr.) f. [v. fugio] a running away, flight: fuga ab urbe turpissima, Cic.: dant sese in fugam milites, take to flight, id.: fugam capere, Caes.: hostes dare in fugam, to put to flight, id.: but, fugam dant nubila coelo, hasten away, Virg.: facere fugam, to cause flight, Liv.: but also to take to flight, to flee, Sall. Poet. in plur.: celeres fugae, Hor. 2. Esp. flight from one's native land, expatriation, exile, banishment: sibi exsilium et fugam deprecari, Cic. In plur.: quoties fugas et caedes jussit principes, Tac.

3. In gen. a flying, swift course or motion, speed (poet.): expectet facilemque fugam ventosque ferentes, a swift royaume, Virg.: fuga temporum, flight, Hor. || Fig.: a fleeing from, avoiding; disinclination, aversion: similis sunt in culpa, qui officia deserunt mollitia animi, id est laborum et dolorem fuga, Cic.: culpae, Hor.

fugaciter, adv. in fleeing: fugacius bellum gerere, Liv.

fugax, *acia*, adj. [fugio] apt to flee, flying swiftly, swift, fleet: fugaces lynceus et cervos, Hor.: caprea, Virg.: mors et fugacem persequitur virum, Hor. Comp.: ventis volucricus fugacior aura, Ov. Sup.: ignavissimus et fugacissimus hostis, Liv. || Fig.: fleeing, transitory: haec omnia contemne: brevia fugacia, caduca existima, Cic.: fugaces labuntur anni, Hor. 2. With gen.: fleeing, shunning, avoiding: sollicitaeque fugax ambitionis eram, Ov.

fugiosa, entis, Part. [id.] || A. d. fleeing, fleeing, vanishing: membra deficiunt, fugienti languida vita, Lucr.: vinum fugiens, growing flat, rapid, Cic. 2. Fig.: nemo arde adeo tardus aut fugiens laboris, accersit laborem, indolent, Caes.

fugio, fugi, fugitum, i. v. n. and a. to flee or fly, to take flight, run away.

A. Neutr.: senex exit foras: ego magna, I'm off, Ter.: qui fugisse cum magna pecunia dicitur ac se contulisse Tarquinios, Cic.: omnes hostes terga vertunt, nec prius fugare destiterunt, quam ad flumen Hibernum pervenerint, Caes.: ex ipsa caede, to flee, escape, id. Proverb.: ita fugias ne praeter castra, observe a just medium (v. castra), Liv.

2. Transf. to pass quickly, to speed, to hasten away: tenuis fugiens per graminis rivus, Virg.: Tantalus a labris altiens fugientia captat flumina, Hor.: Insequitur fugientem lumine plenum (i. e. navem), Ov. (ii) Esp. to vanish, disappear, to pass away, perit: fugient de corpore saetae, id.: sed fugit interea, fugit irreparabile tempus, Virg.: annus, Hor.: memoriae fugerit in annibus digerendis, Liv. || Fig.: omne animal appetit quaedam et fugi a quibusdam, Cic. 3. A. act.: to flee from, seek to avoid; to avoid, shun: quum Domitius concilia conventusque hominum fugeret, Caes.: nequidem neque populum neque privatum fugo, Liv.: vesanum fugient potum qui sapient, Hor. (ii) Esp. to leave one's country: nos patriam fugimus, Virg.: Teucer Salamina patremque quem fugeret, Hor. 2. Meton.: to succeed in shunning, to escape=effugio: insulatore, id.: cuncta manus avidas fugit heredia, id. || Fig.: conspectum multitudinis fugere, Caes.: ignominiam fugiunt ac dedecus, Cic. In pass.: quod si curam fugimus, virtus fugienda est, id.: fugienda semper injuria est, id. Poet. like the Gr. *phrygion*, with infin.: to avoid doing, to omit, forbear, beware: quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, Hor.: mene igitur solum summis adjungere rebus, Nise, fugis? Virg. 2. Meton.: to escape: tanta est animi tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, Cic. (ii) Esp. with acc. gen. of person: to escape a notice, not to be known to, etc.: huiusmodi amentem hoc fugit, id.: quem res nulla fugeret, whom nothing escaped, who observed or knew everything, id. With infin. or clause as subject: de Dionysio fugit me ad te ante, scribere, id. [Name as Gr. *phrygion*, *phrygion*.]

fugitans, entis, Part. [fugio] || A. d. fleeing, avoiding: with gen.: fugitans litum, Ter.

fugitivus, i, m. [fugitum] one employed to catch runaway slaves: Flor.

fugitivus, a, um, adj. [fugio] fleeing away, fugitive: canis, Pl. With ab: neque tam fugitivi illi a dominis, quam tu ab jure et ab legibus, Cic. With gen.: Jugurtha finium suorum rigideque fugitivus, Flor. || More freq. subst.: a runaway slave: vivat cum fugitivis, cum fuciorosis, cum barbaris, Cic.: ea res per fugitivos L.

Aemili hostibus nuntiatur, Caes. As a vituperative term: fur, fugitive, fraud populi, Pl.

fugito, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. *fug.* [id.] *to be in the habit of running away; to flee hastily.* || *Neutr.:* ita miserrimus fui fugitando, ne quis me cognosceret, Ter. || *Act.:* to flee, avoid, shun: berum, Pl.: qui quiescentem fugitant, bona possident, Cic.: necem, Phaedr. || *Poet. with iussu, to omit or forbear:* Ter.: Lucr.

fugitor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who flees:* Pl.

fugo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] *to cause to flee, put to flight, drive or chase away, to rout, discomfit:* qui homines inermes armis, viris, terrore repulsi, furar, averterit, Cic.: semisomnos fu-gant funduntque, Sall.: fugatio omni equitatu, Caes.: nial me mea Mæsa fugasset, sent me into exile, Ov.: auepe-tiam audacem fugat hoc terreque potiam, Hor.

fulmeum, inis, n. [fulcio] *a prop, support, pillar:* Ov.

fulcio, fulsi, fultum, 4. r. a. *to prop up, to keep upright by props, to stay, support:* qui fulcire putatur porticum Statorum, Cic.: Atlas, coelum qui ver-tice fulcit, Virg.: illum balbutit Scau-rua pravis fultum male talis, sup-posed, Hor. || *2. Meton.:* to make strong or fast, to fasten, secure, support, strengthen: fulcioque emunili obliquo paves, fastened, guarded, Virg.: appo-sita janua fulta sera, Ov. || *Fig.:* to support, sustain, uphold: veterem malum suum labentem excepit, fulsit et sustinuit re, fortuna, fide, Cic.: hic fulvis societasque amicitia, Liv.

fulcrum, i. n. [fulcio] *the post or foot of a couch, a bed-post: eternum, Prop. Virg. || Meton.:* a couch, bed: Prop. **fulgens**, entis, Part. [fulgeo]. || *Adj.:* shining, glittering. Fig.: illus-trious: Measala fulgentissimus juvenis, Vell.

fulgeo, fulsi (acc. to the 3rd con-): fulgit, Lucr.: fulgeat, Virg. || *2. n. n.* [same root as flagro, q. v.] *to lighten (of electricity):* si fulsicit, ita tonuerit, si tactum aliquid erit de coelo, Cic.: ful-gere ignes et aether, Virg. || *2. Fig.:* qui (Pericles) si tenui genere uteretur, quamquam ab Aristophane postea fulge-re, permiscere Graeciam dictus es-set, Cic. || *In gen.:* to flash, glitter, gleam, glare, glisten, shine: qui nitent suggestis, qui fulgent purpura, id.: fulgentis agnis castra, Hor.: micantes fulgore gladii, Liv.: fulgentes Cycloades (on account of their marble), Hor. || *2. Fig.:* to shine, to be distinguished: ful-gens jam in adolescentulo indoles viri-tas, whose forth, Nep.: fulgens sacer-dotis, Tac.

fulgens, a, um, adj. [fulgeo] *flash-ing, glittering, shining:* Lucr.

fulgo, v. fulgeo.

fulgur, ōris, m. [fulgeo] *lightning;* mostly poet. for fulgur: fulgorem quo-que cernimus ante quam tonitruum ac-

cipitum, Lucr. In plur.: (anbelitus terrae) quum se in nubem existerit, tum et fulgures et tonitrua existerent, Cic. || *Transf.:* flash, glitter, gleam, brightness, splendour: armorum, Hor.: vestis, Ov.: non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem, cogitat, Hor. In plur.: quum stupet insania aces ful-goribus, glittering uenalis, plate, id.

2. Meton.: a shining star: deinde est hominum generi prosperus et salu-taris ille fulgor, qui dicitur Jovis, Cic. || *3. Fig.:* brightness, splendour, glory, renown: nominis et famae quan-dam fulgore trabebat, Ov.

fulgur, ōris, n. [id.] *lightning (opp. fulmen, a thunderbolt):* ideo passim fremitus et fulgura sunt, Lucr.: de fulgurem vi dubitare, Cic.: tonitruque et fulgure terruit orbem, Ov. || *Transf.:* for fulmen, a thunderbolt: ferunt summos fulgura montes, Hor.

2. Esp. in the phrase condere ful-gur, to bury a thing struck by lightning: aliquis senior, qui publica fulgura con-dit, Juv. || *3. for fulgor, brightness, splendour (poet. and rare):* solis, Lucr. (Hence Pl. foudre.)

fulgurālis, e, adj. [fulgur] *relating to lightning:* haruspici et fulgurales et rituales ille, treating of lightnings, Cic.

fulgurator, ōris, m. [id.] *a priest who interprets and propitiates lightning:* Cic.

fulgurio, Ivi, Iuri, 4. v. n. and a. [id.] *Neutr.:* to hurt, lightning, to lighten: auro sonitu claro fulguravit Juppiter, Naev. || *Act.:* to strike with lightning (only in the perf. part.): fulguritis arbores, Pl.

fulguris, i. v. impers. [id.] *to lighten:* Jove tonante, fulgurante, comitula populi habere nefas, Cic.

fulguro, i. v. n. [id.] *to flash, glitter, glisten, shine (poet.):* vetitque domus jam fulgurat auro, Stat. || *Fig.:* of oratory: fulgurat vi eloquentiae, Plin. **fulica**, ae (also fulix, icia, poet. Cic.), v. the common coot, a water-fowl: Plin.: Virg.

fuligo, inis, f. root: prob. also lamp-black, i. e. a soot of oil and grease, used as a paint: Cic. || *Transf.:* black paint: stibium, Juv. [Perh. connected with fumus.]

fulix, icia, v. fulica.

fullo, ōnis, m. a fuller, cloth-fuller: Plin. (v. Smith's Ant. 184.) (Hence It. folklore: Sp. collar: Fr. foulard, "to press," or "tread down.")

fulonica, ae, f. [fullo] (sc. ara) *the fuller's craft, fulling:* si non didicisti fulmonicam, Pl.

fulmen, inis, n. [confr. from fulgi-men, fulmen, from fulgeo] *lightning that strikes or sets on fire, a thunderbolt:* Phaëthon ictu fulminis deflagavit, Cic.: fulmine percussus, id.: caducum, Hor.

|| Fig.: a thunderbolt, over-whelming stroke, destructive power, crushing calamity: fulmina fortunae contempere, Cic.: duo fulmina meam domum per hos dies perculerunt, Liv.

Poet.: fulmen habent acres in aduncis dentibus antri, destructive power, Ov.: Scipides, belli fulmen, Carthagini hor-ror, Lucr.: duo fulmina belli Scipides, the two thunderbolts of war, Virg.

fulmentis, ae, f. [confr. from fulci-menta, from fulcio] *a prop, support of a building:* Calo. || *Esp. the heel of a shoe:* Pl.

fulmineus, a, um, adj. [fulmen] *pertaining to lightning (poet.):* ignis, Lucr.: ictus, Hor. || *Fig.:* destruc-tive, murderous, killing: fulmineus Mnestheus, Virg.: dentes (apri), Phaedr.

fulmino, i. v. n. [id.] *to lighten, to hurt lightning:* ant Boreae de parte truci quum fulminat, Virg.: fulminan-tis magna manus Jovia, Hor. Fig.: Caesar dum magnus ad altum fulminat Euphratem bello, Virg.

fulura, ae, f. [fulcio] *a prop, stay, support:* Col. Fig.: deficient inopem venae te, ni cibus atque ingens accedit stomacho fulgura reuerti, Hor.

fulvus, a, um, Part. [fulcio].

fulvus, a, um, adj. *deep or reddish yellow, gold-coloured, tawny:* corpora fulva leonum, Lucr.: tegmen lupae, Virg.: vitulus, Hor.: lumen, Virg.

fumens, a, um, adj. [fumus] *full of smoke, smoky, smoking:* lumina taedis, Virg.

fumidus, a, um, adj. [id.] *full of smoke, smoky, smoking:* fax, Lucr.: piecum fert fumika lumen taedis, Virg.: altaria, Ov.

fumifer, ōris, ōrum, adj. [fumus fero] *producing smoke, smoking, steaming:* ignes, Virg.

fumifolio, i. v. n. [fumus facio] *to cause smoke, to burn incense:* Pl.

fumifugus, a, um, adj. [id.] *causing smoke, smoking, steaming:* mugitus (taurorum), Ov.

fumigo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [fumus ago].

I. Act.: to smoke, to fumigate: Varr. || *Neutr.:* to pro-duce smoke, to smoke, steam: Gell.

fumo, i. v. n. [fumus] *to smoke, steam, reek, fume:* late circum loca sulphure fumant, Virg.: recent fonsione terram fumare calemem, Cic.: fumantes pulvere campos, Virg.: jam summa procul villarum culmina fumant, are smoking (with fires for the preparation of food), i. e. evening approaches, id.

fumosa, a, um, adj. [id.] *full of smoke, smoking, smoky, smoked:* ima-gines, Cic.: magistri equitum, Juv.: perna, smoke-dried, Hor.

fumus, i, m. smoke, steam, vapour: in lignis a flamma latet fumusque cinis-que, Lucr.: ibi hominem ingenium fumo exorciatum, semivivum reliquit, Cic.: tum funi incendiorum procul vide-bantur, Caes. || *Fig.:* as an image of destruction: ubi omne veterat in fumum et cinerem, had reduced to smoke and ashes, i. e. had consumed, squandered, Hor. [Fumus is akin to Sans. dhūma, "smoke," which is derived from root dhū, "to agitate, to shake:"]

funalis, is, v. funalis, no. n.

funalis, e, adj. [funis] consisting of or attached to a rope or cord; equus, an extra horse yoked to a chariot, but attached to it at the side of the others by a rope or trace, a trace-horse, Suet. || Subst.: funale, i, n. a cord or thong of a sling: funda media duo funalis imperia habebat, Liv. 2, a war-torch: C. In illius delectabatur crebro funali et thibicue, Cic.: lucida, Hor. 3, Transf. a chandelier, candelabrum: Ov.

funambulus, i, m. [funis ambulo] a rope-dancer: Ter.

functio, ōnis, f. [fungo] a performing, executing [discharge]: a performance, execution: labor est functione quaedam vel animi vel corporis gravioris operis et muneris, Cic.

functus, a, um, Part. [fungor].

funda, ae, f. a sling: inde fundis, sagittis, tormentis hostes propelli ac summoveri Jussit, Caes.: Liv. || Transf.: a casting-net, drag-net: Virg. [funda is the same word as a *sew-bow*, which orig. signified "a bandage."] (Hence It. *fionda*; Fr. *fronde*.)

fundamen, inis, n. [fundo, 2] a foundation (poet. for fundamentum, mostly in plur.): ponere fundamina, Virg.: Sculae terrae, Ov.

fundamentum, i, n. [id.] a foundation, ground-work, basis (mostly in plur.). Sing.: quin cum fundamento aedēs perierit, Pl. Plur.: agere fundamenta, Cic.: prima fundamenta urbi jecere, Liv. || Fig. Sing.: meo iudicio pietas fundamentum est omnium virtutum, Cic. Plur.: libertatis, id.: virtutum, id.

fundator, ōris, m. [id.] a founder (rare): Praenestinae urbis, Virg.

fundito, i, v. a. freq. [fundo] to hurl or sting at: Pl. || Fig.: tantilla tanta verba fundit, *pour forth*, id.

funditor, ōris, m. [id.] a stinger: Caes.: v. Smith's Ant. 184.

funditus, ade. [fundus] from the very bottom, from the foundation: monumentum P. Scipionis funditus delevit ac sustulit, Cic.: perire, Hor.: everlere, by the roots, Phaedr. 2, Fig.: utterly, entirely, totally, completely: quae domus tam stabilla, quae tam firma civitas est, quae non oditis et dissidis funditus possit everti? Cic.: aboliitae leges et verae funditus, Tac.: eorum rerum funditus esse expertem, Cic. || At the bottom, below (rare): subdedit funditus, ut faex, Lucr.

fundo, ūdi, ūsum, i. v. a. a. to pour, pour out, shed: sanguinem e patre, Cic.: vina patera in aras, Ov.: lacrimas, Virg.: Reflect.: ingentibus procellis fusus imber, pouring, Liv. 2, Esp. of metals: to melt, cast, found: exolevit fundendi aeris pretiosus ratio, Plin.: olim quaesere anabam, quid sculptum infabre, quid fusum diritus esset, Hor. || Transf. of things non-fund.: to pour forth in abundance, to scatter, cast, hurl: desecram cuius stramento

segetem coribus fudere in Tiberim, Liv.: picem reliquiasque res, quibus ignis exclari potest, fundebat, Caes.: quas (maculas) incuria fudit, has scotteret, Hor.: Reflect.: ne (vitis) in omnes partes nimia fundatur, spread out, Cic. 2, Esp. to bring forth, bear, produce in abundance: terra fide frugibus et vario leguminum genere, quae cum maxima largitate fundit, id.: fudit equum magno telus percussa tridentis, Virg. 3, to throw or cast to the ground, to prostrate: (victi) hostes de iudis, quae eperant, funduntur, Liv.: corpora (cervorum) humi, Virg.: Esp. milit. i. t. to overthrow, vanquish, rout: hostes nefarios prostravit, fudit, occidit, Cic.: eas omnes copias a se uno proelio fusas ac superatas esse, Caes. || Fig. Fig. to pour out or forth, to spread out, extend, display: multo vitam cum sanguine fudit, Virg.: quum vero causa ea incidit, in qua vis eloquentiae possit exproli, tum se latius fundet orator, will display himself, Cic. 2, Esp. of speech: to pour forth, utter: a quibus elici vocem et fundi videmus, id.: opprobria rustica, Hor. [Root *fu-*, same as Gr. *ϕυ* in *χρῶμα*, *χρῶμα* on interchange of *χ* and *φ*, see letter P: also akin to Germ. *giessen* in *Eng. gush*.]

fundo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [fundus] to lay the bottom, keel, foundation, etc.; to found: dum me puppis erat valida fundata carina, Ov.: Erycino in vertice aedes fundatur Veneri Idaliae, is founded, Virg. 2, to fasten, secure, make firm: dente tenaci ancora fundabat naves, id. || Fig.: to found, establish: illud vero maxime nostrum fundavit imperium et populi Romani nomen auxit, Cic.: qui legibus urbem fundavit, Virg.: nitidus fundata pecunia villa, laid out, Hor.

fundus, i, m. the bottom of any thing: armarii fundum exsecuit, the bottom of the chest, Cic.: (Aetna) fundo exaequat imo, Virg.: Proverb.: largito fundum non habet, there is no end of giving, Cic. 2, Esp. a piece of land, farm, estate: cui nostrum non licet fundos nostros obire? id.: euge, funde et aedes, per tempus subvenisti mihi, Pl. || Fig.: fluxas Phrygiae res vertere fundo, from its foundation, Virg. 2, that has the principal part in approving, deciding, or sanctioning any thing = auctor: negat ex foederato populo quemquam potuisse, nisi is populus fundus factus esset, in hanc civitatem venire, Cic.: ei rei fundus pater sit potior, Pl. [The root of *fundus* is *FUD*, the same as the Gr. *φύω*, *φύω*, *φύω*.]

funebria, e, adj. [funus] pertaining to a funeral, funeral: epulum, Cic.: cupressi, Hor. || Meton.: deadly, mortal, fatal, cruel: sacra, i. e. human offerings, Ov.: bellum, Hor.

funereus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a funeral, funeral: (poet. for funebria) = faces, funeral torches, Virg. || Meton.: deadly, destructive, fatal: torris, Ov.

funero, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to bury with funeral rites, to inter: qui funerali se Jussit aesteritis undecim millibus, Plin. || Meton.: to kill, destroy: prope funeribus arboris icit, Hor.

funesta, avi, atum, i. v. a. [funestus] to pollute or contaminate with blood: aras ac templa humanis hostis, Cic.: gentem, Juv.

funestus, a, um, adj. [funus]. 1, A. c. causing death, destruction, calamity, grief: deadly, fatal, destructive, calamitous: ad ejus funestam secutem servati, Cic.: arma, Ov.: laeda, Virg.: Comp.: funestior dies, Cic.: Sup.: Galliga sceleratissimus ac funestissimus, Eutr. With dat.: o diem illum funestum senatui bonisque omnibus! Cic. || Neutr.: filled with misfortune or grief, fatal, mournful, sad, ominous, etc.: utque manus funestas arsis, i. e. polluted with blood, Ov.: familia, in mourning, Cic.: annales vellet funestis, full of sad events, Liv.

funginus, a, um, adj. [fungus] of a mushroom: Pl.

fungor, functus, i. v. dep. [prob. connected with *fugio*] to get rid of, discharge, perform, execute, do, etc.: constr. with abl., rarely with acc. or abod. With abl.: valetudo (opportuna est), ut dolore careas et muneribus fungare corpora, Cic.: consulat, Suet.: sacra, Hor.: laboribus, id.: dapibus, to take food, Ov.: fungar vice, perform the office of, Hor.: ter aeo functione senex (Nestor), who had lived through, enjoyed, id. Of things: possunt aliquando oculi non fungi suo munere, Cic.: Oculi ar.: Mago diem fungitur, relicti duobus filia, *die*, Just. In the periphrase: muneris fungendi gratia, Cic.: spes facta militiae fungendae potioribus ductibus, Liv. Abod.: facere et fungi sine corpore nulla potest res, to suffer, Lucr. || Esp. to perform, discharge, pay any duty, obligation, etc.: hoc vobis est statuendum, quid aratorem ipsum rationis nomine muneris in re publica fungi ac sustinere velit, Cic.: quum eo sumptus res publica fungatur, Tac.

fungosus, a, um, adj. [fungus] full of holes, spongy, fungous: Plin.

fungus, i, m. [akin to a *sew-bow*, a *sew-bow*, a *mushroom*, fungus: See Pliny mentions various kinds. The edible fungi were esteemed as great delicacies by the Roman epicures. || Transf.: a *dolt*: Pl. 2, a *fungus* = excrescence on the human body: *fungus* simile ulcus, Cels. 3, a *mushroom-like growth on the neck of a candle* or lamp: Virg.

funiculus, i, m. dim. [funis] a slender rope, a cord: Cic.

funis, is, m. (Cm., Lucr.) [akin to a *sew-bow*, on the interchange of *χ* and *φ*, see F] a rope, line, cord: Caes.: Virg. 2, Proverb.: (1) *funem ducere* or *sequi*, to lead or follow *the rope*, i. e. to command or serve: *torum dicitur sequi potius quam ducere funem*, *It's*

(ii) funem reducere, to pull back the rope, i. e. to change one's mind, Pers.

FUNUS, *eria*, n. a burial, funeral; funus, quo amici conveniunt ad exequias cohonestandas, Cic.: funus triumphalis porta ducendum, Suet.: funus imagines ducant triumphales tum, head the procession, Hor. In *plur.*: trista, id. || Meton.: a dead body, corpse (poet.): lacrum, Virg. In *plur.*: mixta senum ac juvenum densatur funera, Hor. 2. death, esp. violent death, murder (mostly poet.): exitinctum Nymphae crudeli funere Iaphin sebat, Virg.: ut vix hominum acerbis funeribus satietur, Cic.

|| Fig.: destruction, ruin, fall: cenum illum meum funus esse respublikae, sed funus inatum et indictum, id. cum Capitolio regina dementes ruinas funis et imperio parabat, Hor. Of persons: Gabinium et Pisonem, duo rei publicae portenta ac peane funera, Cic. [Perh. from the root which appears in things.]

FUR, v. sum.

FUR, *furia*, comm. a thief: a Philippo interrogatus, quid latraret, furem se videre respondit, Cic.: M. Carbo condemnatus, fur magnus, et Sicilia, i. e. an extortioner, id.: ne quis fur esset, neu latro, neu quis adulter, Hor. Fem.: furas esse ambo, Pl. As a term of vituperation towards slaves: *thief*, *rascal*, *rogue*, *knave*: tam trium literarum homo ne vituperas? fur, etiam fur triferter, id. [Cf. Sans. *chur*, "to steal" & *Gr. thep*.]

FURCILLER, adv. *thievishly*: Cic.

FURAX, *acia*, adj. [Furor] given to stealing, *thievish*: servus, Cic.

FURCA, ae, f. a two pronged fork: exarant alii vallos furcaque bicornes, Virg.: furcis detradi, Liv. Proverb.: utrum expellas furas, tamen usque recurret, the natural disposition cannot be entirely changed, Hor. || Transf.: a fork-shaped prop, pole, or stake, a notch: for supporting the seats of a theatre, Liv.: for the gable of a house, Ov. 2. an instrument of punishment in the form of a fork (V or II), which was placed on a culprit's neck, while his hands were fastened to the two ends: canem et furcam ferre, Pl.: servus sub furca caesus, Liv. Hence poet. to designate the worst condition of slavery: his sub furcam prudens, Hor. 3. a narrow pass or defile: Furcas Caudinae (usu. *furcalae*, q. v.), Val. Max.: Lucan. (Hence *It. forcone*: Sp. *arguron*: Fr. *fourgon*.)

FURCILLER, *eri*, m. [furca fero] bearing the furca, as a term of vituperation, usually of slaves, *gallows rogue*, *hang-dog*, *rascal*: Ter.: Cic.: Of freemen: id to tibi, furcifer, sumes, Cic.

FURCILLA, ae, f. dim. (furca) a little fork: quoniam furcilla extrudimur, Brunditium cogito, Cic.

FURCILLO, i. v. a. [furcilla] to support: Fig.: tu inventus vero, meam qui furciles adem? Pl.

FURCILLA, ae, f. dim. [furca] a forked prop to support a wall when undermined: suspensio furcillis ad hostilium muro, Liv. || Furculae Caudinae, two fork-shaped defiles near Caudium, where the Roman army was hemmed in by the Samnites, id.

FURENTER, adv. *furiously*: pueri autem alunt cum furenter irasci, Cic.

FURFUR, *iris*, m. bran: qui alunt furfure sues, Pl. || Transf.: scurf or scales on the skin, head, etc.: foedo cutis furfure, Plin.

FURIAE, ae, v. furiae.

FURIAE, arum (rarely sing.) f. plur. [furo] violent passion, rage, madness, fury: (as an appellative only poet. for furor or rabies): unius ob noxam et furas Ajacis Oilei, Virg.: in furias agitantur eque, ardent desire, Ov.: ergo omnis furis surrexit Etruria iusta, just wrath, Virg. || Esp. avenging, or tormenting spirits: (from the three avenging goddesses, or furiae, Alecto, Megera, and Tisiphone.) Plur.: itaque eos non ad periculi scelus sed ad luendas respublicae poenas furiae quaedam incitaverunt, Cic.: his mallebribus instinctus furis, urged on by this fury of a woman, Liv. Sing.: illa furia ac pestis patriae, Cic.: hunc juvenem tanquam furiam faciemque huius belli odi ac detestor, Liv. (Hence *It. foga*.)

FURIALIS, e, adj. [furia] furious, raging, dreadful, fearful: caput Cerberi, Hor.: Incessus, Liv.: arma, i. e. of the Bacchantes, Ov.: furialis illa vox nefarissis stupris effeminata, Cic. || Aot, making mad, infuriating (poet. and rare): haec me irrevit veste furiali insumpt, poet. Cic.

FURIALITER, adv. *furiously, madly, frantically*: furialiter odit, Ov.

FURIBUNDUS, a, um, adj. [furo] raging, mad, furious: homo furibundus ac perditus, Cic.: cum semel accepti aolem furibundus (Leo) acutum, Hor. || Filled with prophetic enthusiasm, inspired: harilorum et vatium furibundae praedictiones, Cic.

FURIUS, a, um, adj. [fur] pertaining to thiefs: Pl.

FURIO, avi, atum, i. v. a. [furiae] to madden, enrage, infuriate (poet.): libido, quae solet matres furiale equorum, Hor.: furiale mens, Virg.

FURIBUS, adv. *furiously, madly*: furiose facere, Cic.

FURIOSUS, a, um, adj. [furia] full of madness or rage, mad, raging, furious: non est scriptum: si insanus, sed: si furiosus escit, Cic.: mulier jam non morbo sed acclere furiosa, id. Of things: furiosus vultus et acer, Lucr.: exultant comites, furiosaque tibia stat, inciting to phrensy, maddening, Ov.: inceptum, Liv.: vota, Ov. Comp.: quanto hoc furiosius atque majus peccatum est, Hor. Sup.: contiones furiosissimae Publii, Cic.

FURNARIA, ae, f. [furnus] the trade of a baker: furnarium exercere, Suet.

FURNUS, i, m. an oven: in furnum

calidum condito, Pl.: Hor. [Fur-nus, for-nus, and for-nus come from the root signifying "to be hot," which is found in *fer-vo*, *dep-vo*.]

FURO, *ui*, j. v. n. to rage, rave, to be out of one's mind, mad, furious: quo genero Athamantem, Alcmaeonem, Ajaeum, Orestem furere dicimus, Cic.: primum inquiram, quid sit furere, Hor.: insanire ac furere, Cic. With acc. and infn.: (Clodius) furebat, a Racilio se contumaciater urbaneque vexatum, id.: ecce furit le reperito atrox Tydides, Hor. With acc. (poet.): hunc me me furere ante furorem, Virg. || Of things: nubes interdum percussa furit petulantibus auris, Lucr.: furit mugitibus aether concussus, Virg.: flamma in Aetna, Hor.: furit ardor edens, Ov.

FUROR, atus, i. v. a. dep. (supin. furatum, Pl.) [fur] to steal, *purloin*, *pilfer*: solet haec, quae rapit et furatus est, dicere se omnia, Cic. Absol.: ad furandum venire, Pl. || In gen.: to take away by stealth, *withdraw*: pone caput fessoque oculos furare labori, Virg.: non furatus esse civitatem, non genus sum emenditis dicitur, Cic.

FUROR, *oria*, m. [furo] a raging, raging, rage, madness, fury: ira fur brevis est, Hor.: furore atque amentia impulsus, Caes.: venatur mihi ante oculos aspectus Cethegi et furor in vestra caede bacchantis, Cic.: of excitement respecting public affairs: Caes.: Liv.: of the fierce passion of love: Liv.: also in plur.: Hor. Of the inspired phrensy of prophets and poets: ca (praesagito) si exarsit acris, furor appellatur, quum a corpore animas abstractus divino instinctu concitatur, Cic.: negat sine furore Democritus quemquam postum magnum esse posse, id. In plur.: fatidicos concepti mente furores, Ov. With inf.: quis furor est, census corpore ferre suo? id.

FURTIVUS, a, um, adj. [furtum facio] that commits theft, *thievish*: Pl.

FURTUM, adv. *by stealth, secretly, privately*: hic clam furtim esse toto, ne qui sciant, Pl.: ut furtum tise (Aegyptus) decemviris traditur! Cic.: quid juvat, immensum te argenti pondus et auri furtim defossa timidum deponere tello? Hor.: furtim magis quam bello Marasae insurabat, by stealthy incursions, Tac.

FURTIVE, adv. *stealthily, secretly, furtively* (rare): clam furtive aliquid accipere, Pl.: data munera, Ov.

FURTIVUS, a, um, adj. [furtum] stolen, purloined, pilfered: qui acies mercari furtivas atque ingenuas virgines, Pl.: lana, Hor. || In gen. secret, hidden, concealed, *furtive*: furtivum iter per Italiam, Cic.: amor, Virg.: nox, favourable to secrecy, Ov.

FURTUM, i, n. [fur] theft, robbery: furtum facere (alici), Pl.: Cic.: furti se et illum astringere, to cause to be guilty of, Pl.: in furto comprehensus, Caes. || Meton.: a stolen thing, *thief* (furta) sine portio Syracuse.

erant exportata, Cic.

2. *a secret action, crafty deceit, trick, artifice, stratagem*: haud furto mellor, sed fortibus armis, Virg. In plur.: furis incautum decipit hostem, Ov.: furta belli, Virg.

3. *Esp. stolen or secret love, intrigue*: plurima furta Jovis, Cat.: hoc certe conjux furtum meo neciat, Ov.

furunculū, *i. m. dim.* [id.] *a petty thief, pilferer*: olim furunculus, nunc etiam rapax, Cic. **II.** *Transf.*: *a sore on the human body, a boil*: Cels.

furvus, *a. um, adj.* [akin to fuscus and ὀψύρος] *dark, dusky, gloomy, swarthy, black*: ex Acheronte suo furvis peperisse sub antris, Ov.: Proserpina, Hor.

fusca, *ae. f.* [kindr. with furca] *a three-pronged spear, a trident*: Cic.: as an attribute of Neptune: Suet.

fusco, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [fuscus] *to make dark, swarthy, dusky, to blacken, darken* (poet.): fuscantur corpora caupo, Ov.

fuscus, *a. um, adj.* [akin to furvus] *dark, swarthy, dusky*: purpurea plebeis ac paene fusca, Cic.: Andromede, Ov.: Hydaspes, Hor. **2.** *Transf.*: of the voice: indistinct, husky, hoarse (opp. candidus): vocis genera permulta: candidum (al. canorum) fuscum, leve asperum, grave acutum, Cic.

fusus, *adv.* *spread out, extended*: (manus) fustus paulo in diversum resolvitur, Quint. **II.** *copiously, at length, diffusely*: quae fuso olim disputabantur ac libere, ea nunc articulatim distincteque dicuntur, Cic. *Comp.*: haec uberior disputantur et fustus, Id.

fustilis, *e. adj.* [fundo] *molten, fluid, liquid* (rare): aurum, Ov.: ferventes fustili ex argilla glandes fundis jacere coeperunt, of softened clay, Caes.

fusio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] *a pouring out* (rare): Chrysis ipsum mundum deum dicit esse et ejus animi fusionem universam, an outpouring, effusion, Cic. (Hence Fr. *fusion*.)

fustis, *is* (abl. regularly fusti; fuste, Hor.) *a knobbed stick, a cudgel, staff, club*: tanquam si claudus sim, cum fusti est ambulandum, Pl.: severae matris ad arbitrium rescisos portare fustes, Hor. *Esp. for cudgelling*: si ego fustem sumpsero, Pl.: male multati clavis ac fustibus, Cic. *And for beating to death, as a milit. punishment*: primuml centurionem ob turpem ex acie fustem fusti percussit, Vell.: Tac. (Hence *It. dim. fuscillo*; Sp. *hastigan*, "to punish"; Fr. *foueteau*.)

fustidius, *a. um, adj.* [fustis tundo] *cudgel-banging, a comic word*: apud fustidinas ferriceptinas insulae, i. e. ergastula, Pl.

fustidium, *ii, n.* [fustis] *a cudgeling to death, a military punishment*: Cic.: Liv. (v. Smith's *Ant.* 191).

fusus, *a. um, Part.* [fundo]. **II.** *A. d. i.* *spread out, extended, broad, large, copious, diffuse*: aer tum fustus et extenuatus sublime fertur, tum autem concretus in nubes cogitur, Cic.: toga

fusa (opp. restricta), wide, full, Suet.: Gallorum fusa et candida corpora, full, plump, Liv. **2.** *Fig.*: genus sermonis non liquidum, non fustum ac profluum, Cic.: in locis ac descriptionibus fusi ac fluentes, Quint.: dulcis et candidus et fustus Herodotus, Id.

fusus, *i. m. a spindle*: Ov. **futūm**, *adv.* *abundantly, frequently*: Pl.

futillū, *adv.* *in vain, idly, uselessly*: provenisti, Pl.

futillus, *e. adj.* [fundo] *that easily pours out*: hence in gen. that cannot contain (rare): caues, that void their excrement through fear, Phaedr.: glacies, brittle, Virg. **2.** *Fig.*: that cannot be depended upon, vain, worthless, futile: servus, Ter.: irideamus baruspices: vanos, futiles esse dicamus, Cic.: lingua, Phaedr.

futillitas, *ōtis, f.* [futillus] *worthlessness, emptiness, vanity, futility*: Cic.

futurus, *a. um, Part.* [sum].

futatio, *ōnis, f.* [futuo] *copulation*: Cat.

fuvi, *v. sum, ad init.*

G.

G, g, indecl. n. or (litera subaud.) *f.* **G, I** This letter represents the sound of the medial guttural, but was not originally included in the Latin alphabet, its place being supplied by C, which, as stated under that letter, had in early times the sound of the Greek γ (for examples vide C.). The pronunciation of G having subsequently undergone a change, a new symbol, slightly differing from it, was introduced about the beginning of the second Punic war.

II. As an initial, *g*, in pure Latin words, enters into consonantal combination with *l* and *r* only; hence in roots which originally began with *gn*, the *g* was rejected in the classical period; e. g. gnascor, gnatus, gnomen, became nascor, natus, nomen; but in the compounds the *g* reappears, e. g.: cognatus, cognomen. **III.** Interchanges of *G* with other letters. As a guttural, *g* is most closely connected with the other gutturals, *c, k, q, j*, and *h*. **1.** For the interchanges of *c* and *g*, vide C. **2.** With *s*, *g* combines to form *z*: e. g. the stem *reg-* has *x. s. rez*; so *grey-grez*, etc. Similarly in the perfect tenses of verbs, *tego, texi; rego, rexi*. But sometimes the *g* is elided: e. g. *mulgeo, mulsi*. **IV.** Changes of *G* in the Romance languages. **1.** Into *j*: e. g. Lat. *galbinus*; Fr. *jaune*; Port. and Sp. *jalde*. **2.** Into *v*: e. g. Lat. *gyrare*; Fr. *river*. **3.** Into *y* or *i*: e. g. Lat. *reg-*; Sp. *rey*; Fr. *roi*. **4.** GM into *m* or *mm*: e. g. Lat. *augumentare*; It. *aumentare*. **5.** G followed by *D*, into *I*, *n*, or *d*, or omitted: e. g. Lat. *smaragdus, amygdala, Magdalenā*; It.

emeraldus, mandola, Maddalena; Fr. *émeraude, amande, Madeline*. **6.** Omission of *G*: (1) between two vowels: e. g. Lat. *regalis, legalis*; It. *reale, reale*; Lat. *ligare, Augustus*; Fr. *lier, août*. (2) At the end of words: e. g. Lat. *reg-* (*rez*); It. *re*. **V.** As an abbreviation *G* denotes Galliarum, Gallica, gemina, Germania, etc.: and sometimes Gaius (instead of the usual *C*).

gaesum, *i. n.* [a Celtic word] *a long heavy javelin of the Gauls*, Fr. *jaucos* or *yaucos*; Caes.: Liv.

galba, *ae. f.* [a Gallic word, perh. kindr. with the Germ. *gelb* (yellow) or *Kalb* (calf)] *a small worm, the ash-borer, or the larva of the ash-spinner*: Suet. **II.** In the Gallic *i. q. praepinguis*, fat paunch, big belly: Id.

galbanus, *a. um, adj.* [galbanum] *of galbanum*: odoros, Virg.

galbanum, *i. n.* [Galbanum] *galbanum, the origin of which is still disputed; the resinous sap of an embeliferous plant in Syria*: Plin.: Suet.

galbanus (or galbinus), *a. um, adj.* [either from galbanum or from galba] *greenish-yellow, yellowish*: vestimenta, to designate female garments, Jur. (Hence *It. giallo*; Sp. *jalde*; Fr. *jaune*; Eng. *yellow*.)

galbūm, *i. n.* or *galbens* (anciently written *calbens*) *i. m.* [galbus] *a kind of arm-band, fillet* (worn as an ornament, or for medical purposes): Suet.

galbinus, *a. um, v. galbanus*.

galea, *ae. f.* *a helmet* (usually of leather), *head-piece, morion* (the cassis, on the contrary, was made of metal): vix uno alterius cassis aut galea: Tac.: ad galeas induendas tempus deficit, Caes. Also, a brazen helmet: lorice galeaque aeneae, caelatae opere Corinthii, Cic.: aera, Virg.

galeo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [galea] *to cover with a helmet*: barbari quidem Jovis galeata: Minerva, Cic. Subst. *galeatus*, *i. m.* *a helmeted warrior*: Jur.

galēricium, *i. n.* *dim.* [galero] *a small covering for the head, a cap*: Mart.: a kind of peruke: Suet.

galēritus, *a. um, adj.* [id.] *that wears a hood*: Prop. **II.** *Transf.*: *galerita avis, the crested lark*, Plin.

gālērūm, *i. n.* (also *gālērū*, i. m. Virg.) [galea] *a helmet-like covering for the head, made of undressed leather*: a cap, bonnet, hat: fulvoque lupi pelle galeros legmen habent capiti, Virg. **II.** *Transf.*: *a kind of peruke*: Suet.

gallica, *ae. f.* *a Gallic shoe*: Cic.

gallicus, *a. um, adj.* [Gallus] *pertaining to the priests of Cybele*: hence *transf. pertaining to the priests of Isis*, Gallic: turma, the troop of the priests of Isis, Ov.

gallina, *ae. f.* [gallus] *a hen*: Cic. Hor. As a term of endearment: *II.* Proverb.: *gallinae albae silius, fortune's favourite*, Juv.

gallināceus, *a. um, adj.* [gallina] *pertaining to domestic fowls*: ut

poultry: gallus, a poultry-cock, dunghill-cock, Cic. Proverb: ut vel lactis glicinae sperare possis haustum, i. e. something unusual, Plin.

gallinarius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to poultry: scala, a poultry-roost, hen-roost, Cels. Subst.: gallinarius, i. m. one who has the care of poultry: Cic.

gallus, i. m. a cock, dunghill-cock: Cic. Hor. Proverb: gallus in sterquilino suo plurimum potest, cock on its own dunghill, Sen.

ginea, ae, f., and *ganeum*, i. n. an eating-house, cook-shop, a brothel: and meton: a debauched, luxurious way of life: paupis stetit in illo pascuarum tuarum nidore atque fumo, Cic. Form *ganeum* (more ancient): immetit aliquo sese, credo, in ganeum, Plin. *pinde*, ðnis, m. [ganea] a glutton, dabbler: quis particida, quis ganev, Ct.

ganeum, i. v. ganea.

ganabae, ae, m. [a Persian word] a party: Curt.

gannio, a, v. n. to yelp, bark: gannare proprie canem, Non. || Transf. of persons: to snarl, whine, grumble (poet.): quid ille gannit? quid vult? Ct.

gannus, ðs, m. [gannio] a yelping a barking of dogs: Lucr. || Transf. of persons: a snarling, grumbling: gannibus lacessere, Mart. a railing, scolding: Neredia mortalis, Plin.

garrus, i, vi, i, tum, a, v. a. to chatter, prate, chat, talk: nugas, Plin. quidlibet, Hor. Absol.: secula multa aie gymnasia inventa sunt, quam in his philoſophi garrare coeperunt, Cic. || Transf. of frogs: meliusque tunc garrunt Ravenantes, Mart. [Cf. Gr. γάρρος; Eng. cry.]

garrulitas, ðis, f. [garrulus] a chattering, babbling, prating, talkativeness, garrulity: rauce garrulitas scaberrime inhumane loquendi, Ov.: (poet.) laetie et garrulitate amabiles, Sæc.

garrulus, a, um, adj. [garrus] chattering, prattling, babbling, prating, talkative, garrulous: percontatorem sapia, nam garrulus idem est, Hor.: lingua, Ov.: hora, time for chattering, Prop. || Transf. of animals or inanimate things: cornix, Ov.: hirsutus, Virg.: rivas, babbling, murmuring, Ov.

garrum or *garron*, i. m. = γάρρον, a f.-sauce: Hor.

gaudent, entis, Part. [gaud-o].

|| Adj.: æcerful, joyful (rare): Ov.: hæc tu dic, gaudemum numo te abhære, with pleasure, gladly, Hor.

gaudio, gævius sum, 2. r. n. and a. to rejoice, be glad, take pleasure in, be pleased with, delight in. Constr. usu, with acc. and infn., quod, the old, or absol.: less freq. with the acc., etc. With acc. and infn.: quæ perlecta esse gaudio vehementer lætor, Cic. With infn.: motus doceri gaudet, Lucr. Hor. With quod: sane gaudeo,

quod te interpellavi, Cic. With abl., equis, Hor. Absol.: tristis sit (servus), si heri sint tristes: hilaris sit, si gaudent, Pl. With acc.: hunc acio mea solide gaviusum gaudia, Ter. With other constructions: gaudes, si cameram percussit forte, Hor.: tibi gratulor, mihi gaudeo, te amo, as for myself, Cic. 2.

|| Esp. in the phrase, in sinu or in se gaudere, to rejoice within oneself or in quiet, to feel a quiet joy: ut in sinu gaudent, id. 3. Like the Gr. γαίρειν, as a salutation (pure Lat. salvere): Cælo gaudere refer, take my greetings to Cælus, Hor. || Fig. of inanim. and abstr. subjects: to rejoice in, delight in: nec tantum Phœbo gaudet Parnasia rupes, Virg.: addebantur et laudes, quibus haud minus quam præmio gaudet militum animi, Liv. (Hence it. godere, gioire; Fr. jouir.)

gaudium, ii, n. [gaudeo] joy, gladness: veluti ex servitute erepta (plebs) gaudium atque lætitiā agitat, Sall. exultare lætitiā, triumphare gaudio, Cic.: missa legatio quæ gaudio funderetur, exæpes their joy, Tac. With gen. object: gaudium periculosi saltus superat, Liv. Plur.: quibus gaudiis exultabatis? Cic. 2. Esp. sensual pleasure, delight, enjoyment (rare; usually in plur.): dedit corporis gaudiis per luxum et ignaviā aetatem agunt, Sall. In sing.: S. Tarquinius postremo hinc abstulit gaudium, Liv. || Meton.: the object which produces joy: fugiunt tua gaudia, Ov. (Hence it. gioia; Sp. joya; Fr. joie; also Sp. gozo.)

gauius, i, m. = γαῖλος, a bucket: Pl.

gausapa, ae, f. or *gausapes*, is, m. also *gausape*, is, and *gausapum*, i, n. = γαυσάπης, a shaggy woollen cloth, frieze, felt, used for clothing, etc.: a garment or cover of frieze: gausape purpureo mensam perterit, Hor. Plur.: gausape si sumpsit, gausapa sumpta proba, Ov. || Transf. a shaggy beard: tu quum maxillis balantum gausape pectas, Pers.

gausape, *gausapes*, and *gausapum*, v. gausapa.

gævius, a, um, Part. [gaudeo].

gæsa, ae, f. [a Pers. word; Gr. γάζα] the royal treasure, in Persia: pecunia regia, quam gazam Persae vocant, Curt. 2. In gen.: treasure, riches, wealth: qui ab auro gæzæ regia nimis cohilare possit, Cic.: Trola gæza, Virg. In plur.: quoniam nil nostro in corpore gæzae proficiunt, Lucr.

gelidæ, adæ, collis, faintly, indolently: Hor.

gelidus, a, um, adj. [gelu] icy cold, very cold, icy, frosty (stronger than frigidus): (Fibrenus) statim præcipit in Lirem eumque multo gelidiores facit, Cic.: loca gelida propinquitate Tauri montis, Liv. Subst. gelida, ae, f. (æ. nqua) water cold as ice: foribusque repleta non perfundit gelida, Hor. || icy cold, cold, stiff with death, old age, or night (poet.): (Niobe) corporibus

gelidis incumbit, Ov. Meton.: mors, Hor.: metus, Ov.

gêlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. [id.] 1. Act.: to cause to freeze, to congel: fluvius, qui ferrum gelat, Mart. Pass.: to be frozen, to freeze: amnes gelati lacusque, Plin. 2. Esp. fig.: to freeze, chill, stiffen with fright, horror: pass. to be frozen, chilled: timent pavidoque gelantur pectore, Juv. || Neutr. to freeze: pruinæ periculosior natura, quoniam lapsa persidet geiatque, Plin.

gêlu, ðs, n. (Neut. in the nom. gelum, Lucr.: gen. geli, id.) icy coldness, frost, cold: geluque flumina consiliterit acuto, Hor.: rura gelu tūm claudit hiems, Virg. || Esp. coldness, chill produced by death, old age, fright, etc. (poet.): sed mihi tarda gelu scilisque effeta senectus, id. [Cf. Ger. kalt; Eng. cold.]

gemebundus, a, um, adj. [gemo] groaning, sighing: Ov.

gemellipara, ae, f. [gemellus pario] twin-bearing: dea (i. e. Latona), Ov.

gemellus, a, um, adj. dim. [geminus] born with another and of the same mother, twin (mostly poet.): fletat avas Phœbeque soror fratresque gemelli, Ov. 2. Subst. gemellus, i, m. a twin: cetera pæne gemelli fratris animis, Hor. || Transf.: paired, double: poma cohercentia et gemella, Plin.: gemella legio, formed out of two legions, Cæs. 2. Resembling or like, as twins: par nobile fratrum, nequitia et nugis pravorum et amore gemellum, Hor. (Hence Fr. jumeau.)

geminatio, ðnis, f. [geminus] a doubling: et geminatio verborum habet interdum vim leporem alias, Cic.

gêmino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. [geminus]. 1. Act.: to double: decem vitæ frater geminavit annos, i. e. had completed his twentieth year, Ov. In part. perf.: tum sole geminato, quod Tuditano et Aquillio consulibus evenerat, Cic.: victoria, Liv.: consulatione, repeated, Tac. 2. Transf. to pair, join, or unite: non ut serpentes avibus geminentur, tigribus agni, Hor. In part. perf.: prope geminata cacumina montium, nearly of the same height, Liv. || Neutr.: to exist or be double: Lucr.

gêminus, a, um, adj. born with another and of the same mother, twin: C. et L. Fabricii fratres gemini fuerunt, twin brothers, Cic.: sorores, Ov. 2. Subst.: gemini, orum, m. plu. twins: mater geminos intermiscit consuetudine oculatorum, Cic. || Transf.: paired, double, two-fold, both, two: ex unis geminus mihi confices nuptias, Ter.: sunt geminae Somni portæ, Virg.: gemini tui Chlouris in antrum, double-formed (half man, half horse), Ov. 2. Resembling, similar, like, as twins: ecce tibi geminum in scelere par, a turis-pair, Cic.: illud vero geminum cone-tis Catiline et Lentuli, quod me domo mea expulsi, like, similar, id.

gemitus, *is* (old gen. sing. gemiti, Pl.), *m*. [gemo] *a sighing, sigh, groan*: ut urbs tota fletu gemituque heret, Cic. In plur.: extremoque ciet gemitus, Virg. || Poet. of inanimate subjects: *a growling, roaring, roar*: insonuere cavae gemituque dedere cavernas, Id. In plur.: *plaga facti gemitus*, Ov.

gemma, *ae, f.* *a bud, eye, or gem on a plant*: ineunte vere exsistit tanquam ad articulos samentorum ea quae gemma dicitur, Cic. || *a precious stone*, esp. one already cut, *a jewel*, gem: gemmas sunt qui non habent, Hor.: non gemma venale, Id. || Meton.: *things made of precious stones*, (1) *a golden*: ut gemma bibat, Virg. (2) *a soul-ring, signet*: impressa signat sua crimina gemma, Ov. || *a pearl* (poet.): et legitur rubris gemma sub aequoribus, Prop. || *the eyes of the peacock's tail*: gemma caudam stellatim implet, Ov. || *Fig.*: like gem in English: *ornament, beauty*: multas in digitis, plures in carmine gemmas invenies, Mart. [From root *gex*, "produce, cause to grow," whence gen-ima, shortened into gemma.]

gemmatus, *a, um, adj.* [gemma] *composed of precious stones, set or adorned with precious stones*: mittit trullam gemmeam rogatum, Cic. || *Transf.*: *adorned with what resembles jewels*: pictisque plumis gemmeam caudam explicat, Phaedr. || *glistening, sparkling*: Euripus viridis et gemmeus, Plin. **gemmifer**, *era, erum, adj.* [gemma ferō] *bearing or containing gems*: mare (i. e. Erythraeum), Prop.

gemma, *avi, atum, i. v. n.* and *a. [gemma]*. || *Neutr.*: *to put forth buds, to bud or gem*: gemmare vites, luxuriam esse in herba, laetas segetes etiam rustici dicunt, Cic. || *Neutr.*: *to be adorned with precious stones, to sparkle with gems (only in the imperf. part)*: gemmantia sepecta, Ov. || *Transf.*: *to be adorned with what resembles jewels*: miraris, quoties gemmantes explicat alas (pavo), Mart. (2) *to glitter, sparkle*: Inivitant herbae gemmantis rorē recenti, Lucr. || *3. Act.*: *to set or adorn with jewels*: only in the part. perf.: gemmā annū, Liv.

gemo, *li, itum, i. v. n.* and *a. [gemo]*. || *Neutr.*: *to sigh, groan*: hos pro me lugera, hos g-mere videbam, Cic. Of animals: (leones) gementes, Lucr.: turbae ab ulmo, Virg. || *2. Poet.* of inanimate subjects: *to groan, creak*: visam gementis litora Bospori, Hor.: gemuit sub pondere cymba, Virg. || *3. Act.*: *to sigh over, bewail, bewail*. With acc.: haec gemebant boni, sperabant improbi, Cic.: flebilit Iryn, Hor. In pass.: atque hic status est, qui una voce omnium gemitur neque verbo cuiusquam sublevatur, Cic. With inf. (poet.): paucis ostendi gemis, Hor.

gemmalis *scalae*, or (more freq.), **gemmalis**, *arum, f. plu.* *steps on the Aventine Hill leading to the Tiber,*

down which the bodies of executed criminals were dragged by hooks to be thrown into the Tiber: nemo punitorum non et in Gemmalis allectus uncoque tractus, Suet.: Gemmalis scalae, Val. Max.

gena, *ae, f.* *a cheek*: and more freq. **genae**, *arum, f. plu.* *the cheeks*: *gena inferior, superior*, Plin. *Plur.*: *genae ab inferiore parte tumentur subjectae leniterque eminentes*, Cic.: pulcras, Hor. || *Transf.*: *the eyes* (poet.): exustatae tuae mox, Polyphemē, *genae*, Prop. [Sans. *homo*, "the jaw," Germ. *kinn*; Eng. *chin*. Consequently *gena* must orig. have signified the lower part of the face.] (Hence It. *ganaccia*; Fr. *ganache*, "the lower jaw of a horse.")

gēnālogus, *i, m.* = *γενεαλόγος*, *a genealogist*, Cic.

gēnēr, *eri, m.* [root *gex*: v. gigno] *a daughter's husband, son-in-law*: cum soceris generi non lavantur, Cic. Also, *a daughter's bridegroom*: Hor.: Virg. *Transf.*: *the husband of a grand-daughter or great-grand-daughter*, for progeny: Tac. (2) *a sister's husband, brother-in-law*: Just.: Nep. Comically: *a daughter's paramour*: Villius in Fausta Sullae gener, Hor. (Hence Sp. *yerno*; Fr. *gendre*.)

gēnērālis, *e, adj.* [genus] *pertaining to a kind or species, generic* (rare): quum qualis sit res quaeritur, quia et de vi et de genere negotii controversa est, constitutus generalis vocatur, Cic. || *relating to all, general, universal* (opp. *singuli and speciales*): generale quoddam decorum intelligimus, quod in omni honestate versatur, Id.

gēnērāliter, *adv.* *in general, generally*: Cic.

gēnērāco, *i. v. n. incep.* [genero] *to be generated, produced*: Lucr.

gēnērātum, *adv.* [genus] *by kinds, species, classes, or nations*: ergo ab universa provincia generatimque ab singulis ejus partibus diligitur, Cic.: Germani suas copias generatim constituerunt, by nations, Caes. || *generally, in general* (opp. *to specially, in particular*): singillatim potius quam generatim atque universe loquar, Cic.

gēnērātor, *oris, m.* [genero] *an engenderer, generator, producer* (rare): nosse generatores suos optime poterant, Cic.: Acragas magnanimum generator equorum, Virg.

gēnērō, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [genus] *to beget, procreate, engender, produce, create*: in pass. *to spring or descend from*: hominem generavit et onnavit domus, Cic.: ab origine ultima atropolis Romanae generatus, Nep.: Troja generatus Aecetes, Virg.: generandi gloria mellis, Id. || *Fig.*: *verecundia vitium quidem, et quae virtutis facilitate generet*, Quint. || *2. Esp.* of intellectual productions: *to bring forth, produce*: quae (aetates) nihil dum ipsae ex se generare queunt, Id.

gēnērōs, *ae nobly*: Hor. **gēnērōsus**, *a, um, adj.* [genus] *of*

good or noble birth, noble, eminent: generosa ac nobilis virgo, opp. mulier ignota, Cic.: Maecenas, nemo generosior est te, Hor.: ego naturam unam et communem omnium existimo, sed fortissimum quemque generosissimum, Sall. || *2. Transf.* of animals, plants, etc.: *a good or noble species, superior, excellent*: pecus, Virg.: generosum et lenie requiro (vinum), of a good sort, generosus, Hor. || *Fig.*: *noble-minded, magnanimous, generous*: quum de imperio certamen caset cum rege generoso ac potente (Pyrrho), Cic.: emulgi generosos vestis honores, i. e. the dress of honour (as a mother of three children), Prop.

gēnēsis, *is, f.* = *γενεσις*, *generation, birth, nation*: Plin. || *Transf.*: *the constellation in the ascendant at one's birth*: Juv.: Suet.

gēnēsīs, *ae, v.* *genista*. **gēnēsīlucūs**, *a, um, adj.* *pertaining to one's natal hour*: and *Subst.*: *a calculator of naticities*: Gell.

gēnēsītrix (less freq. *genitrix*) *is, f.* [root *gex*: v. gigno] *she that has borne any one, or produced any thing, a mother*: Aeneadem genitrix, i. e. Venus, ancestress of the Romans, Lucr.: me magna deum genitrix his detinet oris, i. e. Cybele (also called Magna Mater), Virg. || *Fig.*: (tellus) magna deum mater materque ferarum, et nostri genitrix, Lucr.: frugum, i. e. Ceres, Ov.

gēnēsīs, *e, adj.* [genus] *pertaining to generation or birth, nuptial*: lectum illum genitalem, quem biennio ante filiae suae nubenti straverat, the bridal bed (placed in the atrium, and dedicated to the genii of the married couple), Cic.: poet. *transf.*: ducuntur raptas, genitales praeda, puellae, Ov. || *pertaining to enjoyment, jovial, pleasant, delightful, jovous*, genit: festum, Id.: hiems, Virg.: rus, Ov.

gēnēsīlīter, *adv.* *jovially, merrily, genially*: festum genitraliter egit, Ov.

gēnēsīlītātis, *a, um, adj.* [geniculum] *with bended knee*. *Transf.* in gen. bent, curved: meatus Tibridis, Amm. || *having knots, knotted, jointed, geniculated*: culmus, Cic.

gēnēsīlītum, *i. n. dim.* [genu] *a little knee, a knee*: Varr.

gēnēsīs (also *genesta*), *ae, f.* *a broom-plant, broom*: Virg. (Hence It. *ginestra*; Sp. *hinocha*.)

gēnēsīlīabīs, *e, adj.* [root *gex*: v. gigno] *pertaining to generation or birth, productive, generative*: Lucr.

gēnēsīlīs, *e, adj.* [id.] *pertaining to generation or birth, causing generation or birth, fruitful, generative*: *genitilis material corpora, generative principia, elements*, Lucr.: *ros, fertilizing*, Plin. *diēs, birth-day* (usually *diēs natalis*), Tac.

gēnēsīlītēr, *adv.* *in a generative, or fertilizing manner*: Lucr.

gēnēsīvūs, *a, um, adj.* [root *gex*: v. gigno] *pertaining to generation or birth*: forma prior redit genitivae rursus imago, native, original, Ov.

nomina, i. e. *belonging to a family or gens*, id. **II.** *Exp.* in gram.: *gentilis* *casus*, the *gentive case*: Suet.: also *aboul. gentilis*, i. m. *the gentile*: Quint.

gentitor, *bris*, m. [id.] = *bagister*, *parent, father, creator*: quo (animus) nihil ab optimo et praestantissimo genitore melius procreatum, Cic.: dubio genitore creatus, Ov. **II.** Fig.: sacietat nova, quae genitor produxerat una, Hor.

gentitrix, *icia*, v. *genetrix*.

gentitura, *ae*, f. [root GEN: v. gigno] = *begetting, bearing, birth, generation*: Plin. **II.** Meton.: in astrology, *one's natal star or constellation, nativity*: reducere ipse gentitram suam perverberabat, Suet.

genitus, a, um, Part. [gigno].

genitor, i. m. [root GEN: v. gigno] *the* *father deity or genius of a person, place, etc.*: v. Smith's Class. Dict. 176. **II.** *the spirit of social enjoyment, fondness for good living, taste, appetite, inclination*: isti qui cum gentis sua belligerant, paripromi, Pl. Used by parasites for *celebrating, patron*: equis est, qui nihil commiseret Phaedronum gentium meum? id. **III.** *wit, talent, genius* (new): nemo mathematicus gentium indolentius habebit, Juv.

genio, v. gigno.

genia, *genia*, f. [root GEN: v. gigno]

orig. a number of persons or families descended (or supposed to be descended) from a common ancestor; a race or clan consisting of families united together by a common name and by certain religious rites: L. Tarquitius patriciae gentis, Liv.: gens Tarquiniorum, Cic.: Peruvius, sine gentis, of *no family, of vulgar birth*, Hor. (Respecting the Roman gentes, v. Smith's Ant. 191.) **II.** Transf.: of the gods, etc.: majorem gentium dii qui habentur, the *superior deities* (the consentes), Cic.: Ceanthes, qui quasi majorem est gentium Solcius, id. **3.** Poet. like *gens* and *stirps*: a *single descendant, offspring* of an entire race: vigilans, dream *gens*, Aeneas? Virg. **4.** In a contemptuous sense, like *our tribe, brood*: gens ista Clodiana, Cic. **5.** In a more extended sense: a *nation, people* (sometimes more restricted than *natio* and *populus*, and sometimes equivalent to them): nationis nomen, non gentis evulsiue paulatim, Tac.: omnes externae gentes ac nationes, Cic.: Nervitorum, Caes. Also for *citizens, the inhabitants of a city or town*: Cuesar Gomothes pervenit, quae gens ultro ad Cananum legatos miserat, id. **6.** Gentes, opp. to *Romani*: *foreign nations, foreigners* (rare): maneat, quaeque, duretque gentibus si non amor nostri ad certe odium sui, Tac. **7.** Of beasts: a *race, herd, brood, swarm*: Quos (equos) in open stations summittere gentis, of the *race, brood*, Virg. **7.** Meton.: a *region, country* (rare): quae gens jacet super Cilicium, Nep. **8.** Exp. as a *perfidious gentile, gentium*, like *terra* with an *acc.* for the sake of

emphasis: in the world, on earth: ubicunque terrarum et gentium violatum jus civium Romanorum sit, Cic.: ubivis gentium agere aetatem, Ter.: res est in manibus: tu autem abes longe gentium, Cic.

genticus, a, um, adj. [gens] *pertaining to a nation, national*: Tac.

gentilius or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [gentilis] *pertaining to a particular clan (gens)*: gentilius sacra Liv.: tumulus, a *family sepulchre*, Vell.

gentilis, e, adj. [gens] *of or belonging to the same clan (gens), stock, or race*; and subst. a *person belonging to the same family or gens, a relative bearing the same name*. Subst.: sordidatus cum gentilibus clientibusque, Liv.: homines deorum immortalium quasi gentiles, Cic. Adj.: nomen, Suet.: monumentum Domitorum, id.: capillo erat pone occipitum summissiore, quod gentile in illo videbatur, *peculiar to the family, hereditary*, id. **II.** Transf.: in a more extended sense: *pertaining to the same people or nation, national*: imperium, Tac.: religio, id.

gentilitas, *atis*, f. [gentilis] *the relationship of those who belong to the same gens*: gentilitatum, agnationum iura, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *relatives bearing the same name, kin*: omnes Tarquinios ejicerent, ne quam rationis per gentilitatem spern haberent, Varr.

gentilitas, a, um, v. gentilius.

genu, *us*, n. (in the neut. nom. and acc. sing. *genua*, Cic.: plur. *genua*, as a disyllable, Virg.) *the knee*: per aquam ferme genus tene altam, Liv.: genuum junctura, *knee-joint*, Ov.: corde et genibus tremit, Hor. **II.** Transf. of plants, a *knot, joint*, usually called *genuiculum*: a *genibus* (ferulae) excuntia folia, Plin. [Sans. *jānu*; Gr. *gōnu*; Eng. *knee*.]

genuilla, *hum*, n. plu. [genu]

garters: Ov.

genuinus, a, um, adj. [root GEN: v. gigno] *innate, native, natural* (rare): *geninae domesticaeque virtutes*, Cic.

II. Transf. *genuine*: *comedia Plauti*, Gell.

genuinus, a, um, adj. [genae, which originally meant *jaw*] *pertaining to the jaw*: dentes, *jaw-teeth, grinders*, Cic.: *aboul.*: *genuini*, orum, m. plu.: Virg.: and *ring*, *genuinus*, i. m.: Juv. Proverb: *genuinum frangere in aliquo, to criticize, backbite*, Pers.

genuilla, *bris*, n. [root GEN: v. gigno] *birth, descent, origin*: il, qui nobiliter genere nati sunt, Cic.: amplissimo genere natus, Caes. **2.** Exp. *birth, for high or noble birth*: et *gens* et *virtus*, nihil cum re, villior algeat, Hor.: cui *genus* et quondam nomen natique fuissent, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *race, stock*: in famam gentis ac familiae, Quint.: *fortuna non mutat genus*, Hor.

3. *a descendant, offspring, child*: and collect. *descendants, posterity, race, family* (poet.): *credo equidem, genus*

esse deorum, Virg.: *audax Iapeti genus*, i. e. *his son Prometheus*, Hor.: *sive neglectum genus et nepotes respicias auctor*, i. e. *the Romans*, id. **3.** Of an assemblage of objects having a common origin, or possessing some common quality or qualities: a *race, class, sort, species, kind*. Of men: *quod ex infinita societate generis humani ita contractus res est, of the human race*, Cic.: *so of nations, peoples, tribes*: *implicidum genus* (Genuini), Hor.: *firmi et stabiles et constantes* (amici), *cujus generis est magna penuria*, Cic. In plur.: *eorum hominum genera sunt duo*, Caes. (II) Of other animals: *pisicium*, Hor.: *silvestre*, Lucr. In plur.: *quae vero et quum varia genera bestiarum vel cicurum vel ferarum*: Cic. (III) Of things: *naves omni genere armorum ornatasimae*, Caes.: *potestas annua* (consulum) *genere ipso ac jure regia*, Cic. In plur.: *Caesar haec generis multitudinis instituit*, Caes. The *acc. sing.* is sometimes used in apposition with *neut. pron.* and *adj.* instead of the *gen.*: *scis me ante orationes aut aliquid id genus solitum scribere*, Cic. **4.** In a still more general sign. = *res, aliquid*: *ut in omni genere bujus populi* (Graeci) *consuetudinem videtur imitatus*, in *all respects, in everything*, id.: *qui in aliquo genere aut inconcinus aut multus est, is ineptus dicitur, in any respect whatever*, id. **5.** Exp. in philos. (opp. to *species* or *partes*, and comprising them) a *general term, logical genus*: id. **6.** In gramm.: *gender*: in nominibus tria genera, Quint.

genua, *as*, the *knee*: v. *genu*.

geographia, *ae*, f. = *γεωγραφία*, *geography*: Cic.

geometres, *ae*, m. = *γεωμετρης*, a *geometer, a mathematician*: quomodo geometres cernere ea potest quae aut nulla sunt aut internosci a falsis non possunt? Cic.

geometria, *ae*, f. = *γεωμετρία*, *geometry*: Cic.

geometricus, a, um, adj. = *γεωμετρικος*, *pertaining to geometry, geometrical*: *geometricum quiddam explicare*, Cic. **II.** Subst. *geometricus*, i. m. a *geometer, geometrician*: reprehensi a geometricis sunt historici, Quint. **2.** *geometrica*, orum, n. plu. *geometry*: *geometrica discere*, Cic.

georgicus, a, um, adj. = *γεωργικός*, *pertaining to husbandry, agricultural, georgic*: *carmen, the Georgics, the title of an agricultural poem by Virgil*, Col. *Aboul. georgica*, orum, n. plu.: *Virgilius bucol. Enni verum accutus in Georgicis suia*, Gell.

gerens, *entis*, Part. [gero] **II.** Adj.: *carrying on, managing* (with *gen.*): *sui negotii bene gerens*, Cic.

germanus, *adv.* like a brother, sincerely: Cic.

germaniclanus, a, um [Germania] *adj. stationed or serving in Germany*: *exercitus*, Suet. Also *aboul. Germaniclanus*, orum, m. plu.: id.

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germanicus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to the Germans, *Germanic*, *German*: saltus, Liv.: mare, Plin.: bellum, Caes.: Calendae, i. e. the 1st of September (named Germanicus on acc. of the victory gained over the Germans on that day): Suet. || Subst.: germanicus, i, m. (sc. numus) a gold coin struck by the Emperor Domitian: Juv.

germanitas, ātis, f. [germanus] relationship between brothers and sisters, brotherhood, sisterhood: moveant te horum lacrimae, moveat pietas, moveat germanitas, Cic. || Transf.: the relationship of the various colonists of one mother-city: ab ea germanitate fratrem sibi cum his caritatem esse, Liv. 2. Of things: union, resemblance, similarity: Plin.

germanus, a, um, adj. [root GEM, prob. through *germen*, q. v.] an appellation of brothers and sisters who have the same parents, or at least the same father: spes mihi est vos inventuros fratres germanos duos geminos, una matre natos et patre uno dno, Pl. 1. Cicerō frater noster, cognatione patruelis, amore germanus, Cic. 2. Subst. germanus, i, m. and germana, ae, f. full brother, full sister: nunc tu mihi es germanus pariter corpore et animo, Ter.: germanae iusta dat ante suae, Ov. || Meton.: pertaining to brothers and sisters, brotherly, sisterly (rare): nunc tu mihi amicus es in germanum modum, Pl. 2. genuine, real, actual, true: illi veteres germanique Campani, Cic.: ille Theodoromedes fuit germano nomine, Pl. Sup.: germanissimus Stolicus, Cic. (Hence Sp. *germano*.)

germen,inis, n. sprig, offshoot: huc aliena ex arbore germen incidunt, Virg. 2. Transf.: an embryo or foetus: impleratque uterum generoso germine, Ov. || Fig.: a germ: Lucr. [*Ger-meu* derived by Bopp and others from GEM root of *pignus* from *germen* would come the adj. *germin-ans* shortened into *germanus*.]

germinatio,ōnis, f. [germino] a sprouting forth, budding, germination: palmitis, Col. || Meton. a sprout, shoot: Plin.

germino, avi, atum, i. r. n. [germen] to sprout forth, put forth, bud, germinate: asparagus altissime germinat, Plin.

gēro, gress, gestum, 3. v. a. to wear, carry about (as a part of one's dress, arms, &c.): vestem, Ov.: coronam Olympiacam capite, Suet.: spolia dactis hostium caesi suspensa fabricato ad id apte ferulo gerens, Liv. (II) of parts of the body: in hanc (poet.) centum fronte oculos, centum cervicē gerebat Argus, Ov.: virginitas eo halitumque gerens et virginis arma, Virg.: capella gerat distinctus ubi, Hor. (III) Of inanimate subjects: quos Oceano propter gressu Italia lucos, Virg. 2. to bear, carry, bring to a place (rare): feminae puerique saxa in muros munientibus gerunt,

Liv. Proverb.: non pluri refert, quam si limbre in cribrum geras, Pl. 3. to bear, bring forth, produce: violam nullo terra serente gerit, Ov.: malos (platani), Virg. || Fig.: to bear, have, entertain, cherish: fortem animum gerere, Sall.: personam, to support a character, play a part, Cic.: veteres inimicitias cum Caesare, Caes.: praecipuum in Romanos gerebant odium, Liv. 2. Esp. with pron. reflect., and with an acc. or abl.: to bear, deport, behave, or conduct oneself, to act: se valde honeste, Cic.: se turpiter in legatione, Plin.: ut sese victus gereret, exploratum misit, Sall. (II) So with acc. of person: to conduct oneself as any one, to play the part of: (cf. ago, no. VIII.): nec herdem regni sed regem gerebat, Just. (III) the two preceding constructions are sometimes combined: cognitis Metelli rebus, ut seque et exercitum more majorum gereret, Sall. 3. With praes. and pron. reflect., and acc. (for praes. se ferre): to show, exhibit, manifest: affectionis ratio perspicuum vult praes. se gerere conjecturam, Cic.

4. Of public or private affairs, war, etc.: to sustain a charge, to administer, manage, govern, conduct, carry on, wage, transact, accomplish, perform; and in the pass. to take place, be done: gerere et administrare rem publicam, id.: magistratum, id.: a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit, id.: res gestas audire et legere, public events or occurrences, id.: pacem an bellum gerens, Sall.: bello gesso, Liv. Absol.: Armeniam ingressus prima parte introitus prospere gessit, Vell. 5. Gerere morem alicui, to comply with, obey, gratify, humour: mea mater de ea re gessit morem morigerare mihi, complied with my wishes, Pl. In pass.: ut utrique a me mo gestus esse videatur, Cic. 6. Of time: to pass, spend: pubertatis ac primae adolescentiae tempus, Suet.

gēro, ōnis, m. [gero] a carrier, porter: Pl. **gerae**, arum, f. plu. = *yēppa*, wicker-work, hence, trifles, stuff, nonsense: Pl. As an interject.: *gerae!* nae tu illud verbum actutum invenieris, id. **gerro**, ōnis, m. [gerae] a trifler, idle fellow: Ter. **gerūliffidulus**, i, m. [gero fingo] a helper, abettor: flagiti, Pl. **gerūlus**, i, m. [gero] a bearer, carrier: nae ille alium gerulum (argenti) quaerat sibi, Pl.: Hor. **gestamen**,inis, n. [gesto] that which is carried or worn, a burden, load: ornamento, accoutrements, etc.: clipeus, magni gestamen Abantis, Virg. In plur.: cognovi clipeum laevae gestamina nostrae, Ov. || that with or in which any thing is carried, a litter, sedan: quotiens per urbes incederet, lecticae gestamine fastuque erga patrias epulas, Tac.

gestatio,ōnis, f. [id.] 1. Act. a bearing, carrying: Lact. || Pass. a being carried or conveyed about (in a

litter, carriage, boat, etc.), a riding, driving, or sailing for pleasure: solitus etiam in gestatione ludere (aleam), Suet.

2. Meton.: a place where one is carried to take the air, a promenade, etc.: gestatio in modum circi, Plin.

gestator, ōris, m. [id.] a learner, carrier: Plin. || one who rides out to take the air: Mart.

gestātorius, a, um, adj. [id.] that serves for carrying: sella, a sedan-chair, Suet.

gesticulatio,ōnis, f. [gesticulator] pantomimic action, gesticulation: Suet.

gesticulator, atus, i. r. n. and a dep. [gestus] to make mimic gestures, to gesticulate: gesticulandi saltandique studium, Suet.

gestio, ōnis, f. [gero] a doing, performing (rare): Cic.

gestio, ivi or ii, itum, 4. v. n. [gestus] to use passionate gestures, to throw oneself about (esp. for joy), to be transported, to exult, to be joyful, cheerful. With abl.: quorum alter iactitia gestiat, alter dolore crucietur, Cic.: Velliterni coloni gesticulantes otio, Liv. Absol.: quid est, quod sic gestis? Ter.

2. Fig. of rhetoric: to enlarge at will, to digress: Quint. || Meton.: to desire eagerly or passionately, to long for: constr. usually with the inf., rarely with the abl. or absol. With inf.: gestio scire ista omnia, Cic.: transfiga divitum partes linqere gestio, Hor. With abl.: (cygus) nunc currere in undas et studio lacuum videas gestire lavandi, Virg. Absol.: gestiant pugni mihi, my fists ita to be at you, Pl.

gestio, avi, atum, i. r. a. fry. [gesto] to carry often or much, to be wont to carry or bear: mea haec (repundia) herilis gestavit filia, Pl.

gesto, avi, atum, i. r. v. and m. freq. [gero]. 1. Act.: to bear, to carry. to have: clavos trabales et cuneo manu gestans, Hor.: non obtusa ad gestamus pectora, Virg.: caput abscedit, ilque affumum gestari jussit in plico, Cic.: arma humeris, Liv. 2. Esp. in pass.: to be carried about (in a litter, carriage, boat, etc.), to take the air, to ride, drive, sail, etc., for pleasure: nunc exoramus, nunc gesticulam, nunc prandemus, Sen. 3. Fig.: biocine non gestandus in sinu est: to be dearly loved, Ter.

4. to carry about, blab, tell: homines qui gestant, quique abscedunt crimina, Pl. || Neutr.: to be carried out, to ride, drive, sail, etc., to take the air (rare): gestanti, conspecto delator ejus, Inquit, Suet.

gestor, ōris, m. [id.] a take-bearer, taker: Pl.

gestus, a, um, Part. [gero]. **gestus**, ōnis, m. [id.] the carriage of the body, posture, motion, gesture: nunc gestus mihi vultusque est caputiduo novus, Ter.: hoc quidem Zeno gestu conficiat, Cic. In plur.: nec brachia cervix nec brachia reddere gestus, O. 2. Esp. the artificial gesture of an

actor or orator, gesticulation: nunquam agit hunc versum Roscius eo gestu, quo pectus, sed alijcti prorsus, Cic. In *plur.*: histriionum nonnulli gestus inopie non vacant, id.

gibba, *ae. f.* a hump on the back, back: Soet.

gibber, *era, frum, adj.* crook-backed, hump-backed, hump-crooked: Plin.: Soet.

gibbus, *a, um, adj.* [cognate with *gibber*] humped, humped, gibbous: Cels.

gibbus, *i, m.* = gibba, a hump: Juv. (Hence *It. gobbo*; Fr. *gobin*.)

gignens, *lum, n. plu.* [gigno] *gignens* *ludis*, things that grow and produce, as plants, trees, etc.: loca nuda gignentium, Sall.

gigno, *gendi, gentium* (old form of the pres. genit., *ere*: genitur, Auct. ap. Cic.: genitur, Lucr.), *3. v. a.* to begot, to bring forth, produce; in pass. to be born, to spring, arise, proceed: sextus (Hercules) hic ex Alcmena, quem Juppiter genuit, Cic.: ut idem deus urbem hanc gentibus, vos huic urbi reuolue videtur, id.: deus animus ex sua mente et divinitate genuit, id. In pass.: pellice genitus, Liv.: de quo Remulusque ferocesque Acrota sunt genti, *Ur. Absol.*: ut in gigno-ndi, in educando perfecti appareat, Cic. **Fig.**: *ke* ipsa virtus amicitiam et gignit et cutinet, id.: ludus genitum trepidum orantem et iram, ira truces inimicitias et funebre bellum, Hor. [*Root* *GEN*: Sans. *jan*, "to be born"; Gr. *γεν* in *γεννα*.]

gilvus (gilbus), *a, um, adj.* pale yellow: equi, Virg. (Sans. *gaur*; Germ. *goh*.)

gingiva, *ae. f.* a gum: inter dentem et gingivam, Cels.: Juv.

glaber, *bra, brum, adj.* [same root as *glubo*, *q. r.*] without hair, smooth, bald: si quem glabrum facere velis, Varr. *Comp.*: Pl. **Subst.** glaber, *brum*, *a* young (bald) slave, favourable slave: Plaedr.

glacialis, *c. adj.* [glacies] icy, frozen, full of ice: hiems, Virg.: frigus, Or.

glacies, *ti, f.* ice: sol glaciem dissolvit, Lucr.: Hor. In *plur.*: glacies, Virg. **Transf.** hardness: tum glacies aeris flamma devicta liquecit, Lucr.

glacio, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [glacies] to make or turn into ice: positas ut glaciem nives puro numine Juppiter, Hor.

gladiator, *bris, m.* [gladius] a sword-man, fighter in the public games, a gladiator: athleta et gladiator, Cic. (v. Smith's *Ant.* 194 sqq.) *Ass* term of reproach: quis tota Italia trophæis, quis gladiator, quis latro, quis scicarius, id. **2.** Meton.: in *plur.*: a combat of gladiators, gladiatorial exhibition: gladiatores dare, Ter.: cum gladiatores dare, Cic.

gladiatōrius, *a, um, adj.* [gladi-

ator] pertaining to gladiators, gladiatorial: ludus, Cic.: familia, a band of gladiators, id.: consensu, spectatores assembled at gladiatorial shows, id.: locus, a place for gladiatorial combats, id. **Subst.** gladiatorium, *li, n.* (sc. praemium, auctoramentum), the hire or pay of gladiators: gladiatorio accepto decem talentis, Liv.

gladiatūra, *ae, f.* [gladius, gladiator] a gladiatorial combat; also the profession of a gladiator (rare): e servilius gladiaturae destinati, Tac.

gladius, *i, m. dim.* [gladius] a small sword: Gell.

gladius, *li, m.* a sword: occurat oculus gladio comminusque rem agit Varenia, Caes.: pila miserunt, celeriterque gladios strinxerunt, *druv.* id. Præterb.: mo sibi hunc gladio Jugulo, I dispatch him with his own weapon, Ter. (ii) quum illum (Clodium) plumbeo gladio Jugulatum Iri tamen diceret (Hortensius), with very little trouble, Cic.

Meton. murder, death: quum tanta praesertim gladiorum sit impunitas, id. **2.** a gladiatorial combat:

dubitat, utrum se ad gladium locet an ad cultrum, Sen. (Hence *Fr. glaire*.)

gleba and its deriv. v. gleba, etc. **glandifer**, *era, erum, adj.* [glans fero] acorn-bearing (rare): Cic.

glandiōnida, *ae, f.* [glandium] a savoury, glandulous morsel: Pl.

glandium, *li, n.* [glans] a delicate kernel or glandule in meat, esp. in pork: Pl.

glans, *glandis, f.* [same as *βάλανος*] the nut-like fruit of forest-trees: an acorn, beech-nut, chestnut, etc.: Cic.: Virg. **Transf.**: an acorn-shaped ball of lead or clay which was hurled at the enemy: Caes.: Liv.

glārēa, *ae, f.* gravel: Cic.: Liv.

glārēosus, *a, um, adj.* [glarea] full of gravel, gravelly: Liv.

glaucoma, *ātis, n.* also *ae, f.* (Pl.) = *γλαυκωμα*, an opacity of the crystalline lens, a cataract: Plin. Comically: allicui glaucum ob oculos obijcere, to throw dust into his eyes, Pl.

glaucus, *a, um, adj.* = *γλαυκός*, bluish gray: undae, Lucr.: amictus (Nymphae), Virg.

gleba (glebae), *ae, f.* a lump of earth, a clod: glebia terrarum accepe friatis, Lucr.: Hor.: si glebis aut saxis aut fustibus aliquem de fundo praecipitem egeris, Cic. **Meton.**: land, soil: terra antiqua potens armis atque ulere glebae, Virg. **2.** Of other things: a piece, lump, mass: servi ac picis glebae, Caes. (Same as Eng. *clod*.)

glebula (glebulae), *ae, f. dim.* [gleba] a small clod or lump of earth: Col.

Meton.: a little farm, small piece of land: Juv. **2.** Of other things: a small piece, little lump: ex metallo, Plin.

glæum (also glessum and glesum), *i, n. amber*: Tac.

glis, *gliris, m.* the fat dormouse, dormouse: a delicacy with the Romans:

Plin.: Mart. (Hence *It. ghire*; Fr. *loir*; also Sp. and Fr. *iron*.)

glisio, *3. v. n.* [prob. akin to *cresco*] to swell up, spread, blaze up, burst out: ignis Alexandri Phrygius sub pectore gliscens, kindling, Lucr. **Fig.**: to swell, grow, increase, spread: ad juvenilem libidine copia voluptatum gliscit, ut ignis oleo, Cic.: rabies, Pl.: seditio, Liv.

glōbo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [globus] to make into a ball, to make round or spherical: Plin. **Transf.**: to form into a body or crowd, to crowd together: id.

glōbōsus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] round as a ball, spherical: saxon, Liv.

glōbus, *i, m.* [akin to *glomus*] a round, solid body, ball, sphere, globe: ignis globus, quae terra dicitur, Cic.: terra, id.: stellarum, id. **Fig.**: a globular mass, ball, globe of things collected together: flammamarum globes liquefactae volvere saxa, globes or masses of flame, Virg.: sanguinis, Ov.

2. Esp. a troop, crowd, body, or mass of people, soldiers, etc.: extrema conditio et circa Fibham globus increpabat inclementem dictatorem, Liv.: si quem ex illo globo nobilitatis ad hoc negotium militatis, sarcastically, from that noble clique, Sall.

glōmērāmen, *inis, n.* [glomerō] a rounding; a round body, ball: lunae, Lucr.

glōmēro, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [glomus] to form into a ball, gather into a round heap, to congregate, glomerate: lanam in orbem, Ov.: (Lapithae) equitem docuere sub annis insulare solo et gressus glomerare superbos, to amble, Virg. **2.** *Transf.*: to gather into a round heap or knot, to collect, press, crowd, assemble together: agmina cervi pulverulenta fuga glomerant, id.: legiones in testudinem glomerabantur, Tac. **Fig.**: omnia fixa tuus glomerans determinat annus, revolving, poet. Cic.

glōmris, *eris, n.* [akin to *globus*] a ball or clue of yarn, thread, etc. (rare): lanae: Hor.

glōria, *ae, f.* glory, fame, renown. *Absol.*: non tulit ullos haec civitas aut gloria clarescit aut auctoritate graviores, Cic.: militavi non sine gloria, Hor. With *subj.* gen.: candidus, armenti gloria, taurus, i. e. ornament, pride, Ov. In *plur.*: memorare veteres Gallorum glorias, glorious deeds, Tac. With *gen. obj.*: pro gloria belli atque fortitudinis, Cic.: legum et publicae disciplinae, Cic. **Transf.**: thirst for glory, ambition: rain-glory, pride, vaunting, boasting. *Absol.*: moriar, id, quae tua gloria est, puto te malle a Caesare consiliis quam inuauri, id.: quem tulit ad scenam ventosus gloria curru, Hor. With *gen. obj.*: generandi mellis, Virg. (Etym. uncertain.)

glōriatō, *ōnis, f.* [glorior] a glorying, boasting, vaunting: Cic.

glōriōla, *ae, f. dim.* [gloria] a small glory, a little glory: Cic.

glōrior, atus, i. v. a. and n. *dep.* [id.] to *glory*, *boast*, *vaunt*, *brag*, *pride oneself*: constr. with the acc., acc. and *infin.*, a *relat. clause*, the *abl.*, *de*, *in*, or *absol.* With *acc.* or *pass.* (*gerundive*): in eum haec gloriantem impetum facit, Liv.: beata vita gloriantia et praedicanda et prae se ferenda est, Cic. With *acc.* and *infin.*: se alterum fore Sulum, Inter suos gloriatur, Caes. With *relat. clause*: gloriatu est expeperatae somno Caesoniae, quantum egisset, dum ea meridaret, Suet. With *abl.*: omnibus veterum gloriantur, Cic. With *de*: de misera vita gloriari, id. With *in*: non pudet philosophum in eo gloriari, id. *Absol.*: licet mihi Marce fili, apud te gloriari, ad quem et hereditas glorie gloriare pertinet, id.

glōriose, adv. gloriously: triumphare, Cic. *Comp.*: quia reliqua gloriosius retinebat, Sall. *Sup.*: quod per ipso concili potuit, gloriosissime et magnificentissime confecerunt, Cic. || *boastfully*, *vauntingly*, *pompously*: exorsus es non gloriose, id.

glōriōsus, a, um, adj. [gloria] full of glory, glorious, famous, renowned: de clarorum hominum factis illustribus et gloriosis satis hoc loco dictum, Cic.: dies gloriosissimus, Tac. || *vain-glorious*, *boasting*, *bragging*, *haughty*, *conceited*, *ostentatious*: ubi illa magnifica et gloriosa ostentatio civitatis? Cic.: esse gloriae animi, eager for glory, Suet.

glōsariū, n., n. a vocabulary or glossary of antiquated or foreign words: Gell.

glōsēma, atis, n. = γλῶσσημα, an antiquated or foreign word needing explanation: Quint.

glōbo, i. v. a. to deprive of bark, to bark, per: salicium glubito arteque alligato, Cato: ramos, Varr. [Same root as glabrus, and as s-culpo, s-culpo.]

glūtō, inis, m. [same root as glutio] glue: collectumque haec ipsa ad munera gluten, Virg.

glūtīnator, ōris, m. [glutino] a gluer together of books, a bookbinder: Cic.

glūtīno, avi, atum, i. v. a. [gluten] to glue, glue together: charites Plin. || *Transf.* in medic. to close up an opening, e.g. a wound: glutinantis medicamenta, Cels.

glūtio (also gluttio), ōis, m. [glutio] a glutton, gourmand: Pra. (Hence It. gluttono; Sp. gloton; Fr. glouton; Eng. glutton.)

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gnārus, a, um (also gnarurus, e, Pl.) Another form is narus, like narus, notus, acc. to Cic.), adj. [root gna or

gno: v. nosco] knowing or acquainted with a thing: skilful, practised, expert: constr. with *gen.*, a *relat. clause*, acc. and *infin.*, or acc. With *gen.*: rei publicae, Cic. With *relat. clause*: nemine gnaro aut opulante, quidnam coepturus esset, Suet. With *acc.* and *infin.*: Hasdrubal satis gnarus, Hannibalem transitu quosdam pretio mercatum, Liv. With *acc.*: simul gnarures vos volo esse hanc rem mecum, Pl. || *Pass.*: known (rare, perh. only in Tac.): in paludem gnaram vincentibus, Tac.

gnātus, a, um, v. natus.

gnāve, gnativus, gnaviter, gnāvus, v. under nav.

gnōbilis, e, v. nobilis.

gnōmōn, ōnis, m. = γνῶμων, the pin or gnomon of a sun-dial: Plin. (Hence Sp. *gnomon*.)

gnōmōnīca, ae, and **gnōmōnīcōs**, ōis, f. = γνῶμωνική, the art of making or judging of sun-dials, the art of dialling, *gnomonics*: Gell.: Vitr.: Plin.

gnōpō, v. nosco, ad *inif.*

gnōsis (Gnos.), ōis, f. adj. pertaining to the Gnosian, i. e. Ariadne: corona, the constellation of Ariadne's Crown, Ov.

gnōtus, a, um, v. nosco, ad *inif.*

gnōbus (also cob.), il, and **gnōbio**, ōnis, m. = γνῶβος, a fish of small value, prob. the gudgeon, Ov.: Juv. (Hence Fr. *goujon*; Eng. *gudgeon*.)

gnōbātus, i. m. = γνῶβάτος, a low couch, a mean bed, a pallet, camp-bed: Cic. (Hence Fr. *gnobat*.)

gracilis, e (nom. fem. plur. gracilae virgines, Ter.), adj. thin, slender: meagre, lean: in gracili mactes crimen habere potest, Ov.: gracilis puer, Hor.: capella, Ov.: arbores graciles, Plin. *Comp.*: glans brevior et gracillior, id. *Sup.*: fuit (Nero) ventre projecto, gracillimis curribus, Suet. || *Transf.*: meagre, scanty, poor: ager, Plin. || *Fig.* of style: simple, plain, undecorated: materiae gracili sufficit ingenium, Ov. Of the speaker: non possumus esse tam graciles, sinus fortiores, Quint. (Hence Fr. *grêle*.)

gracillitas, ōis, f. [gracilis] slenderness, thinness, leanness: meagreness: erat eo tempore in nobis summa gracilitas et infirmitas corporis, Cic. || *Fig.* of style: simplicity, plainness, absence of ornament: quid Pericles? similitudine credimus Lysiacae gracilitati? Quint.

gracūla, v. gracilis.

graculus (graco.), i, m. [from its note gra gra, Quint.: akin to γράφω] in Pliny, a jay, and prob. also a jackdaw: Phaedr. (Hence It. *gracchia*; Sp. *grajo*; old Fr. *graille*.)

gradatim, adv. step by step, by degrees, gradually: nihil ita potestentim et gradatim tum accessus a te ad causam facit, tum recessus, Cic.

gradatio, ōis, f. [gradus] a structure consisting of a succession of parts at different heights, like the steps com-

posing a staircase: Vitr. || *Fig.* in rhetoric, a gradation or climax: Cic.

grādior, gressus, q. v. v. *dep.* to take steps, to step, walk: Jam vero alia animalia gradiendo, alia serpendo ad pastum accedunt, alia volando, alia nando, Cic.: longe gradientem et dira frumentum ut videre, Virg. || *Poet.* of things: redit vos fauces saepe factique aspersora foras gradientis arteria clamor, Lucr.

grādus, ōis, m. [gradior] a step, pace: ad forum suspensio gradu placide ire perrexi, Ter.: citato gradu in hostem ducere, Liv.: revocare, Virg.: pedum aciem instructam pleno gradu in bustum inducit, at a quick march, Liv. || *2.*

grādus, ōis, m. [gradior] a step, pace: esse, quod mulieres revertissent, a step towards my return, Cic.: notitiam primoque gradus vicinia fecit, Ov. || *3.*

Meton. station, position, ground taken by a combatant: obnivos vos (velim) stabili gradu impetum hostium excipere, Liv. *Fig.*: a firm position or stand: fortis et constantis eat, non perturbari in rebus asperis, nec tumultuantem de gradu dejici, ut dicitur, to let oneself be disconcerted, Cic. || *4.*

grādus, ōis, m. [gradior] a step, pace: on which one steps, a step or round of a ladder, a stair (usually plur.): haerent parietibus scalae, postea sub ipso nituntur gradibus, Virg.: gradus templorum, Cic. || *3.* Of things resembling steps: (1) a braid of hair: coma in gradus formata, Suet. (2) a degree of a circle: Manil. || *Fig.* of abstract things: a step, degree: nostri quoque sanguinis auctor Juppiter est, totidemque gradus distamus ab illo, Ov.: qui (populus) to tam mature ad summum imperium per omnes bonorum gradus extulit, Cic. In sing.: summum in praefectura florentissima gradum tenere et dignitatis et gratiae, id. (Hence It. *grado*; Fr. *degré*.)

gracōnicus, a, um, adj. of Greek origin, in the Greek manner or fashion, Grecian, Greek: toga, i. e. pallium, Suet.

gracōs, adv. in the Greek language, in Greek: quum ea, quae legeram Graece, Latine redderem, Cic.

gracioso, i. v. n. = γραικίζω, to imitate the Greeks: Pl.

gracior, atus, i. v. n. *dep.* [gracius] to imitate the Greeks, live in the Greek manner: Hor.

gracilius, a, um, adj. dim. [i. l.] Grecian, Greek (mostly in a depreciating, contemptuous sense): ineptum esse negotium et Graeculum, thorough Greek, Cic. Subst. Graeculus, i, m. a palfrey Greek: Juv.

graculus, a, um, adj. = γραικός, pertaining to the Greeks, Greek, Grecian: litterae, Cic.: epistola Graecia conscripta litteris, in Greek characters, Caes.: Iuli, founded on Greek subjects, Cic.: Iuli mercari, i. e. without credit, with ready money, Pl.: via, perh. in Magna Graecia, i. e. never (the Greeks having no Calendes), August. in Suet.

grājūgēna, *aa*, *m*. [Gratius and GEN, root of *gigno*] a Gratian by birth, a Greek (poet.): Grajugenitumque domos aspectuque linquimus arva, Virg.

grāmēn, *fula*, *n*. *grass*: cervinus graminis immemor, Hor.: graminis herba, a blade of grass, Virg. *Phœr*: tondere gramina, Lucr. *Transf.* a plant, herb: non illa feris incognita capris graminis (i. e. dictaminis), Virg.: neve parum valeant a se data gramina, Ov. [*Gr*-men prob. derived either from *cr*-sco, or from *GEN* (root of *gigno*), "cause to grow," the *n* being changed into *r*, as in *per-men*.]

grāmīnus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [gramen] of grass, covered with grass, grassy: campus, Virg.: corona obdionalis, a grass crown presented by those who were delivered from a siege to their deliverer, among the Romans the highest mark of military honour, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 116). *Exp.* of Indian reed, bamboo: hasta (Minervae), Cic.

grāmītiēs, *ae*, and **grāmītiēs**, *ae*, *f*. = *grammatici*, grammar in the wider sense of the term, philology: Cic.: Quint.

grāmītiēs, *orum*, *n*. *plu.* [*grammaticus*] grammar, philology: Cic.

grāmītiēs, *a*, *um*, *adj*. = *grammaticus*, pertaining to grammar, grammatical: *ae*, Auct. Her.: Grammaticos ambire tribus et pulpita, the tribes of the grammarians, Hor. *Subst.*: grammaticus, *i*, *m*. a grammarian in the more extended sense of the word, a philologist: grammatici poetarum explanatione stult, Cic.

grāmītiēs, *ae*, *m*. = *grammaticus*, a teacher of grammar or language: Suet.

grānīria, *orum*, *n*. *plu.* [granum] a place where corn is kept, a granary: Cic.: *grani*. (Hence Fr. *grénier*.)

grāndaeus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [grandis *ae*um] of great age, old, aged: Nereus, Virg.: pater, Ov.: senex, Tac.

grāndesco, *i*, *v*. *n*. *inop.* [grandis] to become great, to grow: lentiscus triplici solita grandescere fetu, poet. Cic.

grāndīlūs, *a*, *um*, *adj*. *dim.* [id.] rather large, *g*, *globi*, Pl.

grāndīlūs, *i*, *m*. [grandis *loqu*] speaking grandly or loftily: Cic. In a bad sense, grandiloquent: isti grandiloqui (i. e. Stoici), boasters, id. **grāndīnāt**, *i*, *v*. *impers.* [grando] it falls: Sen.

grāndīo, *a*, *v*. *a*. and *n*. [grandis] *i*, *Act.*: to make great, increase, enlarge: Pl. *Neut.*: to become great, to grow: Mars pater, te precor, ut tu fruges grandire sinas, Cat.

grāndīe, *e*, *adj*. *full-grown*, large, great, full, abundant: ager novatus et lervatus, quo meliores fetus possit et grandiores edere, Cic.: frumenta, Virg.: licet, Sall.: epistola sane grandis, Cic.: *aaa*, Coes. *2*. Of persons: grown up, tall: also, advanced in years, aged, old: often with *natu* or *aevo*. *Abstr.*: videri grandis jam puer bello Italico,

Cic.: quandoquidem grandis cibus aevo denique debet, Lucr. With *natu* or *aevo*: non admodum grandis natu, sed tamen jam aetate proventus, Cic.: grandis aevo pater, Tac. *Fig.* *great*, strong, powerful: subessilla grandiore et plenior vocem desiderant, Cic.: Maecenas, mearum grande decus columenque rerum, Hor.: ingenuum, Ov.

2. *Exp.* of style: *great*, grand, lofty, sublime: genus quoque dicendi grandius quoddam et illustrius esse adhibendum videtur, Cic. Of the speaker: auidicus amplius atque grandis, id. [*Same* as Germ. *gross*; Eng. *great*: *cr*-sco and *grow* prob. belong to the same root.]

grāndītās, *ātis*, *f*. [grandis] greatness: Sisen. *Fig.* of style: *grandeur*, sublimity: idque apparet ex genere et granditate verborum, Cic.

grāndīter, *adv.* *greatly*, *strongly*, *very*: Ov.

grāndīscūtūs, *a*, *um*, *adj*. *dim.* [grandis] pretty well grown up: Ter.

grāndo, *inis*, *f*. *hail*, a hail-storm: Pl.: Cic.: Liv.: Hor. In *plur.*: terrere animos nimbis nivibus, grandinibus, Cic.

grānīfer, *ēra*, *erum*, *adj*. [granum *fero*] grain-bearing, a poet. epithet of ants: agmen, Ov.

grānūm, *i*, *n*. a grain, seed, small kernel: tritici, Pl.: uvae, Ov.: *fici*, Cic. [*Same* as Eng. *corn*.] (Hence It. *grano*, Fr. *grain*.)

grāphīrius, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [graphium] pertaining to writing-styles: theca, a style-case, Suet.

grāphīcē, *adv.* *finely*, *beautifully*, *nicely*, *exactly*: tunc haec hospitium autem crepidula ut graphice decet! Pl.

grāphīcus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. = *graphicus*, *i*, *t*. pertaining to painting or drawing, graphic: but found only in *fig.* sign.: picturesque: of persons, exquisite, skilful (rare): graphicum morialem Antiphoem! Pl.: nugator, id.

grāphīum, *i*, *n*. = *graphion*, a writing style: Ov.: Suet. (Hence Fr. *greffe*.)

grāssātor, *ōris*, *m*. [grassor] a vagabond, idler: Cat. *2*. a way-lay-er, street-robber, foot-pad, assassin: hoc modo viator quoque bene vestitus causa grassatorum fuisse dicitur, cur ab eo spoliaretur, Cic.

grāssātūra, *ae*, *f*. [id.] a way-laying: Suet.

grāssor, *atus*, *i*, *v*. *n*. and *a*, *dep.* *freg.* [grador] to be in the habit of walking about, to go about: hoc grassator gradu, Pl. Of things: per omnes nervos articulosque humore pestifero grassante, Just. *2*, to go loitering about: hence of parasites, to pay one's court to, to flatter, fawn upon: Liv. *3*, to go about with thievish designs, to lie in wait: situlus grassatur, ubi-cumque eat, omne animal appetens, Plin. *Fig.*: to advance, proceed: to act: ubi animus ad gloriam virtutis via grassatur, Sall.: (assertor) ait, se jure grassari, non vi, that he was pro-

ceeding, Liv. *2*. *Exp.* to attack, proceed against; to proceed with violence, act harshly, rage against: trecenti conjuravimus principes juventutis Romanae, ut in hac via grassaremur, id.: in externis grassari, Suet.: placuit veneno grassari, Tac.

grātē, *adv.* with pleasure, willingly: praeterita grate meminit, Cic. *Thankfully*, gratefully: quid pie, quid grate, quid humaniter, aut fecerit aut tulit, id.

grātēs (usually only in *nom.* and *acc.*: in *abl.* gratibus, Tac.), *f*. *plu.* [gratus] thanks, thanksgiving (esp. to the gods), usu. with *ag*: at Ephesiae Dianae lauta laudes gratibus agam, may give thanks, Pl.: dis laudes gratesque agunt, Liv.: grates tibi ago, summe Sol, vobisque, reliqui coelites, Cic.: o decus Italae, virgo, quas diocere grates quaesve referre parem? Virg.

grātīa, *ae*, *f*. [id.]. *i*, *favour* experienced by oneself, esteem, regard, liking, love, friendship: Sex. Ruescius gratia atque hospitilis florens hominum nobilissimorum, Cic.: aliquid gratiam sequi, Caes.: quantum eo facto ad plebem inerat gratiam, Liv.: inter vos sic haec potius cum bona ut componatur gratia quam cum mala, Ter.: omnia quae potui in hac summa tua gratia ac potentia a te impetrare, credit, influence, Cic.: Iocius Remus, summa nobilitate et gratia inter suos, popularity, Caes. In *plur.*: L. Murena provincia multas bonas gratias attulit, tokens of favour, Cic. *2*. *Meton.* (objectively) agreeableness, pleasantness, charm, beauty, loveliness, grace: gratia formae, Ov.: corporis, Suet. *3*, *favour* towards another, kindness, courtesy, service, obligation, pardon: petivit in beneficium loco et gratiae, Cic.: iura iurandi volo gratiam facias, excusae, release, Pl.: aliquid delicti gratiam facere, to grant a pardon, Sall.: alii ipsi professi se pugnatos in gratiam duci, for the sake of, Liv. *2*.

Exp. thanks, thankfulness, gratitude: acknowledgment, return, requital (with *agere*, to give or return thanks, only in *plur.*: otherwise mostly in *sing.*): Lentulo nostro egi per litteras tuo nomine gratias diligenter, Cic.: pro beneficio gratiam repetere, Liv.: curo et est dis gratia, quam ita, ut volo, est, I thank, Ter. *3*, In the *abl.* *sing.*: in favour of, for the sake of, on account of. With *gen.* (and usu. placed after it): simulabat sese negotii gratia propere, Sall.: dolores suscipiantur majorum dolorum effugiendorum gratia, Cic.: pauca exempli gratia ponam, Quint. With *promissum*: mea gratia, Pl.: abire istac gratia, id. *2*, In the *abl.* *plur.*: gratias, and contr. gratias, out of kindness, without recompense or reward, for nothing, gratuitously, gratis: hanc libi noctem honoris causa gratia dono dabo, id.: gratia rei publicae servire, Cic.: is repente, ut Romam venit, gratis praetor factus est, Alia porro pecunia ne accusaretur data, id.

gratificatio, ōnis, *f.* [gratificor] a *showing kindness, obligingness, complaisance* (rare): Cic.

gratificor, atus, *1. v. n. and a. dep.* [gratus facio] to do a favour, to oblige, gratify; also to do something as a favour, to make a present of, surrender: gratificatur mihi gestu accusator: inscientem Cn. Pompeium fecisse significat, Cic.: quod Pompelo se gratificari putant, id.: potentiae paucorum decus atque libertatem suam gratificari, Sall.

gratificus, adv. *v. gratia*, III. 2.

gratiosus, a, um, *adj.* [gratia]. *1. Pass. enjoying favour, in favour, popular, regarded, beloved, agreeable*: ego Plancium et Ipsam gratiosum esse dico et habuisse in petitione multos cupidos sui gratiosos, Cic.: liberta alicui gratiosa, Suet. Of things: vidi et cognovi causas apud te rogantium gratiores esse quam vultus, Cic.: gratiosa misero, through favour, Liv. *II. A. et.*: that shows favour, obliging, complaisant (rare): gratiosae scribae sint in dando et cedendo loco, Cic.

gratius, adv. *v. gratia*, III. 2.

grator, atus, *1. v. n. dep.* [gratus] to wish joy, to rejoice with, to congratulate: Inveni, germana, viam: gratare sorori, Virg.: invicem inter se gratantes, Liv.: nescia, gratenter consoleretur parentem, Ov.

gratuito, adv. *without pay or profit, gratuitously*: multorum causas et non grate et gratuito defendentes, Cic.

gratuitus, a, um, *adj.* [gratia] done for favour or friendship, without pay or profit; free, spontaneous, voluntary, gratuitous: quid? liberalitas gratulante est an mercenaria? si sine praemio benigna est, gratuita: si cum mercede, conducta, Cic.: comitia gratuita, *i. e.* without purchased votes, id.: gratulatus furor, innate, spontaneous, Liv.: gratulita praeterita pericidia, unrewarded, unprofitable, id.

gratitabundus, a, um, *adj.* [gratuito] congratulating: quod se omnia multitudo gratitabunda effudit, Liv.

gratitatio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] a manifestation of joy: a wishing-joy, congratulation: a rejoicing, joy: nuntiatur mihi isti gratulationem esse factam, Cic.: inter gratulationes amicorum, Suet.

II. a religious festival of joy and thanksgiving: gratulatio, quam tuo nomine ad omnia deorum templa fecimus, Cic.

gratitator, ōnis, *m.* [id.] a congratulator: Cic.

gratitator, atus, *1. v. n. and a. dep.* [gratus] to manifest one's joy, to wish a person joy, to congratulate, to rejoice: constr.: with dat. of the pers., with or without abl. of the thing with de (more rarely with in, pro, or simple abl.): also with acc. of the thing, with quod, acc. and infin., or absol.: unum illud necesse, gratissime tibi, an timeam, Cic.: ei voce maxime victurum gratitatur, id.: tibi pro opportunitate temporis gratulor quod te summa laus pro-

secuta est, id.: tibi etiam in hoc gratulor, id.: neque regio fuit ulla, ex qua non publice ad me venerit gratulatum, id. *II. to give thanks, render thanks, to thank*: deos gratulando obtundere, Ter.

gratus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. akin to χαίρω, carus: hence, lit. joyful, *i. e.* either object, causing joy, or subject, feeling joy]. *1. Object, causing joy*: hence, kind, beloved, dear, acceptable, pleasing, agreeable (in this sign. in Cic. and Caes., only of things): non ille (amici tuus) quidem mihi ignotus, sed tamen gratus et optatus, Cic.: hedera est gratissima Baccho, Ov.: dapibus supremi grata testudo Jovis, Hor.: feceris, si de re publica quid sentias explicaris, nobis gratum omnibus, will do us all a favour, Cic. *2. Of persons: with dat.*: supris deorum gratus (Mercurius) et imis, Hor.: o mihi de fratris longe gratissime natis, Ov. *Abol.*: gratus conviva, Hor.

Subst.: gratus, *1. m. a favourite, darling*: quam (classen) non amicum sed gratum appellabat, Suet. *II. Subject, feeling joy*: hence, thankful, grateful; also, deserving or procuring thanks: si quod adest gratum juvat, Hor.: laudo vos, Quirites, quum gratissimis animis prosequimini nomen clarissimi adolescentis, Cic.: quod tamen nunc faciam, tum, quum gratum mihi ease potuit, nolui, might have procured me thanks, Ter. (Hence *It. grato, mal grado*: Fr. *gré, malgré*, etc.)

gravastellus, *1. m. dim.* a gray-headed fellow: quis est haec mulcercula et illic gravastellus qui venit? Pl. [From an obsolete word *graster*, which comes from *raus*, the *g* being dropped: the *g* is preserved in Germ. *grau*: Eng. *gray*.]

gravatē, adv. *with difficulty or reluctance, unwillingly, grudgingly*: non grate respondere, Cic.

gravatim, adv. *with difficulty, unwillingly* (rare for *gravate*): Liv.

gravēdinosus, a, um, *adj.* [grave-do] subject to colds or catarrhs: Cic.

gravēdo, *inis, f.* [gravis] heaviness of the limbs, cold in the head, catarrh: Cic.

gravēdōsus (also separately, *grave olens*), *entis, adj.* [gravis oleo] strong-smelling: graveolentia centaurea, Virg. *II. ill smelling, noisome, rank*: fauces graveolentis Avernii, id.

gravesco, *1. v. n. incomp.* [gravis] to become burdened or heavy: fetu nequus omne gravescit, becomes loaded, *ille*, Virg. *II. Fig.*: to become grievous or bad, to grow worse: aerumna grave-scit, Lucr.: valetudo Augusti, Tac.

gravīditas, *ātis, f.* [gravidus] pregnancy (very rare): Cic.

gravidō, avi, atum, *1. v. a. [id.] to bury, bury, to bury*: Caecil. *II. Esp. to impregnate*: Aurel. Viet. Transf.: quae (terra) gravidata seminibus omnia pariat et fundat ex sese, Cic.

gravidus, a, um, *adj.* [gravis] lit. loaded: hence *esp. pregnant, with child, with young*: quum esset gravis uxor,

et jam appropinquare partus putatur, Cic.: gravidum pecus, Virg. *2. Subst.*: gravis, *ae, f. a pregnant woman*: Pl. *II. Transf. laden, filled, full* (mostly poet.): *Abol.*: ne gravidis procumbat culmus aridis, loaded, full, Virg.: olivae, Ov. With abl.: ubera gravis vitali rore, Cic.: pharetra sagittis, Hor.

gravis, *e, adj.* heavy, weighty, ponderous, burdensome; or pass.: loaded, laden, burdened (opp. *levis, light*): in most of its significations corresponds to the Gr. βαρύς: corpora, Lucr.: tellus, Ov.: aestate grave esse aurum ancilum, hilem frigidum, Cic.: naviga, Caes.: naves hostilium spoliis gravis, heavily laden, Liv. *2. Esp. with respect to value or number, heavy, great*: aes grave, heavy money, money of the oldest standard, in which an as weighed a full pound, id.: notavi aliquos, quod pecuniae levioribus usuris mutui graviores senore collocasset, at a higher rate, Suet. *3. For gravidus, with young, pregnant*: regina sacerdos Maria gravis, Virg. *II. Transf. of sound*: deep, grave, low, bass (opp. to acutus, treble): vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipiunt, Cic.

2. Of smell or flavour: strong, unpleasant, offensive: an gravis hirsuti cubi hircus in alis, rank, Hor. *3. Of things affecting the body*: gross, indigestible, unwholesome, noxious, severe: and of the person affected, sick: Cleanthes negat ullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is die et nocte concoquatur, Cic.: gravis autem in Apulia omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat, Caes.: gravis vulnus, id. Of persons: gravis vulnere, Liv.: aetate et viribus gravior, *less active*, id. *III. Fig.*: in a bad sense: heavy, burdensome, oppressive, troublesome, grievous, painful, hard, harsh, severe, disagreeable, unpleasant: miserior graviusque fortuna, Caes.: velim si tibi grava non erit me certiorum facias, Cic.: verbum gravis, id.: ne quid gravior in fratrem statueret, Caes.: gravior hostis, Liv.: senes ad ludum adolescentium descendunt, ne sint illis odiosi et graves, Cic. *2. In a good sense*: weighty, important, grave: with respect to character, of weight or authority, influential, eminent, venerable, great: accortior, clarissimii viri et in re publica maximis gravissimisque causis cogniti, id.: gravior erit tuum unum verbum ad eam rem, quam centum mea, Pl.: non tui ullos haec civitas auctoritate graviore, Cic.: gravis testis, id.: pietate gravem ac meritis si forte vincam quem conspexere, Virg.: gravem aequo opulentiam civitatem cepit, an imperantem civi, Liv. (Hence *It. grave*: Fr. *grave, grief*.)

grāvitas, *ātis, f.* [gravis] weight, heaviness: tanta contentio gravitatis et ponderum, Cic.: gravitatem armorum, Caes. *2. Esp. darkness*: *improba*, Tac. *3. pregnancy, and poet. of the*

foetus: tendebat gravitas uterum mihi, *my burden*, Ov. . . **Transf.** of saell: *rankness, offensiveness, fetidness*: quorundam odorum suavitati gravitas inest, Plin. 2. Of the body and things affecting it: *severity, vehemence, violence, unwholesomeness; heaviness, dullness, faintness, sickness*: coeli aquarumque, Liv.: morbi, Cic.: gravitas membrorum, id. **Fig.** in a bad sense: *heaviness, slow ness, severity*: fessis diturnitate et gravitate belli, Liv. 2. In a good sense: *weight, dignity, importance, influence, seriousness, gravity*: hos Saevi propter amplitudinem gravitatemque civitatis finibus expellere non potuimus, *importance, power*, Caes.: omnium sententiarum gravitate, omnium verborum ponderibus est utendum, *importance, weight*, Cic.: personae gravitatem intuentes, id.

graviter, adv. *weightily, heavily, ponderously* (rare): aëra per purum graviter simulacra feruntur, Lucr. 2. **Transf.** of sounds: *deply*: natura fert, ut extrema ex altera parte graviter, ex altera autem acute sonent, Cic. 3. In gen.: *vehemently, strongly, violently*: graviter creperunt fores, Ter.: sentire aliquem, Virg. **Fig.** *vehemently, violently, deply, severely, seriously; harshly, unpleasantly, disagreeably*: graviter agrotare, Cic.: tibi depol tratus sum graviter, Ter.: cives gravissime dissentientes, Cic.: tulit hoc commune deducere Jani familiae graviter filius, *with chagrin, vexation*, id.: de amplissimis viris gravissime acerbissimeque decernitur, Caes. 2. in an *impressive or dignified manner, impressively, with propriety or dignity, gravely*: (Scipio) atrunquae egit graviter, *with dignity*, Cic.: gravissime iudicare de aliquo, in a manner the most honourable towards, Caes.

grāvo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [gravis] to load, *hard n.*, *weigh down, oppress*: praefectum castrorum sarcinis gravant, Tac.: poma gravantia ramos, Ov. **Fig.** to burden, oppress, *incommode*: to make more grievous, to aggravate: nil minor officium, quod me graval, Hor.: quo gravare invidiam matris, Tac. 2. In pass.: to be *incommoded, vexed, wearied, annoyed*: to take amiss, to bear with reluctance, etc.: constr. absol. or with infin. Absol.: gravatus Vitellius lectum venit intulit, id. With infin.: rogo, ut ne graveris exaeidificare id opus, quod instituiti, Cic. 3. As a v. *upon*, *with acc.*: Pegasus terrenum equitem gravatus Bellerophontem, *disdaining to bear*, Hor.

grēgālis, e, adj. [greg] of or belonging to a herd or flock: equi, Varr. **In gen.**: belonging to or forming part of the same body. Subst.: gregales, tum, m. pl., *comrades, companions*: nos nihil sumus, gregalibus His, quibus te plaudente vigebamus, amissis, Cic. 2. of the common sort, common: gregali augulo amictus, a common soldier's, Liv.: poma, Seu.

grēgārius, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to a flock or herd: Col. **In gen.**: of the common sort, common: id etiam gregarii milites faciunt inviti, *common soldiers, privates*, Cic.: and in sing.: miles, Tac.

grēgātium, adv. [id.] in flocks, herds, or swarms: haec faciendi, si gregatim pecora laborant: illa deinceps, si singula, Col. **Transf.** of men: in troops or crowds: videtis cives Romanos gregatim coniectos in lautumias, Cic.

grēmium, i, n. the lap, bosom: (Juppiter) puer lactens Fortunae in gremio sedens, mammam appetens, Cic. **Transf.**: Aetolia medio fere Graeciae gremio continetur, i. e. in the heart, centre, id.: abstrahi e sinu gremioque patriae, id. (Hence lt. *gremio*; Sp. *gremio*.)

gressus, a, um, Part. [gradior]. **gressus**, ūs, m. [id.] a stepping, going, step, course, way (poet.): tendere gressum ad moenia, Virg. Poet. *transf.* of the course of a vessel: huc dirige gressum, id.

grex, grēgis, m. (sem. Lucr.) a flock, herd, drove, swarm: pecudes dispalsae sui generis sequuntur greges, Cic.: lanigeri, Virg.: avium, Hor. Opp. to armenta, of small cattle: non ego sum pastor, non hic armenta gregesve observo, Ov. **Transf.** of persons: a company, society, troop, band, crowd: amicosum, Cic.: scribe tibi gregis hunc, i. e. receive him into the number of your friends, Hor.: philosophorum, Cic.: indocilis, Hor. 2. Esp. of players or charioteers: a company, troop, band: Ter. 3. Of things (very rare): virgarum, a bundle of rods, Pl. (Hence lt. *grege*.)

grūla, ūs, v. grus. **grunilo** (also **grundio**) lvi or li, tum, 4, v. n. to grunt, of swine: grunnil tepido lacte satur, Varr.: Juv. (Hence lt. *grugnire*; Sp. *gruñir*; Fr. *grognier*.) **grunnilitas**, ūs, m. [grunnilo] a grunting of swine: nec grunnilum (audunt), quam jugulari, suis, Cic.

grus, grūla (nom. sing. grula, Phaedr.), f. and m. a crane: Cic.: regarded the Romans as a delicacy: Hor. (Hence lt. *gru*; Sp. *grulla*, through a form *grula*.)

gryllus (grillus), i, m. a cricket, or grasshopper: Plin. **Transf.** in painting: a comic figure, caricature: id. [Onomatopoeia: cf. Sans. *grilli* "cricket"; Gr. *γρύλλος*; Germ. *grille*.] (Hence Fr. *grillon*; and also, on account of the noise, Sp. *grillo*; Fr. *grillet*, *grénillon*.)

gryps, grypbis, m. = *γρύψ*, a fabulous animal, having the body and feet of a lion, with the head and wings of an eagle, a griffin: Plin.: Virg.

grypus, i, m. = *γρυψ*, hook-nosed: alter, qui propter nasal magnitudinem cognomen Grypo fuit, Jost.

gubernāctium, (poet. contr. gubernaculum, Lucr.: Virg.) i. n. [gubernio] a helm, rudder: hic ille naufrigus ad

gubernaculum accessit, et navi, quod potuit, est opitulatus, Cic.: ipse gubernaculo rector subit, Virg. **Fig.** *guidance, direction* (esp. of the state), government (usually plur.): clavum tanti imperii tenere et gubernacula rei publicae tractare, Cic. *in sing.*: Vell. (Hence lt. *governale*, *governaglio*.)

gubernatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a steering, piloting of a ship: si in ipsa gubernatione negligentia est navis eversa, Cic. **Fig.** *direction, management, government*: summum imperii gubernatione districtus, id.: civitatis, id.

gubernator, ōris, m. [id.] a steersman, pilot: gubernator clavum tenens sedet in puppi quietus, Cic. **Fig.** *a director, ruler, governor*: rector et gubernator civitatis, id.

gubernatrix, icis, f. [id.] a conductress, directress: au fortunam colaudem, quae gubernatrix fuit? Ter.: Cic.

gubernio, avi, atum, i. v. a. = *κυβερνῶ*, to steer or pilot a ship: ut ei nautae certant, quis eorum potissimum gubernaret, Cic. Proverb.: gubernare e terra, i. e. to pretend to direct others without sharing their risks, Liv. **Fig.** *to direct, manage, conduct, govern*: melius gubernari regi civitates, Cic.: sed haec fortuna viderit, quoniam ratio non gubernat, id.

gubernium, i, n. [gubernio] a helm, rudder (for gubernaculum): Lucr.

gūla, ae, f. [γ. *glutia*] the gullet, throat: quem obortura gula de convivio in vincula abripi jussit, Cic.: laqueo gulam fringere, Sall. **Meton.**: the palate, i. e. *gluttony, gourmandizing*: o gulam insulam, Cic.: nil servile, gulae parens, habet? a belly-pod, Hor.: in tempestivae ac sordidae gulae homo, Suet.

glōsius, a, um, adj. [gula] gluttonous, luxurious, dainty: oculis quoque gustos sunt, Sen.: gulostum fictile, i. e. containing dainty food, Juv.

gūmia, ae, com. a glutton, gourmand: Lucil. in Cic.

gummī, indecl. n., or **gummis**, is, f. = *κρόμη*, gum: Plin.: Col.

gurdus, i, m. [a Spanish word] a doll, gollerhead, numskull: gurdos, quos pro stolidis accipit vulgus, ex Hispania duxisse originem audivi, Quint. (Hence Sp. *gordo*; Fr. *gourd*, *engourdi*.)

gurgis, ūis, m. a raging abyss, whirlpool, gulf: non Rheni fossam griffibus illis redundantem, Cic.: multitudine trahens sub gurgite arenam Voltumnus, Ov. **Meton.** in gen.: vateris, stream, sea (poet.): Euboicus, id.: Carpathius, Virg. **Fig.** *an abyss of prodigality*: and of persons, a spendthrift, prodigal: qui immensa aliqua vorago est, aut gurgis vitiorum turpitudinumque omnium, Cic.

gurgūlo, ōnis, m. [v. *glutia*] the gullet, uesand, windpipe: Cic.

gurgulio, ōnis, v. curculio.

gurgustium, ūi, n. [akin to gurgulio,

perhaps with reference to its straitness) a small, mean dwelling, a hovel, *Aul.*: necio quo e gurgustio te prodire, *Cic.*

gustatorium, *il.*, *n.* [gusto] a first course, collation, *whet*, also, the trays or vessels in which it is served: *Plin.*

gustātus, *ūs*, *m.* [id.]: lit. a tasting of food; hence the *sense of taste*: gustatus, qui sentire eorum, quibus vescitur, genera debet, *Cic.* || the taste or flavour of anything: *uva primo est peracrisa gustatu*, *Id.* *Fig.*: veras laudes gustatum non habent, *Id.*

gusto, *avi*, *atum*, *i.* r. a. [gustus] to taste, to take a little of any thing: quam bidentem ita jejuni fuisse, ut ne ququam quidem gustare, *Cic.*: leporem et gallinam et anserem gustare fas non putant, *Caes.* Proverb.: *primula*, ut dicitur, labris gustare: *physiologiam*, to study superficially, *Cic.* 2. *Esp.* to take a slight meal, luncheon, or whet: to eat a little: *Crotes*, quorum nemo gustavit unquam cubana, *Id.* || *Fig.*: to taste, partake of, enjoy: gustare partem ulam liquidas voluptatis, *Id.*: *praecipua*, *Id.*: *lucellum*, *Hor.*

gustus, *ūs*, *m.* a tasting, a partaking slightly or eating a little of: minister inferre epulas et explorare gustu solitus, *Tac.* 2. *Esp.* a light dish at the beginning of a Roman meal, a whet, relish: *Mart.* || *Meton.*: taste, flavour: *Cels.*: *Plin.* || *Fig.*: a foretaste, specimen: gustum tibi dare volui, *Sen.* 2. taste: *Quint.* [Gustus prob. from an obsolete verb *gus-o*, same root as Sans. *ghas* "to eat," and *Gr.* *γῆνω*, *yao-rip*.] (Hence *It.* *gusto*; *Fr.* *gout*.)

gutta, *ae*, *f.* a drop: numerus quem in cadentibus guttis, quod intervallum distinguatur, notare possumus, *Cic.*: gutta per attonitus ibat oborta genas, *Caes.* Ov. || *Meton.*: guttae, natural spots, epochs on animals, stones, etc.: (aplum) paribus lita corpora guttis, *Virg.* || *Fig.*: a little bit, a little (rare): gutta dulcedinis, *Lucr.* (Hence *It.* *gutta*; *Sp.* *gota*; *Fr.* *goutte*.)

guttatim, *adv.* drop by drop: *Pl.*

guttula, *ae*, *f.* dim. [gutta] a little drop: *Pl.*

guttur, *ūris*, *n.* (also *m.* in acc. sing. gutturem, *Pl.*) the gullet, throat: quia tumidum guttur miratur in Alpibus? *Juv.*: parentis olim si quis impia manu senile guttur frerit, *Hor.* In plur.: fodere guttura cultro, *Ov.* || *Fig.*: *plutonium*: vitum ventris et gutturis, *Cic.*

guttus, *i.*, *m.* [gutta] a narrow-necked vessel: *Plin.*: *Juv.* (Hence *It.* *gotto*; *Fr.* *goutet*.)

gymnasiarchus, *i.*, *m.* = *γυμνασιάρχης*, the master of a gymnasium: *Cic.*

gymnasticus, *ūs*, *n.* = *γυμναστικός*, a Greek public school for gymnastic exercises, a gymnasium: *Cic.* Comically: gymnasium flagi, a whipping-post, a term of reproach for one who is often flogged, *Pl.* || *Transf.*: a public school, among the Greeks a high school,

colle: omnia gymnasia atque omnes philosophorum scholae, *Cic.*

gymnasticus, *a.*, *um*, *adj.* = *γυμναστικός*, pertaining to bodily exercises, gymnastic: pro exercitu gymnastico et palaestrico hoc habemus, *Pl.*

gymnasticus, *a.*, *um*, *adj.* = *γυμναστικός*, of or for bodily exercises, gymnastic: ludi qui gymnicis nominantur, *Cic.*

gynaecium or **gynaecium**, *i.*, *n.* = *γυναικείον*, among the Greeks, the inner part of the house where the women dwell, the women's apartments: *Pl.*: *Ter.*

gynaecium, *īdis*, *f.* = *γυναικείον*, a *gynaecium*, the women's apartments in a Grecian house: *Nep.*

gypsiatus, *a.*, *um*, *Part.* [gypso]. || *Adj.*: covered or coated with gypsum: *Cic.* Poet.: *gypsiatus pes*, the foot of a slave marked with gypsum, to show that he was for sale, *Tib.*: *Ov.*

gypsum, *i.*, *n.* = *γύψος*, plaster of Paris, gypsum: *Plin.* || *Meton.*: a plaster image: *Juv.* (Hence *It.* *gesso*.)

gyrus, *i.*, *m.* = *γύρος*, a circle, esp. that described by a horse: nec equi variare gyros in morem nostrum docetur, *Iac.* 2. *Meton.*: a place where horses are trained, a course: [poet.]: *gyrum pulsat equis*, *Prop.*

gyrus, *i.*, *m.* = *γύρος*, a circle, course, or bruma nivalem interiore diem gyro trahit, *Hor.*: similis gyro venient aliorum vicis, *Circus*, *course*, *Phaedr.*: oratore in exiguum gyrum compellere, *Cic.* (Hence *It.* *Sp.* *giro*.)

H

H, *h*, is the eighth letter of the Latin alphabet, and the guttural aspirate. It was doubted among the ancients whether H was properly a letter or not. H enters into combination with all the vowels, and generally precedes them; but it was frequently not pronounced: hence *harena* for *arena*, *hauriendo* for *arundo*, and even *hoc* for *ac*; and on the other hand, *aruspex* for *haruspex*, *erus* for *herus*, *ericio* and *erctum* for *hericio* and *herctum*, *atheneus* and *aeneus*, *Amnibal* and *Hannibal*, *Adria* and *Hadria*, etc. || Interchanges of H with other letters. 1. With C in the perf. part. formed by the suffix *tus*, e. g. *traho*, *tractus*; *veho*, *vectus*. 2. With the Greek *χ*: e. g. *harmus*, *χαμῖς*; *hauriendo*, *χαλῶν*; *hincus*, *γῆνῶν*. 3. With F: see F. 4. With G: e. g. *herba*, *gophis*. 5. In combination with s it forms s: e. g. *traho*, *trahi*; *trahi-si*; *veho*, *vehi-si*. || *III.* The Romance languages display the same uncertainty in the use of H as is manifest in the parent tongue, sometimes retaining it, but far more frequently omitting it: e. g. *Lat.* *hali-traxi*, *hara*, *harpago*; *Fr.* *haleter*, *havas*, *harpon*: *Lat.* *habere*; *It.* *avere*, *Fr.* *avoir*: *Lat.* *hordeum*; *Fr.* *orge*; *Lat.*

homo: *Fr.* *om*. || *IV.* As an abbreviation, H denotes the cases of hic; habet, heres, honor, etc. *HH.* heredes. 2. In the abbreviation HS. for *sestertium* H is not the letter of that shape, but the numeral II. crossed; v. *sestertius*, *ad iniv.*

ha! *interj.* an exclamation of warning, checking, *hold!*: ha, *Hegio*, nunquam istuc dixi! *Pl.* || *ha* ha be! an exclamation of laughter or derision! *Ha! ha! ha!*: *Chr.* *Ha, ha, ha!* *Mc.* *Quid ridetis?* *Ter.*

habēna, *ae*, *f.* [habeo]: lit. that by which a thing is held; hence: a *thong*, a *rein*: exhortat equos, quorum per colla jubaque excutit habenas, *Ov.*: in scalis latuit metuens pendenti habenas, of the whip, *Hor.* || *Fig.*: a *rein*; also *direction*, *management*, *government*: fluminibus vestris lotas immittite habenas, *proe* the reins to, *Ov.*: claud immittit habenas, *Virg.*: commodissimum est quum laxissimas habenas habere amictus, quas vel adducas quum vellis vel remittas, *Cic.*: rerum reliquit habenas, *Virg.*

habentia, *ae*, *f.* [id.] *possessio*, *property*, *substance*: *Pl.*

habēo, *ui*, *itum* (*pres. subj.* habes-sit, *Cic.*), 2. v. a. and n. to have, to hold, keep, possess, cherish, etc.: habebat saepe ducentos, saepe decem servos, *Hor.*: fundum habere, *Cic.*: ipsum ex Helvetiis uxorem habere, *Caes.*: foenum habet in cornu, *Hor.*: hostis habet muros, *Virg.* 2. *Esp.*: to have or possess *property* (mostly *absol.*): miserum istuc verbum et pessimum est, habuisse et nihil habere, *Pl.*: habet idem in numia, habet idem in urbanis praediis, *Cic.*: et belli rabies et amor successit habendi, *Virg.*: amore senescit habendi, *Hor.* 3. With abstract objects: quum usum belli habuerim, *Caes.*: invidiam, *Cic.*: neque modum neque modestiam victores habere, observe no bounds, *Sall.* So with *inf.*, as well as *acc.*: de republica nihil habeo ad te scribere, *Id.* have nothing to write to you about politics, *Cic.* With a *relat. clause*: nil habeo quod agam, *I have nothing to do*, *I am quite at leisure*, *Hor.* 4. With the *gerund*: to have or be obliged (to do what is expressed by the *ger.*): si nunc primum statuentium haberemus, *Tac.* 5. Of inanimate or abstr. subjects: locus ille nihil habet religionis, *Cic.*: animalia somnus habet, *Virg.* || With *inf.* or *relat. clause*: to have means, ability, or knowledge, i. e. to be in a condition, to be able, to know how: with *inf.*: illud affirmare pro certo habeo, *Liv.* With a *relat. clause* (usually with a negative): de pueris quid agam, non habeo, *Cic.* || To have in use, make use of, use (rare): magnae opes innoceat paratae et modesto habitae, *Tac.* || *IV.* to have, hold, or keep in any condition, to treat, use, etc.: aliquem in obsequio, *Caes.*: aliquem in liberis custodiam, *Sall.*: quum haberet collegam in praetura Sophoclem,

Cic. reliquas civitates stipendiarias, Caes. exercitum luxuriose nimisque liberaliter habere, Sall. 2. Esp. with a part. perf. as a circumlocution for and with the sign. of an act. perf. tense, but gen. conveying an idea of duration (only in the act.): me segregatum habuisse, nuncum ad duxit, a me Pamphilum, hanc tibi hanc away, also, Ter. Inclutum in curia senatum habuerunt, Cic.: equitum quem coactum habebat, hemit, Caes.: comperit ego habeo, milites, verba virtutem non adlere, Sall.

V. With *prom. reflect.* and sometimes *reflect.* or *neutr.*: to be in a certain condition of circumstances, health, etc.: to be situated, find oneself, be (almost equivalent to sum). (1) With *prom. reflect.* videbatur se non graver habere, not to be very ill, Cic.: ut meae res esse habent, Ter. (2) *Reflect.*: virtus clara aeternaque habetur, maintains itself, Sall. (3) *Neutr.*: vclui animum tandem confirmare hodie merum, ut bene haberem filiae nuptias, I might enjoy myself, Pl.: bene habet, jacta sunt fundamenta defensionis, it is well, Cic.

VI. To hold or regard in easy light, to account, esteem, consider; to think or believe so and so: Consideri res militaris peritissimus habebatur, Caes.: parentem Asiae ad dici et haberi, Cic.: id obliuiscendum, pro non dicto habendum, Liv.: aliquem in hostium numero, Caes.: nec tamen est habendum religiosum, nocentem aliquando defendere, to be scrupled, Cic.: ludibrio, Ter. Hence, sic habeto or sic habea, with acc., or acc. and infim.: be convinced, be persuaded, believe, know: illud vellem sic habea, Cic. Also without sic: id primum ergo habeto, id. VII. To have possession of, to inhabit; and neutr. to dwell, live (for habito): quae Corinthum arcem altam habetis, Enn. in Cic.: ubi nunc adolescens habet? Pl.

VIII. To have in one's mind, to know, be acquainted with (gen. in second person): siquidem istius regis (Anci) matrem habemus, ignoramus patrem, Cic.: habes consilia nostra; nunc cognoscere de Bruto, id. IX. To have as a habit, peculiarity, or characteristic: habebat hoc omnino Caesar, id. X. To hold, make, do, perform, prepare, deliver, produce, cause, etc.: alium querebam, iter hac habui, made, directed, Ter.: concilia, Caes.: contumem, Cic.: multis verbis ultro citroque habuit, id.: latrocina nullam habent infamiam, Caes. XI. habere in animo: with infim.: to intend, to be disposed, inclined: istum exheredare in animo habebat, Cic. XII. With acc. and *prom. reflect.* in dat. or with cum: to keep to oneself: clamare cooperunt, sibi ut haberet bereditatem, id. So in the formula of divorce: res tuas tibi habet: item suum suam res sibi habet: iussit ex duodecim tabulis, id. XIII. Of a sweetheart, to have, to possess, enjoy: postquam non Ameryllis habet, Galatea reliquit, Virg. XIV. gladiator t. t.

of a wounded combatant, hoc habet or habet, he has it, he is hit: desuper altius equo graviter ferit atque ita situr: hoc habet, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 195).

2. Fig.: hoc habet: reperi, qui senem ducerem, Pl. (Hence it avere; Fr. avoir.)

habilis, e. adj. [habeo]. Of things: that may be easily handled or managed, handy, manageable, suitable, fit, proper: (calcei) habiles et apti ad pedem, Cic.: brevitatis habiles gladii, Liv.: curius, Ov.: habilis membris venit vigor, making supple, Virg.: pinguis habet (vites) teretes habiles, levioribus illae, id. II. Of persons or abstract things: apt, capable, skilful, etc.: rudem ad pedestria bella Numidarum gentem esse, equis tantum habilem, Liv.: sunt quidam in liadem rebus habiles, Cic.: vicina seni non habilla Lyco, not suited (on account of her age), Hor. (Hence Fr. *habile*; Eng. *able*.)

habilitas, itis, f. [habilis] aptitude, ability, Cic.

habitable, e. adj. [habito] habitable: regiones, Cic.

habitatio, onis, f. [id.] a dwelling. habitation: impia habitatio, Pl.: in plur.: mercedes habitacionum annuae, house-rent, Caes. II. Meton.: Aouement: Sen.

habitor, oris, m. [id.] a dweller, inhabitant: Cic.

habito, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. freq. [habeo] to have frequently, to be wont to have: Varr. II. Esp. to have possession of, to inhabit; and neutr. to dwell, abide, reside, live. A. C.: centum urbes habitant magnas, Virg. In pass.: colitur ea pars (urbis) et habitatur frequentissime, Cic.: (agellus) habitatus quinque focis, Hor. Neutr.: cujus hic in adiculis habitat decem, ut opinor, millibus, Cic.: in via, on the high-road, id. Absol.: rus habitatum abli, Ter.: habitandi causa, Caes. Pass. impers.: vicorum, quibus frequenter habitabatur, Liv. III. Fig.: to dwell, have one's abode: qui potest igitur habitare in beata vita summi mali metus? Cic.: animus habitat in oculis, Plin. 2. To stay, remain, or keep in any place: to keep to, dwell upon a thing: cum illa, qui in foro habitavit, de dignitate contendas? Cic.: in bonis haerebit et habitabit suis, to dwell upon, id.

habitu, onis, f. [habitus] condition, plight, habit, figure of the body (for habitus): qui color, nitor, vestitus, quae habitu et corpora? Ter.

habitatio, 4. v. a. denis. [habeo] to desire to have, to long for: Pl.

habitus, a. um, Part. [habeo]. II. A. d. j.: held or kept in a certain condition or state. Fig.: ut patrum tum vidi esse habitum, diu illam duras (lites) dabat, Ter. 2. Esp. of the body: well kept, well conditioned, fleshy, corpulent: corpulentior videre atque habitior, Pl.

habitus, itis, m. [id.] the condition or state of the body, plight, habit, de-

portment, appearance: qui habitus et quae figura non procul abesse putatur a vitae periculo, Cic.: habitus oris et vultus, id.: habitus corporis brevis fuit (Horatius), Senet.: signa virginali habitu atque vestitu, department, appearance, Cic. 2. Of things, esp. of places: (praedictis) patricios cultumque habitumque locorum, Virg.: armorum, Liv. 3. Esp. dress, attire: Romanus, Hor.: pastorum, Liv. II. Fig.: quality, nature, character: justitia est habitus animi cumque utilitate conservata suam cumque tribuens dignitatem, Cic.: ne gloriarli libeat alienis bonis suoque potius habitu vitam degere, Phaedr.

2. Esp. a state of feeling, disposition: quis fuerit eo tempore civitatis habitus, Vell.: quae mens exercituum, quis habitus provinciarum, Tac. 3. In philos.: an acquired perfect state or condition: habitum appellamus animi aut corporis constantem et absolutam aliqua in re perfectionem, Cic. (Hence it. *abito*; Fr. *habit*.)

hac [hic], adv. by, on, or along this way or side: plenus rimarum sum: hac atque illac perfuso, Ter.: hac quidem adire si placet, per ripam et umbram, Cic.: videbat, uti bellantes Pergama circum hac fugerent Graeci, hac Phrygae, Virg.

hac-tenus, adv. lit. as far as this (place or time). I. Of space: to this place, thus far: hac Trojana tenuis fuerit fortuna secuta, Virg. 2. Esp. to indicate the limit of a discourse, of an extract, etc.: thus far: hactenus mihi videor de amicitia quid sentirem potuisse dicere, Cic. Frequently ellipt.: sed, si placet, in hunc diem hactenus: reliqua differamus in crastinum, thus far for to-day, id.: hactenus haec, Hor. II. Of time: up to this time, till now, hitherto: hactenus quietae utrinque stationes fuere, Liv. III. In gen.: to this extent, so much, only so much. Absol. (rare): Burrum scilicet hactenus respondisse: ego me bene habeo, Tac. 2. With the correlatives quatenus, quoad, quod: hactenus existimo nostram consolationem recte adhibuisse esse, quoad certior ab homine amicitiae fieres sis de rebus, Cic. 3. With *et*, *ut*, or *ne*: Sen.: Cic.: Hor.

haedulus (hoed.), i. m. dim. [haedus] a little kid, kidding, as a term of endearment: Pl.

haedulus (hoed.), a. um, adj. [id.] of a kid, kid: pelliculae, Cic.

haedulus (hoed.), ae, f. dim. [id.] a little kid: Hor.

haedulus (hoed.), i. m. dim. [id.] a little kid: plinguisissimus, Juv.

haedus (hoedus), and anciently *aedus* or *oedus*; in the Saline tongue, *fedus*, like *ficus* for *hircus*: see letter F. no. u. i.), i. m. a young goat, a kid: Cic.: Hor. II. Transf. Haedi, a small double star in the head of the Waggoner (Auriga): pluvialis Haedi, Virg.

haemonius, a. um, adj. [Haemonius]

Thessaliam : haemonius arcus, the constellation *Sagittarius* (because orig. the Thessalian centaur Chiron), Or.

haereditas, etc. v. hereditas, etc.

haerēō, haesi, haesum (sometimes without the aspirate, aesi, Lucr.) 1. v. n. to stick, cling, cleave, adhere, be fixed, sit firmly: constr. usu. with in and abl., the abl., or absol.: less freq. with dat., ad, sub, etc., etc.: ubi demulsi retebat hamum, quicquid haesit, extraho, Pl.: haerentes adverso litore naves, Hor.: linguam ad radices ejus haerens excipit stomachus, Cic.: haerere in equo, to sit fast, keep one's seat, Id.: haerentem capiti cum multa laude coronam, Hor.: foliis sub omnibus haerent (somnia), Virg. Proverb.: (1.) haerere in luto, etc., to stick in the mud, to be in trouble, difficulty: salvi in luto haerere, Pl. (1) aqua caret, the water (in the water-clock) stops: v. aqua, ut 6. (2.) Fig.: to hold fast, remain attached or fixed, to keep firm, adhere: improbis semper aliquid scrupulis in animis haerent, Cic.: haerent infixi pectore vultus, Virg.: in te omnis haeret culpa, adheres, cleaves, Ter.: haesi in poenis, fell into, incurred, Cic.: ne quid medius internat actus, quod non proposito conducit et haereat apud, fits, suits, Hor.: 2. Esp. to keep near or close to a person, to join or attach oneself to him, to follow him: Hercules Antorem comitem, qui missus ab Argis, haeserat Evandro, Virg.: obtinenti Africam comes haeserat, Plin.: Hence, in tergis, tergis, or in terga, to hang upon one's rear, to pursue closely: haerebit in tergis fugientium victor, Curt.: se cum exercitu tergis eorum haesurum, Tac.: haerens in terga Romanus, Liv.: 3. to remain fixed, to abide or continue anywhere, to keep at, stick to: metui, ne haereret hic (Athenis), Ter.: volitare in foro, haerere in iure ac praetorum tribunibus, to go loitering or dlingling about, Cic.: equidem in libris haereo, Id.: 4. to stick fast, be brought to a stand still, to hesitate, to be embarrassed, perplexed, at a loss, to be suspended or retarded: haerebat nebulo: quo se verteret, non habebat, Id.: aut quia non firmus rectum defendis et haeres, Hor.: haeret haec res, Pl.

haeres, edis, v. heres.

haeresco, i; v. n. incip. [haereo] to stick, adhere: Lucr.

haerēsis, is and ēos, f. = αἰρεσις, a philosophical sect: Cato in ea est haeresis, quae nullum sequitur florem orationis, Cic.

haesitantia, ae, f. [haesito] a stammering: haesitantia lingua, Cic.

haesitatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a hesitating (rare). Of speech: a stammering: quanta haesitatio tractusque verborum! Cic.: || incision, perplexity, embarrassment, hesitation: si facile invenieris quid dicas, noli ignorare haesitationi meae, Id.

haesitator, ōris, m. [id.] one who hesitates, is undecided: Plin.

haesito, avi, atum, i. v. n. freq. [haereo] to stick fast, remain fixed in a place: ut, si eam paludem Romani perumpere conarentur, haesitantes prement ex loco superiore, Caes.: Proverb.: haesitare in eodem luto, to be exposed to the same danger, Ter.: || Fig. of speech: to hesitate, stammer: lingua haesitantes, Cic.: 2. Of the mind: to be uncertain, undecided, to be at a loss, to hesitate: dubitant, haesitant, revocant se interdum, Id.: Impers. pass.: de mutando rei publicae statu haesitatum erat, Suet.

halēō and **halēx**, v. alec.

hālīacetos, i, m. = ἀλκίαιος, the sea-eagle, or sea-osprey: Ov.

halica, ae, v. alica.

hālītus, ūs, m. [halo] breath, exhalation, steam, vapour: Nemeaeus leo frendens efflavit graviter extremum halitum, his last breath, poet. Cic.

hallex, icis, v. alec.

hālīcīnor, and its derivat., v. aluc.

hālo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. (poet.).

1. Neutr. to breathe, to emit vapour, fragrance, etc.: invitent crocels balantes floribus hortu, Virg.: || A. to breathe out, exhale: Lucr.

hālōphanta, ae, m. = ἀλόφαντος (a word formed after the analogy of scyphanta, σκυφάντης), a salt-informer, i. q. a rascal, scoundrel: Pl.

hālōnātio, hālōnōr, v. aluc.

hālo (also ama), ae, f. = ἅλω, a water-bucket: Pl.: esp. for extinguishing fires: Juv.

hāmātīlis, e, adj. [hamatus] performed by or furnished with hooks: pisicatus, Pl.

hāmātus, a, um, adj. [hamus] furnished with a hook, hooked: unguis, Ov.

2. Meton.: shaped like a hook, hooked, crooked: hamatus uncinatusque corporibus concreta haec esse dicat, Cic.

hāmāxāgōga, ae, m. = ἀμαξαγωγός, one who carries off anything in a wagon: bonorum, Pl.

hāmāxo, i. v. a. [ἡμαξα, a waggon] to yoke: to a waggon: Pl.

hāmōta, ae, m. [hamus] an angler: conchitae atque hamotae, Pl.

hāmūlus, i, m. dim. [hamus] a small hook: piscarius, Pl.

hāmūs, i, m. [akin to χαμός] a hook: taleae pedem longae, ferreis hamis infixis, totae in terram infodiebantur, Caes.: loricae consertam lunis, little hooks, Virg.: 2. Esp. a fish-hook: occultum visus decurrere piscis ad hamum, Hor.: Fig.: meus hic est hamum vorat, Pl.: || Meton. of hooked or crooked things: the talons of a hawk: Ov.: thorns: Id.

hāra, ae, f. a pen or coop for animals: anserum, a goose-pen, Varr.: confer nunc, Epicure noster, ex hara producte, non ex schola confer, Cic. (Hence Fr. *haras*.)

hārēna, ae, v. arena.

hārīōla, ae, v. harioleus.

hārīōlatio (ar.), ōnis, f. [harioleus] a soothsaying, prophesying: Att. in Cic.

hārīōlor (ar.), i. v. m. dep. [harioleus] to foretell, prophesy, divine: quates causa harioleat, Cic.: || Transf. in a bad sense (like vaticinor): to speak foolishly, to talk nonsense: Pl.

hārīōlus (ar.), i, m. a soothsayer, prophet: ut haruspices, augures, harioles, vates et conjectores nobis essent colendi, Cic.: 2. Fem.: Pl. [Prob. contains the same root as haruspex; the two words are often found together.]

harmōnia, ae, f. = ἀρμονία, an agreement of sounds, consonance, concord, harmony: pure Lat. concertus: velut in cantu et fidibus, quae harmonia dicitur, Cic.: || Transf. concord, harmony, in gen.: neque harmoniam corpus retinere solere, Lucr.

harpāgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [ἡρπάγω] to rob, plunder: Pl.

harpāgō, ōnis, m. [ἡρπάγω] a grappling-hook, grapple, drag: Caes.: Fig.: a rapacious person: Pl.

harpē, ēs, f. = ἄρπη, a sickle-shaped sword, falchion, scimitar: Ov.: Lat. p.

|| the bearded culture or Lemnigeyser, Gypsaetes barbatus, Cuvier: Plin.

harundo, v. arundo.

hārūpex (ar.), icis, m. a soothsayer, diviner (among the Etruscans) who foretold future events from the inspection of the entrails of victims (v. Smith's Ant. 199): Etrusci haruspices, Cic.: C. Mario per hostias diti supplicanti magna atque mirabilia portendi haruspex dixerat, Sall.: || Poet. a prophet in gen.: utinam patriae sim vultus harupex, Prop. [The latter half of the word contains the root arce "behold": the former half is proper, the same as the Lat. *hira* and *Suns*. *hira* "the intestines"; the Gr. *hōrās* and *hōrās*.]

hārūpicō (ar.), ae, f. [haruspex] a female inspector of entrails, female haruspex: Pl.

hārūpicīnus (ar.), a, um, adj. [id.] of or relating to the inspection of victims: Cic.: || Subst. haruspicina, ae, f. (sc. ars), the art of divining by the inspection of victims: Id.

hārūpicīnus (ar.), i, m. [id.] inspection of victims, divination: Cat.

hastā, ae, f. a spear, lance, pike, javelin: nec eminus hastis aut eminus gladiis utentur, Cic.: diffidit, avari, Virg.: Fig.: Jacet, diffidit, abiecit hastas, i. e. has lost his courage, Cic.: 2. a spear stuck in the ground at public auctions or where the originals of the centumviri were held (orig. as a sign of booty gained in battle or of magisterial authority): hastam in foreponere et bona civium voci subire praeculis, Id.: comitibus eorum subhastā venditis, Liv.: 3. a little spear with which a bride's hair was parted into locks: Ov.: 4. a spear, as a gymnastic weapon: Pl. [Possibly *hastā* from the root which appears in *hastā* "occidere, ferire": Gr. *φείω*, *φείω*, Lat. *fero*, v. defendo.]

hastātus, a, um, adj. [hasta] armed with a spear: prima utrumque uersa

hastata: ceteris praestata aut brevior, Tac. **||** Subst.: hastati, orum, *m. plur.* the first line of a Roman army drawn up in order of battle (v. Smith's *Ant. 165* seq.). **Liv.**: Ov. **2**, with ordinal numerals in agreement with *ordo*; or more freq. without *ordo*, to designate the companies of hastati: *mili t. Quintius decimum ordinem hastatum assignavit, unde me captain of the tenth company*, **Liv.**: quum signifer primi hastati signum non posset movere loco, **Cic.** **3**. **Abol.** hastatus, *l. m.* the captain of the first company: **Flor.**

hastilo, *is, n.* [id.] the shaft of a spear or javelin: *hastilli nixus*, **Cic.**

|| Meton. a spear, javelin (poet.): torquere hastilla lenta, **Ov.** **2**, a piece of wood in the form of a shaft: a branch: **Virg.**: a pole, prop: **Id.**

hau (also written au), *interj.* An exclamation of pain or grief, *ah! ah!*: *hau mihi*, **Pl.**: **Ter.**

haud (haut) *adv.* An emphatic negative particle: *not at all*, by no means: most freq. connected with adverbs: *haud sane diu est, it is but a very little while ago*, **Pl.**: *haud sane intelligo*, **Cic.**: *haud temere est visum*, **Virg.**: *haud stulte sapie*, **Ter.** **2**. With adjectives: *haud mediocri vir*, **Cic.**: *bene dicere haud absurdum est*, **Sall.**: *haud ignota belli artem*, **Liv.** **3**. With pronouns: *haud quisquam quaerit, qui sciam, not a single person*, **Pl.**: *hic se ipse fallit, haud ego*, **Ter.** **4**. With verbs: *tum ille haud dubitavit*, **Cic.**

For the phrase *haud scio an*, see *an*, **II**: *licet adeo haud scio, mirandumne sit*, **Caes.** Pleonastic with another negative: *neque ego haud committam ut, si peccatum siet*, **Pl.** **5**. **Haud** dum, or, haudum, an emphatic *non* dum, *not at all as yet, not yet*: *quum fratri Agrippae favor haud dum exolevisset, in multa temperantia tribui*, **Liv.** **6**. **Haud** quaquam, or, haud-quaquam, *by no means whatever, not at all*: *haud-quaquam id est difficile* **Crasso**, **Cic.**: *haud-quaquam certamine ambiguo*, **Liv.**

haudum and **haudquaquam**, *v. haud*, *not*, **3** and **6**.

haurio, *hauri*, *haurium* (old past *imperf.* *hauribant*, **Lucr.**: *part. fut.* *haururus*, **Virg.**) **4**, *v. a.* to draw; to draw up or out (prop. of liquids): *quum videset hauriam aquam de jugi puteo, terrae motum dixit instare*, **Cic.**: *l. limo turbatam haurit aquam*, **Hor.**: *crocum, to spill, shed*, **Ov.** **Abol.**: *num igitur, si potare velit, de dolio sibi hauriendum patet?* **Cic.** Proverb.: *de facie haurio, to draw from the drops, l. e. to choose the worst*: *tu quidem de facie hauris, speak of the worst orators*, **Id.** **2**. Of other fluids, abstract things, *etc.*: *animam recipere auramque communem haurire, to inhale, breathe*, **Quint.**: *coelum*, **Virg.**: *suppiratus, drawing a deep sigh*, **Ov.** **3**. Meton.: *to drain, empty, drink up*: *que (pocula) simul arenit stultices haurimus*

ore, emptied, drunk off, **Ov.**: *spumantem palerum*, **Virg.** **||** Of non-liquids: *to tear up, pluck out, draw out, take to oneself, take; to swallow, devour, consume, exhaust*: (*ventus*) *arbuta evolens radicibus haurit ab imis*, **Lucr.**: *Actoridae magni rostro femur haurit aduocum, tore open*, **Ov.**: *ventrem atque lingua uno alteroque lectu*, **Liv.**: *sumpsum haurit ex aenatio, draws, takes*, **Cic.**: *sua haurire*, **Tac.**: *aggremer ac vineas incendium haurit*, **Liv.** **||**

Fig.: *to drain, borrow, take, drink in*, **Deriv.**: *reconditis atque abdita e fontibus haurire*, **Cic.**: *quas (artes) quum domo haurire non posses, accessivisti ex urbe ea (i. e. Athenis)*, **Id.**: *voluptates multo haurio*, **Id.**: *supplicia, to suffer*, **Virg.**: *dicta auribus*, **Ov.**

haurium, *l. n.* [haurio] a machine for drawing water: **Lucr.**

haustus, *a, um*, *Part.* [haurio].

haustus, *is, m.* [id.] a drawing: *aque ductus, haustus, the right of drawing*, **Cic.** **||** Meton.: *a drinking, swallowing; a drink, draught* (mostly *plur.*): *saepe, sed exiguus haustibus inde bibi, in small draughts*, **Ov.**: *haustu sparsus aquarum ora fove*, **Virg.**: *peregrinae haustus arenae, a handful*, **Ov.**

|| **Fig.**: *Phidariel fontis qui non expalluit haustus, to drink from, to imitate*, **Hor.** (*Hence prob. Fr. iter.*)

haut, *v. haud*.

have and **haveo**, *v. avevo*.

heautontimorodomenes, *l. m.* = *ταυτον τιμορομενος, a self-tormentor*: the title of a comedy of Terence, rendered by **Cicero**, *Ipse se puniens*.

hebdomas, *adis, f.* = *ἑβδομάς, the number seven, seven days*: *libri, qui inscribuntur Hebdomades*, **Gell.** Of the critical seventh day in diseases: *sympthomiam Lysonis vellem vitasses, ne in quartam hebdomadam incideres*, **Cic.**

hebennus, *l. v.* ebenus.

hebéo, *2. v. n.* [hebes] *to be blunt or dull*: *ferrum nunc hebet?* **Liv.** **||** **Fig.**: *to be dull, sluggish, inactive, not lively*: *gelidus tardante senecta sanguis hebet*, **Virg.**: *ipsi behebent mira diversitate naturae, lounge about*, **Tac.**

hēbes, *ētis, adj.* *blunt, dull*: *pontis jam gladios hebetes, pugnetur acutis*, **Ov.**: *machuera*, **Pl.**: *ictus, which does not pierce*, **Ov.** **||** **Transf.** of sight, hearing, smell, taste: *dull, dim, faint*: *postea quam sensu populi Romani aures hebetiores, oculos autem esse acres atque acutos*, **Cic.**: *os hebes est, posteaque movent fastidia mensae*, **Ov.**

|| **Fig.**: *dull, obtuse, sluggish, heavy, doltish, stupid*: *sensus omnes hebetes et tardos esse arbitrabatur*, **Cic.**: *me hebetem molestiae reddiderunt*, **Id.**: *exercitibus hebes infirmisque, undisciplinatus*, **Sall.**: *hebes ad sustinendum laborem miles, sluggish*, **Tac.**: *hebetiora hominum ingenia*, **Cic.**

hebesco, *2. v. n.* *incept* [hebeo] *to grow blunt, dull, dim, or faint*: *hebescent sensus, membra torpent*, **Plin.**: *hebescebant (oculi)*, **Suet.** **||** **Fig.**: *slc*

mentis acies se ipsam intuens nonnunquam hebescit, **Cic.**: *illi per fastidium et contumaciam hebescent*, **Tac.**

hebeto, *avi, atum, l. v. a.* [hebes] *to make blunt or dull, to blunt, dull, dim, deaden, weaken*: *hastas*, **Liv.**: *visus allici*, **Virg.**: *dies hebetat sidera, had dimmed*, **Ov.**: *vos mihi taurorum flammis hebetastis, quenched the fiery breath*, **Id.** **||** **Fig.**: *animo simul et corpore hebetato*, **Suet.**

hēcūra, *ae, f.* = *εὐρύα, a mother-in-law*, the title of one of Terence's comedies.

hēdēra (also *edera*), *ae, f.* *ivy*: sacred to Bacchus, and hence wound round the thyrsus; also made into garlands with which poets were crowned. Several authors speak of white ivy, as **Virg.** They may have meant the variety with white spotted leaves: **Ov.**: **Hor.** *In plur.*: **Virg.** *Hence lit. etleri*; **Sp. Aeliana**; **Fr. lierre**.

hēdēroōnus (ed.), or *-nus, a, um, adj.* [hedera] of ivy, *ivy*: **Cato**.

hēdēriger (ed.), *ēns, ōrum, adj.* [id.] *ivy-bearing*: **Maenades**, **Cat.**

hēdēroōnus (ed.), *a, um, adj.* [id.] *full of ivy*: **antrum**, **Prop.**

hēdyēchrum, *l. n.* = *ἡδύχρον, a fragrant ointment used for beautifying the skin*: **Cic.**

hei, *interj.* An exclamation of grief or fear, *ah! woe!* freq. joined with *mihi*, *ah me! woe is mine!*: *hei, perit miser!* **Pl.**: *hei mihi, quantum praesidium Antonia et quantum tu pordis*, **Lul.** **Virg.**

heja, *interj.* *v. eja*.

hēlios, *ēs, f.* = *ἥλιος (a winding)*: a kind of slender, sterile willow: **Plin.**

|| the constellation of the Great Bear: **Cic.**: **Ov.**

hellēbōroōnus (ell.), *a, um, adj.* [hellēborus] *that needs much hellebore, is out of his senses*: **Pl.**

hellēbōrus (ell.), *l. m.* and *hellēbōrum* (ell.), *l. n.* *hellebore, a name applied to different plants, all poisonous, but used as remedies in mental diseases*: **Plin.**: **Virg.**: **Hor.**

helluo, *helluor*, and **helluatio**, *v. heluo, etc.*

hēloēs (also *ēloēs* and *ēlope*), *ōpis, m.* = *ἡλόης, a very rascally fish*, the name of which seems to have been used generically by some writers, and specifically by others. In the latter case they probably referred to the sterlet; the others included the sturgeon: **Ov.**: **Plin.**

helluatio (hell.) *ōnis, f.* [helluor] a gormandizing, gluttony: **Cic.**

hēlio (hell.), *ōnis, m.* a gormandizer, glutton, squanderer: *fraus, heluo, ganeo!* **Ter.**: *ille gurgas atque heluo, natus abdomini suo*, **Cic.**

hēlior (hell.), *atus, l. v. n.* and *a. dep.* [helluor] **||** **N. eutr.**: *to be a glutton*: *cum Graecis jam in exostra heluabatur*, **Cic.** **Fig.**: *heluari libris*, **Id.** **||** **Act.**: *to squander, lavish*: *ille gurgas heluatus tecum simul rei publicae sanguinem*, **Id.**

helus, v. *olus*.

hellvella, *ae. f. dim.* [helus, l. q. *olus*] prob. some edible fungus: Cic.

hem, *interj.* An expression of surprise, admiration, joy, grief, indignation, etc.: *oh! indeed! well! well! to be sure! ha! alas! alas!*: *Ag.* Ego sum ipse, quem tu quaeris. *Ha.* Hem! quid ego audio? *Pl.*: miserum me! quanto haec dixi cum dolore! *hem*, Postume, Cic.

hēmērōdromus, *l. m.* = *ήμεροδρομος* (who runs all day), a courier: speculator (hemerodromos vocant Graeci) *ligna die uno cursu emetens spatium*, *Liv.*

hēmiciillus, *l. m.* = *ημικύλλος*, half an *aus* (as a term of reproach): Cic.

hēmiciollum, *l. n.* = *ημικύλιον*, a half-circle, semicircle: *Vitr.* **H.** a semicircular settee: Cic. **2.** a semicircular public place furnished with rows of seats for learned discussions: *Suet.* **3.** a semicircular kind of sundial: *Vitr.*

hēmina, *ae. f.* = *ημίνα*, a measure, the half of a sextarius: for liquids: *Sen.*: as a measure, in gen.: *Pers.* (Hence *Fr. wine* (six bushels), not from *medimnus*.)

hēmīnāria, *orum, n. plu.* [hēmīna] presents of the measure of a hēmīna: *Quint.*

hendecasyllābi, *orum, m. plu.* = *ενδεκασύλλαβοι*, verses of eleven syllables: *Cic.*: *Plin.*

hēpātarius, *a, um, adj.* pertaining to the liver: morbus, the liver-complaint (comically for love), *Pl.*

hēpātis, *lā, f.* = *ἐπείρης* (ναῖς), a galley with seven banks of oars: *Liv.*

hēra, *ae, f.* [herus] the mistress of a house, lady: servus dat (puellam) herae suae, *Pl.* So, herā maior and herā minor, the old and young mistress, the lady of the house and her daughter, *id.* **H.** Transf. in gen.: a mistress, female ruler or governor: *Fortuna*, herā, *id.* Of sweethearts: *Cat.*: *ov.*

herba, *ae, f. grass*, green stalks or blades, green crops, herbage, an herb or plant: quum ceteris in campo exercentibus in herba ipse recubulasset, *Cic.*: fallax herba veneni, a poisonous plant, *Virg.*: ut sulcis frumenti quaereret herlium, young crop, *id.*: primis segetes moriuntur in herbis, in the young blades, *ov.*

herbescere, *v. v. n. (insep.)* [herba] to grow into green stalks or blades: elicere herbescemem viriditatem, *Cic.*

herbēus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] grass-coloured, grass-green: oculi, *Pl.*

herbēus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] full of grass or herbs, grassy: *Liv.*: *Epikos*, *ov.*

herbifer, *ēra, trum, adj.* [herba fero] producing grass or herbs: colles, *ov.*

herbigrādus, *a, um, adj.* [herba gradior] that walks or moves in the grass: *Poet.*: *Cic.*

herbēus, *a, um, adj.* [herba] full of grass or herbs: campus, *Hor.*: flumen, *Virg.*

herbīla, *ae, f. dim.* [id.] a little herb: *Cic.*

herosus, *l. m.* = *εραεος* (pertaining to the court-yard), an epithet of Jupiter, as the protector of the house and its inclosure (pure Lat. penetralls): ara hercel Jovis, *ov.*

herosio (erisco), *v. v. a.* [herctum] in law: to divide an inheritance: arbitrum familiæ heriscundae postulavi, *Cic.*

herolē, *voc.* of Hercules, an oath or exclamation: by Hercules!: minime, herolē, *Cic.*

herotum (erctum), *l. n.* in law: an inheritance, estate, patrimony: only used in connection with *ciere*: to divide an inheritance: qui, quibus verbum herctum cieri oporteat, nesciat, *Cic.*

herotūl, *voc.* of Hercules, an exclamation or oath: by Hercules!: et hercule ita fecit, *Cic.*

herotiles, an oath or asseveration: by Hercules!: et hercules haec quidem exstant, *Cic.* All the three forms of asseveration, hercle, hercule, and hercules, are found with *me* prefixed; the first, however, very rarely: at mehercules narrabit quod quis voluerit, *Phaedr.*: cognoscere me hercule, *inquit*, *Cic.*: pulcre, mehercle, dictum et sapienter, *Ter.*

hērē, *adv. v. heri.*

hereditarius, *a, um, adj.* [hereditas] relating to an inheritance, inherited, hereditary: aucto, *Cic.*: impertum, *Curt.*

hereditas, *ātis, f.* [heres] heirship, the act of inheriting, inheritance: quoniam habes iatum equum, aut emeris oportet aut hereditate possideas, *Cic.*

H. Meton.: the thing inherited, an inheritance: hereditates mihi negasti venire, *id.*: capere hereditatem ab aliquo, *id.* Proverb: hereditas ante acria, *i. e.* a great advantage without trouble or expense (because the maintaining of the sacred family rites was expensive), *Pl.* **III.** Fig.: a quo quidem rei familiaris ad paucos, cupiditatum rei multos improbos venit hereditas, *Cic.*

hēres, *ēdis, m. and f.* an heir, heirress: me nemo nisi amicus fecit heredem, *Cic.*: mulier testamento fecit heredem filiam, *id.*: ex aere heres, sole heir, *Quint.*: heres secundus, the second heir, next heir, when the first dies: qui me secundum heredem instituerit, *Cic.*: possessio heredium secundorum, a reversionary estate, *id.* **H.** Transf.: owner, possessor, master: *Pl.* **2.** after-growth (of plants): *ov.* **III.** Fig.: illa vetus Academia atque ejus heres Arius, *Cic.*

hērī or **hārē**, *adv.* yesterday: (I) herī: hoc herī efficit: hodie autem, in aeternum transire constituit, *Cic.* (II) herē: res hodie minor est, herū quam fuit, ac eodem cras, *Juv.* [Root *hrs* of *ci. Sans. hras*: Germ *gestern*: Eng. yesterday: hence Lat. *hes-terius*] (Hence *It. ieri*: *Sp. ayer*: *Fr. hier*.)

herifuga (er), *ae, m.* [herus fugio] who runs away *f. om* his master: *Cat.*

hērīlis (er), *e, adj.* [herus] of the master or mistress of a family, the master's, the mistress's (poet.): herum fēlli, in nuptias conjecit herilium filium, *Ter.*: nomen herile tenet, *ov.*: turpi clausus in arca, quo te demisti peccati conscia (ancilla) herilia, *Hor.*

hermāphrōditus, *l. m.* = *εραφροδύτης*, an hermaphrodite, a person who has the characteristics of both sexes (so called after the son of Hermes and Aphrodite, who, when bathing, grew together with Salmacis into one person): *ov.*

herōicus, *a, um, adj.* = *ηρωικός*, of or relating to heroes, heroic: vetus opinio est, jam usque ab heroidis ducta temporibus, *Cic.*: sublimitas heroi cī carminis, of the heroic poem, *Quint.*

herōīna, *ae, f.* = *ηρωίνα*, a demi-goddess, heroine: *Prop.*

herōīs, *īdis, f.* = *ηρώς*, a demi-goddess, heroine: heroidum ac deorum personis efficit, *Suet.*

heros, *ōis, m.* = *ήρως*, a demigod, hero: heroum veteres opus imitari, *Cic.*: Laertius heros, *i. e.* Ulysses, *ov.* **H.** Transf. of illustrious men: heros ille noster Cato, *Cic.*

herōus, *a, um, adj.* = *ήρως*, of or relating to a hero, heroic: verus, heroic or epic verse, *Cic.*: aboli: apte jungitur herous cum breviori modo, *ov.*

herus (erus), *l. m.* the master of a house or family, the master in respect to the servants: ille, qui vi oppresso imperio coercent, at sane adhibenda aevitū, at heris in famulis, si aliter teneri non possunt, *Cic.*: o her, *Hor.*: Le. Ubina est herus? *L.* Major apud forum sit, minor hic est intus, our old master is at the forum, our young one at home, *Pl.* **H.** Transf. in gen. a master, lord, owner, proprietor (poet.): propriae telluris herus, *Hor.* Of the gods: nondum cum sanguine sacro hostia coelestes pacificasset heros, *Cat.*: quae tu veniunt heru, quanta gaudia! wedded lord, husband, *id.*

hesperīa, *īdis, f.* [Hesperus] of evening or the west, western, Hesperian: corniger Hesperidum fluvius regnator aquarum (Tibris), *i. e.* Italian, *Virg.*

hesperūs, *a, um, adj.* [id.] of or situated towards the west, western, Hesperian: hesperium fretum, the western ocean, *ov.*: Imperi porrecta majestas ad ortus solis ab hesperio cubili, *Hor.*: terram Hesperiam venies, to the land of the west, *i. e.* Italy, *Virg.*

hesperūs or **-os**, *l. m.* = *Εσπερος* (the evening): pure Lat. with the digamma, *trēper*, the evening star, *Hesperus*: *Cic.*: *Virg.*

hesternus, *a, um, adj.* [hes v. heri] of yesterday, yesterday's: dispositio hesterni et bodierni diei, *Cic.*: reliquiae, of yesterday, *Pl.*: coma, *i. e.* not yet arranged, *ov.*

heu! *interj.* An exclamation of grief or pain, *oh! alas!*: heu heu! quam ego malis perdidit modis, quod tibi cecidit et quod dedi! *Pl.*: heu me, per

urtem fabula quanta fui! Hor. **II.** In hiatus two or three times as an exclamation of admiration or surprise, *Oh!*

heuresēs, ac, m. = *εὐρετής*, an inventor, inventive person: Pl.

heus: *interj.* used to call attention: *ho! ho! there! hark! holla!*: heus redde: heus, Tranio, etiam aperis? Pl.: heus tu, Rufo, cave sis mentiaris, Clc.

hexamēter, trl. m. = *ἑξαμέτρος* (of six measures), with or without versum, a verse consisting of six feet, an hexameter: hexametrorum iambus versuum, Clc.

hexēris, is, f. = *ἑξήρης* (raus), a vessel with six banks of oars: Liv.

hiatus, ūs, m. [hio: lit. a gaping; hence] an opening, aperture, cleft: animalia cibum partim oris hiatu et dentibus ipsis capessunt, partim ungulibus tenacitate attripiunt, Clc.: repentinum terrarum hiatus, id.: quantum coeli patet altus hiatus, Lucr. Poet.: quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatus? *lit. of such a widely opened mouth, i. e. of such pompous language*, Hor. **II.** Fig. an eager desire, longing: Ibiidine angulius et hiatus praemiorum, Tac.

2. Esp. in gram. an hiatus: habet ille tanquam hiatus concursu vocalium motu quiddam et quod indicet non ingratum negligentiam, Clc.

hiberna, orum, n. plu. (sc. castra) winter-quarters: tres (legiones), quae circum Aquileiam hiemabant, ex hiernis educit, Caes.: pabulum convexit in Claudia castra, ibique hiberna edificavit, Liv.

hibernaculum, i. n. [hiberno] a winter-residence, winter-apartment: Virg. **II.** Esp. plu. milit. i. e. tents or huts for winter-quarters: hibernacula Carthaginiensium lignae ferme tota erant, Liv.

hiberno, avi, atum, i. v. n. [hiberno] to pass the winter, to winter: facillas reducit hibernatum in tecta, Var. **II.** Esp. milit. i. e. to keep in winter-quarters: jam vero quemadmodum milites hibernant, quotidie sermones ac literae perferuntur, Clc.

2. Poet. transf. to rest, repose: Pen.

hibernus, a, um, adj. [hiems] pertaining to winter, wintry: hiberno tempore, Lucr.: annus, winter-time, Hor.: navigatio, Clc.: Alpes, wintry, cold, Hor.: pulvis, a dry winter, Virg.: legiones, lying in winter-quarters, Suet. (Hence *lit. inferno, verno*; Sp. *invierno*; Fr. *hiver*.)

hibernum (hibernum), i. n. = *ἵβερνον*, supposed by some to be the wild parrot; by others the common mallard: haedromene gregem viridi compellere hiberno, Virg.

hibrida (also written hybrida and hybrida), ae, com. of animals produced from two different species, a mongrel, hybrid: Plin. **II.** Transf. of persons, one born of a Roman father and a

foreign mother, or of a freeman and a slave: hybrida quo pacto sit Persius ultus, Hor.

hic, haec, hoc, pron. demonstr. [from the pronominal root *h* (whence also comes *is*), with the demonstr. suffix *ce*] the demon. pron. of the first person, and hence it refers to what is either actually, or is conceived of as being near to, or closely connected with the speaker: *this*: (1) with substantives: hic homo sanus non est, Pl.: quid praecularum putet in rebus humanis, qui haec deorum regna perspexit? Clc. (2) *Abstr.*: hi domum me ad se auferent, Pl.: docere hoc poterat ille homines paene agrestes, et apud imperitos audebat haec dicere, Clc. 2. Strengthened with *ce*: hicca, haecce, hocce (written in the gen. sing. hujusque; and apocopated in the nom. plur. fem. haec for haecce, and in the gen. plur. horum, harum, for horumce, harumce; and, with the interrogative particle, hiccine, haecine, hocine), hocce haud dubium est, Ter.: hujusce rei iudicium jam continuo video futurum, Clc.: apud haec aedes, Pl.

With the interrog. particle: concepit foris: hiccine percussit? id.: huncine hominem? hancine impudent! iudice, hanc audiam! Clc. 3. With other pronouns: hoc idem fit in reliquis civitatibus, Caes.: hoc ipsum civile jus, Clc. 4. Opp. to ille, iste, less freq. to alter, alius, etc. to indicate the nearer object (that is, to the speaker's mind, and not always the nearer noun in the sentence; so that though it generally means *this* or *the latter*, it must sometimes be rendered by *that*, or *the former*): in his undis et tempestatibus ad summam senectutem maluit jectari, quam in illa tranquillitate atque otio jucundissime vivere, id.: alter (Roscius) plurimarum palmarum vetus ac nobilis gladiator habetur, hic autem nuper se ad eum lanistam contulit, id. Sometimes hic is used in both the contrasted clauses: Caecar facile diceret: Hic versus Plauti non est, hic est, id. (2) referring to the remoter noun: cave Catoni anteponas ne sapientius iudicium, quem Apollo sapientissimum iudicavit (i. e. Socratem): hujus enim facta, illius dicta laudantur, the deeds of the former, the sayings of the latter, id.: melior tutiorque est certa pax quam sperata victoria: haec in tua, illa in deorum manu est, the former is in your own power, the latter in the hands of the gods, Liv. 5. In the neutr. sing. absol. with gen.: quid hoc ait hominis? Pl.: hoc commodi est, Clc. 6. Hoc with verbs impers. pleonast. as a subject: lucet hic jam, Ter. 7. Emphatic, most freq. of the speaker himself: hic homo, i. e. ego, Pl.: hunc hominem, i. e. me, Hor. *at Pergama dextra defendi possent, etiam hac defensa fuissent, by my right hand*, Virg. 8. Of time, now present, actual, *this*: coena hac annona est sine sacris hereditas, in the present scarcity, Pl.:

M. Cato, hujus nostri Catonis pater, Clc. **II.** Referring to something that follows in a relative sentence, or in a sentence denoting the object, cause, or effect (the clause containing hic, however, is often placed second). (1) With relative sentences: quis hic est homo, quem ante aedes video hoc noctis? Pl.: quam quisque norito artem, in hac se exerceat, Clc. (2) With *aut*, and *infin.* (in *oratio obliqua*, or *indic.* (in *oratio recta*): erat tunc haec nova et ignota ratio, solem lunae oppositum solere deficere, id.: sic hoc proloquar: principio, ut illo adventum, continuo Amphitruo delegit viros, Pl. (3) With a clause beginning with *quod* or *quia*: id hoc facilius eis persuasit, quod undique loci natura Helvetii continentur, Caes.: hoc esse excruciat animi, quia leno ademit cistulam ei, Pl. (4) With a clause beginning with *ut* or *ne*: hoc animo in nos esse debebit, ut aetas nostra in adolescentia tua conulescat, Clc.: in hoc scilicet, ne suspectus his foret, Vell. 2. Hoc est, serves to annex an explanation: *that is, that is to say, namely*: quadriennium, hoc est, ex quo tempore fundus venit, Clc. 3. Hoc est or erat, quod, conveying an indignant or reproachful meaning: *is or was it for this that, etc.*: hoc erat, alma parens, quod me per tela, per ignes eripis, ut mediis hostem in penetralibus cernam? Virg.

hic (with the demonstr. suffix *ce* and the interrog. *ne*, hiccine), adv. [hic] in this place, here. 1. Of space: hic tu omnes valent, Clc.: non modo hic, sed ubicunque, Clc.: hic segetes, illic venul felicius uvae, Virg. With gen.: modo vidi virginem hic viciniae miserram, Ter. **II.** In this affair, on this occasion, in this particular, herein, here: hic, quantum in bello fortuna posuit, cognosci potuit, Caes.: hic tu tabellas desideras Heracleiensi publicae, Clc.: To introduce the beginning of a speech: hic Laelius (inquit), id. Referring to the remoter noun: alterius duci causa melior videbatur, alterius erui firmitur: hic omnia speciosa, illic valentia, Vell. **III.** Of time: hereupon, here (rare): hic regina gravem gemmis auroque poposcit impletique mero patrum, Virg.

hicca, haecce, hocce, hiccine, haecce, hocce, v. hic.

hiccine, adv. v. hic.

hiemalis, e, adj. [hiems] pertaining to winter, wintry: arbores ut hiemali tempore tempestive cuedi putentur, Clc.: circum murum planities limosa hiemalibus aquis paludem fecerat, by the rains of winter, Sall.

hiemo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [id.] 1. Neutr. of persons, to pass the winter, to winter: of soldiers, to keep in winter-quarters: ubi piratae quotannis hiemare solent, Clc.: tres (legiones), quae circum Aquileiam hiemabant, ex hiernis ducit, Caes. 2. Of things: to be wintry, frozen, cold,

stormy: atrum defendens pisces hiemat mare, *rages*, Hor.

hiems (hiemps), *émis*, *f.* the winter, winter-time, rainy season: solvitur acris hiems grata vice veris et Favoni, Hor.: hanc vim frigorum hiememque, quam nos vix hujus urbis tectis sustinemus, excipere, Cic.: hiems summa, the depth of winter, id.: gravissima hieme, in a very severe winter, Caes.: ante exactam hiemem, before the end of the winter, id.: Arabes campos et montes hieme et aestate peragrantes, winter and summer, i. e. in all seasons, Cic. In plur.: est ubi plus tepant hiemes? Hor. 2. Meton.: rainy, stormy weather, a storm, tempest, cold, chill, etc.: imber noctem hiememque ferens, Virg.: sic letalis hiemes paulatim in pectora venit, a deadly chill, Ov. II. Fig.: ab illa pessima (ide) mutati coepit amoris hiems, id.

hiéronica, *ae*, *m.* = *isopierica*, a conqueror in the sacred games: Suet. **hiérôphanta** or *-tes*, *ae*, *m.* = *isophrant*, a teacher of religious rites and ceremonies, a high-priest, hiérôphant: Nep.

hiêto, *i. v. a.* [for hiato from hio] to open the mouth wide, to gape, yawn: ego dum hiêto, Pl.

hiêre, *adv.* cheerfully, gaily, joyfully, merrily: hiêre vivere, Cic.

hiêria, *e*, and **hiêrius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *Διάρης*, cheerful, lively, gay, blithe, merry, jocund, jovial: (i) form hilaritas: oderunt hilarem tristes tristemque Joculos, Hor.: aliquem hilari ingenio et lepide accipere, Pl. (ii) Form hilaritas: hunc (librum) lege arcano convivis tuis, sed, si me amas, hilaris et bene accipies, Cic. Comp.: fac nos hilarios hilariores opera adventu tuo, Pl. Sup.: homo lepidesime atque hilarissime! Id.

hiêrtas, *âtis*, *f.* [hilaris] cheerfulness, gaiety, good-humour, joyousness, merriment, hilarity: hilaritate et læticia, Cic.: hilaritatis plenum judicium ac lætitiæ fuit, id.: erat in M. Druso adolescentem singularis severitas, in C. Laelio multa hilaritas, id.

hiêrtidus, *inis*, *f.* [id.] cheerfulness, merriment: Pl.

hiêro, *avl*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [id.] to make cheerful, to cheer, gladden, exhilarate (rare): Periculis suavitatem maxime hilaratæ sunt Athenæ, Cic.

hiêrtidus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* dim. [id.] cheerful, contented: Cic.

hiêrius, *a*, *um*, *v.* hilaris. **hiêlæ**, *arum*, *f.* plu. dim. [hira] the smaller intestines of animals, that lie forward: Plin. II. Transf. a kind of smoked sausage: Hor.

hiium, *i*, *n.* [the root of nhilum, i. e. ne-nihilum and nihil; etym. unknown] a little thing, a trifle; usually with a negative, not in the least, not a whit, nothing at all: Si styphus presert saxum sudans nitendo neque vocat hiium, Poet. Cic.: nec deit ponderis hiium, Lucr.

hinc, *adv.* [hio] from this place,

hence: I. Of space: ab hinc hinc in exercitum, Pl.: in ea via, quæ est hinc in Indiam, Cic. 2. Transf.: from this side, on this side, here: pudor est qui suadet illinc: hinc dissuadet amor, Ov.: multis hinc atque illinc vulneribus acceptis, on both sides, Liv. Hinc is sometimes repeated in a contrasted clause, and has the sign. of illinc: Casandrea hinc Toronaco, hinc Macedonico septa mari, id. II. Of time: from this time, after this, hereupon: circumdata hinc regi specie bonoris valida manus, Tac. 2. For abhinc, ago, since (rare): me nemo magis respiciet, ubi late huc venerit, quam si hinc ducentes nosse fuerim mortuus, Pl. III. Denoting origin or cause: from this source, from this cause, hence: hinc illæ lacrimæ! Ter.: hinc illæ sollicitationes servorum: hinc illæ quaestiones, Cic.

hinnio, *4. v. n.* to neigh: Lucr.

hinnitus, *tis*, *m.* [hinnio] a neighing: subito exaudivit hinnitum, Cic.

hinnulus, *i*, *m.* [hinnulus] a young stag or roebuck: Hor.

hinnulus, *i*, *m.* dim. [hinnus] a young mule: tu tum sodalem hinnulo videas strigosorem, Maecen. ap. Suet. 2. a fawn: Gloss. Philox.

hinnus, *i*, *m.* = *innus*, a mule (from a stallion and a she-ass; opp. mulus, from a he-ass and a mare): Plin.: Col. libo, avi, atam, i. v. n. and a. I. Ne uir. to open, be open, to gape: (color) venas attingit hiantes, Virg.: hiantia lilia, Ov. 2. Esp. to open the mouth, to gape, yawn: inceptus clamor frustratur hiantes, Virg.: lupus (pisces) hic Tiberinus an alto captus hiet, Hor. 3. Fig.: Of speech, to be badly connected, to leave an hiatus: qui (poetæ), ut versum facerent, sæpe hiant: ut Naevius: vos qui accollitis Hilarium fluvium atque Algidam, Cic. (ii) to gape, with longing; to be eager, to long for, and (poet.) to be amazed: hinc homini si ejus domus patet, utrum ea patere an hiaræ ac poscere aliquid videtur? id.: corvum deludet hiantem, i. e. the legacy-hunter, Hor. II. A c. t. to utter, sing (poet.): carmen lyra, Prop. [Akin to χῆος, χῆνυ; Eng. yawn.]

hippâgê, *orum*, *f.* plu. = *ἵππωνες*, vessels for transporting horses, cavalry-transports: Liv. **hippocentaurus**, *i*, *m.* = *ἵπποκένταυρος*, a fabulous creature, half horse, half man, hippocentaur: Cic. **hippômânes**, *is*, *n.* = *ἵππομάνης* (horse-beat, horse-rage): a sliny humour that flows from a mare when in heat, and which was used to excite desire: Virg. II. a small black membrane on the forehead of a newborn foal, used in making love-potions: Plin.: Juv. This is really a concretion formed in the amnios of the foetus, which is eaten by mares directly after parturition; its supposed virtue is of course fabulous.

hippônactêus, *i*, *m.* (sc. versus)

[Hippônax] the sort of iambic verse invented by Hippônax: Cic.

hippôtotoxâs, *arum*, *m.* plu. = *ἵπποτοξῆς*, mounted archers: Caes.

hippôtus, *i*, *m.* = *ἵπποψος*, a fish, perh. golden carp, gold-fish: Ov.

hir (ir), *indeed*, *n.* [akin to χῆρ] a hand: Lucil. in Cic.

hira, *ae*, *f.* the empty gut: called, also, intestinum jejunum: Pl. [On the etym. v. haruspex.]

hircinus (also hircinulus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [hircus] of a goat, goat's: barba, Pl.: folles, Hor.

hircœus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] that smells like a goat, goatish: senex, Pl.

hirculus, *i*, *m.* dim. [id.] a little goat: Cat.

hircus, *i*, *m.* a he-goat: Virg.: Hor. II. Transf.; like caper, a goatish smell, the rank smell of the arm-pits: pastillos Rufinus olet, Gargonius hircum, id. 2. an epithet applied to a filthy person: Pl. Of voluptuous persons: id.

hircœa (also trœa), *ae*, *f.* a jug for holding liquids: Pl.

hiracula, *ae*, *f.* dim. [hircœa] a small jug or pitcher: Actius, Pl.

hirsutus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [hirtus] rough, shaggy, bristly, prickly: quarum (animantium) aliae illis vestitiæ, aliae spinis hirsutæ, Cic.: glaciatis Hiems canis hirsuta capillos, Ov.: castaneæ, Virg. II. Fig.: rude, unpolished: sumptus Annales: nihil est hirsutus illis, Ov.

hirtus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* rough, hairy, shaggy: setæ in corpore, Ov. II. Fig. of character: rough, rude, unpolished: non tibi parvum Ingenium, non incultum est et turpiter hirtum, Hor. [Perh. akin to Gr. χῆρ, "a hedgehog."] (Hence it. irto, *Sv. yerta*.)

hirdo, *inis*, *f.* (also called sanguisuga), a leech, bloodsucker: Plin.: Pl. Fig.: ætarii, Cic.

hirusundinus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [hirusundus] pertaining to swallows: nidus, Pl.

hirundo, *inis*, *f.* [akin to χῆνυ] a swallow: Virg.: Hor. As a term of endearment: Pl. Proverb.: quid contendas hirundo cygnis? Lucr. (Hence It. rondine, rondinella; Fr. hirondelle.)

hircus, *3. v. n.* and *a.* incoep. I. Neutr.: to open slightly, to gape: ut vitio venæ tabularum sæpius hiant, Lucr.: tellus, alti, hiece, Ov. 2. Esp. to open the mouth, to mutter: respondebis ad hæc? aut omnino hiece adeas? Cic. II. Act.: to mutter: nec Telemachides etiam nunc hiece quidquam ausit, Ov.

hispidus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* rough, shaggy, hairy, bristly, prickly: facies, Hor.: agri, overgrown with brambles, id.

hister, *v.* histerio.

histeria, *ae*, *f.* = *ἱστωρία*, a narrative of past events, history: erat historia (initio) nihil aliud nisi annallum confectio, Cic.: apud Herodotum, patrum histeria, id.: tu pedestribus dices historis proelia Caesaris, Hor. Proverb.:

historiam scribere, to inform oneself accurately of any thing: In scripio notum queris: quia nos hinc domum redimus, nisi al historiam scripturi sumus? Pl.

¶ **Meton.** any narrative, account, tale, story: si quid in ea epistola fuit historiam dignum, scribo quam primum, me ignoremus, Cic.: amare, Hor. (Hence *lit. storia*; Fr. *histoire*; Eng. *story*.)

historicus, a, um, adj. = *ιστορικος*, pertaining to history, historical: eorum rerum historiam non tam historico quam oratorio genere peracripit, Cic. ¶ Subst.: **historicus**, i, m. one versed in history or who makes historical researches: a writer of history, historian: oratores et philosophi et poetæ et historici, id.

historicus, a, um, adj. [histor, historio] pertaining to stage-players: imperator historicus, the manager, Pl.

historio, ðnis, m. [Etrusc. prim. form *hister*, Liv.: whence *histrionicus* and *histrionicus*] a stage-player, actor either of tragedy or comedy: Cic.: Pl. (v. Smith's Ant. 105.)

histrionalis, e, adj. [historio] pertaining to a stage-player, like an actor: stadium, Tac.

histrionalia, ac, f. (ac. ara) [id.] the art of acting, dramatic art: Pl.

hiulæ, adv. Of speech: in a gaping manner: Cic.

hiulæ, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [hiulæ] to cause to gape or split open: Cat.

hiulæ, a, um, adj. [hiul] gaping, split, cleft, opened, open: ubi hiulæ sili munit Canis aessifer arva, Virg. ¶ Fig. Of speech: gaping, not well connected, forming an hiatus: struere verba sic, ut neve asper eorum congerens neve hiulæ sit, Cic. ¶ In genus: *ager, longus*: hiulæ gens, Pl.

ho! interj. an expression of astonishment: ho! time is erat? Ter.

hodie, adv. [contr. from hoc die, on this day] to-day: quem quidem negat Erva hodie: cras mane, putat, Cic.: hodie tricesima sabbata, Hor. ¶ In gen.: at the present day, at this time: qui tum eos agros, ubi hodie est hæc urbs, incolebant, Cic.: hodieque for hodie quoque, etiam nunc, to this day, aril: Tac.: Suet. (Hence *lit. oggi*; Sp. *hoy*.)

hodiernus, a, um, adj. [hodie] of this day, to-days: quod ex hodierno est edicto perspicere potestis, Cic.: quis scit an adiacent hodiernæ crastina summæ tempora di superi? Hor.

¶ *of the present time, present, actual* (rare): Servio Tullio regnante multo diutius Athenæ jam erant quam est Roma ad hodiernum diem, Cic.

hœdus, i, m. and its deriv.: v. hæd.

holus, eris, v. olus.

homœridicus, ac, m. an imitator of Homer: Pl.

homicida, ac, comm. [homo caedo] a manslayer, homicide, a murderer, murderer: confiteor eos plus quam scarios, plus quam homicidas, plus

etiam quam parricidas esse, Cic. ¶ In a good sense, as a transl. of the Homer, ἀνδροφόνος, an epithet of Hector, slayer of men: Hor.

homicidium, i, n. [homicida] manslaughter, homicide, murder: Tac.

homo, inis, comm. a human being, man, woman, or child: animal hoc providum, sagax, multiplex, acutum, memor, plenum rationis et consilii, quem vocamus hominem, Cic.: homo sum, humani nihili a me alienum puto, Ter. In addresses: tu homo adigis me ad insaniam, id. In apposition: oculi hominis historici, Cic.: nemo homo, Pl. Of females: mater, cuius ea stultitia est, ut eam nemo hominem appellare possit, a rational being, Cic.: quæ (lo) bos ex homine est, Ov. Proverb.: (i) quo homines, tot sententiæ, as many men, so many minds, i. e. every one has his own opinion, Ter. (ii) ut homines sunt, ita morem geras, adapt yourself to men's humours, Pl. ¶ In a pregnant sense, either good or bad: In a good sense: a man, as a reasonable or moral being: si homo esset, eum potius legeret, Cic.: Nero dicebat se quasi hominem tandem habitare coepisse, like a human being, Suet. (ii) In a bad sense: a man, as a weak, mortal being, subject to error, of low condition, etc.: te ut hortarer rogare, ut et hominem te et virum esse meminisses, i. e. that, as a human being, you are liable to misfortune, and that, as a man, you should bear it with fortitude, Cic. ¶ 3. a man, as opp. to a woman (rare): mi homo et mea mulier, vos saluto, Pl.

¶ In milit. lang.: homines, opp. to equites, foot-soldiers, infantry: capiti homines equitesque producebantur, Caes. ¶ 5. Particular phrases: paucorum hominum esse, to have but few intimates, to be choice in one's company: Maecenas paucorum hominum et mentis bene sanæ, Hor. (ii) inter homines esse (agere), to be among the living, to be alive: Hercules nunquam abisset ad deos, nisi quam inter homines esset, eam sibi viam munivisset, Cic. ¶ Transf.: the man, the fellow, for the pron. he, his, him: ibi homo coepit me obsecrare, Ter.: ei medico imperasti, ut venas hominis incidere, Cic. [The root is prob. *hom*, akin to Gr. *hōm*-; Eng. *man*: Judging from the Italian *uomo*, we may infer that *homo* was pronounced with an initial *h*.] (Hence *lit. uomo*; Sp. *hombre*; Fr. *homme*, on.)

homulus, i, m. dim. [homo] a little man, manikin: Cic.

homunculo, ðnis, m. dim. [id.] a little man, manikin: homunculo, hic, qui multa pntat præter virtutem homini cras esse, Cic.

homunculæ, i, m. dim. [id.] a little or weakly man, a mankin: hui, homunculi quanti estis! Pl.: Cic.

honestamentum, i, n. [honesto] an ornament, grace (rare): Sen. In plur.: Sall.

honestas, atis, f. [honestus] honourableness, honourable consideration, reputation, character, respectability, credit, opp. to turpitude: unde pudor, continentia, fuga turpitudinis, appetentia laudis et honestatis? Cic.: quas familias honestatis amplitudinisque gratia nomino, on account of their character, id. In plur.: ceteris ante partis honestatis atque omni dignitate fortæque aliquem privare, id. ¶ 2. Meton.: causa, in qua omnes honestates civitatis, omnes ætates, omnes ordines una consentiunt, respectable persons, id. ¶ Honourableness of character, honourable feeling, honour, honesty, probity, integrity, virtue: ubi est autem dignitas, nisi ubi honestas? id.: honestatem propter se expetere, id.

¶ Transf. of things: beauty, grace (rare): testudinis, id.

honestè, adv. honourably, nobly: honeste natus, of noble birth, Suet. ¶ Decently, becomingly, properly, creditably, virtuously: unde mundior exiret vis libertinus honeste, Hor.: (Caesar) sinum ad ima crura deduxit, quo honestus caderet, Suet.: valde se honeste gerunt, Cic.: iste quidem veteres inter ponetur honeste, fairly, properly, Hor.

honesto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [honestus] to honour, dignify, adorn, grace, embellish: non dignos homines honore honestatos videbam, Sall.: tantam laudem, quanta vos me vestris decretis honestatis, nemo est assecutus, Cic.: nec domo dominus, sed domino domus honestanda est, id.

honestus, a, um, adj. [honor] regarded with honour, enjoying respect or consideration, honoured, distinguished, honourable, respectable, noble: satis honestam honoratamque imaginem fore, Liv.: honestus homo et nobilis, Cic.: bonis parentibus atque honesto loco natus, in a respectable station, id.: milites honestissimi sui generis, Caes.: omnium honestarum rerum egena, not able to live suitably to his rank, Sall.

¶ Deserving of honour, honourable, respectable, creditable, worthy, virtuous, decent, proper, becoming: ut (civium vita) opibus firma, copulis locuples, gloria ampla, virtute honesta sit, Cic.: in convivio moderato atque honesto, id.: honesta soror, virtuosus, chaste, Hor.: vita honestissima, Cic. (ii) Subst. honestum, i, n. = honestas, no. ii. x: si honestum solum bonum est, ut Stoicis placet, si vult quod honestum est, id summum bonum est, id.: honesta ac turpia, id. ¶ Transf. of things, esp. of personal appearance: noble, fine, handsome: ille erat honesta facie et liberali, Ter.: equi, Virg.

honor or **hōnos**, ðris, m. [akin to onus: lit. a burden, a charge: hence] public honour, official dignity, office, post, preferment: the high offices of the Roman state were called honores, v. Smith's Ant. 206: quaestura, primus gradus honoris, Cic.: habet honorem quem petimus, i. e. the *accedit*, id.:

equites Romanos in tribunicium restituit honorem, Caes. In plur.: qui (populus) stultus honores saepe dat indignis, Hor.

2. *honour, repute, esteem*: gratia, dignitas, honore actus, Caes.: amplissimis honoribus et praemiis decorari, Cic.: rite suum Baccho dicemus honorem, *honour, praise*, Virg.: exaltill honore, i. e. *honourable* exalt, Tac. Of things: *honour, esteem, value*: physicae quoque non sine causa tributus idem est honorem, Cic.: quae nunc sunt in honore vocabula, Hor. 3. Particular phrases: *honoris causa, out of respect*: C. Curio, quem ego hominem honori potius quam contumeliae causa nominatum volo, Cic. (ii) *praefari* or *dicere* honorem, to make an excuse for using any phrase=*by your leave, or saving your presence*: si dicimus: ille patrem strangulavit, honorem non praefarum. Sin de Aurelia aliquid aut Lollii honores praefandus est, id. II. *Meton.*: any thing given as a mark of honour, a reward, acknowledgment, recompense, fee, a sacrifice, funeral rites, a legacy, etc.: geminum pugnae propositum honorem, Virg.: nec Telamon sine honore recessit Hesioneque data politur, Ov.: arae sacrificii fument, honore, donis cumulantur, Liv. 2. *an ornament, grace, charm, beauty* (poet.): silvis Aquilo decussit honorem, Virg.: December silvis honorem decuit, Hor. In plur.: laetis oculis afflatur honores, Virg. (Hence *lit. onore*; Fr. *honneur*.)

honorabilis, a, adj. [honoro] that procures honour or esteem, *honourable* (rare): Cic. *honorarius, a, um, adj.* [honos] pertaining to honour, done for the sake of conferring honour, *honorary*: frumentum, Cic.: tumulus, a cenotaph, Suet.: arbiter, one chosen out of respect by the parties themselves (opp. to one chosen by the judge), Cic.: docere debitum est, delectare honorarium, permovere necessarium, is done out of respect for the audience, voluntarily, id.

honoratus, a, um, adj. [honos] pertaining to honour, done for the sake of conferring honour, *honorary*: frumentum, Cic.: tumulus, a cenotaph, Suet.: arbiter, one chosen out of respect by the parties themselves (opp. to one chosen by the judge), Cic.: docere debitum est, delectare honorarium, permovere necessarium, is done out of respect for the audience, voluntarily, id.

honoratus, a, um, Part. [honoro].

II. *Adj. honoured, respected; honourable, respectable, distinguished*: qui honorem sententis, qui suffragis adeptus est, is mihi et honestus et honoratus videtur, Cic.: honoratus et nobilis Thucydides, id.: amici, i. e. courtiers, Liv.: rus, granted as a mark of honour, Ov. Comp.: spes honoratoris militiae, Liv. Sup.: genus poliens atque honoratissimum, Pl. 2. *Adj. honoured by a public office, filling a post of honour, honourable, respectable*: honoratus praetor, Ov.: consul honoratus vir, id.

honorificus, ade, in an honourable or respectful manner: aliquid de aliquo honorifice praedicare, Cic. Comp.: nec liberalius nec honorificentius as potuisse tractari, id. Sup.: iterne tuae quum

amantissime tum honorificentissime scriptae, id.

honorificus, a, um, adj. [honori facio] that does or confers honour, *honourable*: nunquam ab eo mentio de me nisi honorifica, Cic.: docebat quae senatus consulta, quaque honorifica in eos facta essent, Caes. Comp.: Nep.

honorio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [honori] to honour, respect: to adorn, ornament, embellish, decorate: mortem ejus (Ser. Sulpicii) non monumento sed luctu publico esse honorandam putare, Cic.: virtutem, id.

honorius, a, um, adj. [honori; cf. decorus from decor] worthy of honour, *honourable*: Stat. II. that confers honour, *honourable*: quae in Drusum patrem Germanici honora et magnifica Augustus fecisset, Tac.

honos, oris, v. honor.
honos and honestus, v. onus.
hoplomachus, i. m. = *βηλομαχος*, a heavy-armed combatant, a sort of gladiator: Suet.

hora, ae (old gen. sing. *horā*, Lucr.), *f.* = *ωρα* (lit. a definite space of time, fixed by natural laws, as in Greek), an hour (among the Romans, of varying length, according to the time of year, from sunrise to sunset being reckoned as 12 hours): hora hiberna, Pl.: ternas epistolas in hora dare, Cic.: quatuor horarum spatio antevadens, Caes.: hora quota est? what o'clock is it? Hor.: hic tu fortasse eis diligens, ne quam ego horam de melis legitimis horis remittam, of the hours allowed to an orator, Cic.: hora partus, the hour of one's birth, natal hour, Suet.: clavum mutatur in horas, every hour, hourly, Hor. 2. Proverb.: in horam vivere, to care only for the passing hour, to live from hand to mouth: Cic. (ii) omnium horarum homo (amicus, etc.), ready, active, well disposed at all times: Suet.

3. *Meton. in plur.: a dial. clock*: videt oscitantem iudicem, mittentem ad horas, sending to see the time, Cic. II. Poet. in gen.: time, time of year, season: quancumque deus tibi fortunaverit horam, Hor.: hae latebrae incoluem tibi me praestant Septembrius horis, id. (Hence *lit. ora*; Fr. *heure*; Eng. *hour*.)

hōraeum, i. n. = *ωραιον* (sc. *ράπι- xos*), a pickle made of young fishes: Pl.

hordeaceus, a, um, adj. [hordeum] pertaining to or made of barley: Plin.

hordearius (ordearius and hordarius), *a, um, adj.* [id.] of or relating to barley: pira, barley-pears, i. e. pears that are ripe at barley-harvest, Plin.: hunc eundem M. Coelius hordarium rhetorem appellat, deridens ut infatum ac levem et sordidum, Suet.

hordeus, i. m, adj. [id.] of or relating to barley: lolligunculae, Pl.

hordeum (ordeum), *i. n.* [perh. connected with *horridus*, on account of the stiff beards attached to its ears] barley: Plin.: Liv. In plur.: Virg. (Hence *lit. orzo*; Sp. *oruelo*; Fr. *orge*.)

hōria (also *oria*) *ae, f.* a small vessel, a fishing-smack: Pl.

hōriola, ae, f. dim. [hōria] a skiff, fishing-boat: Pl.

horno, adi. during this year: Pl.

hornotinus, a, um, adj. [hornus] of this year, this year's: frumentum, Cic.

hornus, a, um, adj. [contr. for hornus = *apurus* from *opa*] of this year, this year's: fruge, Hor.

hōrōlogium, i. n. = *ωρολόγιον*, a clock, either a sun-dial, or a water-clock: Cic. (Hence *lit. oruelo*; Sp. *reloj*.)

hōroscopus, a, um, adj. = *ωροσκοπος*, that shows the hour: vasa, Pin. II. Subst. *horoscopus, i. m.* a nativity, horoscope: Pers.

horrendus, a, um, Part. [horreo].

II. *Adj. dreadful, terrible, fearful, terrific*: horrendum et dictu video mirabile monstrum, Virg.: silva invia atque horrenda, Liv.: juvenis Parthis horrendus, Hor. II. In a good sense: wonderful, awful, venerable (poet.): horrenda virgo (Camilla), Virg.

horrens, entis, Part. [horreo].

II. *Adj. terrible, fearful, horrid* (poet. and rare): horrens Arcadius nas, Lucr.: horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbra, Virg.

horreo, 2. v. n. and a. to stand on end, stand erect, to bristle: setae densis similes hastilibus horrent, Ov.: horrentes rubi, Virg.: horret capillis ut marinus asperis echinus aut currens asper, Hor.

II. *Meton.*: to shake, tremble (rare): corpus ut impulsive segetes Aquilonibus horret, Ov. 2. *Esp. to shake or shiver with cold* (poet. and rare): horrenti tuncam non reddere servo, Juv. 3. *to tremble, shudder, quake with fright*: and more freq. *et. to shudder or be frightened at. Absol.*: totus, Parmeno, tremo horreoque, postquam aspexit hanc, Ter. With acc.: si qui imbecillus horrent dolore et reformidant, Cic.: Arlostivi crudelitatem, Caes.: pauperiem, Hor. With inf. or relative clause: ego vestris armis armatus non horru in hunc locum progređi, Cic.: quemadmodum accepti silis, horreo, id. With subj.: eo plus horreo, ne illae magis res nos cepertint, quam nos illas, Liv. 4. *to shudder with amazement, to be astonished, amazed* (very rare): quae mehercule ego, Crasse, quum tractatur in cauda, horrere soleo, Cic. 5. *to look rough or frightful, to be terrible, dreadful, horrid* (rare): poessueto uno tempore florere deinde vicissim horrent terra, id. Fig.: horrebant saevie omnia verba mimis, Ov.

horresco, horribi, 3. v. n. and a. incept. [horreo] to rise on end, stand erect, to bristle up, grow rough: retulit ille gradus horrueruntque comae, Ov.: ut ille qui navigat, quum subito mare coepit horrescere, to become rough, Cic.

II. *Meton. to begin to shake or tremble*: (puella) horruit, ut steriles agitat quae ventus, arstae, Ov. 2. *Esp. to begin to shake, shudder, or*

tremble for fear, to become frightened, terrified. *Abod.*: horresco misera, mentio quoties sit partitio, Pl.: horresco referens, Virg. With acc.: dum procellas cautas horrescit, Hor. 3. to grow fearful, terrible, dreadful (very rare) in terra quoque ut horrescat (fulmina), Lucr.

horreum, *i. n.* a storehouse; esp. for preserving grain, a barn, granary, magazine: illi Capuam cellam atque horreum Campani agri esse voluerunt, Cic.: illius immensae ruperunt horrea menses, Virg. Poet. of a beehive: *id.* of anti-horres: *ov.*

horribilis, *e. adj.* [horreo] terrible, fearful, dreadful, horrible: quod hanc tam tetram, tam horribilem tamque infestam rei publicae pestem toties jam effugimus, Cic.: species, Caes.: tempestas, Cic. II. In colloquial lang. sometimes in a good sense: astonishing, amazing, tremendous: acd hoc ripes (i. e. Caesar) horribili vigilantia, celeritate, diligenter est, *id.*

horride, *adv.* roughly, savagely, severely, eternally: vixit semper inculte atque horride, Cic.: alloqui mitius aut horridius, Tac.

horridulus, *a. um, adj. dim.* [horridus] standing up, projecting forth, protruding; rough, rugged, rude: papillae, Pl.: scis comitem horridulum trita donare lacerna, shabby, poor, Pers. II. Fig.: tu illa horridula mihi atque incocta visa sunt, Cic.

horridus, *a. um, adj.* [horreo] denuding on end, sticking out, rough, shaggy, bristly, prickly: illa barba horrida, quam in statuis antiquis et imagibz videmus, Cic.: caesaries, Hor.: sus, Virg.: denata hirsutibus horrida myrtus, *id.* II. Transf. rough, rude, rugged, wild, savage, horrid: pecudis fector horridum et exille, Cic.: pastor, Hor.: silva fuit, late dumis atque illice nigra horrida, Virg.: tempestas, Hor. Poet.: si premerem venustas horridus Alpes, shuddering, *ov.* III. Fig.: rough in character or manners, rude, blunt, stern, unpolished, uncouth: ut via sic oratione durus, incultus, horridus, Cic.: gens, Virg.: numerus Saturnia, Hor.: ita de horridis rebus attitit est oratio tua, Cic. 2. causing horror, terrible, frightful, horrid: (for horribilis) horridiore aspectu esse, Caes.: acies, Virg.: virga (moris), Hor.

horriser, *era, erum* (old gen. plur. horriserum, Pac. in Cic.), *adj.* [horror ferre] that brings shuddering, trembling or terror, terrible, dreadful, horrid, horrific (poet.): Boreas, Hor.: aestus (Tartari), Lucr.

horrificus, *adv.* in a manner to cause dread, with a fright: Lucr.

horrifico, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [horrifico] to make rough or terrible: to cause terror: flatu placidum mare matutino horrificans Zephyrus, ruffling, Cat. *Abod.*: multaque praeterea vatium praedicta piorum terribili monitu horrificant, cause horror, Virg.

horrificus, *a. um, adj.* [horror facio] that causes shuddering or terror, terrible, dreadful, frightful, horrific: bustum, Lucr.: letum, Virg.

horridulus, *a. um, adj.* [horreo sonus] sounding dreadfully, that makes a horrid sound (poet.): fragor, Lucr.: tremitus, Virg.

hortor, *oris, m.* [horreo] a standing on end, standing erect, bristling (in this sense poet. and rare): comarum, Lucan.

2. Fig. of speech: roughness, rudeness: Quint.

II. Transf. a shaking, trembling: tremulo ramos horrore moveri, *ov.* 2. Esp. a shaking, shivering, chill, cold-fit, ague-fit: mihi frigidula horror membra quatit, Virg.: Atticum doleo tam diu: sed quoniam jam sine horrore est, spero esse ut volumus, Cic. 3. a shaking, shuddering, quaking, trembling with fright: dread, terror, horror: ea res me horrore afficit, Pl.: di immortales, qui me horrore perfudit! Cic. 4. *di, adeo, veneration, religious awe*: his tibi me rebus quaedam divina voluptas percipit atque horro, Lucr.: animos horrore inbuere, Liv. 5, that which causes dread, a terror (poet.): serae stridentis horro, Lucr.: Scipiaes, belli fulmen, Carthaginiis horro, *id.*

horum, *adv.* [confr. from huc vorum] *hitherward, hither, this way*: horsum pergunt, Ter.

hortamen, *inis, n.* [hortor] an incitement, encouragement, exhortation: non est hortamine longo nunc, att, utendum, *ov.* In plur.: cibos et hortamina pugnantibus gestant, Tac.

hortamentum, *i. n.* [*id.*] an incitement, encouragement, exhortation: ac cuncta Romanis hortamento erant, Sall. In plur.: magna hortamenta animi, Liv.

hortatio, *onis, f.* [*id.*] an encouragement, exhortation: Jam hoc loco non hortatione neque praecipis, sed precibus tecum fraternis ago, Cic.: clamor (oppidanorum) permixtus hortatione, Sall.: Hortationes ad philosophiam, the title of a treatise by Augustus, Suet.

hortativus, *a. um, adj.* [*id.*] that serves for encouragement or exhortation, hortative: genus (dicendi), Quint.

hortator, *oris, m.* [*id.*] an inciter, encourager, exhorter: quum ejus studi tibi et hortator et magister esset domi, Cic.: scelerum, Virg.: animorum hortator Epopeus, *ov.*

hortatus, *us, m.* [*id.*] incitement, encouragement, exhortation: haec vox hujus hortatu praecipitque confirmata, nonnullis aliquando salutis fuit, Cic.: suorum omnium hortatu, Caes.

hortor, *atus, i. v. a. dep.* [root hor or or, also seen in orior] to urge strongly, to incite, instigate, encourage, cheer, exhort: constr. with acc. either alone or followed by acc. denoting the purpose with or without ad or in: with simple acc. of the object: with acc. of the pers. and abl. of the object with de: with *subj.*: with *inf.* or *abod.* With acc. only: haec eo spectant, ut te hortor

et suadeam, Cic.: vitulos, Virg. With ad or in and acc.: ad laudem milites hortari, Cic.: in amicitiam jungendam, Liv. With de: aliquem de concilianda pace, Caes. With *subj.*: magno opere te hortor, ut meas orationes studiose legas, Cic.: hortatur eos, ne animo deficiant, Caes.: quid ego vos, de vestro impendatis, hortor? Liv. With acc. of the object: equidem pacem hortari non desino, Cic. With *inf.*: (Daedalus) ante volat, hortaturque sequi, *ov.* *Abod.*: Sigambri, hortantibus lis quos apud se habebant, finibus suis exacerant, Caes. 2. Of inanimate or abstract subjects: pol beneficia tua me hortantur, tuo ut imperio paream, Pl.: multae res ad hoc consilium Gallos hortabantur, Caes. 3. Proverb.: hortari currentem, to spur a willing horse, Cic. 4. Esp. to exhort soldiers before a battle: Salinus suos hortatus, cupientibus signum dat, Caes.

hortulus, *i. m. dim.* [hortus] a little garden: Jun. In plur.: hortuli, garden-grounds, Cic. II. Fig.: cujus (Democriti) fuit Epicurus hortulus suos irrigavit, *id.*

hortus, *i. m.* an enclosed place for plants, hence, a garden, a pleasure garden, fruit-garden, kitchen-garden, vineyard: Cic.: hortus Epicuri, in which Epicurus taught, *id.* II. Transf.: a villa, country-seat: Plin. 2. For olera, garden-stuff, vegetables, greens: Hor. [From the same root come cohort; Gr. *xōros*; Eng. garden, yard.] (Hence *It. giardino*: Sp. and Fr. *jardin*.)

hospes, *itis, m. (fem. hospita)*: cf. antistita from antistes, scopita from scopae, sacerdotia from sacerdos, etc.) [akin to hostis, q. v.] a visitor, guest, friend: non hospites, sed peregrini atque advenae, Cic.: id factum ex suis hospitibus Caesar cognoverat, Caes. Fem.: meamne hic in via hospitam, quae hert huc Athenis cum hospite adventi meo, Pl. II. Transf.: he who treats another as his guest, a host: alterum ad caup-nem devertisse, ad hospitem alterum, Cic. Hence used at once of host and guest: per dexteram istam te oro, quam regi Delotaro hospes hospitii porrexisti, *id.* Fem.: hospita Helene, Hor. 2. Opp. to a native, a stranger, foreigner: nec peregrinus atque hospes in agendo, Cic. So in addressing a foreigner, stranger: *id.* 3. Of things adjectively, hospitable; strange, foreign: (i) hospes: quo tutior hospita lustrae aquora, Virg. (ii) hospita: hospita navis, *ov.* (Hence *It. ostie*: Sp. *huesped*; Fr. *hôte*.)

hospita, *v. hospes*. hospitalis, *e. adj.* [hospes] of or relating to a guest or host, hospitable: illam ipsam sedem hospitalem, in quam erit deductus, publicum populi Romani esse dicit, Cic.: deversorium, Liv.: cubiculum, guest-chamber, a spare room, *id.*: tessera, which guests gave to the host, Pl.: Juppiter, the patron of hospitality, Cic.: cuedos, the murder of a

quest, Liv. || Transf. of things: nihil hospitalium mari (Campaniae): hinc illi nobiles portus Caeta, Misenum, Flor. (Hence *It. ospitale*; Fr. *hôte*.)

hospitālitās, ātis, f. [hospitalis] hospitalitatis: recte etiam a Theophrasto esse laudata hospitalitas, Cic.

hospitāliter, adv. *hospitably*, as a guest: invitati hospitāliter per domos, Liv.

hospitium, ii, n. [hospes] hospitalitatis: quos ego universos adhiberi liberaliter, optimum quemque hospitio amicitiaeque coniungi dico oportere, Cic.: qui hospitio Ariovisti usus erat, Caes.: iungimus hospitio dextras, Virg. || a hospitable reception; or, meton. a place where strangers are entertained, a lodging, chambers for guests, an inn: te in Arpinati videbimus et hospitio agresti accipiemus, Cic.: publicum, Liv.: hospitium singulorum adire, Suet.: hospitio prohibemur aeneae, from landing, Virg. Transf. of animals: itque pecus longa in deserta sine ulla hospitium, id. (Hence *It. ospino*; Fr. *hospice*.)

hospitior, atus, i. v. n. dep. [id.] to be a guest, to put up, lodge, sojourn: Plin.

hostia, ae, f. [hostio, to strike, acc. to Fest.] an animal sacrificed, a victim, sacrifice: illud ex institutis pontificum et haruspicum non mutandum est, quibus hostilis immolandum cuique deo, Cic.: ea prodigia partim maioribus hostis partim lactentibus procurarentur, Liv.: mactata hostia, Hor.

hostiātus, a, um, adj. [hostia] provided with victims: Pl.

hostilius, a, um, adj. [hostis] pertaining to an enemy, hostile: ager, Liv.: moenia, Hor. Subst.: hostium, i. n. the enemy's territory: castra in hostio incuriosae posita, Liv.

hostilis, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to an enemy, hostile: amator struēt oppidi hostilis, Pl.: terra, Cic.: nares, Hor.: metus, of the enemy, Sall. || like an enemy, hostile: hominis hostilem in modum seditiosus imago, Cic.: ne quid ab se hostile timeret, Sall.

hostiliter, adv. like an enemy, in a hostile manner, hostily: Cic.: Liv.

hostimentum, i, n. [hostio] a recompense, requital: Pl.

hostio, a v. a. to return like for like, to recompense, requite: quin promitto hostie contra, ut merueris, Pl.

hostis, is, comm. orig. a stranger, foreigner: afterwards transf. an enemy: hostia apud maiores nostros le dicebatur, quem nunc pergrinum dicimus, Cic.

|| a foreign enemy in arms or of one's country (opp. to inimicus, a private enemy, or one inimically disposed; though sometimes used of any adversary): omnes nos statuit ille quidem non inimicos sed hostes, id.: hostem rapina prohibere, Caes.: vetus hostia, Hor.: fas est et ab hoste doceri, Ov.: di meliora pila errorumque hostibus tiliū, Virg. In *sem.*: hostis est uxor,

invita quae ad virum nuptum datur, Pl.: quum certa videbatur hostia, Ov. 2. Transf. of animals or things: qualem ministrum fulminis altum in ovilla demisit hostem vividus impetus, Hor.: of a piece in some game: unus cum gemino calculus hoste perit, Ov. [Hostis and hospes contain the same root, which also appears in the Germ. *gast*, Eng. *guest*.]

hūc (hōc, Virg.: Pl.), adv. [hic] to this place, hither: huc illinc venire, Ter.: quin huc ad vos venire propero? Cic.: locus erat castrorum editus; huc magno cursu contenderunt, Caes. 2. With *gen.*: mulier ex Andro commigravit huc viciniae, Ter. 3. Huc illuc, huc atque illuc, huc et illuc, etc.: also, huc et huc, hither and thither: ne cursum huc illuc via determina, Cic.: tum huc, tum illuc volant alides, id.: ut ora verata huc et huc euntium libertaria indignatio, Hor. || Transf.: hither, to this, to these, to this point, so far: accedebat huc quod Dumnorix dixerat sibi regnum deferri, Caes.: huc natus adfice septem, Ov.: huc unus mulleria libidinem esse prolapsum, Cic. 2. With *gen.*: huc arrogantiae venerat, Tac. 3. Huc et illuc: huc et illuc torquere, ac flectere, Cic. 4. With the demonstrative *ec*, and the interrog. part. *ne*, hucine: hither? to this? so far? hucine tandem omnia reciderunt, ut civis Romanus virgis caederetur? id. With *gen.*: hucine rerum venimus? Pers.

hucine, adv. v. huc. **hul**, interj. An exclamation of astonishment or admiration, *Hul! ho!* *oh!*: hul, babae! basilice te insultat et facete, Pl.: videbam sermones: Hul! fratrem reliquit, Cic.

hūmāscōdī and **hūmōdī**, v. modus.

hūmānē, adv. agreeably to human nature, humanly: vix humane petitur, Ter.: intervalla vides humane commoda, ironically, a good step for a man, Hor.

|| humanely, kindly, courteously, politely: humanissime locutus esces, Cic.

hūmānitās, ātis, f. [humanus] human nature, humanity: the condition of being a man; the qualities proper to mankind as a race: magna est vis humanitatis, multum valet communio sanguinis, Cic.: communis humanitatis ius, id.: humanitatis prima species, id. || Esp. humane conduct, humanity, philanthropy, gentleness, kindness, politeness: pro tua facilitate et humanitate, id.: singularis humanitas suavissimae mores, id.: assidue molestarum sensum omnem humanitatis ex animis amittimus, id. || mental cultivation, liberal education, good breeding, elegance of manners or language, refinement: summa virtute et humanitate adolescens, Caes.: In omni recto studio atque humanitate versari, Cic.: ea quae multum ab humanitate discrepant, ut si quis in foro canet, good

manners, id. (epistolae) humanitatis sparsae sale, id.

hūmāniter, adv. agreeably to human nature, humanly: sin aliter accedit, humaniter feremus, Cic. || humanely, courteously, politely, like a gentleman: docebo profecto quid sit humanitate vivere, id.

hūmānitus, ado. [humanus: cf. divinitus from divinus] humanly, after the manner of men: si quid mihi humanitus accidisset, i. e. if I should die, Cic. || Esp. for humane and humaniter, humanely, kindly, tenderly: Ter.

hūmānus, a, um, adj. [humo] pertaining to man, human: case aliquem humana specie et figura, Cic.: caput, Hor.: hostiae, human sacrificios, Cic.: scelus, committed against men, Liv. Absol.: humani, i. e. men, mortals, Liv. Raro: homo sum: humani nihil a me alienum puto, Ter. || Esp. humane, philanthropic, kind, obliging, polite: homo facilissimus atque humanissimus, Cic.: humani ingeni mansuetique animi officia, Ter. || well educated, well instructed, learned, polite, refined: homo doctissimus atque humanissimus, Cic.: humanissimus sermo, id.

hūmatio, ōnis, f. [humo] a burying (very rare): Cic.

hūmectō, avi, atum, i. v. a. [humectō] to moisten, wet: quia niger humectat flaventia culta Galeus, Virg. Poet.: (mulier) tenet assuetis humectans ocula labris, Lucr.

hūmectus, a, um, adj. [humo] moist, damp, wet (for humidus): Cato.

hūmō, 2 v. n. to be moist, damp, wet: locus humet aqua, Ov. Most freq. in *imper.* part.: frigida pugnantibus calidis, humentia siccis, id.: humentem Aurora polo dimoverat umbram, Virg. [Connected with *ū*, "to wet," and *uvus*, *uvidus*.]

hūmērus (also *umerus*), i, m. the upper bone of the arm: Cels. || Meton. the upper part of the arm (poet. for lacertus): innixus dextro phleba trahens humero, Prop. 2. the shoulder (of a man; opp. *armus*, of a quadruped): sagittae pendeabant ab humero, Cic.: humerum apertum gladio appetit, Caes. But *humerus* is also used of animals (as arm of men; v. *armus*): of oxen: Cic. Fig.: rem publicam humeris sustinere, id.: versate diu, quid ferre recusant, quid valeant humeri, Hor.

hūmescō, j. v. a. incorp. [humo] to grow moist or wet: (equi) humescunt spumis statque sequentum, Virg.

hūmī, ado. on the ground or to the ground: jacere humi, Cic.: humi requiescere, Sall.: quousque humi defixa tua mens erit? fixed on the ground, Cic.

hūmīdē, adv. moistly, wetly: haec tigna humide putrant, Pl.

hūmīdūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [humidus] rather damp, dampish, wetish: (poet. and rare): Ov.

hūmīdus, a, um, adj. [humo]

moist, humid, damp, dank, wet: tellus, Lucr.: ignem ex lignis viridibus atque humidis facere, Cic.: (naves) factae subito ex humida materia, Caes.: nox, Virg. *Newt. abool.*: pontes et aggeres humido paludum imponere, Tac.

humifer, *ēra*, *ūrum*, *adj.* [humor ferro] containing moisture, moist: succus, possit, Cic.

humilis, *e*, *adj.* [humus; lit. on the ground] low, lowly, small, slight: arbores et vites et ea quae sunt humiliora neque se tollere a terra altius possunt, Cic.: turrim humilem parvamque fecerant, Caes.: humiles habitare casas, Virg.: arum pingue tenent humilia Forenti, low, situated in the plain, Hor.: humiles Cleonae, little, petty, Or.: ipse humilī designat monēia fossa, slight, shallow, Virg. || *Fig.*: with regard to condition in life, etc.: low, base, mean, humble, poor, needy, insignificant, weak: ut si parentibus nati sum humilibus, Cic.: humillimus homo de plebe, Liv.: civitas ignobilis atque humilis, Caes.: humilis atque obsoletus vestitus, Nep. *Of low, mean language or style:* sermo, Hor.: neque humilem et abjectam orationem nec nimis altam et exaggeratam probat, Cic. || *2.* With regard to mind or character, low, mean, base, *abject*: ut ille tum humilis, ut demissus erat! id.: humillimus assentator, Vell.: pavor, Virg.

humilitas, *ātis*, *f.* [humilis] lowness as opp. to height: naves omnes actuaras imperat fieri, quam ad rem humilitas multum adjuvat, Caes.: arborum, Sall. || *Fig.*: of condition in life: lowness, meanness, insignificance: malorum turba quaedam pauperas, ignobilitas, humilitas, Cic.: propter humilitatem et obscuritatem, id. || *2.* littleness of mind, meanness, baseness, *abjectness*: habet levitatem laetitia gestens, humilitatem metus, id.: summittere se in humilitatem causam dicentium, Liv.

humiliter, *adv.* low, deeply: Plin. || *Fig.*: basely, meanly, *abjectly*: non est ausus elato et ample loqui, quam humiliter demisseque sentire, Cic.

hūmo, *avi*, *atam*, *i. v.* a. [humus] to cover with earth, to inter, bury: in terram cadentibus corporibus lique humo tectis, e quo dictum est humari, Cic.: corpus humandum, Virg. || *2.* In gen. to perform the funeral rites: militari honestoque funere humaverunt ossaque ejus in Cappadociam deportanda curant, Nep.

hūmor (old form humos, Lucr.), *ōris*, *m.* [same root as humeo] a liquid, fluid, moisture: aquilolibus reliquiae frigibiles durescit humor, Cic.: humor aqual, Lucr.: pluvius, rain, id.: roscida, dew, Cat.: circumfluus, the ocean, Ov.: Massicus Bacchi, wine, Virg.

hūmus, *i. f.* the earth, the ground, the soil: omnia constrata tellis, armis, cadaveribus et inter ea humus infecta sanguine, Sall.: humus subacta atque

pura, Cic.: pede candido in morem Sallum ter quantant humum, Hor. *Poet. anything low, mean, common*: ne dum vitat humum, nubes et inania capiet, id. || *Meton. land, country, region*: Punicia nec Teurcis pressa fulsisset humus, Ov.

hyacinthinus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *ὑακινθινός*, pertaining to the hyacinth, *hyacinthine*: flos, i. e. the hyacinth, Cat.

hyacinthus, *-os*, *i. m.* the hyacinth: not, however, our hyacinth, but prob. the Red Lily: Plin.: Virg. || *a precious stone of the colour of a hyacinth*, which it is difficult to identify: perh. a sapphire or a kind of amethyst, or the mod. hyacinth or jacinth: Plin.

hyades, *um*, *f.* = *ὑάδες* (the rainers), the Hyades, a group of seven stars in the head of Taurus, called in pure Lat. *suclae*: Cic.: Ov.

hyaena, *ae*, *f.* = *ὑαίνα*, the striped hyaena: Plin.: Ov.

hyālus, *i. m.* = *ὑάλος*, glass: Milesia vellera carpebat hyali saturo fucata colore, with glass-green colour, Virg.

hybrida, *ae*, *v.* hybrida.

hydras, *ae*, *f.* = *ὑδρά*, the constellation of the Water-snake, also called Anguis: Cic.

hydraulis, *ae*, or *hydraules*, *ae*, *m.* = *ὑδραυλῆς*, one who plays on the water-organ: Suet.

hydraulicus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *ὑδραυλικός*, pertaining to the water-organ, *hydraulic*: Suet.

hydraulus, *i. m.* = *ὑδραυλος*, a water-organ: Cic.

hydris, *ae*, *f.* = *ὑδρία* (a water-pot; hence, in gen.), a jug, exco, urn: argenteae, Cic.

hydrōchōn, *i. m.* = *ὑδροχών* (water-pourer), the constellation Aquarius: Cat.

hydrōplous, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *ὑδροπλοῦς*, dropical: Hor.

hydrōps, *ōpis*, *m.* = *ὑδρωψ*, the dropsy: Hor.

hydrus or *-os*, *i. m.* = *ὑδρος*, a water-serpent (the poisonous water-serpent of Virg. seems to be a viper): Plin.: Virg. *hyemalis* and *hyems*, *v.* hiemalis, etc.

hymen, *ēnis*, and *hymēnaeus* or *-os*, *i. m.* [ἵμην, ἱμεναίος, the god of marriage, Hymen] nuptials, a wedding: connubio jungam stabili proprimque dicabo: hic hymenaeus erit, Virg. || *Of animals: copulation*: id. || *a nuptial song*: et subito nostras hymen cantatus ad aures venit, Ov.

hyperbaton, *i. n.* = *ὑπερβατόν*, a rhetorical fig.: transposition of words: pure Lat. transgressio: Quint.

hyperbōlis, *ēs*, *f.* = *ὑπερβολή*, a rhetorical fig.: exaggeration, *hyperbole*: pure Lat. superlatio and superiectio: Quint.: Sen.

hypercātālectus or *hypercātālecticus*, *versus* = *ὑπερκατάλεκτος* or *ὑπερκαταλεκτικός*, in prosody, a verse that has at the end a syllable or a foot too much, *hypercatalectic*: Serv.: Prisc.

hypo-caustum or *-on*, *i. n.* = *ὑπόκαυστρον*, a bathing-room heated from below, a sweating chamber: pure Lat. vaporarium: Vitr.: Plin.

hypocrita or *-es*, *ae*, *m.* = *ὑποκριτής*, a mime who accompanied the delivery of an actor by gestures: Suet.

hypodidascalus, *i. m.* = *ὑποδιδάσκαλος*, an under-teacher: Cic.

hypomnēma, *ātis*, *n.* = *ὑπομνήμα*, a written remark, memorandum, note: Cic. *fl.* in Cic.

I.

I, i, the ninth letter of the Latin alphabet, and the third vowel; but in the natural series it stands first, representing the least emphatic of the pure vocables. Hence there is a great tendency to substitute it for the other vowels; and it is very much employed in the inflection and derivation of words, both as a mere connecting vowel and as an euphonic representative of the other vowels. || Interchanges of *i* with the other vowels. **1.** For those with a and e vide those letters. **2.** With o: this occurs chiefly in derived words: e. g. multo, multi-tudo; alto, alti-sonus: there are a few instances in compounds: e. g. from *notus* come *agnitus*, *cognitus*; from *loco*, *illico*: so the orig. forms *ollus*, *ollic*, became *ille*, *illic*. **3.** With u: in derived words: e. g. arcu, arcu-tenens; aestu-, aesti-fer; famul-, familia. Many words which orig. were spelt with u subsequently had i: e. g. all superlatives, as *maximus* for *maximius*; *lacrima*, *lacrima*. In inflection the dat. and abl. plu. of the 4th decl. orig. had u, as *fructubus*; but afterwards gen. i, *fructibus*. **4.** On the connection of i with j and y, vide those letters. || Changes of *i* in the Romance languages: **1.** i long generally remains unchanged, but it is sometimes changed into e and o: e. g. Lat. *frigidus*; It. *freddo*; Fr. *froid*.

2. i short is generally changed into e, except in French: e. g. Lat. *bibere*; It. *bevere*. In French the usual change is into o: e. g. Lat. *bibere*, *digitus*, *fides*, *minus*, *niger*; Fr. *boire*, *doigt*, *foi*, *moins*, *noir*. **3.** i long by position is subject to nearly the same changes as i short, being usually changed into e: e. g. Lat. *virga*; It. Sp. and Port. *verga*; Fr. *verge*. But i followed by ng generally becomes ei, and sometimes ai and a in French: e. g. Lat. *pingere*, *diagnari*, *lingua*; Fr. *peindre*, *diagner*, *langue*. Both i short and i long by position frequently remain unchanged.

IV. As an abbreviation the vowel *i* denotes in, infra, ipse, isia, etc. IIQ. Iidemque, IMP. imperium, imperator, etc. As a numeral, I = i (unus and primus).

Iacchus, *i. m.* = *Ἰακχος*, a poetic appellation of *Bacchus*: *Ov.* Transf.: like *Bacchus*, wine: (Silenum) *Inflatum hesternum venas*, ut semper, *Iaccho*, *Virg.*

Iambicus, *a. um, adj.* = *ἰαμβικός*, *tambicus*: *trimetri*, *Hor.*

Iambus, *i. m.* = *ἰαμβος*, an *iambic foot*, an *iambus*, —: *Hor.*: *Cic.* *Meton.*: an *iambic poem*, *iambic poetry*: *Hor.* *In plur.*: *Id.*

Iapyx, *Ἰάπυξ*, *m.* [*Ἰάπυξ*, a son of *Daedalus*] a wind that blows in the south of Italy, the west-northwest wind of the Greeks: *Hor.*: *Virg.*

Iaspis, *Idis, f.* = *ἰάσπης*, a green-coloured precious stone, *jasper*: *Plin.*: *fulva, Virg.* (Hence *It. diaspro*: *Sp. diaspro*.)

Ibi, *adv.* [prob. orig. the dat. sing. of the pron. *ī* (*is*), *ibi* having been the old suffix of that case: cf. *ti-bi*, *re-bi*; and *plu. no-bis*, *ro-bis*; this suffix is the same as the Gr. *φι*] in that place, there. Of space: in *Itallam contendit*, *duasque ibi legiones conscribit*, *Caes.*: *Demarus fugit Tarquinios Corintho*, et *ibi suas fortunas constituit*, *Cic.* Sometimes of persons: *se dictatorem L.* *Quinctum dicturum*: *ibi animam parum tantae potestati esse*, *Liv.* With corresp. relative adverbs *ubi*, *unde*, *etc.*: in *eam partem ituros*, *alque ibi futuros* *Helvetios ubi Caesar constitisset*, *Caes.*: multa intellige meliora apud nos multo esse facta quam *ibi fuissent*, *unde huc translata essent*, *Cic.*

Id. Of time: *then, thereupon*: *ter conatus ibi collo dare brachia circum*, *Virg.*: *nec moram ulam, quin ducit, daret*: *ibi demum aegre tulit*, *then for the first time*, *Ter.*

Id. Of other relations: *there, in that matter*, on that occasion: *ibi ira est suppressa*, *Liv.*: *si quid est, quod ad testes reservet*, *ibi nos quoque paratores reperiet*, *Cic.*: *subsensit illos ibi esse et id agere* *inter se clanculum*, *to be at it, busy about it*, *Ter.*

Ibidem, *adv.* [*ibi*, with demonstr. suff. *dem.* as in *idem*, *tandem*, *tantumdem*, *etc.*] in the same place, in that very place, just there. Of space: *conati discubuerunt ibidem*, *Cic.*: *avem volucres ex proximo nemore persecutae*, *ibidem discerserunt*, *on the spot, immediately*, *Suet.* With *gen.*: *si redierit illa ad hunc*, *ibidem loci res erit*, *Pl.* With a verb of motion: *uxore ibidem ducta*, *Suet.* **Id.** Of other relations: *added to that, moreover*: *lascit in eo Caeciliam*, *sublevavit ibidem*, *Cic.*

Ibis, *is*, and *Idis, f.* = *ἰβίς*, a bird held sacred by the Egyptians, and which lived on water-animals, the *ibis*: *Cic.*: *Plin.*

Ibisolum, *i. v.* *hibiscum*.

Ibis, *v. is*, *ad init.*

Icarus, *a. um, adj.* [*Ἰκάρους*] pertaining to *Icarus*, *Icarian*: *Icaris telluris canis*, the constellation *Canis Major* (the dog of *Icarus*, named *Maera*, who was translated to the sky), *Ov.*

icicreo or **idicreo**, *adv.* [*id circa*]

on that account, for that reason, therefore.

Id. Referring to a clause which states the cause or reason, connected by the conj. *quod*, *quia*, or *si*, and having the indic. in direct sentences, the subj. in *oratio obliqua* or hypothesis: *Icicreo arcesores, nuptias quod mihi apparari sensit*, *Ter.*: *quia natura mutari non potest, icicreo verae amicitiae sempiternae sunt*, *Cic.*: *non, si Optimum defendisti, icicreo te isti bonum diem putabunt*, *Id.* **Id.** The conjunctions are sometimes (si very rarely) omitted: *ille Cliniae servus tardiusculus est*: *icicreo huic nostro tradita est provincia*, *Ter.* **Id.** Referring to a clause which states the purpose, and having the verb always in the subj.: *icicreo nemo superiorum attingit, ut ipse tolleretur*, *Cic.*: *esse icicreo ab suis discodere noluisse, quo facilius civitatem in officio contineret*, *Caes.*

Ichneumon, *ōnis, m.* = *ἰχνημόν*, an animal which tracks the crocodile and breaks and devours its eggs, the Egyptian rat or *ichneumon*: *Plin.*: *Cic.*

Ico, *Id, icum, s. v. a.* to strike, hit, smite, stab, sting: *quum Ptolemeus in proelio telo venenato ictus esset*, *Cic.*: *lapide ictus*, *Caes.* **Poet.**: *sallat Milonius, ut semel icto accessit ferre capiti numerusque lucernis, affected with rage, tipsy*, *Hor.* **Id.** *Esp. loere foedus*, like *ferre foedus*, to make a covenant or league: *cum Gaditanis foedus ictus dicitur*, *Cic.* **Id.** *Fig.*: *desideris icta fidelibus querit patria Caesarem, smitten, tormented*, *Hor.*

Icon, *ōnis, f.* = *εἰκών*, an image, figure: *factae cera icones*, *Plin.*

Iconicus, *a. um, adj.* = *εικονικός*, pertaining to an image, copied from life: *duces, of the size of life*, *Plin.*

Ictericus, *i. m.* = *ικτερίκος*, jaundiced: *Juv.*

Ictis, *Idis, f.* = *ἰκτίς*, the common weasel: *Plin.*

Ictus, *a. um, part.* [*ico*].

Ictus, *ūs, m.* [*id.*] a blow, stroke, thrust, bite, sting: a beattis *latus*, *morsus*, *impetus*, *Cic.*: *scutis uno ictu pilorum transfixis et colligatis*, *Caes.*: *non caecis ictibus procul ex improbio vulnerabantur*, *Liv.*: *Leabium servate pedem melique pollicis ictum, a striking, playing on the lyre*, *Hor.* **Poet. of the piercing rays of the sun, *etc.*: *tum spissa ramis laurea fervidos excludet ictus*, *Id.* *solis*, *Ov.* **Id.** *Esp.* in prosody or music, a beating time, a beat: *et pedum et digitorum ictu intervalla signant*, *Quint.* **Id.** *Fig.*: *sublata erat de foro fides*, *non ictu aliquo novae calamitatis*, *sed suspitione*, *Cic.*: *singulis veluti ictibus bella transigere, by separate attacks*, *Tac.***

Iconotela, *ae, f. dim.* [*icon*] a small image or figure: *puellaris*, *Suet.*

icicreo, *adv.* *v. icicreo*.

idea, *ae, f.* = *ἰδέα*, a (Platonic) idea, archetype: *Sen.*

Idem, *ēdēm*, *Idem, pron.* [from the pronoun root *ī* (*is*) and the demonstr. suff. *dem.*; hence, being an emphatic form of *is*, its lit. meaning is *this very, exactly this*; but it may *usu* be rendered] the same: *deinde quod nos eadēm Asia atque idēm Iste Mithridates idem belli Asiatici docuit*, *Cic.*: *cum Academicis et eodem rhetore congrederi conatus sum*, *with an Academic, who was also a rhetorician*, *Id.*: *amicus est tanquam alter idem, a second self*, *Id.*

Id. With other pronouns: *de me eodem*, *Id.*: *huic eodem Sopatro idem inimici ad C. Verrem ejusdem rei nomen detulerunt*, *Id.*: *munici qui erant quodam idem poetae, who were Ikenian*, *Id.*

Id. In comparisons, with various conjunctions and pronouns, which may all be translated by *as*, or *poet.* with the *dat.*: *si quaeratur, idemne sit pertinacia et perseverantia, the same as*, *Id.*: *idēm abeunt, qui venerant*, *Id.*: *tutium qui servat idem facit occidit*, *Hor.* *Neut.* with *gen.*: *si idem nos juris haberemus quod ceteri*, *Cic.* **Id.** *Adverbially ēdēm*: *by the same way or road*: *ut ventum est in titivum, eadēm qua ceteri, fugere noluit*, *Id.*

Idemidēm, *adv.* [*idem* repeated, which gives the notion of universality; hence *lit. ever the same*; cf. *quisquis*, *quotquot*, *etc.*] repeatedly, several times, often, ever and anon: *ne te uxor requat*, *respectas idemidēm*, *Pl.*: *hanc ego admirans, referebam tamen oculos ad terram idemidēm*, *Cic.*: *quum se illi idemidēm in silvas ad suos recipere*, *Caes.*

Idēo, *adv.* [*idēo*, *lit. this for this*] for that reason, on that account, therefore.

Id. Referring to a clause which states the cause or reason, connected by the conj. *quod*, *quia*, *quoniam*, and having the indic. in direct sentences, the subj. in *oratio obliqua*: *ne me follis ideo brevioribus ornes, quod timui*, *Hor.*: *ut mulieres ideo bene olere, quia nihil oleant, videbantur*, *Cic.*: *immo ideo magis propra, quoniam id nunc agressus est*, *Sen.* **Id.** With a negative, and referring to a clause stating an assumed cause or reason, and connected by the conj. *si*: *vestrae sapientiae est, iudices, non, si causa justa est, viris fortibus oppugnandi* *M. Cestium*, *ideo vobis quoque vos causam putare esse justam*, *Cic.* **Id.** The conjunctions are sometimes omitted: *te velle aedificare alicuius velle alicui*, *Pl.*: *nihil laboras*, *ideo quum opus est, nihil habes*, *Phaen.* **Id.** Referring to a clause which states the purpose, and having the verb always in the subj.: *ideo C. Claudius Pulcher recitavit*, *ut C. Verres posset auferre* *Cic.*: *ne ideo Rhenum inessidimus, ad Italiam tueremur*, *sed ne quis alius Arvictus regno Galliarum potiretur*, *Tac.*

idiotā, *ae, m.* = *ἰδιώτης*, an uneducated, ignorant, inexperienced, common person: *posteaquam rem paternam ab*

idiotarum divitiis ad philosophorum re-
gnum perduxit, Cic.

Idiotismus, *i. m.*, = *ιδιωτισμός*, the
common or vulgar manner of speaking;
Id.

Idolum, or **-on**, *i. n.*, = *εἰδωλον*, an
image, form, esp. a spectre, apparition,
phant. Plin.

Idoneus, *adv. ffly.* suitably, properly,
duly (rare): exordium est oratio ani-
mum auditoria idonee comparans ad re-
liquum dictionem, Cic.

Idoneus, *a. um, adj. fit* [= idoneus, per-
form from *ideo*], proper, suitable, capa-
ble, convenient, sufficient (of persons and
things): constr. with *ad*, a relative,
the *dat.*, or *absol.*; sometimes with *in*
and an *acc.*, the *abl.*, or the *inf.* With
ad, non eassem ad ullam causam ido-
neus, iudices, si hoc non viderem, Cic.
With a relative: idonea mihi Laelli
personae vis est, quae de amicitia di-
scerret, id. With *dat.*: castris ido-
neum locum deligit, Caes. *Absol.*: cujus
(Cato) eloquentiae est auctor, et ido-
neus quidem meae sententia, Q. Ennius,
a sufficient voucher, Cic. Subst.: cum
idoneis collocatus, Liv.: nullo idoneo
respondente, Suet. With *in* and *acc.*:
infirma et in nullam spem idonea, Sen.
With *inf.* (poet.): fors etiam vivo dare
demon idoneus, Hor.

Idus, *num. f. plur.* [from the Etrusc.
iduo, to divide: hence lit. the divided
or half month], the fifteenth day of the
months March, May, July, and October,
the ides; the sixteenth day of the other months,
the ides: res ante idus acta est: nam
haec idibus mane scripsi, Cic. Interest
was paid on the ides: fenerator
Alphius jam jam futurus rusticus om-
nem redegit libris pecuniam, quaerit
causida ponere, Hor. — Also school-
fests: (scen.) haec octo diebus referentes idibus
era, id.

Igitur, *a. fe.* [etym. uncertain] then,
thereupon, therefore: mox magis,
quam otium mihi et tibi igitur,
terram loquar, Pl. II. Esp. in draw-
ing a logical conclusion: therefore,
accordingly, consequently: atqui res
corolest omnesque eae, quarum est
otio semper, ab homine confici
non possunt. Est igitur id, quo illa
constantur, homine melius, Cic. — In
the consecutive interrogations: then:
in quo igitur loco est? credo eundem
in capite, id. In ironical or sarcastic
questions: igitur hucine est amare?
enim mavelim quam sic amare, *forsooth*,
id.

I, *Resumptive: I say then, as if I
was saying, then, in short: ut quum
virescentem speciem primum candoremque
celi; tum vicissitudines dierum atque
noctium; tum globum terrae eminen-
tem e mari; atque hominis utilitati
avos omnes et maria parentia: haec
igitur et alia innumerabilia quum cer-
nunt, Cic.: de quo, quia nunc primum
obitus est, pauca repletam: nam et ipse
pater Romanarum cladum erit. Igitur
iure libertina ortus, Tac. Esp. after
parentheses: scripsi etiam (nam etiam*

ab orationibus disjuncto me fere) scripsi
igitur Aristoteli more, Cic.

Ignarus, *a. um, adj.* [in gnarus, from
root *GNA* or *GNO*: v. *nosco*] ignorant
of, unacquainted with, inexperienced,
unaware: constr. usu. with *gen.*:
rarely with a relative clause, *acc.* and
infm., or *absol.* With *gen.*: oratorem
ne physiorum quidem esse ignarum
volo, Cic.: magna pars Pisonis ignari,
not acquainted with his person, Tac.:
ignara puella mariti, Hor. Of inanim.
and abstr. subjects: qui gurgis aut
quae flumina lugubris ignara belli, id.
With a relative clause: ignari, quid
gravitas, quid integritas, quid denique
virtus valeret, Cic. With *acc.* and *infm.*:
ignarus, non omnes esse rogandos,
Ov. *Absol.*: si quis laudat Arelli igna-
rus opes, Hor. II. In a passive
sense: not known, unknown: mare
magnum et ignara lingua commercia
prohibebant, Sall. With *dat.*: jamque
aderat Theseus, proles ignara parenti,
Ov.

Ignavus, *adv. sluggishly, slothfully,*
without spirit: ne quid ignave faci-
mus, Cic.: dicere multa, statim, tamely,
Hor. Comp.: carpere ignavus herbas,
Virg.

Ignavia, *se. f.* [id.] inactivity, lar-
tiness, idleness, sloth, listlessness, coward-
ice: contraria fortitudini ignavia, Cic.:
sordidae sese atque ignavia tradere,
Sall.: quae tanta animi ignavia venit?
Virg.

Ignaviter, *adv. lazily, sluggishly,*
tamely: Hirt. In Cic.

Ignavus, *a. um, adj.* [in gnavus,
root *GNA* or *GNO*: v. *nosco*] inactive,
lazy, slothful, idle, sluggish, listless,
without spirit, cowardly, dastardly:
si non fecero el male aliquo pacto, me
esse dicto ignavissimum, Pl.: homo
inertior, ignavior, magis vir inter mul-
ieres proferri non potest, Cic.: feroces
et inquieti inter scios, ignavi et im-
belles inter hostes, Liv.: anis ignavus
adversum lupos, Hor.: ignavum, fucos,
pecus a praeseptibus arcent, Virg. With
gen.: legiones operum et laboris ig-
navae, populationibus laetantes, Tac.
Subst.: in bello poena ignavis ab im-
peratoribus constituitur, Cic. II. Of
things: memora ignava, unfruitful,
Virg.: gravitas, Ov.: anni, spent in
idleness, id.: septima lux, the Jewish
Sabbath, Juv. 2. Meton.: of what
presents inactivity or indolence: frigus,
Ov.

Ignescere, *v. n. incep.* [ignis] to
take fire, to become inflamed, to burn,
kindle: ex quo eventum nostri pu-
tant, ut ad extremum omnis mundus
ignesceret, Cic. II. Fig.: to burn
with passion, to glow (poet.): Rutulo
muros et castra tuentil ignescunt irae,
Virg.

Ignis, *a. um, adj.* [id.] of fire,
fiery, on fire, burning, burning-hot:
sidera tota esse ignea, Cic.: sol, Virg.:
ignea vis, coeli, aether, Ov.: ignea vis,
fire, as one of the primary elements,

acc. to Heraclitus, Cic. 2. Transf.
of colour: fiery, flaming, resplendent:
gemmae igneo colore fulgentes, Plin.
II. Fig.: fiery, glowing, burning,
fervid, ardent, vehement (poet.): furor,
Ov.: vigor, Virg.

Ignicolor or **-drus**, *a. um, adj.*
[ignis color] flame-coloured: Juv.

Igniflamma, *i. m. dim.* [ignis] a small
fire, a little flame, a spark: Juv. 2.

Transf. of colour, a glittering, spark-
ling: onyx Indica igniculus habet, Plin.

II. Fig.: quo tolerabilis feramus
igniculum desiderit tui, vehementer, Cic.:
nonnullis interdum jacit igniculos vi-
riles, id.

Ignifer, *dra. drum, adj.* [ignis fero]
fire-bearing, fiery (poet.): aether, Lucr.:
axis, Ov.

Ignigena, *se. m.* [ignis and *gen*:
root of *gigno*] fire-born, a poetical epi-
thet of Bacchus: Ov.

Ignipes, *pedis, adj.* [ignis pes]
fiery-footed (poet.): equi, Ov.

Ignipotens, *entis, adj.* [ignis po-
tens] ruler of fire, ignipotent, a poet.
epithet of Vulcan: deus, Virg. Also,
absol., ignipotens, id.

Ignis, *i. m.*, fire, both as an element,
and as a collection of matter in combus-
tion: in the former sense *usu. sing.*:
lapidum conflictu atque tritu elicit ignem
videmus, Cic.: ut fumo atque ignibus
significabatur, Caes.: ignem accendere,
Virg.: ignem comprehendere, to catch
fire, Caes. Poet. fulserat ignes et
conscius aether, lightning, Virg. 2.

Esp.: (i) Sacer ignis, a disease, St.
Anthony's fire, erysipelas: Virg. (ii)
Aqui et ignis, to signify the most im-
portant necessities of life: v. aqua.
i. no. 5. (iii) The heavenly bodies: nu-
cat inter omnes Iulium sidus, velut
inter ignes luna minores, Hor. II.

Transf. brightness, splendour, bril-
liancy, lustre, glow, redness: fronte
curvatos imitatus ignes (Lunae), id.:
ignis oculorum cum eo igne qui est ob
os ostendit, redness, blush, Cic.

II. Fig.: the fire or glow of passion,
in either a good or a bad sense: esp.
of love: exarsere ignes animo, Virg.:
in plur.: Hor.: socii ignes, nuptiales,
Ov. 2. Meton.: a beloved object,
a flame (poet.): mihi sese offert ul-
tro meus ignis, Amyntas, Virg. 3.
Of that which brings destruction, fire,
flame: ne parvus hic ignis (i. e. Hanni-
bal) incendium ingens excussit, Liv.

Ignobilis, *e. adj.* [in and *gnobilis*,
the orig. form of *nobilis*, from root *GNO*:
unknown to fame, not renowned, undis-
tinguished, obscure: quod inglorius sit
atque ignobilis ad supremum diem per-
venturus, Cic.: ignobilis aevum exigere,
Virg.: civitas ignobilis atque humilis
Euboronum, obscure and insignificant,
Caes. II. of low birth, base-born, ig-
noble: ex aliqua familia non ignobilis,
Cic.: virgo, Ter.

Ignobilitas, *stis. f.* [ignobilis] want
of fame, obscurity: vtrorum, Ov. II.

low birth, mean origin: multis viris fortibus ne ignobilitas generis obiceretur, Cic.

ignobiliter, adv. meanly: Eutr.

ignominia, ae, f. [in and gnomē, the orig. form of nomen, from root *ono*: hence lit. a deprivation of one's good name, of one's character as a citizen] *diagnare*, dishonour, *ignominia*. I. As the result of civil or military punishment: nonnullis signiferis ignominia notavit ac loco movit, Caes. qui ignominia notandos censuerunt eos, si qui militiam subterfugerent, Cic.: mille milites, quia serum auxilium post proelium venerant, prope cum ignominia dimissi, Liv. II. In gen.: in quibus (civitatibus) expetit laudem optimi et decus, ignominiam fugiunt ac dedecus, Cic. In plur.: iudicis ignominialisque concisus, id. With gen.: hac tamen una plaga conciderit, ignominia senatus, a disgrace inflicted by the Senate, id.

ignominiosus, adv. ignominiously, disgracefully: pugnare, Eutr.

ignominiosus, a, um, adj. [ignominia] disgraceful, shameful, ignominious. Of persons: exul eras ignominiosus, branded with public ignominy, Quint. Subst.: nec concellum inire ignominiosa fas, Tac. II. Of things: ignominiosa et flagitiosa dominatio, Cic.

ignobilis, e, adj. [ignoro] unknown (rare): separare, quod levius, tacilius, non ignobilis fuerit, Cic.

ignorans, antis, Part. [ignoro] I. Adj.: not knowing, unaware, ignorant (of rare): Caes.

ignorantia, ae, f. [ignorans] want of knowledge or information, ignorance. With gen. obj.: ignorantia loci, Caes.: recti, Tac. Absol.: sancta ignorantia, id.

ignoratio, ōnis, f. [ignoro] want of knowledge or acquaintance, ignorance. With gen. obj.: timentibus ceteris propter ignorantem locorum, Cic.: virtutis, id. With de: ignorantio de aliquo, id.

ignōro, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [ignarus] not to know, to have no knowledge of, to be unacquainted with, ignorant of. With acc.: siquidem istius regis (Anci) matrem habemus, ignoramus patrem, Cic.: erras si id credis et me ignoras, Clinia, do not know me, mistake me, Ter. In pass.: ignoratus Romanos palantes repente aggressit, unknown, undiscovered, Sall. With acc. and infm.: quis ignorabat, Q. Pompeium fecisse foedus, eadem in causa esse Mancinum? Cic. With a relative clause: non ignoro, quanti ejus nomen putatis, id. With de: ignorat etiam de filio, id. With quin: id. Absolut.: an vero vos soli ignoratis? vos hospites in hac urbe versamini? id.

ignoscens, entis, Part. [ignosco] forgiving, inclined to forgiveness, placable: Ter.

ignosco, nōvi, nōtum, i. v. a. [in and gnosco, orig. form of nosco, lit. not to learn or ascertain, not to search into; hence, with esp. reference to a fault

or crime] to pardon, forgive, excuse, overlook. Constr. the person forgiven in dat.: the offence in acc. or dep. clause: sometimes in dat.: ut eis delicta ignoscas, Pl.: velim mihi ignoscas, quod ad te scribo tam multa toles, Cic.: vitilis, Hor. Pass. impers.: deprecatores, quibus non erat ignotum, Cic. With acc. only, denoting the offence (rare): equidem istuc factum ignoscam, Ter. In pass. with word denoting the offence in nom.: ego esse in hac re culpam meritam non nego, sed eam quae sit ignoscenda, id. Absol. (rare): ad ejus facili deprecationem ignoscendi petenda venia est, Cic. Pass. impers.: ignotum est, tacitum est, Ter.

ignōtus, a, um, Part. [ignosco] ignotus, a, um, adj. [in and gnotus, orig. form of notus] I. Pass.: unknown: homo ignotus et novus, Cic.: longinqua eoque ignotior gens, Liv.

2. For ignobilis, of low birth or condition, low-born, base, vulgar (poet.): quo patre sit natus, nam ignota matre inhonestus, Hor.: Achivi, the ignoble Greeks, Ov. II. Act. unacquainted with, ignorant of (rare for ignarus): simulacra ignotis nota faciebant, Cic.

ilex, icis, f. a kind of oak, the holm-oak or evergreen-oak. Pliny speaks of two kinds: prob. the *kernea* oak and the *holm* oak: Virg.: Hor. (Hence it *ilex*; Fr. *yeuse*.)

illa, tum, n. plu. the flank: Ov.: Virg.: ducere illa, to draw the flanks together, become broken-winded, Hor.: rumpere illa, to burst, Virg. II. Transf.: the entrails of animals: Hor.

illece, adv. [i, imperat. of ire, and licet; cf. scilicet and videlicet; lit. go, it is permitted; hence] anciently, a form of dismissing an assembly: you may go, it is over: Don. Ter. II. Transf.: let us go, let us be gone: illece: quid hic conterimus operam frustra? Ter. 2. all is over or lost: actum est, illece, me infelicem et coelestem, Pl.

III. i. q. illico, immediately, instantly, forthwith: fugit illece oclor Euro speluncamque petit, Virg.

iligneus, a, um, adj. [ilex] of holm-oak, oaken: pedibus, Ter. (al. iligneis): canallibus, Virg.

illa, adv. by that way, in that direction (rare): ne pervium illa Germanicus exercitibus foret, obseperat, Tac.

illabefactus (Inl.), a, um, adj. unshaken, unbroken, unimpaired (poet.): vincula, Ov.

illābor (Inl.), psus, i. v. n. dep. to slip, slide, glide, fall, or flow into: to fall down, sink down, quo (i. e. in stomachum) primo illabuntur ea, quae accepta sunt ore, Cic.: si fractus illabatur orbis, should fall in, go to ruin, Hor. II. Fig.: da, pater, augurium atque animis illabere nostris, Virg.

illābōratus (Inl.), a, um, adj. not laboured, uncultivated, spontaneous: terra, Sen.: fructus, Quint.

ill-lābōro (Inl.), i. v. n. to work upon, labour at: Tac.

illāc, adv. = illa, with suffix c = ce: by that way, in that direction, on that side: angiporci illac per horum circuit clam, Pl.: omnes damnatos, omnes ignominia affectos illac facere, stand on that side, belong to that party, Cic.

ill-lācēstus (Inl.), a, um, adj. unprovoked, unattacked: Tac.

ill-lācīmōbīlis (Inl.), e, adj. unwept, unlamented: omnes illacrimabiles urgentur, Hor. II. that is not or cannot be moved by tears, pitiless, inexorable: Pluto, id.

ill-lācīmo (Inl.), avi, atum, i. v. n. and illacrimor (Inl.), atus, i. v. dep. to weep at or over, to bewail, lament. With dat.: quid dicam de Socrate? cuius mortis illacrimari soleo Platonem legens? qui meo infelici erroris unum illacrimasti, Liv. Absol.: qui (Milo) asperis lacertis suos dicitur illacrimansque dixisse, Cic. II. Poet. of things: to weep, i. e. to drip, distil: et moestum illacrimat tarridis ebur aeraque sudant, Virg.

ill-lācēsus (Inl.), a, um, adj. unharmed, unimjured, unimpaired: illacso corpore, Ov.: valetudo, Suet.

ill-lācētābīlis (Inl.), e, adj. cheerless, joyless, gloomy, sad (poet.): illacētābīlis ora, Virg.

illapsus (Inl.), a, um, Part. [illabor]

ill-lāquō (Inl.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to ensnare, entrap, ensnare: volucres, Prud. II. Fig.: munera navium saevos illaqueant duces, Hor.

illatus (Inl.), a, um, Part. [infero]

ill-lādātus (Inl.), a, um, adj. unpraised, without fame, obscure: Plin. II. Poet. for illandabilis, unworthy of praise, blameable, detestable: Buxtria, Virg.

illatus, a, um, v. illotus.

ille, a, ud (anciently oile, and oile, a, um, Virg.: gen. sing. fem. illae or oileae, Lucr.), pron. dem. of the 3rd pers. designating what is not close to (either in space or time) or nearly connected with the speaker or the person addressed: the distinction between *hic*, *iste*, and *ille* is of great importance in epistolary composition, many passages of Cicero's letters, for instance, being unintelligible unless it is attended to: in them *ille*, when emphatic, almost invariably refers to some person spoken about or alluded to, and not to the writer or to his correspondent: that yonder, he, she, it: as *ad*, it may often be translated *yonder*. With substantives: ille vir haud magna cum re sed plenus fidei, Enn.: in illa tranquillitate atque iocundissime vivere, Cic. Absol.: tum ille, non sum, inquit, necius, id. ne illi sanguinem nostrum largiantur, Sall. 2. With other pronouns: facque quum primum andivi, ego ille ipse factus sum: acis quem dicam, Cic.: eandem illam (sphaeram), id.: illum reliquit alterum apud matrem domi, Pl.

3. Opp. to hic, to indicate the remoter object: v. hic, no. 1. 4. **||** Emphatic, that, to indicate some well-known or celebrated object, equivalent to the ancient, the well-known, the famous: si Antipater ille Sidorius, quem tu probe, Catala, meministi, Cic.: ut ex eodem Ponto Medea illa quondam profugisse dicitur, id. **||** Particular phrases: (i) hic . . . ille, this . . . that, the one . . . the other, of single objects, as opp. to the whole: non dicam illud hic signum ablatum esse et illud; hoc dico, nullum te Aspendi signum, Verres, reliquias, id. (ii) ille aut (or et) ille, that or that, such and such: commendo vobis illum et illum, Suet. (iii) ille quidem . . . sed (antem), that, to be sure, and etc.: philosophi quicquam, minime mali illi quidem, sed hoc satis acut, Cic. (iv) ex illo, from that time, since then (poet. and rare): ex illo fluere et retro sublapsa referri se Ianaum, Virg.

illecebra (Inl.), ae. f. [illicio] lit. a drawing gently on: hence an enticement, inducement, attraction, charm, allurement, bait, lure. With gen.: maxima est illecebra peccandi impunitas, Cic. In plur.: voluptatis, id. With dat.: munditia illecebra animo est amantium, Pl. Abol.: ad quam illecebram quum commoveretur nemo, Liv. In plur.: Jocum tentavit, quod illecebris erat et grata novitate morandus spectator, Hor. **||** Meton.: of an alluring, seductive person, an enticer, a decoy-bird: Pl.

illecebratus, adv. alluringly, enticingly: Pl. Comp.: agi. Amm.

illecebrosus (Inl.), a, um, adj. [illecebra] full of allurement, enticing, attractive, seductive: istoc illecebrosus fieri nihil potest, Pl.

illectus (Inl.), a, um, Part. [illicio]. **illectus** (Inl.), f. m. [id.] an allurement, enticement: Pl.

illectus (Inl.), a, um, adj. [lego] not collected, not gathered together: Gai. **||** Not read, unread (rare): si non accipiet scriptum illectumque remittet, Ov.

illectus, adv. impolitely, rudely, inelegantly: Pl.: Hor.

illectus (Inl.), a, um, adj. impolite, unmannerly, rude, unpleasant, disagreeable: parens avarus, illectus, in libera difficulta, Cic.: deliciae illeptae aequae inelegantiae, Cat.

illex (Inl.), egs, adv. without law, contrary to law, lawless: Pl.

illex (Inl.), f. m. [id.] alluring, enticing, seductive: oculi, App.

|| Subst. a decoy, lure: Pl. 2. a seducer, a seductress: malae rei tantae futurus illicet, id.

illicitus (Inl.), a, um, adj. [libo] undisciplined, unimpaired, untrained, unlearned: veteres illiciteque divitiae, Cic.: Virg. Liv.

illicitus (Inl.), e, adj. unworthy of a freeman, ignoble, ungenerous, sordid, mean, disobliging: illiciteales et

sordidi quaestus mercenariorum omnium, quorum operae, non quorum artes emuntur, Cic.: facinus, Ter.: non te in me illicitealem putabit, disobliging, Cic.

illicitus (Inl.), f. m. [illicite] conduct unworthy of a freeman, meanness (rare): Cic.

illicitus (Inl.), adv. ignobly, ungenerously, meanly: factum a vobis, Ter.: aliquid aestimare valde illicitealter, meanly, stingily, Cic.

illic, illece, illic, or illoce, pron. [ille and ce] he, she, or it yonder, that: sed Amphitruonis illic est servus Sosia, a portu illic nunc cum laterna advenit, Pl.: illic est sapere? Ter. **||** With suffixes ce and the interrogative part, ne: Si illicine est? Ps. illic est, Pl.

illico, adv. in that place, there, yonder (most freq. ante-class.): haec illic est pugnata pugna usque a mane ad vesperum, Pl.: cives Romani, qui illic negotiantur, Caes. **||** Transf. with that person or thing (rare): non isto vivitur illico, quo tu rere, modo, t. e. with Maecenas, Hor.

illicine, v. pron. illic, no. 11.

illicet, v. illicet.

illico (Inl.), text, lectum (inf. perf. sync. illece, Poët. ap. Cic.), 3. v. a. [lacio] lit. to draw gently in or on: to allure, entice, attract, seduce, inveigle, decoy (usu. in a bad sense, whereas allucere is gen. employed in a good sense): is me ad illam illicet, Pl.: quos ad bellum spes rapinarum illicet, Tac.: Gallorum fraude illicet, Tac.: quin etiam illud par in utroque nostrum, quod ab eisdem illicet sumus, miset, led astray, Cic.

illicitator (Inl.), f. m. [illico] one who bids at an auction to make others bid higher, a sham bidder: Cic.

illicitus (Inl.), a, um, adj. not allowed, forbidden, unlawful, illegal, illicit: amor, Tac.: per licita et illicita foedatus, id.

illico, adv. [in loco] in that very place, on the spot, there: otiose nunc iam illico hic consistet, I. q. **||** Transf. on the spot, i. q. instantly, immediately, directly: simul atque inceptum suspicio tumultus, artes illico nostrae conticescit, Cic.

illico (Inl.), si, sum, 3. v. a. [laedo] to strike or dash against, beat against or upon (poet.): libavit cestus effraetque illicet in ossa cerebro, Virg.: dentem fragili (corpore), Hor.

illico (Inl.), avi, atum, 3. v. a. to bind of tie on, to fasten: emblemata acie in aureis poculis illicat, Cic.: lictae in jaculo illicatae, Caes. 2. to fetter, encumber, entangle, impede: in utulis inque ligatus cedebat clipeoque inimicum hastile trahebat, Virg.: illicata praeda, Tac. **||** Fig.: to attach, connect, combine: (pacon) quam commodissime putatur in solutam orationem illicari, Cic.: non his conditionibus illicabitur pax, ut movere bellum possit, Liv. 2. Esp.: to bind, to oblige, to hold bound; to fetter, encumber, entangle,

impede: magnis et multis plignoribus M. Lepidum res publica illicat tenet, Cic.: familiaris amicitia illicati Philippo erant, Liv.

illic, adv. for illicine, from that place, thence: illic equidem Gnaeum profectum puto, Cic.

illicine (Inl.), e, adj. [illicine] without mud or slime: fons, pure, Ov.

illic, adv. [ille] from that or yonder place, thence: illic equidem Gnaeum profectum puto, Cic.: imperator utrumque hinc et illic Jovi vota suscipere, Pl. **||** Transf.: from that person or thing, from that quarter, from that side: si illic beneficium non ait, rectius putem quidvis domi perpeti, Cic.

illico (Inl.), levi, litem, 3. v. a. to smear over, spread or lay on: collyria oculis, Hor.: aurum vestibus illitum, id. Poët.: quod si bruma nives Albanis illinet agris, spreads, id.: quodcumque semel charis illevertit, has urriten, id.

|| Transf.: with acc. and abl.: to besmear, bedaub, anoint: texta Nesaeo veneno, Ov.: facies taedamque et malleolos pice, Liv. 2. Fig.: venustus color, daubed over with paint, Cic.

illicuefactus (Inl.), a, um, Part. melted, liquefied, liquid. Fig.: tanquam illicuefactae voluptates, Cic.

illicus (Inl.), a, um, Part. [illico]. **illicutus** (Inl.), a, um, adj. unlettered, illiterate, uneducated, unlearned: quem cognovimus virum bonum et non illiteratum, Cic. Of things: nervi, Hor.

illicus (Inl.), a, um, Part. [illico]. **illicis**, f. m. illic.

illic, adv. to that place, thither: neque temere praeter mercatores illo adit quisquam, Caes.: illo non saxum, non materies advecta est, Cic. **||** Transf.: to that point: haec omnia Caesar eodem illo pertinere arbitrabatur, to that same point, Caes.

illico, Neutr. pron. v. pron. illic.

illic, adv. thither: post illico veni quam advenit, Pl.

illicitus (Inl.; also illautus), a, um, adj. unsmoothed, uncleaned, unclean, dirty: illotis manibus aliquid tractare, Pl.: toralia, Hor. (ii) illautus, Pl.

illico, Neutr. pron. v. pron. illic.

illic, adv. [ille] to that place yonder, thither: paulo momento huc illic impellit, Ter.: huc illic quasi vitabundum agitare, Sall. **||** Transf.: to that person or thing, thence (rare): quo res haec pertinet? Illic: dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt, Hor.

illicite (Inl.), 3. v. n. to shine in or on, to light up, illuminate (very rare): atra pax tuo capiti illicet, Pl.

illicescere or **illicisco** (Inl.), luxi, 3. v. n. and a. incept. A. Neutr. of the day or of the sun, to grow light, begin to shine, to break, dawn: illicescet illic alquando dies, Cic.: ea nocte, cui illicet dies caedis, on which arose the day, Suet. 2. Imper. illuxit, it was light, day had dawned (very rare):

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ubi illuxit, Romanus productus in aciem, Liv. **II.** Fig.: quum populo Romano vox et auctoritas consulis repente in tandis tenebris illuxerit, Cic. **B.** Act. to shine upon, give light to: ut mortales illuciscas luce clara et candida, Pl.

illūdo (Inl.), *cl. sum, j. v. a. and a.*
I. Neutr.: to play upon, at or with: to sport with, amuse oneself with: illudo chartis, amuse myself with writing, Hor. **2.** Esp. to make sport or game of, to jest, mock, or jeer at, to ridicule. With dat.: ut ne plane videaris hujus miseri fortunæ et horum virorum talium dignitati illudere, Cic. With in and acc. or ablat.: ut ne impune in nos illuseris, Ter. Abol.: illuseras heri inter acyphos, quod dixeram controversiam esse, Cic. **3.** to sport or fool away, to destroy or waste in sport; of sexual intercourse, to violate, abuse. With dat.: cul (frondi) silvestres uri assidue capreaeque sequaces illudant, Virg.: feminarum illustrium capitibus, Suet. **II.** Act.: to play at or with (poet. and rare): illusas auro vestes, *s. e. lightly interwoven, as if with a sportive needle*, Virg. **2.** Esp. to scoff or mock at, to make a laughing-stock of, to ridicule: pergame eam, Laeli, artem illudere, in qua primum excello ipse? Cic.: voces Neronis, quoties caneret, Tac. **3.** to destroy, ruin, violate, abuse (rare): vitam illas, Ter.: corpus alcuius, Tac.

illūmināto, *adv. clearly, luminously: dicere, Cic.*

illūmino (Inl.), *avl, atum, i. v. a. to light up, make light, illuminate: luna illuminata a sole, Cic. 2. Transf.: to make splendid, embellish: purpura omnem vestem illuminat, Plin. II. Fig.: to set in a clear light, to set off, make conspicuous: tranatatum, quod maxime tanquam stellis quibusdam notat et illuminat orationem, Cic.: horum fidem Myllenaorum peritida illuminavit, Vell.*

illūso (Inl.), *enis, f. [illudo] a mocking, jeering: also irony, as a figure of speech, Cic.*

illūstris (Inl.), *e, adj. [prob. contr. of illucstris, from luc (lux)] lighted up, clear, bright, light, lustrous: ostendebat Carthaginem de excelso et pleno stellarum, illustri et claro quodam loco, Cic.: illustris et pellucida stella, Id. Comp.: solis candor illustris est quam ullius ignis, Id. II. Fig.: clear, plain, distinct, evident, manifest: his rationibus tam certis tanque illustribus, Id.: factum illustre notumque omnibus, Id.*

2. distinguished, famous, honourable, illustrious: illustris in personis adulescentibus, Cic.: forensis et illustris adolescens, Caes.: feminae, noble, Suet.: major atque illustris res, more remarkable, Caes.

illūstris, *comp. adv. more clearly, distinctly, perspicuously (rare): Cic. II. Iustro* (Inl.), *avl, atum, i. v. a. to light up, make light, illuminate:*

sol cuncta sua luce illustret et compleat, Cic.: qua sol habitabiles illustrat oras, maxime principum, Hor. **II.** Fig.: to make clear, to clear up, elucidate, illustrate, explain: ut ea consilia, quae clam essent inita contra salutem urbis, illustrentur, Cic.: philosophiam veterem Latinis literis illustrare, Id. **3.** to render famous, renowned, illustrious: familiam illustrare, Suet.: illustrati, mihi crede, tuam amplitudinem hominum injuria, Cic.

illūsus (Inl.), *a, um, Part. [illudo]. Illutibilis* (Inl.), *e, adj. [lūo] that cannot be washed out: odor, Pl. illutius* (Inl.), *a, um, v. illutus.*

illūvies (Inl.), *sl, f. [lūo; lit. that which is washed on, esp. by the overflowing of water: hence] dirt, filth: illuvie ac aqualore obiectus, Tac.: illuvie deformis, Id. II. an overflowing, inundation: aquarum, Just.: placida, *s. e. the water that has overflowed, Tac. im, i. q. eum, v. la.**

imaginārius, *a, um, adj. [imago] of or pertaining to images: Edici, Diocl. II. that exists only in imagination, seeming, fancied, imaginary: fasces, Liv.: imaginariae militiae genus, Suet.*

imaginatio, *enis, f. [imagino] a mental image, fancy, imagination: Aegyptum, secretis imaginationibus agitata, Tac.*

imāginor, *atus, i. v. a. dep. [imago] to picture to oneself, to fancy, imagine: pavorem, Tac. Of dreams: Calpurnia uxor imaginata est, collabi fastigium domus, Suet.*

imāgo, *Inis, f. [root IM or SM, whence im-itor and sim-ilis: same as Gr. εἰκων] an imitation, copy: an image, likeness (l. e. a picture, statue, mask, apparition, etc.): Spartiæ Agelaius neque pictam neque fictam imaginem suam passus est esse: unus Xenophonis libellus in eo rege laudando facile omnes imagines omnium statuasque superavit, Cic.: cerasse, Hor.: epistola atque imago me certum fecit, the signet, Pl.: quid natum toties falsis ludis imaginibus? phantoms, Virg. 2. Esp.: imagines, the images of distinguished ancestors among the noble Romans, viz. of such as had been aediles, praetors, or consuls, usually made of wax. They were placed in the atria of Roman houses, and carried in funeral processions (v. Smith's Ant. 270): obrepisti ad honores errore hominum, commendatione fumosorum imaginum, quarum simile habes nihil praeter colorem, Cic.: quia imagines non habeo et quia mihi nova nobilitas est, Sall.: senatorias imagines, images of ancestors who had been senators, Suet. 3. Transf.: a reverberation of sound, an echo (mostly poet.): concava pulsu saxa sonant vociferi offensa resultat imago, Virg.: cuius recinit iocosa novien imago, Hor. **II.** Fig.: an image or likeness of a thing formed in the mind, a conception, thought, imagination, idea: Scipionis memoriam atque imaginem*

stibi proponere, Cic.: expressam imaginem vitae quotidianae videre, Id. **2.** In rhetor.: a figurative representation, similitude, comparison: imago est oratio demonstrans corporum aut naturarum similitudinem, Id. **3.** a mere image, semblance, appearance, shadow: nos veri juris germanaeque iustitiae solidam et expressam effigiem nullam tenemus: umbra et imaginibus utimur, Id.: imago iudiciorum, only the appearance of courts, Id.

imbecillitas, *ae, f. dim. [imago] a little image: aerea puerilis, Suet. imbecillus*, *adv. weakly, feebly, faintly (rare; perh. only in the Comp.): lis, quae videtur, imbecillus assensuntur, Cic.*

imbecillitas (Inb.), *atis, f. [imbecillus] weakness, feebleness of the body, etc.: Tollas meae morbus et imbecillitas corporis me examinat, Cic.: imbecillitas materiae, Caes. II. poverty, need, impotency, helplessness, imbecility: utrum propter imbecillitatem atque impotenter dederatis aut amicitia, Cic.: aumi, Caes.: consilii, Cic.*

imbecillus (Inb.), *a, um, adj. weak, feeble. Of the body: quum homo imbecillus a valentissimo bestia lauiatur, Cic. 2. Of other things: accedat anni et tractat mollis aetas imbecilli vultu, Hor.: imbecilla natura (generis humani), Sall.: necio quomodo imbecillior est medicina quam morbus, Cic.: regnum vobis trado firmum, at basi eritis: si mali, imbecillum, Sall. 3. In relation to abstract things or mental qualities: qui eam superpositionem imbecilli animi atque anili putent, Cic.: suspiciones, Tac. Subst.: ignavi et imbecilli, Cic.*

imbellis (Inb.), *e, adj. [bellum] warlike, unfit for war: praefuit, / sed of peace: ut imbellis timidique videtur, Cic.: ignavi et imbelles, Liv.: veneta, Hor.: cervi, Virg.: columbae, Hor.: del, i. e. Venus and Amor, Ov. II. Of things: itaque videns rebus iniustus iustos maxime dolere, imbellibus fortis, Cic.: sic satis senior telumque imbelles sine ictu coniecit, powerless, Virg.: Asia, Liv.*

imber, *bris, m. rain, a shower of rain, a pelting or pouring rain: cui hiems summa, tempestas perfidiosa, imber maximus, Cic.: iter factum corruptis imbr, Hor.: lapidum aut sanguineus imber, Cic. 2. Proverb. (i) Imbre in crubrum genere, ut atque impossibilitas, Pl. (ii) tam hoc tibi in proclivi est quam imber est quando pluit, i. e. exceedingly easy, Id. 3. Meton.: caeruleus supra caput assit imber, a rain-cloud, Virg. 2. rain-water: plicinae claternaque erranda imbribus, Tac. 3. water or liquid in gen. (poet.): (naves) captit imitum imbrem, aditit the sea-water, Virg. Imbre per indignus neque cadente gressu, tears, Ov. 4. Like the Eng. word shower, of things that fall fast like rain: ferreus ingruit imber, Virg.*

imberbis (imb.), *a. adj.* [barba] without a beard, beardless: Juvenia, Hor.

im-bibo (imb.), *bi, j. v. a.* to drink in, imbibe: Plin. **Fig.**: to imbibe mentally, to conceive: de aliquo malam opinionem animo imbibere, Cic.: certamen animis, Liv. **2.** Esp. to determine, resolve (usually with infn.): quod si facere nolit statue imbibere: quodam rationibus illud ad suas conditiones perducere, Cic.

im-bito (imb.), *j. v. a.* to go into, enter: meam domum ne imbitas, Pl.

imbrex, icia, *f.* [imber] a hollow tile, gutter-tile, pan-tile: meas confregisti imbrices et tegulas, Pl.: Virg. **||** Meton.: a mode of applauding with the hands formed into hollows, invented by Nero: Suet.

imbricatus, *a. um, adj.* [id.] rainy: Auster, rain-bringing, Pl.

imbrifer, era, *brum, adj.* [imber] rain-bringing, rainy: Austris, Ov.

im-būdo (imb.), *ti, ūtum, j. v. a.* [root *sc* of which bi- is a redupl.: v. bibo] to wet, soak, steep, saturate: imbuti sanguine gladii legionum vel madaefacti potius, utro *or* rather dripping with blood, Cic.: sanguis nunc imbutit arma, Virg.: ocula, quae Venus quinta parte sui nectaris imbutit, Hor. **||** **Fig.**: to fill, steep, stain, taint, infect, imbue: gladium acclere, Cic. Esp. in the part. perf.: imbutus admiratione, Liv.: hac life crudelitatis imbutus, Cic. **2.** to inspire or impress with: to accustom, inure, initiate, instruct, imbue: animam tenerum opinionibus, id.: liberaliter educatos servilibus vidis imbutos, Liv. Poet.: terras vomere, to plough first, Ov.: bellum sanguine, give a beginning to, shed the first blood, Virg. In the part. perf.: nos ita majoribus instituti autas imbuti sumus, Cic.: imbutum jam a juvenia certaminibus plebeia, Liv.

imbutus, *a. um, Part.* [imbuo].

im-būbilis, *e. adj.* [imitor] that may be imitated: orationis subtilitas imitabilis illi quidem videtur esse, Cic.: non imitabile fulmen, Virg.

im-imitum, inis, *n. [id.]* imitation, image: Meton.: a resemblance, likeness, image: Ov.

im-imitamentum, i, n. [id.] imitation, simulation, pretence: peractis tristitia immitamentis, Tac.

im-imitatio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] imitation: imitatio virtutis aemulatio dicitur, Cic. **2.** simulation, pretence: nihil ostentatius est imitationis afferre, id.

im-imitator, ōris, *m. [id.]* an imitator. With *gen.*: permulti imitatores principum existant, Cic. Abod.: nec desides imitator in artum, Hor.

im-imitatrix, icia, *f.* [id.] she that imitates: boni (voluptas), Cic.

im-imito, i. v. a. (for imitor) to imitate, etc.: imitata et efficta simulacra, Cic.: nec abest imitata voluptas, Ov.

im-imitor, atus, i. v. a. dep. [root *im*: v. imago] to imitate, represent, express, lay off, copy, portray: faber ungues

exprimit et molles imitatur aere capillos, Hor.: populi speciem et nomen, Cic.: berom veteres casus fictosque luctus imitari atque adumbrare dicendo, id. Poet.: putre solum imitatur arando, to make loose or friable, Virg. **2.** to simulate, feign, pretend: moestitiam, Tac. **||** to imitate in conduct, etc., to act like, copy after, seek to resemble, counterfeit: imitabor nepam, Pl.: imitator ergo Atratum, qui magnis de rebus dicere exordians, a Jove incipiendum putat, Cic.

im-madescō, dūi (only in the perf.), *j. v. n. insep.* to become wet or moist: lacrimis immaduisse genas, Ov.

im-mādo, adv. frightfully, fiercely: leo hians immane, Virg.

im-mānis (imn.), *e. adj.* huge, vast, enormous, immense, monstrous: immanis corporum magnitudo, Caes.: ingens immanisque praeda, Cic.: geminos immani pondere caesus, Virg.: avaritia, Sall.: vitium, Hor. Neut. abod.: Civile lapsus equi prostratus immane quantum suis pavoris et hostibus acclatitate indidit, Tac. **||** **Fig.**: monstrous in character, frightful, inhuman, fierce, savage, wild: hostis in ceteris rebus nimis ferus et immanis, Cic.: Janitor aulae, Cerberus, Hor.: coepit immanibus effera Dido, Virg. Comp.: acclere ante alios immanior omnes, id. Sup. voluptatem immanissimus quisque acerrime sequitur, Cic. [Etyim. doubtful].

im-māntas, ātis, *f.* [immanis] monstrous size, hugeness, vastness, excess: vitiorum, Cic. **||** Of character, etc.: enormity, heinousness, savageness, fierceness, cruelty: feritas quaedam autae agrestis immanitas, id.: morum immanitate vastissimas vincit beluae, id.: pericidii, Quint.

im-mansuetus (imn.), *a. um, adj.* untamed, wild, savage: ille ferox immansuetusque, Ov.: tu (Borea), de rapida immansuetissime ventis, id.

im-maturitas (imn.), ātis, *f.* [im-maturus] unripeness, immaturity: sponsum, Suet. **||** untimely haste, over-eagerness: quid haec immaturitas tanta significat? Cic.

im-maturus (imn.), *a. um, adj.* unripe, immature, untimely, before the season: of plants and fruits: pira, Cels.: frons, Quint. **||** Transf. of other things: vomica, Pl.: infans immaturus est editus, Suet.: mors, untimely, premature, Cic.: consilium, Liv.

im-medicabilis (imn.), *e. adj.* incurable (poet.): valnus, Ov.: telum, the wound inflicted with which is incurable, Virg.

im-memor (imn.), ōris, *adj.* unmindful, not thinking, forgetful, regardless: constr. usually with the *gen.*: less freq. abod. or with a clause. With *gen.*: adeone immemor rerum a me gestarum esse videor? Cic.: venator tenerae conjags immemor, Hor. Abod.: magna haec immemor ingenti signa, Cic. With clause: sum qui officium facere immemor est, Pl.

im-memorābilis (imn.), *e. adj.* 1. Pass.: unforgetfulness of mention: Pl. 2. that cannot be described, inexpressible, spatium, Lucr. **||** Act.: that will not tell, speechless, silent: Pl.

im-memorātus (imn.), *a. um, adj.* unmentioned, not related: juvat immemorata ferentem ingenuis cognoscere legi manibusque teneri, things not yet related, new, Hor.

im-mensitas (imn.), ātis, *f.* [immensus] immeasurableness, immensity: latitudo, longitudo, Cic.

im-mensus (imn.), *a. um, adj.* lit. not measured: hence, immeasurable, boundless, endless, vast, immense: al immensam et interminatam in omnes partes magnitudinem regionum videret, Cic.: in mari immenso vehi, id.: Jucitque per antrum immensus, of immense size, Virg.: ferveret immensusque ruit profundo Pindarus ore, fathomless, Hor. **||** Subst.: immensus, i. n. boundless extent, immense size, boundlessness, immensity: loci, Liv.: per immensum ventis discordibus actus fertur, Ov.: prorata per immensum aestifia, over a vast extent, Tac. **2.** adv. without end, exceedingly, immensely: creverat immensum, Ov.: immensum attolli, Tac.

im-mērens (imn.), entis, *adj.* undeserving, not meriting, innocent: triste lignum, caducum in domini caput immerentis, Hor.

im-mergo (imn.), si, sum (perf. sync. immerat, Pl.), *j. v. a.* to dip, plunge, sink or stick into, to immerse: immergus in flumen, Cic.: nautas pelago, Ov. **2.** Transf. with *pron.* reflect.: to throw or plunge oneself into, to betake oneself: immergit aliquo sese credo in ganeum, Pl. **||** **Fig.**: se blanditiis et assentationibus in alicujus consuetudinem, Cic.

im-mérito, adv. undeservedly, unjustly, without cause: si praeter opinionem, si immerito, Cic.: ut eos non immerito probaverit sanctissimus censor, with perfect justice, Quint.

im-mertus (imn.), *a. um, adj.* 1. Act.: undeserving, guiltless, innocent: delicta majorum immeritus lites, Romane, Hor.: gens, Virg. With inf. virtus recludens immeritis mori coelum, Hor. Subst.: cur tu, obscuro, immerito meo me morti dedere optas? for no fault of mine, Pl. **||** Pass.: undeserved, unmerited: laudibus haud immeritis onerare aliquem, Liv.

immersabilis (imn.), *e. adj.* [mergo] that cannot be sunk: fig.: unconquerable: (Ulixes) adversis rerum immersabilis undis, Hor.

immerus, *a. um, Part.* [immergo].

im-mēstus (imn.), *a. um, adj.* [meto] unmeasured: jugera, Hor.

im-migro (imn.), avi, atum, i. v. n. to go or remove into, etc. in domum et in paternos hortos immigrahit, Cic. **||** **Fig.**: nulla res publica fuit, in quam tam serae avaritia luxuriaque immigra-verint, Liv.

im-mineo (imm.), 2. v. n. to project over or towards, to bend or lean towards, to overhang. With dat. or absol.: collis plurimus urbi imminet, Virg.: imminens prope ipsi moenibus tumulus, Liv.: chorus ductus Veneris imminente luna, shining overhead, Hor.

2. Fig.: to be intent upon, to strive eagerly after, to long or be eager for: hujus mendicantis aviditate conjuncta in nostras fortunas imminabat, Cic.: exitio conjunctis, Ov.: Verres avaritia semper hiantate ante imminenti fuit, Cic.

Transf.: to be near to, to touch on, border upon: imminet hic, sequiturque parem, similisque tenenti non tenet, Ov.: carcer imminens foro, adjoining, Liv.

3. Fig.: to be near at hand, to impend: sunt qui ea, quae quotidie imminet, non vident, Cic.

III. (like impendere and instare) to threaten by proximity: nimis imminabat propter propinquitatem Aegina Piraeo, id. Parthi Latio, Hor.: instabat agmen Caesaris atque universum imminabat, Caes. 2. Fig.: to threaten by proximity, to be imminent: periculum, quod imminere ipsi portenderetur, Suet.: imminentes unde insidiae, id.

im-minuo (imm.), 3. s. t. 3. v. a. to lessen, diminish: si ista exiguas copias quam minime imminueris, Cic.

2. to weaken, impair: corpus otio, animum libidibus imminuebat, Tac.

II. Fig.: to lessen, diminish, abate: aestivorum tempus comitiorum mora imminuerat, Tac.: verbum imminuit, contracted, Cic. 2. Esp.: to encroach upon, to violate, injure, subvert, ruin, destroy: quod populi semper proprium fuit, quod nemo imminuit, nemo mutavit, id.: libertatem, id.: pacem Bocchi, Sall.: Agrippa dissidio domum imminuerat, Tac.

imminutio (imm.), 3. s. f. [imminuo] a lessening, diminution: a weakening, impairing, injuring: pravitas imminutioque corporis, mutilation, Cic.

II. Fig.: dignitatis, id.

im-miscéo (imm.), 3. s. t. xum, or stum, 2. v. a. to mix in, intermix, intermingle, blend: manus manibus, Virg.: summis ima, Ov.: immixti turbae militum togati, Liv.

II. Fig.: to mix, to not fugienda petendis immiscere, Hor.: ne affinitatibus, ne propinquitatibus immisceamur cavent, Liv.

im-miserabilis (imm), e, adj. unpitied: capiva pubes, Hor.

im-misericooriter, adv. aum. unmercifully: Ter.

im-misericoor (imm.), 3. s. t. ordia, adj. pitiless, merciless (rare): Cic.

im-missio (imm.), 3. s. f. [id.] a letting in, admission (rare): Ulp.: samentorum, a letting grow, Cic.

im-missus (imm.), a, um, Part. [im-mitto].

im-mittis (imm.), e, adj. not soft or mellow, harsh, rough, sour. Of fruits: uva, Hor. II. Fig.: rough, rude, harsh, severe, stern, fierce, inexorable: natura et moribus immitis ferusque,

Liv.: immitis Achilles, Virg.: insulam Gyrum immitem et sine cultu hominum esse, Tac. Comp.: calcato immitior hydro, Ov. Sup.: serpentes immitissimum animalium genus, Plin.

im-mitto (imm.), 3. s. t. misum, 3. v. a. to let or send into, to introduce, admit, to send or despatch against, to let loose at, discharge at, to cast or throw into: servos ad spolandum fanum, Cic.: scilicet tu Praetor in mea bona, quos vales, immitte? you will put into possession of my property? id.: corpus in undas, Ov.: completas naves taeda et pice in Pomponianam classem immisit, let drive against, Caes.: coronam immisit coelo, he placed it in the sky (as the constellation called Ariadne's crown), Ov.: immissis pars caeca et concita frenis arietat in portas, with slackened reins, Virg.: Codrus in medios se immisit hostes, threw himself, Cic. 2. Esp.: to send against (secretly or hostilely), to set on, incite, instigate, suborn: alli Tarquinium a Cicrone immisum alebant, Sall.: immissis qui monerent, Tac. 3. to let grow unrestrained or wild: pro densitate arborum immisorumque aliorum in alios ramorum, grown together, interwoven, Liv.: barba immissa, for promise, unshorn, Virg. II. Fig.: aliquid in aures, to listen to, Pl.: jactam et immisam a te nefarium in me injuriam semper duxi, Cic.: immitte fugam Teucris atrumque timorem, instilled, Virg.

immixtus (imm.), a, um, Part. [immixto]. immo (imo), adv. (usu. placed at the beginning of a sentence, but sometimes after one or two words), used in answers: 1. to introduce a contradiction of the question or preceding statement: hence, after positive sentences, to be rendered by, no indeed, by no means; after sentences containing or implying a negative, by, yes indeed, by all means; or in gen. by, on the contrary (often strengthened by edepol, hercle, vero, potius, etc., and frequently elliptical): Ter. Etiam fatetur de hospite? Th. Immo perneget, Pl.: non igitur faciat, dixerit quis, quod utile sit, quod expedit? Immo intelligat nihil nec expedire nec utile esse, quod sit injustum, yes, let him do what is advantageous and expedient, but let him understand, etc., Cic.: quid tu? Nulane habes vitia? Immo alia et fortasse minora, yes, I have faults, but they are of a different kind, and perhaps of less consequence, Hor.: Cilicet jam me hoc vales patrem exorare ut celet senem vestrum. Sy. Immo, ut recta via rem narret ordine omnem, nay, just the contrary, Ter. 2. to retort a question: Me. Quid apud hasce aedes negotii est tibi? So. Immo quid tibi? nay, rather, Pl. 3. After questions implying doubt or uncertainty to introduce an emphatic affirmation contradictory of the doubt: not only... but

even: Ca. Equidnam meminit Mnesticus? Pis. Rogas? Immo unice unum plurimum pendit, she not only remembers him, but, etc., id. So also where a speaker corrects and amplifies a preceding assertion: senatus haec intelligit, consul videt, hic tamen vivit. Vivit? Immo vero etiam in senatu venit, lives (did I say)? he not only lives, but, etc., Cic. And similarly in the middle of a sentence, for the more class. vel potius: nay rather, nay, I should rather say: simulacrum deum, deos immo ipso convulsos ex sedibus suis ablatores, Liv.

II. In some instances it seems to contain no idea of contrariety, but to convey a direct confirmation of what precedes, so that it may be rendered by yes, yes truly, so be it: though in the opinion of the best critics it will always be found, on a close examination, to have more or less of an adversative meaning: Immo ita sit, Cephalus, crescat tua civibus opto res, alii may it be so (for it is not now), Ov. [Long supposes immo to be a contraction of in modo: it is generally regarded as an adverb of assu.]

im-mobilis (imm.), e, adj. immovable: terra immobilis manens, Cic. II. immovable, unshaken, unalterable: ardet inexcita Ausonia atque immobilis ante, Virg.: donec princeps immobilis se precibus et inviolae juxta ostendit, Tac.

im-mobilitas (imm.), 3. s. f. [immobilis] immovableness: Just.

im-moderatè, adv. without measure or rule: moveri immoderate et fortuito, Cic. 2. Fig.: immoderately, extravagantly, jactari, id. Comp. Immoderatus ferre casum incommodum tuorum, id.

im-moderatio (imm.), 3. s. f. [immoderatus] excess: Cic.

im-moderatus (imm.), a, um, adj. without measure, measureless, immeasurable: (II. only poet): poet. Cic. Lucr.

II. Fig. unrestrained, unbridled, excessive, immoderate: ipsum illum Aristoteli discipulum, superbum, crudem, immoderatum fuisse, Cic.: immoderatissime luxuriae esse, Suet.: tempestates, Cic.

im-moderatè, adv. immoderately, extravagantly, impudently: amare, Pl.: gloriari, Liv.

im-moderestis (imm.), ae, f. intemperate conduct, immodesty, licentiousness (rare): heri immodestia coegit, Pl.: publicanorum, avaricie, extortion, Tac.

im-moderatus (imm.), a, um, adj. unrestrained, excessive, extravagant, immoderate (rare): in vino immodestus, Ter.: genus jocandi non profusum nec immodestum, Cic.

im-modè, adv. beyond measure, excessively, immoderately: si sanguis et vulnere immodice fluat, Plin.

im-modicus (imm.), a, um, adj. unbounded, unmeasured, excessive, unrestrained, unruly, immoderate: prominet immodicum pro longa cuspidis

norma, Ov.: continue et immodes-
tempestas, Suet. || Fig.: Immodi-
cus in numero augendo esse solet, prone
in excess to exaggerating numbers, Liv.:
tam verbis tum rebus immodicus, Suet.:
excess in words and deeds, Suet.:
hætas, Ov. With gen.: immoricia glori-
æ, Vell.: lætitiæ et mæroria, Tac.
im-mōdīlātus (imm.), a, um, adj. [im-
moderatus, immoderatus]: Hor.

im-mōlātio (imm.), ōnis, f. [immolatio]
a sacrificiis, sacrificiis (rare): in ipso
immolationis tempore, Cic. In plur.:
immolationes nefandæ, Tac.

im-mōlātor (imm.), ōris, m. [id.] one
who offers a sacrifice, a sacrificer (rare):
Cic.

im-mōlītus (imm.), a, um, adj. [mol-
itor] built up, erected (rare): Liv.

im-mōlo (imm.), avi, atum, i. v. a.
[mola] Orig. to sprinkle a victim with
sacificial meal (mola salas): Serv.
Virg. || Transf.: to offer, sacrifici-
um, immolatio: Musis bovem immolasse
dicitur, Cic.: bovem Dianæ, Liv. Abol.:
quum Salla immolaret ante
prætorium, Cic. Pass. impers.: quum
pluribus diis immolatur, id. And with
abl. of the offering: quibus hostis
immolandum cuique deo, id. Poet. in
a more general sense, to sacrifice, slay:
Pallas te hoc vulnere, Pallas immolat,
Virg.

im-mōrdēo (imm.), di, sum, 2. v. a.
to bite into (poet. and rare): labitur,
immoræque cadens obmutuit hæta,
Stat.: (stomachus) perna magis ac
magis hiliis flagitat immoritur refici,
Cæcilius, Hor.

im-mōrīor (imm.), mortuus, 3. v. n.
dep. to die in or upon: illa sorori im-
mōrīor, Ov. || Fig.: immōrīor
statu, id. eorū hūmīlīto, Hor.

im-mōrīor (imm.), atus, i. v. n. dep.
to lay in, upon or at, to linger near:
per meridianum immorans, Plin. ||
Fig.: ne terrenis immoror, Quint.

immoratus, a, um, Part. [immor-
do]:

im-mōrtālīs (imm.), e, adj. not sub-
ject to death, immortal: si nullum cor-
pus immortalē sit, nullum esse corpus
semper æternum, Cic. || Meton.: imperi-
ableness, undying renown, immortality:
non censet legendum esse mortem,
quæ immortality consequatur, id.:
aliquid immortalitatis commendare, id.

2. blessedness, the height of happi-
ness: mihi immortalitas pars est,
Ter.

im-mōrtālītēr (imm.), adv. im-
mortally: Cic.

im-mōrtuus (imm.), Part. [immo-
rior]:

im-mōtus (imm.), a, um, adj. un-
moved, immovable, motionless: (illa
arbor) immota manet, Virg.: aquæ,
frozen, Ov.: serenus et immotus dies,
Cæcilius, Tac. || Fig.: unmoved, un-
shaken, steadfast, undisturbed: mens
immota manet, Virg.: immotas præbet
mugitibus aures, Ov. In the neut.: si
mihi non animo fixum immotumque
sederet, immoveable, unchangeable,
Virg.

im-mūgio (imm.), i, vi or ii, 4. v. n.
to bellow, roar, resound in or at (poet.):
curvisque immiglit Aetna cavernis,
Virg.

im-mūgō (imm.), 2. v. a. to milk
into: teneris immulgens ubera labris,
Virg.

im-mūdnītas (imm.), ae, f. [immundus]
uncleanliness, impurity, filth: Pl.

im-mūdnus (imm.), a, um, adj. un-
clean, impure, dirty, filthy, foul: hu-
manus erat immunda, luctulenta vino, Cic.:
homo, Pl.: canis, Hor. || Fig.: aut
immunda crepent ignominiosæ dicta,
id.

im-mūdo (imm.), i, vi, 4. v. a. to
fortify: praesidium, Tac.

im-mūnis (imm.), e, adj. [munus]
lit. without office or duty: free or
exempt from a public service, untaxed:
nullus hi quam nos, qui piratas im-
munes, socios vestigales habemus, Cic.:
immunis militis, Liv.: qui agros im-
munes liberosque arant, free from
taxes, Cic. With gen.: immunes por-
torum, Liv. 2. Transf. In gen.:
free or exempt from, that does or gives
nothing: non est inhumana virtus
neque immunis neque superba, inactive,
Cic.: quem scis immunem Cynaræ
placuisse rapaci, without making pro-
posals to her, Hor. With gen.: immunes
operum dominæ, released from labour,
Ov. || Fig.: not sharing or part-
aking in, free from, destitute of:
constr. with the gen., abl., ab, or absol.
With gen.: aspicit urbem immunem
tanti belli, Virg.: immunis æquoris
Arctos, not setting in, Ov. With abl.:
animum immunem esse tristitia, Sen.
With ab: immunis ab omnibus arbitris
esse, Vell. Abol.: immunis aram
at teltigit manus, stainless, pure, Hor.

im-mūnītās (imm.), ōtis, f. [immu-
nus] freedom or exemption from public
services or taxes, immunity: (Druides)
militiæ vacationem omniumque rerum
habent immunitatem, Caes. In plur.:
Cic. || Fig. In gen.: freedom, ex-
emption, immunity: qui det isti de
immunitatem magni muneris, id.

im-mūnītus (imm.), a, um, adj.
unfortified, undefended (rare): oppida
castellata, Liv.: Sparte, Ov.: via, not
pared, impassable, Cic.

im-mūrnūro (imm.), i. v. n. to
murmur in, at, or against: lingua ipsa
jacet terræque tremens immurmurat
atque, Ov.: silvis (Auster), Virg.: in-
crepor a cunctis totumque immurmurat
agmen, Ov.

im-mūtābilis (imm.), e, adj. un-

changeable, unalterable: esse causas
immutabiles easque æternas, Cic.: ne-
cessitas, Quint. Comp.: concordi populo
nihil esse immutabilis, nihil firmius,
Cic.

im-mūtābilis (imm.), e, adj. [im-
mutatio] changed, altered: Pl.

im-mūtābilitās (imm.), ōtis, f.
unchangeableness, immutability: Cic.

im-mūtātio (imm.), ōnis, f. [im-
mutatio] In rhetor. and gramm.: a
change, exchanging, a putting of one
thing for another: verborum, Cic.: im-
mutationes nusquam crebriores, me-
tonymies, id.

im-mūtātus (imm.), a, um, adj.
unchanged, unaltered (rare): id mu-
tavit, quia me immutatum videt, Ter.

im-mūtātus, Part. [immutatio]:

im-mūto (imm.), avi, atum, i. v. a.
to change, alter: ubi immutatus sum?
ubi ego formam perdidit? Pl.: imperio,
potestate, prosperis rebus immutari, Cic.

|| Esp. in rhetor.: to put, by me-
tonymy, one word for another: immu-
tata (verba), in quibus pro verbo pro-
prio substituitur aliud, quod idem signifi-
cat: Ennius, horridam Africam terribili
tremere tumultu, quum dicit, pro Afris
immutat Africam, id.

im-mo, adv. v. immo.

im-mōstātus (imp.), a, um, adj. not
peaceable, unquiet: aut impacatos a
tergo horribili Iberos, warfare, Virg.:
vita, Sen.

im-pactio (imp.), ōnis, f. [impingo]
a striking against, concussion, impact:
nubium, Sen.

im-pactus, Part. [impingo]:

im-pallescō (imp.), i, vi, 3. v. n. incep-
to grow or turn pale at: Pers.

im-par (imp.), ōris, adi. uneven, un-
equal, dissimilar in number or quality:
stellarum numerus per an impar sit,
nescitur, Cic.: congressus impari nu-
mero, with a larger number, Caes.:
imparibus carmina facta modis, i. e.
hexameters and pentameters, Ov.: lu-
dere par impar, even or odd, Hor.:
acer coloribus impar, partly-coloured,
Ov. With dat.: nil fuit unquam sic
impar sibi, so inconsistent, Hor. ||
Esp. unequal to, not a match for, in-
ferior, weaker. With dat.: Phibius
Achilles, ceteris major, tibi (Apollini)
males impar, id.: deperente velut im-
par dolori congemuit, unable to support
his grief, Suet. With abl.: nec facies
impar nobilitate fuit, Ov. Abol. with
or without a limiting abl.: viribus
impar, id.: juncta impari, to an in-
ferior in rank, Liv. 2. Poet.
transf.: beyond one's strength, what
one is not equal to: iudice sub Tmolio
certamen venit ad impar, to the unequal
strife, Ov.: pugna, Virg.

im-pārātus (imp.), a, um, adj. not
ready, unprepared, unprovided, unfur-
nished: ut ne imparatus sim, ad adventum
Phormio, Ter.: (Antonius) imparatus
semper aggrei ad dicendum videbatur:
sed erat paratus, Cic. Sup.: omnibus
rebus imparatissimus, Caes.

impārīter, *adv.* *unequally*: versibus impariter Juncus, i.e. in hexameters and pentameters, Hor.

impartio, *v.* impertio.

im-pastus (Imp.), *a. um, adj.* *unfed, hungry* (poet.): leo, Virg.

im-pācībīlis (Imp.), *a. um, adj.* *unfriendly, unassurable, insupportable, insoluble*: dolorem vos, quum improbis poemam proponitis, impatibilem facitis, Cic.

im-pātēns (Imp.), *entia, adj.* *that cannot bear, will not endure or suffer, impatient*: constr. usu. with *gen.*: rarely with *inf.* or *abso.* With *gen.*: corpus laborum impatiens, Ov.: miles impatiens solis, pulveris, tempestatum, Tac.: irae, incapax of restraining his wrath, Ov. *Sup.*: Marius quietus impatiētiſſimus, Vell. *2.* Of things: cera impatiens caloris, Ov. *II.* *that does not cool or suffer, insensible, apathetic* (rare): Epicurus et hi, quibus summum bonum visum est animus impatiens, Sen.

impātīentē (Imp.), *adv.* *impatiently, unwillingly*: Tac. *Comp.*: Just. *Sup.*: Plin.

im-pātēntia (Imp.), *ae. f.* *unwillingness or inability to bear, want of endurance, impatience*: With *gen.*: impatēntia nausae, Suet. *Abso.*: ne ipse viſendo ejus tormenta ad impatēntiam dilaberetur, Tac.

impāvidē (Imp.), *adv.* *fearlessly, intrepidly*: exhaustio poculo, Liv.

im-pāvīdus (Imp.), *a. um, adj.* *fearless, unshaken, intrepid* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): si fractus illigatur orbis, impavidum ferient ruinae, Hor.: leo, Virg.: pectora, Liv.

impēdimentum (Imp.), *i. n.* [impedio] *that which entangles or impedes, a hinderance, impediment*: Demosthenes impedimenta naturae diligēntia industriae superavit, Cic.: esse impedimenti loco, Caes. *II.* Meton. *plur.* impedimenta, luggage, and esp. milit. *i. t.* *the baggage of an army* (including the beasts of burthen and their drivers): nullis impedimentis, nullis Graecis comitibus, Cic.: impedimentis castris nostris potiti sunt, Caes.

impēdō (Imp.), *ivi* or *ii*, *Itum*, *4. v. a.* [ped, stem of pes: cf. expedio: lit. to entangle the feet] *to entangle, ensnare, to shackle, hamper, hinder, hold fast*: impediunt teneros vincula nulla pedes, Ov.: sinistra impedita, satis commodè pugnare non poterant, Caes.: equos frenis, *to bridle*, Ov. *2.* Transf. In *gen.*: *to clasp, encircle, embrace*: narrare parantem impedit amplexu, id.: viridū nitidum caput impellire myrto, Hor. *III.* *Fig.* *to entangle, embarrass*: sapientis est, quum stultitia sua impeditus sit, quoquo modo possit se expedire, Cic.: qui me et se hīcse impedit nuptia, Ter. *III.* Meton.: *to hinder, detain, obstruct, check, prevent, impede*: constr. with *acc.*, *abl.* with or without *ab* or *in*, *subj. inf.*, or *abso.* With *acc.*: me

quotidie aliud ex alio impedit, Cic.: navigationem (Corus), Caes. With *ab*, *in*, or simple *abl.*: aliquem a vero bonoque, Sall.: non oportere esse a populo Romano in suo jure impediti, Caes. With *subj.*: id in hac disputatione de fato casus guidam, ne facerem, impedit, Cic. With *inf.*: quid est igitur, quod me impedit ad ea quae probabilia mihi videantur sequi? *Id.* *Abso.*: omnia remouventur, quae obstant et impediunt, id.

impēdītō (Imp.), *ōnis, f.* [Impedio] *a hinderance, obstruction* (rare): Cic.

impēditus (Imp.), *a. um, Part.* [Impedio]. *II.* *Adj.*: hindered, embarrassed, obstructed, encumbered, impeded. Of persons: impeditus hostibus propter ea quae ferabant opera, Caes.: agmen, Liv. *2.* Of things: navigationem impeditam (esse) propter inscientiam locorum, attended with difficulty, Caes.: impedito animo, engaged, busy, Cic. *Sup.*: itinera, Caes. *Esp.* of places: blocked up, difficult to pass, full of obstacles: hostem impedito atque iniquo loco tenetis, difficult of passage, id. *Comp.*: saltus artior et impeditior, Liv.

im-pellō (Imp.), *pāll, pulsam, i. v. a.* *to push, drive, or strike against*: cavum conversa cuspidē montem impellit in latius, Virg.: impellunt animae lūtes Thraciae, Hor. *Poet.*: auras multigubas, Ov. *2.* *Esp.* *to drive on, set in motion, urge on, impel*: bremes subjectis acutulis impulsas vectibus in interiorē partem transduxit, Caes.: aequor vella, Tac.: sagittam nervo, *to discharge*, Ov.: praecipitantem ligat impellamus et perditum proster-namus, give a push to, Cic.: impellit accipit, broke, Liv. *II.* *Fig.* *to impel, incite, urge*: esp. *to instigate, stimulate, persuade*: constr. usually with *acc.* of the pers., and *acc.* of the thing with *ad* or *in*, or with *subj.*: less freq. with *an advrb.* the *inf.*, the simple *acc.*, or *abso.* With *in*: nial eum di immortales in eam mentem impuſant, Cic. With *ad*: ad veterum annuſum memoriam comprehendendam impulsū atque incensū, id. With *subj.*: Germanos facie impellit ut in Galliam venirent, Caes. With *an advrb.*: dum in dubio est animus, paulo momento huc illic impellit, Ter. With *inf.*: quae mens tam dira impellit hi cingi telis? Virg. With simple *acc.*: ut forte legentem aut tacitum impellat quovis sermone, *to arouse, address*, Hor. In *pass.*: Bellovacas impulsos ab suis principibus ab Aeduſ defecisse, Caes. *Abso.*: cui semper ipse paruerit, nunquam impellent, saepe revocanti, Cic.

im-pendō (Imp.), *2. v. n.* and *a.* *to hang over, to overhang*. *A.* Neutr.: ut (gladius) impenderet illius beati cervicibus, Cic.: mons altissimus (Itineri) impendebat, Caes. *II.* *Fig.* *to hang or hover over, to impend, to be near or imminent, to threaten*: licet undique omnes in me terrores impendat, Cic.: vento impendente, Virg.: magnum bel-

lum impendat a Parthis, Cic. *B.* *A. c.*: mare quae impendens vaeo aie saxa peresa, Lucr. *Fig.*: tanta is impendens mala, Ter.

impēndō, *adv.* *by a great deal, greatly, very much*: with comparatives: impendio magis animus gaudebat mihi, Ter.: at ille impendio nunc magis edit senatum, Cic.

impēndētus (Imp.), *a. um, adj.* [Impendunt] *that spends too much, extravagant*: Pl.

impēndūm (Imp.), *ii. n.* [Impendo] *outlay, cost, charge, expense*: qui quæsum sibi instituisset sine impendio, Cic. *Esp.* in *abl.*: at or with *an expense, with a loss*: regi suo parvo impendio immortalitatem famae daturus, Curt.: tantulo impendio ingens victoria stetit, id. *II.* *Esp.* *interest paid on a loan*: senus et impendunt recessus, Cic. *2.* Transf.: ut impendit etiam augere possimus largitatem tu munera, id.

im-pēndō (Imp.), *di, sum, 2. v. a.* *lit. to weigh upon; hence to spend upon, pay on account of, to expend*: non erunt tam amentes, ut operam, curam, pecuniam impendant in ea res, Cic.: certus sumptus impenditur, id. *II.* *Fig.* *to expend, devote, employ, apply*: impensurus omne aevi sui spatium id opus, Vell.: vitam usui aliqua, Tac.: operam, curam in aliquo, Cic.: nihil sanguinis in socos, Ov.

im-pēnētrābīlis (Imp.), *e. adj.* *that cannot be penetrated, impenetrable*: silex ferro, Liv.: cruppellari accipiens ictibus, Tac. *II.* *Fig.*: *that cannot be overcome, unconquerable, unyielding*: blanditiis, Sen.: pudicitia Agrippinae, Tac.

impēnsa (Imp.), *ae. f.* (*ec. pecunia*) [Impendo] *outlay, cost, charge, expense*: quoniam impensam fecimus in macrocola, Cic.: sine impensa, id.: exiguā, Suet. In *plur.*: impensae meliores, muri, navalia, portus, aquarum ductus, Cic. *2.* *Fig.* *crucis, Ov.: officiorum, Liv.*

impēnsē (Imp.), *adv.* *at great cost, expensively*: bibliotheca incendio assumptas impensissime reparari curavit, Suet. *2.* Transf. *exceedingly, greatly, very much; earnestly, eagerly, zealously*: With verbs: illi invidere misere, verum unus tamen impenset, Ter. *Comp.*: eo facio id impensius, Cic. With adjectives: impense improbus, Pl.

impēnsus (Imp.), *a. um, Part.* [Impendo]. *II.* *Adj.*: ample, considerable, great: impensio pretio, at a high price, Cic.: also *abso.* impensio, Hor.

2. Transf. *large, great, strong, vehement*: deor, expensive: voluntas erga aliquem, Liv.: libido, Lucr. *Comp.*: impensor cura, Ov.: vae mihi illi cuius cetero iste factus est impensor, stouler, fallo, Pl. *Sup.*: preces, Swt.

im-pērātor (Imp.), *ōris, m.* (old form endopertor or indopertor: Lucr.) [impero] *one who exercises the imperium*:

Orig. a milit. term, a *commander-in-chief*, general: aliae sunt legati partes, aliae imperatoris: alter omnia aere ad praescritum, alter libere ad summum rerum consulere debet, Caes.: *impicus* et callidus imperator, Cic. 2. *Imp.* in the time of the republic, a title of honour conferred on a general after any important victory: his rebus gestis Curio se in castra ad Bagradum recepit, atque universal exercitus conclamatione Imperator appellatur, Caes.: Liv. Hence placed after the name as a title: M. Cicero S. D. C. Antonio M. F. Imp., Cic. Hence also, 3, the title of the Roman emperors, which always preceded their names (cf. Smith's Ant. 211): Suet. Hence absol. Imperator, a Roman emperor: velit praesagium insequentis caesa, quo medius inter utriusque filios exstitit Imperator, id. II. Transf. in gen. any commander, leader, chief, director, ruler, master: (Romani) immitato more annua imperia, biannui imperatores sibi fecere, i. e. consule, Sall.: nolo eundem populum imperatorem et portitorem esse terrarum, Cic.

imperatorius (imp.), a, um, adj. [imperator] pertaining to a general: quod ipse bonos laborem leviorum faceret imperatorum, Cic.: partes, Caes.: navis, on admirals ship, Plin. II. imperial: genealis, Suet.

imperatorix (imp.), icla, f. [impero] she who commands, a mistress (rare): fortis viros alio imperatrice (i. e. Clodia) in invidiosa locatos, Cic. (Hence it. *impratrice*: Fr. *impratrice*.)

imperatorium, i. n. [id.] that which is commanded, a command, order: jussus arma abjicere, imperatorum facit, exsecutes the order, obsequy, Caes.

im-perceptus (imp.), a, um, adj. *im-perceptus*, unknown (rare): Ov.

im-perco (imp., also im-parco), 3, v. a. [parco] to spare: huic imperito, Pl.

im-percusus (imp.), a, um, adj. *im-percusus*, struck: pedes, noisels, Ov.

im-perditus (imp.), a, um, adj. *im-perditus*, not slain (poet.): vos, o Graia imperdita corpora, Teucri, Virg. *im-perfectus* (imp.), a, um, adj. *im-perfectus*, incomplete, imperfect: pars imperfecta manebat, Virg.: pons, Caes.: clivus, undigested, Juv.

im-periosus (imp.), a, um, adj. *im-periosus*, untroubled: Ov.

im-periosus (imp.), a, um, adj. [im-perium] possessed of command, far-reaching, mighty, powerful: urbes magne aique imperiosae, Cic.: virga, the fasces, Ov.: quoniam igitur liber? sapientia sibi qui imperiosus, who has dominion over himself, Hor. II. Esp. in a bad sense, imperious, dominating, tyrannical: cupiditas honoris quam dura est domina, quam imperiosa, Cic.: Proserpina, Hor.: familia imperiosissima et superbissima, Liv.

im-peris (imp.), adv. *im-peris*, unskillfully, ignorantly, awkwardly: im-peris ab-surdum actum, Cic. Comp.: quid

potuit dici imperitius? id. Sup.: quum est illud imperitiasse dictum, id.

im-peritia (imp.), ae, f. *im-peritiae*, ignorance, awkwardness: Jugurtha, cognita vanitate atque imperitia legati, subdolis ejus augere amentiam, Sall.: pugnam imperitia poscere, Tac.

im-perito (imp.), avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. freq. [impero] to command, govern, rule: with acc. (rare): quod antea per jure imperitiam meo, nunc te oro per precem, Pl.: aequum rem imperito, Hor. With dat.: quis memori imperitet, quem tota arma sequatur, Virg. Pass. *im-peris*: quod superbe avarique crederent imperitiam victis esse, Liv. Absol.: libido imperitandi, Sall. Pass. *im-peris*: quod mihi quoque exsequendum reor, quanto sit angustius imperitium, Tac.

im-peritus (imp.), a, um, adj. *im-peritus*, inexperienced in, not knowing, unacquainted with, unskilled, ignorant, without experience: constr. usually with the gen. or absol., rarely with in. With gen.: summi juris peritissimus, civis non imperitus, Cic.: homines barbari et nostrae consuetudinis imperiti, Caes. Absol.: quum in theatro imperiti homines, rerum omnium rudes ignarique consederant, Cic.: uti prudentes cum imperitis manus consererent, Sall. Rarely of things: ingenium, Pl. With in: in verbis imperitus, Quint.

im-perium (imp.), ii, n. [impero] lit. that which is put on or conferred upon any one, esp. delegated power, and in partic. an authority conferred by the Roman people: it was of two kinds, Imperium merum, military command, which was specially conferred by a lex curiata, which was exercised only out of the city, and without which no military operation could be considered as done on behalf of the state: and Imperium mixtum, a power which a magistrate had for the purpose of administering the civil (not criminal) part of the law (v. Smith's Ant. 211): imperium, sine quo res militaris administrari, teneri exercitus, bellum geri non potest, Cic.: de imperio Caesaris gravissime decernitur, Caes.: novem annis, quibus in imperio fui, Suet. Hence often opposed to magistratus: cum imperio aut magistratu, in a military or civil command, id.: mandant (clives) imperia, magistratus, military and civil commands, Cic. 2. Meton. for imperator, a commanding officer, commander, general: imperia, potestates, legationes, quum senatus creverit populove jussit, ex urbe exeunto, id. (ii) any public officer (rare): erat plena licitudo et imperiorum provincia, differita praecepta alius exactoribus, Caes.

3. the imperial government, the government: tandem quasi coactus recepit imperium, Suet. II. the sovereignty of the Roman state, sovereignty in general: sub populi Romani imperium ditonemque cadere, Cic.: cum duobus decibus de imperio in Italia

decertatum est, Pyrrho et Hannibale, id.: quod ipse suae civitatis imperium obtenturus esset, Caes. 2. dominion, realm, empire: duae urbes inimicissimae huic imperio, Cic.: imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet astitit, Virg.: per quas (artes) imperi portecta majestas ad ortus solis ab Hesperio cubili, Hor. III. command, order in general: si quid opus est, impera, imperium exsequar, Pl.: hi neque ad concilia veniebant neque imperio parebant, Caes.: imperia injusta, superbia, crudelia, Sall. 2. the right or power of commanding, authority, command, control: Appius et caecus et senex tenebat non modo auctoritatem sed etiam imperium in suos, Cic.: reges in ipso imperio est Jovia, Hor.

im-periatus (imp.), a, um, adj. that is never sworn falsely by, a poet. epithet of the Styx: aequo, Ov.

im-permissus (imp.), a, um, adj. *im-permissus*, forbidden: gaudia, Hor.

im-pero (imp.), avi, atum (old form imperassit, Cic.), i. v. a. [paro] lit. to put upon (cf. comparo, "to put together," separo, "to put asunder"), used in fig. sign. only: constr. with acc. of direct object, and dat. of indirect: non obsecro lacrimis tuis mihi exercitum imperare, do not bring tribute upon me, Pl. Hence, to impose as a burthen, tax, etc. commonly translated, to order to furnish or supply, to give orders for, make a requisition for: (Gall) imperant Aedulis atque eorum clientibus milia triginta quique, Caes.: quum Verres frumentum sibi in cellam imperavisset, Cic.: Jugurthae argenti pondo ducenta milia imperat, Sall.: quum maximum militum numerum provinciae tolli imperat, Caes.

II. Hence in gen. to command, order, enjoin: faciendum id nobis quod parentes imperant, Pl.: utque imperet boni natura potens, Hor. In pass.: exemplar imperatae schemae, Suet. With inf.: has omnes acturias imperat fieri, Caes. With a relative clause (rare): imperata coram, quid opus factio esset puerperae, Ter. With subj.: his, ut conquirerent et reducerent, imperavit, Caes. With dat. only: si huic imperabo, probe tectum habebis, Pl. Absol.: Pa. Jubete? Ca. Jubeo, cogo atque impero, Ter. 2. Polit. i. t. to order the citizens to assemble, to summon: Pl. 3. In medic. to order, prescribe: non ideo imperassem omnibus per diversa segrotantibus, Sen.

III. to command, govern, rule over (of nations, public officers, etc.): with dat. or absol.: qui modeste paret, videtur, qui aliquid imperet, dignus esse, Cic.: jus esse belli, ut, qui vicissat, illa, quos viscent, quemadmodum vellent imperarent, Caes.: Jugurtha omni Numidia imperare parat, Sall. Hence the phrase, ad imperandum, to receive orders or instructions: nunc ades ad imperandum, vel ad parendum potius: hic enim antiqui loquebantur,

Cic. 2. In gen. to command, master, govern, rule, control: *impetare liberis*, Ter.: *impetare sibi*, maximum impetrium est, Sen.: *Impetor arvis, forces to be productive*, Virg. *Abol.*: animum rege, qui, nisi pareat, imperat, Hor.

im-perterritus (Imp.), a, um, adj. undaunted, unterrified (poet.): Virg.

im-pertio (Imp.), also impart., Ivi or Ii, Itum (also in the depon. form *impartiri*, Ter.), 4. v. a. [partio] to share with another, to communicate, bestow, impart: constr. usu with acc. of direct object; dat. of indirect: *impartiant ea suis* communicentque cum proximis, Cic.: *Terentia impertit tibi multam salutem, salutes thee heartily*, Id. In *pass.*: *viro forti collegae meo* laus impertitur, Id.: pro his impertitis oppugnationum patriam nostram veniunt, in return for these benefits, Liv. *Abol.*: si quid novisti rectius istis, candidus imperti, Hor. II. With acc. of person and abl. of thing: to make one a sharer or partaker in, to present with: *Parnemonem suum plurima salute*, Ter.: neque quonquam oculo impertit, ac ne resalutatione quidem, Suet.

impertior, v. impertio.

impertitus, a, um, Part. [im-pertio]

im-perturbatus (Imp.), a, um, adj. undisturbed, unruffled, calm (rare): *imperturbato ore*, Ov.

im-pervius (Imp.), a, um, adj. that cannot be passed through, impassable, impervious: *annis*, Ov. Transf.: *lapis ignibus*, Tac.

im-peto (Imp.), 3. v. a. to go against, to rush upon, assail, attack: *cedentem Aechelionem heros impetit*, Stat.

im-petrabilis (Imp.), e, adj. [impetro]. I. *Pass.*: easy to be obtained, attainable: qui postulant triumphorum rerum gestarum magnitudo impetrabilis faciebant, Liv. II. *Act.*: that easily obtains or effects, successful: non potuit venire orator magis ad me impetrabilis, Pl.

im-petratio (Imp.), ōnis, f. an obtaining by request: Cic.

im-petrio (Imp.), Itum, 4. v. a. (a peculiar form of impetro). Relig. t. t. to obtain by favourable omen: ut nunc extis, sic tunc ubi vult magnae res impetiri solebant, Cic.

im-petro (Imp.), avi, atum (old inf. fut. *impetrassere*, Pl.), 1. v. a. [patro] to accomplish, effect, bring to pass; to get, obtain, procure (esp. by asking or entreating). With acc.: quod volui, ut volo, impetravi per amicitiam et gratiam a Philocomasio, Pl.: a me istam exceptionem nunquam impetrabunt, Cic.: uti ea, quae vellent, impetrarent, Caes. With *subj.*: a Sequanis impetrat, ut per fines suos ire Helvetios patiantur, Id. *Pass.* *impers.*: impetrato, ut manerent, Liv. *Abol.*: incipere multo est quam impetrare facilius, Pl.

impetūs (Imp.), ūs, m. (old and poet. gen. sing. *impetia*, Lucr.: *abl.* *impete*, Id.) [impeto] 1. t. a going against:

hence, an attack, assault, onset: *Incursio atque impetus armorum*, Cic.: *gladiis districtis in eos impetum fecerunt*, Caes. 2. Esp. in medic.: *an attack of a disease, a fit, paroxysm*: febris, Cels.

II. In gen. (without reference to an object), violent impulse, violent or rapid motion, impetus, impetuously, violence, fury, vigour, force. *Physical*: In magno impetu maris atque aperto, Caes.: *impetus coeli, rapid motion*, Cic.: *tantos impetus ventorum sustinere*, Caes. 2. *Mental*: *internal pressure, impulse, vehemence, passion*, etc.: *Sing.*: *repentino quodam impetu animi incitatus*, Cic.: *impetu magis quam consilio*, Liv.: *donec impetus famae et favor exercitus languesceret*, Tac. *Plur.*: *animalia, quae habent suos impetus et rerum appetitus, impulses, instincts*, Cic.

im-pexus (Imp.), a, um, adj. un-combed: *stirraque impexus induruit horrida barba*, Virg.: *caput impexa porrigine soedum*, Hor. II. *Fig.*: *antiquitas tristis et impexa*, Tac.

impis (Imp.), adverb. irreverently, unduly, wickedly: quae (astra) qui videat, non solum indocte, sed etiam impie flatas, si deos esse neget, Cic.

im-piētās (Imp.), ātis, f. want of reverence or respect, ungodliness, impiety, undutifulness, disloyalty: nihil est quod tam miseros faciat quam impietas et scelus, Cic.: *Albicilla defertur impietatis in principem, of high treason*, Tac.

im-piger (Imp.), gra, grum, adj. not indolent, diligent, active, quick, unwearyed, indefatigable, energetic: se praebelat patientem atque impligrum, Cic.: *impliger manu*, Tac.: *Hercules*, Hor.: *Jugurtha ut erat impligo atque acuti ingenio*, Sall. With a limiting gen.: *Quirinus impliger militias*, Tac. With *imp.*: *impliger hostium vexare turmas*, Hor.

impigrē (Imp.), ado. actively, qui kly, readily: de nocte multa impigreque exsurrexi, Pl.: *Marius impigre prudenterque suorum et hostium res pariter attendere*, Sall.

im-pingo (Imp.), pēgi, pactum, 3. v. a. [pango] to drive into or at; to thrust, strike, or dash against: *pugnum in os impinge*, Pl.: a paucioribus Othonianis in vallum impingerentur, would have been driven to, Tac.: *cellitellas ferus impingnas*, Hor. 2. In gen.: to hand, give to: *huic calix mulsi impingendus est*, ut plorare destinat, Cic. II. *Fig.*: *dicam tibi impingam grandem*, Ivi will bring against you, Ter.: *naturae munus aum*, Sen.

impio (Imp.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [impis] to render impious or sinful, to pollute: si erga parentem aut deos me impiavi, Pl.

im-pius (Imp.), a, um, adj. irreverent, ungodly, undutiful, unpatriotic, abandoned, wicked, impious: me fugebat, deorum immortalium has esse in impios et consceleratos poenas certissi-

mas constitutas, Cic.: *numero impiorum et sceleratorum haberi*, Caes.: (*Danalds*) *implae sponso potuere duro perdere ferro*, Hor.: *diti, involved in imprecations*, Tac. II. Of things (mostly poet.): si impias propinquorum manus effugeris, Cic.: *cervix*, Hor.: *furor*, Virg.

im-placabilis (Imp.), e, adj. unappeasable, implacable: *seque mihi implacabilem inextinguibilemquer praebet*, Cic.: *grave et implacabile nomen*, Ov.

implacabiliter (Imp.), adverb. implacably: Tac.

im-placātus (Imp.), a, um, adj. unappeased, unsatisfied, unallayed: (poet.): *Charybdis*, Virg.

im-placidus (Imp.), a, um, adj. vengeful, rough, savage, fierce (poet.): *Gerani*, implacidum genus, Hor.

im-plecto (Imp.), xi, xum, 3. v. a. to plait, wind, or twist into, to wind or twist among, to interweave, interlace, entwine (usually in the *pass.*): *caeruleos implexae crinibus angues Eumenides*, Virg.: *manibus implexis*, Sen.

II. *Fig.*: *vidua implexa luctu continuo*, Tac.

im-plō (Imp.), ēvi, ētum (synec. forms, *implerunt*, *implemen*, etc. are not uncommon), 2. v. a. to fill up, fill full, to make full, fill. With acc. and abl.: *is vomens frustis eculentis premium suum et totum tribunal implevit*, Cic.: *implevit morem pateram*, Virg. With acc. and gen.: *ollam denariorum implere*, Cic. With acc. only: *alter de ipsa*, *justitia quatuor implevit saepe grandis libris*, Id. 2. Esp. to fill with food, to satisfy, satiate: *implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinae*, Virg. 3. to fill out, to make fleshy, fat, stout: *nascentes implent conchylis lunae*, Sall. 4. to impregnate: (*Peleus Theudem*) *ingenti implat Achille*, Ov. 5. to fill up, amount to a certain measure: *mensurae quae roboris ulnas quinque ter implebat*, Id. II. *Fig.* in gen. to fill, make full, satisfy. With acc. and abl.: *impune ut urbem nomine impleris meo*, Hor.: *urbem tumultu*, Liv. With acc. and gen.: *hostes fugae et formidinis*, Id. With acc. only: *acta magni Herculis implerant terras, odiunne nec vercae*, Ov.: *non semper implet (Demosthenes) aures meas, does not always satisfy*, Cic. 2. Esp. to fill up a portion of time or a number, to make out, complete, finish, end: *puer, qui nondum impleverat annum*, Ov.: *me quater undenos aetate implevisse Decembres*, Hor. 3. to fulfil, discharge, execute, satisfy, content: *ne id profiteri videri, quod non possim implere*, Cic.: *munia sua*, Tac. (Hence *It. empirer*: Sp. *empirar*.)

implētus (Imp.), a, um, Part. [impleo]

implexus (Imp.), a, um, Part. [implecto]

implicatio (Imp.), ōnis, f. [implico] an entwining, interweaving, entanglement

ment: nervorum implicatio toto corpore pertinens, Cic.: propter implicationem rei familiaris, involvment, embarrasment, id.

implicatus (impl., a. um, Part. [implico]). II. Adj.: entangled, perplexed, confused, intricate: nec in Torquati aermone quicquam implicatum aut tortuosum fuit, Cic.: vox rauca et implicata, Sen.

impliciscor (impl.), uel, s. v. n. dep. [id.] to become confused, disordered: Pl.

implicite (impl.), adv. intricately: non implicite et abcondite, Cic.

implicatus (impl.), a. um, Part. [implico].

im-plico (impl.), avi, atum, or esp. after the Aug. per. ōl, itum, i. v. a. [lit. to fold into; hence] to *fold*, *involve*, *entangle*, *entwine*, *incwrap*, *envelop*, *enbrace*, *embrace*, *clasp*, *grasp*: et nunc hac, inde huc incertis implicat orbes, Virg.: implicuit materno brachia collo, Ov.: implicuitque comam laeva, grasped, Virg.: implicare ac perturbare aciem, Sall. In the *part. perf.*: quini erant ordines conjuncti inter se atque implicati, Caes. II. Fig.: to *entangle*, *implicate*, *involve*, *envelop*, *engage*: diti im-mortales vim suam tum terrae cavernis includent, tum hominum naturis implicat, Cic.: multis implicari erroribus, id.: bello, Virg. In *part. perf.*: Deus, nallis occupationibus est implicatus, Cic.: graviore morbo implicatus, Caes.

2. *Sp. to attach closely, connect intimately, to unite, join; pass. to be intimately connected, associated, or related*: omnes qui nostris familiaritatis implicatur, Cic. In *part. perf.*: aliquos habere implicatos consuetudine et benevolentia, id.

imploratio (impl.), ōnis, f. [imploro] a beseeching for help, imploring (rare): omnium deorum et hominum et dritum et sociorum imploratio, Cic.

im-plōro (impl.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to *invoke with tears*, *call to one's assistance*, *call upon for aid*; to *invoke*, *beseech*, *entreat*, *implore*. I. With personal objects: quem altum appellem? quem obsecro? quem implorem? Cic.: a Veis exercitum Camillumque ducem implorabant, Liv. II. With inanimi, or abstr. objects, to *pray earnestly for*, *beseech*, *entreat*, *implore*: qui deus appellanda est? cuius hominis fides imploranda est? Cic.: auxilium a populo Romano, Caes.: coelestis implorat aquas decia prece blandus, Hor.

implamias (impl.), e, adj. [pluma] without feathers, unfeathered, rallow: aspidem implamibus pullis alit, Hor.

im-plōo (impl.), ōl, itum, i. v. n. and a. I. *N. uel. r. to rain into or upon*: fanum Veneris, in cuius quadam aream non implit, Plin. II. *Act. to cause to rain upon, to wet*: Peneus fumigas aspergine silvas implit, Ov. Fig.: malum quem implit ceteros, non implit mihi, Pl.

impitatus (impl.), a. um, Part. [implico].

impli-viātus (impl.), a. um, adj. [implivium] shaped like an impluvium, i. e. four-sided, having a square border: vestis, a kind of garment worn by women, Pl.

implivium (impl.), ōl, n. [impluvio] a square basin in the atrium of a Roman house which received the rain water from the compluvium, q. v.: Cic. Liv.

II. Meton.: the uncovered space in the atrium, including the compluvium: Ter. (v. Smith's Ant. 142).

impōnitus (imp.), v. impunitus.

impōlēt (imp.), adv. without ornament: Cic.

im-pōlitus (imp.), a. um, adj. unpolished, rough: structurae lapidum impolitum, Quint. II. Fig.: unpolished, inelegant, unrefined: genus hebes atque impolitum, Cic.: impolitae vero res et acerbae si erunt relictiae, efferent se aliquando, unfinished, id.

im-pollūtus (imp.), a. um, adj. unstained, unpolluted: virginitas, Tac.

im-pōno, ōl, itum (old forms of the *perf.* imposuit, Pl.: imposale, id. Synop. form of the *part. perf.* imposuit, Lucr.: Virg.), s. v. a. to *place*, *put*, *set*, or *lay into*, *upon* or *in*: constr. usually with acc. and dat., or another acc. with in: rarely with in and abl., or absol.: quicquid domi fuit, in nave imposuit, Pl.: aliquem in rogam, Cic.: aliquid in foco Lar, Pl.: coronam auream literis, Cic.: juvenes rogos, Virg.: Pellon Olympo, Hor.: celeri raptos per inania vento imposuit coelo, placed them in the sky as constellations (Ursa Major and Minor), Ov. Sometimes with an adv. instead of dat.: eo mulieres imposerunt, Caes. 2. Esp.: naut. t. i. to *put on board ship*, to *embark*: deprehensis navibus circiter L. atque eo militibus Impositis, id. Absol.: ipsi expediti naves conscenderunt, quo major numerus militum posset imponi, id.

II. Fig.: to *lay* or *impose upon*; to *throw* or *inflict upon*; to *put*, *set*, or *give*: to *be* magnam onus observantiae Bruto nostro imponerem, Cic.: graviore labores sibi, Caes.: leges civitati per vim imposuit, Cic.: imponens cognata vocabula rebus, Hor.: finem apcl, Liv.

2. *Sp. to set over*, as *overseer*, *commander*, etc.: si enim, quem villicum imponeremus, quem pecori praeficeremus, Cic.: Lacedaemonii devictis Atheniensibus triginta viros imposuerunt, Sall. 3. to *lay* or *impose a tax*, *burthen*, etc.: stipendium victis, Caes.: tributa genti, Suet. 4. With dat. of pers.: to *impose upon*, *deceive*, *cheat*, *trick*: Catoni egregie imposuit Milo noster, Cic.

im-porto (imp.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to *bring*, *carry*, or *convey into*, to *bring in from abroad*, to *import*: qui (l. Laelius) comestatus Bullide atque Amantia importari in oppidum prohibebat, Caes.: importatum instrumentum balnei, Veil. II. Fig.: to *introduce*, *bring about*, *occasion*, *cause*: importatorem non merces solum adventiculae,

sed etiam mores, Cic.: odium libelli, Hor.: fraudem aut periculum, Liv.

importūnū (imp.), adv. unsuitably, unseasonably, rudely, violently: contere aulis testibus et importune insistere, Cic.: vexare civitates tyrannica crudelitate, Just.

importūnitas (imp.), ōtis, f. [importunus] unsuitableness, unfitness (in this sense rare): importunitatem spectate aniculae, Ter. II. Esp. of character: want of consideration or respect for others, unmannerliness, rudeness, violence: importunitas et inhumanitas omni aetate molesta est, Cic.: animal ex omnium aculeum importunitate et omnium flagitiorum impunitate concurrit, id.

importūnus (imp.), a. um, adj. [portus] unfit, unsuitable, inconvenient (in this sense rare): aggeribus turribusque et aliis machinationibus locus importunus, Sall.: Armeniam petunt, id. temporis importunum, quia hiems accipiebat, Tac. III. troublesome, grievous, distressing, dangerous (rare): neque alius importunior acutiorque morbus est, Cels.: importuna pauperies, Hor. II. Of character: wanting in consideration or respect for others: inderocous, unmannerly, morose, churlish, cynical, cruel: tam esse clemens tyrannus quam rex importunus potest, Cic.: decemviri, Liv.: dives et importunus, Hor. 2. Of things: immanis atque importuna natura, Cic.: mors, Ov.: stitis famesque argenti, Hor.

im-portūōsus (imp.), a. um, adj. without a harbour: mare, Sall.

impos (imp.), ōtis, adj. [ror, root of potis; cf. compos] not master of, without power over, not possessed of: homo, animi impos, Pl.

im-pōstus (imp.), a. um, Part. [impono].

im-pōssibilis (imp.), e, adj. impossible: ut Herculi quasi impossibile imperaverit, Just.

imposuit (imp.), a. um, v. impono.

im-pōtens (imp.), entis, adj. powerless, impotent, weak, feeble: Absol.: neque homini infanti aut impotenti iniuste facta conducent, Cic.: (Juno) inulta cesserat impotens tellure, Hor. With gen.: having no power over, not master of, unable to control: gens impotens rerum suarum, Liv.: amoria, Tac. II. Esp. that is not master of himself, headstrong, violent, insolent, immoderate, excessive, furious: victoria eos ipsos ferociores impotentioresque reddit, Cic.: ferox atque impotens mulier, Suet.: militibus impotens, violent, despotic towards the soldiers, Just.

Poet. with inf.: (regina) quidlibet impotens sperare, Hor. 2. Of things: quae et rationis impotentis animi! Cic.: in multo impotentiore subito ratiem accendi, Liv.: iussa mulierum, Tac.: Aquilo, Hor.

impōtenter (imp.), adv. powerlessly, weakly: elephantos impotentius regit, Liv. II. passionately, violently, in-

temperately: aliquid facere, Quint.: dicere aliquid, id.

impotentia (Inpr.), ae. f. [impotens] *inability, want of wealth, poverty*: magis propter suam impotentiam se semper credunt negligi, Ter. **II.** *want of moderation or self-restraint, fury, quarrelsomeness, violence, fury*: impotentia quoddam animi a temperantia et moderatione plurimum dissidens, Cic.: muliebri, Plac.

impraesentiarum (Inpr.), adv. [Inpraesentia; cf. depraesentiarum] *at present, for the present, now*: Auct. Her.: Tac.

im-pransus (Inpr.), a, um, adj. *that has not breakfasted, fasting*: verum hic impransum mecum disquirite, Hor.

imprecatio (Inpr.), ōnis, f. [imprecor] *an invoking of evil, imprecation, curse*: tum ubi dira imprecatione defigit, curae, Sen.: Plin.

im-precor (Inpr.), atus, i. v. a. dep. *to invoke (good or evil) on, to call down upon, to imprecate*: litore litortibus contraria, fluctibus undas imprecor, Virg.: diras Pompeio, Plin.

impresso (Inpr.), ōnis, f. [imprimō] *a pressing into or upon, an impressing, impression*: quum visa in animis imprimantur, non vos id dicere, inter ipsas impressiones nihil interesse, sed inter species et quasdam formas eorum, Cic. **2.** *Exp. an interruption, inroad, onset, assault, attack*: non iudicio neque disceptatione, sed vi atque impressione (aliquem) evertit, id.

II. Fig. of style: a division: id. **2.** *a marked expression, emphasis*: in lingua explanata vocum impressio, id.

impressus (Inpr.), a, um, Part. [imprimō].

imprimis (Inpr. and separately in primis), adv. *in the first place, chiefly, especially*: ut erat in primis inter suas copiosus, Cic.: in primis arduum videtur, res geatas scribere, Sall.

imprimus (Inpr.), pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. [premo] *to press into or upon, to stick, stamp, or dig into, to impress, imprint*: **I.** Lit.: si in ejusmodi ceracum sigilla hoc anulo impressero, Cic.: notam labris dente, Hor.: Dido os impressa toro, Virg.: staminique impresso fatalia pollice nentes, pressed upon, Ov. **2.** *to press in, make an impression, to engrave, stamp, mark*:

an imprimi quasi cerum animum putamus? Cic. **II.** Fig.: quaecumque in animis imprimuntur inchoatae intelligentiae, similiter in omnibus imprimuntur, id.: quorum lectione duplex imprimetur rei publicae dedecus, id. (Hence Fr. *empreindre*.)

im-probabilis (Inpr.), e, adj. *not deserving of approbation, objectionable, exceptional*: rationes, Cels.: motus animi, Sen.

improbatio (Inpr.), ōnis, f. [improbo] *disapprobation, blame (rare)*: improbatione hominis uti, Cic.

improbē (Inpr.), adv. *badly, wrongly, improperly*: multa acelerate, multa audacter, multa improbe fecisti, Cic.: praeda improbe parita, id. *Comp.*: estne aliquid, quod improbus fieri possit? id. *Sup.*: respondere, id. **2.** *beyond measure, immoderately (rare)*: de quodam proceras staturae improbiusque nato, Suet.

improbitas (Inpr.), ōnis, f. [improbus] *badness, bad quality (rare in this sense)*: malorum silvestrium, Plin. **II.** Fig.: *wickedness, depravity, dishonesty, improbity*: quum te aliquis improbitas perversitasque commoverit, Cic. **2.** *Of animals: audacity, audacity*: simiae Dodonae, id.

improbo (Inpr.), avi, atum, i. v. a. [improbus] *to disapprove, blame, condemn, reject*: hoc negas te posse nec approbare nec improbare, Cic.: Curio utrumque improbens consiliū, Caes.: Improbatus has (Nymphas) pastor, derisus, Ov. *Absol.*: qui si improbasset, cur ferri passus esset? Caes.

improbius (Inpr.), a, um, adj. *dim. [id.] somewhat wicked*: Juv.

im-probus (Inpr.), a, um, adj. *of bad quality, bad, poor*: merces, Pl.: panis, Mart. **2.** Fig.: *morally bad, wicked* (the exact sense depending on the context): qui improbi essent et scelesti, Pl.: nequam et improbus, Cic.: negat improbus et te negligit aut horret, Hor. **3.** *Of things: improbo*

iracundior Hadria, violent, stormy, id.: dicta, Ov. **II.** *exceeding the proper measure, enormous, monstrous*: mons, Virg.: imber improbor, Sen. **2.** *immoderate, excessive, voracious, insatiable, obstinate*: (angulis) piscibus atram improbus inglutivum ransique loquacibus implet, Virg.: labor omnia vincit improbus, persevering, id.: amor, Hor. **III.** *bold, audacious, shameless, impudent*: improbus annis, atque mero fervens, Juv.: Aeneas, Virg.

im-procerus (Inpr.), a, um, adj. *not tall, undersized*: pecora, Tac.

im-professus (Inpr.), a, um, adj. *that has not professed or declared himself*: deferabantur, qui vel improfessi Judaicam viverent vitam, Suet.

im-promptus (Inpr.), a, um, adj. *not ready, not quick (rare)*: lingua impromptus, Liv.

im-propr̄atus (Inpr.), a, um, adj. *not hastened, not hasty, lingering*: vestigia, Virg.

im-proprius (Inpr.), a, um, adj. *not befitting, unsuitable, improper*: nec inproprium nec inusitatum nomen, Quint.: inproprium cognomen, Plin.

im-prosp̄er (Inpr.), ēra, ērum, adj. *unfortunate, unprosperous*.

im-prosp̄ere (Inpr.), adv. *unfortunately*: Tac.

im-providē (Inpr.), adv. *improvidently*: se in praeceps dare, Liv.

im-providus (Inpr.), a, um, adj. *not foreseeing, not anticipating, improvident*: *Absol.*: Improvidi et negligentes duces, Cic.: Improvidos incau-

tosque hostes opprimere, Liv.: pectora, Virg. With gen.: improvidus futuri certaminis Romanus veniebat, Liv.

im-provisus (Inpr.), a, um, adj. *unforeseen, unexpected*: sapienti nihil improviū accidere potest, nihil inopinatum, nihil omnino novum, Cic.: Improvidior pestis, Tac.: pelagique remenso improvisi aderunt, Virg. **II.** *De, or ex improviso, or simply improviso, adverbially, unexpectedly*: quasi de improviso respice ad eum, Ter.: suae homini praeter opinionem improvisi incidi, Cic.

im-prūdēs (Inpr.), entis, adj. *not foreseeing, not anticipating or expecting, unaware, inadvertent, uncautious*: equites imprudentes atque inopinantes hostes aggrediuntur, Caes.: haec omnia imprudente L. Sulla facta esse certis scio, without the knowledge of, Cic.: nunquam imprudentibus imber obfuit, Virg. **II.** *not knowing, ignorant*: with gen.: imprudentes legis, Cic.: frons tenera Imprudentis laborum, that has not experienced, Virg. **III.** *without prudence or wisdom, rash, imprudent*: quod ex prima statim fronte dilucidare imprudentium est, Quint.

im-prudent̄er (Inpr.), adv. *without foresight, unknowingly*: Cic. **II.** *imprudently, inconsiderately*: te nihil imprudenti facturum iudicamus, Caes. *Comp.*: ad flammam accessit imprudentis, Ter.

im-prudentia (Inpr.), ae. f. *want of foresight or of knowledge, ignorance, inadvertence*: propter imprudentiam ut ignoceretur, petiverunt, Caes.: qui perperam iudicasset, quod asse per imprudentiam fit, Cic. **II.** *imprudens, inconsiderateness, rashness*: imprudentia tell emissi brevis propria verbis exponi non potuit, id.

im-pubes (Inpr.), ēris and is, adj. *a male or female who has not attained the age of puberty*: the Romans used the word to signify a male under fourteen, and a female under twelve years of age (V. Smith's Ant. 211): filium ejus impuberem in carcere necatum esse dixit, Cic. *Of things*: corpus, Hor. **II.** *that has not yet known a woman, in a state of celibacy*: qui distissime impuberes permanserunt, maximam inter suos ferunt laudem, Caes.

im-pudēs (Inpr.), entis, adj. *without shame, shameless, impudent*: qui nemel verecundiae fines transierit, cum bene et naviter oportet esse impudentem, Cic.: Impudens liquis patris Penates, impudens Orcum moror, Hor. *Of things*: o hominis impudentem audaciam, Pl.

im-pudent̄er (Inpr.), adv. *shamelessly, impudently*: nimio haec impudenter negas, Pl. *Comp.*: Cic. *Imp.*: ut homo impudentissimē mentiretur, id.

im-pudentia (Inpr.), ae. f. [impudens] *shamelessness, impudence*: Impudentia atque audacia freuit, Cic. **im-pudicōs** (Inpr.), adv. *unchastely*:

impudicissime et obcenatissime vixit, Eur.

impudicitia (imp.), ae. f. [impudici] unchasteness, immorality, lewdness: Pl.: Tac.

impudicus (imp.), a, um, adj. shameless, impudent: o facinus impudicus! Pl. ||. unchaste, immodest, lewd: omnes adulteri, omnes impuri impudicique, Cic.: mulieres, id.

impugnatio (imp.), ōnis, f. [impugno] an attack, assault (extremely rare): Cic.

impugnatus (imp.), a, um, Part. [impugno].

im-pugno (imp.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to fight against, to attack, assault: terga hastium, Liv. Abol.: postri redintegratis viribus acris impugnare coeperunt, Caes. ||. In gen. to attack, assail, oppose, impugn: qui acerrime regem impugnaverat, Sall.: meruit et hunc, Ov. Abol.: quom illis id tempus impugnandi datur, Cic.

impulsiō (imp.), ōnis, f. [impello] a pushing against, external pressure, influence: Cic. ||. Fig.: incitement, instigation, impulse: id. 2. ad hilaritatem impulsio, a figure of speech: id. **impulsor** (imp.), ōris, m. [id.] an inciter, instigator: quamvis non fueris messor, et impulsor professionalis mese, approbator certe fuisti, Cic.

impulsus (imp.), a, um, Part. [impello].

impulsus (imp.), ōis, m. [id.] a pushing in motion against, a pushing at striking against, an outward pressure or shock, as impulse: most freq. in the abt. sing.: scortis, qui impulsu et motu sperum orbium coadit, Cic.: Impulsus exterior, id. ||. Fig.: incitement, instigation, influence: ubi duxere impulsu vostro, vestro impulsu eadem arguit, Ter.: ne civitas eorum impulsu deterret, Caes.

impūns (imp.), ade. without punishment, without fear of punishment, safely, with impunity: optimum est scire (inferiam) impune si possis, Cic.: aliquid istuc impune habueris, Ter.: neque tantum maleficium impune habendum, be left unpunished, Tac. Comp.: credere mihi impunitis licere, Ter. Sup.: impunitissime tibi quidem herce vendere haec aedes licet, Pl.

impunitas (imp.), ōis, f. freedom or safety from punishment, impunity: quis ignorat maximam illecebram esse precandi impunitatis spem? Cic.: contra deos hominibus interdum datur non impunitatem concedere, Caes.

impunitus (imp.), adv. with impunity: Matius in Cic.

impunitus (imp.), a, um, adj. unpunished, unrestrained, safe, secure: inferiam tantum impunitatem dimittere, Cic. Comp.: qui tu impunitior ille obscurus captus? Hor.

impunitus (imp.), a, um, Part. [impunitus].

impunitus (imp.), a, um, Part. [impunitus].

impunitus (imp.), a, um, Part. [impunitus].

impure (imp.), adv. impurely, basely, shamefully, vilely: impure atque flagitiose vivere, Cic.

impūritas (imp.), ōis, f. uncleanness (In a moral sense), pollution, impurity: Cic.

impūritas (imp.), ae. f. [Impurus] uncleanness, vileness, impurity: Pl.

impūrus (imp.), a, um, adj. unclean, filthy, foul: impure matris proleptus ab alvo, Ov. ||. Fig.: impure, defiled, filthy, infamous, abandoned, vile: Impudens, impurus, inverecundissimus, Pl.: o hominem impurum! Ter.: Impurus et acaerulus, Cic. Comp.: quis illo qui maledicit impurior? id. Of things: animus, Sall.: historia, Ov.

impūritas (imp.), a, um, Part. [Imputo].

impūritas (imp.), a, um, adj. unpurged, untrimmed: vines, Hor.

im-pūto (imp.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to bring into reckoning, enter into an account, to reckon, charge: villicis servi longis plus impunitis seminis jacti quam quod severint, Col. ||. To reckon, attribute as a merit or a fault: to make a boast of, to charge, ascribe, impute to (for assignare, ascribere): gaudent muneribus, sed nec data impunit, nec acceptis obligantur, Tac.: quum quidam crimen ultro faterentur, nonnulli etiam impunitarent, made a merit of it, Suet.: saevit, natumque objectat et impunit illis, charges upon them (his son's fate), Ov. ||. To give, assign: hoc solum erit certamen, quis nihil plurimum impunit, Tac.

imūis, a, um, adj. dim. [Imus] the lowest: imula oricilla, Cat.

Imus, a, um, contr. of Imus from in; but usu. said to be a contr. of Infimus, adj. inmost, deepest, undermost: terra ima sede semper haeret, Cic.: in fundo imo, at the very bottom, Virg.: ad imam quercum, at the foot of the oak, Phaedr. Subst.: Imum, l. w.: ab imo ad summum, Hor.: locus erat paulatim ab imo acclivis, Caes.: ima summis mutare, to turn the lowest into the highest, Hor. 2. Of persons: convivia, that occupies the lowest seat at table, id. ||. Of time: the last (poet.): mensis, Ov. Subst.: servetur ad imum, till the last, to the end, Hor.

(In old forms endo and indu, Enn. in Gell.: Lucr.) prep. with abl. and acc. [Sans. ina; Gr. ev; Eng. in, etc.]

A. With abl. in denotes a fixed point, place or period, in space and time, and analogously in other relations, a fixed or present condition or act. 1. Of space: in, within, on, upon, over, at, among: plures in eo loco sine vulnere quam in proelio aut fuga intereunt, Caes.: sedere in equo, on horseback, Cic.: in eo flumine pons erat, over, Caes. With names of places: navis et in Caleta est parata nobis et Brundisii, Cic. ||. Of time, indicating a fixed or limited period or season, more or less extended, but without the idea of progress from that

period into another: in, during, in the course of: feci ego istaec istdem in adolescentia, in my youth, Pl.: in omni aetate, Cic. 2. Particular phrases: in tempore, at the right or proper time, in time: ne pedites equitum in tempore subvenissent, Liv. (ii) in praesentia and in praesenti, at present, now, at this moment, under these circumstances: vestrae quidem coenae non solum in praesentia, sed etiam postero die jucundae sunt, Cic.

III. In other relations it denotes the being in a certain fixed or present condition or situation: qui magno in aere alieno majores etiam possessiones habent, deeply in debt, id.: summa in sollicitudine ac timore Parthici belli, Caes.: in summa, on the whole, Cic. 2. To denote that a person or thing is to be found in, or belongs to, any body or collection: in, among: omnibus fere centurionibus vulneratis, in his primopio P. Sextio Baculo, Caes.: Thales, qui sapientissimus in septem fuit, Cic. 3. With gerundia and gerundives, to indicate the being employed or busy upon some present act: in: ne in quaerendis suis pugnandi tempus dimitteret, Caes.: in excelsa Numantia, Cic. ||. With acc.: to denote motion or progress into or upon some place, point, or object (whereas ad denotes mere external approach): sometimes also, mere direction towards, without any idea of progress (opp. to ex).

1. Of space, with verbs of motion, into or to: ibo in Praetium, viamque, equae advenit in portum ex Epheso navis mactatoria, Pl.: posteaquam equitatus nocenter in conspectum venit, hostes terga vertunt, Caes. Motion in an upward direction, up to: in coelum ascendere, Cic. Sometimes with versus: castra ex Biturigibus movet in Arvernus versus, Caes. Rarely with the verbs ponere, collocare, etc. (for in with abl.): chorus virutum in equeum impositus, Cic.: sororem et propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocasse, Caes. 2. Denoting mere direction towards, without motion: towards: Belgae spectant in septentriones et orientem solem, id. Hence also to denote dimension in any given direction: in: sex pedes in altitudine, id.

||. Of time, to denote entrance into a period, or a period to come: into, till, for, towards: dormiet in lucem, till broad day, Hor.: Inducias in trīginta annos impetraverunt, for thirty years, Liv.: ad coenam hominem in hortos invitavit in posterum diem, for the following day, Cic. 2. Particular phrases: in posterum (posteritatem) or in futurum, in future, for the future: (ii) in praesentia, for the present: (iii) in perpetuum or in aeternum, for ever: res dilata est in posterum, id.: in aere et in praesentia ibi passi, et in futurum etiam metum ceperunt, Liv.: ingenti omnium et in praesentia laetitia et in futurum spe, id. (iv) In diem vivere,

to live only for the day, regardless of the future, Cic. (v. dies). Also, from day to day, daily: in diem raptō vivit, Liv.: so also, in horam, every hour: per totum hoc tempus subjectior in diem et horam invidia, Hor. (v) In tempus, for a while, for a short time, for the occasion: sensit miles in tempus conflictā, Tac. ||| In other relations, to denote tendency or direction towards or against, progress, inclination, aim, purpose, etc.: on, about, respecting; towards, against: for, as; in, to: into: Id, quod apud Platonem est in philosophos dictum, about the philosophers, Cic.: num etiam in deos immortales inauspicatum legem valuisse? Liv.: Cum is eam vidi: venerat enim in funus: cui funeri ego quoque operam dedi, for the purpose of attending the funeral, Cic.: hortatur, Imperat., quae in rem sunt, of use, useful, Liv.: clives Romani servilem in modum cruciati et necati, in the manner of slaves, Cic. 2. Esp. with verbs of partitioning and dividing: Gallia omnis divisa est in partes tres, Caes.: Macedonibus trecenti numi in capita statum est pretium, a head, for each person, Liv. 3. To denote mutation, or change into something: in villos abeunt vestes, in crura laeerti, Ov.

4. In adverbial expressions: non nominatim, qui Capuae, sed in universum qui usquam coissent, in general, Liv.: Marii virtutem in majus celebrare, more and more, Sall.: nec puer illic quispam de gente Latinos in tantum spae tollet avos, so much, Virg. C. In is frequently found with an acc. where an abl. might be expected, and vice versa, with an abl. instead of an acc. 1. With acc. for abl.: M. Minucium magistrum equitum, ne quid rei bellicae gereret, prope in custodiam habitum, kept in prison, Liv.: reliquos in custodiam habitos, Tac. 2. With abl. for acc.: si fortes fueritis in eo (for in eum), Cic.: talis in hoste fuit priamo, Virg. D. In composition, n is assimilated to a following l, m, or r, and is changed before the labials into m: illabor, immitto, irumpo, imbibō, impello. 2. As a prefix, it generally has the sign. in or upon when prefixed to verbs implying rest: incolō, dwell in; impono, put upon; insideo, sit upon; and the meaning into, against, towards, etc., when prefixed to verbs implying motion: induco, lead into; impello, push against.

In (before b and p, im; n assimilated before l, m, and r), an inseparable prefix (identical with Sans. an-; Gr. an-; Eng. un-) which negatives the meaning of the word to which it is prefixed; equivalent to the Eng. un-, in-, not: impar, unequal; intolerabilis, unbearable, intolerable; immitis, not mild, rude. This prefix is chiefly used with adjectives and adverbs, very seldom with verbs; ignosco is perhaps the only example of the latter, at least in classical Latin.

In-accessus, a, um, adj. unapproachable, unapproachable, inaccessible: mare scopulis inaccessum, Liv.: Incus, Virg.

In-acesco, ācēli, 3. v. n. incept. to become sour in, to turn sour: Plin. Fig.: haec tibi per totos inacescant omnia sensus, let them sour, i. e. vex you, Ov.

Inactus, a, um, Part. [Inigo].

Inad-, v. Inacc.

Inad-, v. Inaff.

Inad-, v. Inapp.

Inada-, v. Inass.

Inadt-, v. Inatt.

In-ādustus, a, um, adj. unburned, unsinged (rare): corpus, Ov.

Inaedificatio, ōnis, f. [Inaedifico] a building up: Pl.

In-aedifico, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to build in, on, or at; to build up, erect: Inaedificata in muris moenia, Caes.: aliquid in locum publicum, Liv. || Meton.: to build up, wall up: portas obstruit, vias plateasque inaedificat, Caes.

In-aequābilis, e, adj. uneven, unequal (rare): campester locus, Varr.: haec Inaequali varietate distinguimus, Cic.

In-aequābiliter, adv. unevenly, unequally: rexit provinciam, Suet.

In-aequālis, e, adj. uneven, unequal, unlike: loca, Tac.: portus, of different sizes, Ov. Fig.: of persons: multae, inconsistent: vixit Inaequalis, clavum ut mutaret in boras, Hor. Comp.: nihil est ipsa aequalitate Inaequalis, Plin. Sup.: Inaequalissimum rerum sortes, Suet. || Act.: that makes uneven: tonsor, that cuts unevenly, Hor.

In-aequālitās, ātis, f. unevenness, unlikeness, inequality: Inaequalitate dissident (supercilia), Quint.

In-aequāliter, adv. unevenly, unequally: Liv.

In-aequātus, a, um, adj. unequal: onus, Tib.

In-aequo, 1. v. a. to make even or level: Caes.

In-aestimābilis, e, adj. not worthy to be esteemed, valueless: Cic. || That cannot be estimated or judged of: nihil tam incertum nec tam Inaestimabile est quam animi multitudinis, Liv.

|| beyond all price, inestimable, invaluable, incalculable: quod e grege so imperatorum, velut Inaestimabilem, secrevisset, id.

In-aestio, 1. v. n. to boil or rage in: Hor.

In-affectus, a, um, adj. unaffected, natural: Quint. ? Plin.

In-āmābilis, e, adj. not amiable or worthy of love, revolting, hateful, odious: Inamābilia, illepidus vivo, Pl.: regnum (of the Lower World), Ov.

In-ārdesco, 1. v. n. incept. to become bitter: Inardescunt epulae, Hor.

In-āmbitiosus, a, um, adj. unambitious, unassuming: rura, Ov.

In-āmbulatio, ōnis, f. a walking

up and down on the rostra as an oratorical artifice (rare): Cic.

In-āmbulo, 1. v. n. to walk up and down: paululum in porticu, Cic.

In-āmoenus, a, um, adj. unpleasant, disagreeable, gloomy (poet.): regna (of the Lower World), Ov.

Inānia, arum, f. plu. [Inanis] emptiness: Pl.

Inānīlogus, a, um, adj. [vox hibr. from Inanis āyos] that talks vainly or emptily: Pl.

In-ānīmatūs, a, um, adj. lifeless, inanimate: Cic.

Inānīmentum, 1. n. [Inanio] emptiness: Pl.

Inānīmus, a, um, adj. [anima] lifeless, inanimate: Inter Inanimum et animal hoc maxime interest, quod Inanimum nihil agit, animal agit aliquid, Cic.

Inānio, 1. v. or 11, Itum, 4. v. a. [Inanis] to make empty, to empty out, evacuate: hoc ubi inanitur spatium, Lucr.

Inānis, e, adj. empty, void: opp. to plenus: domus ejus exornata et instructa, fere iam late reddiderat nudam atque inanem, Cic.: quae (naves) Inanes ad eum remitterentur, without troops on board, Caes.: hic homo est Inanis, without money, without fortune, Pl.: absint Inani funere neniae, without a corpse, Hor.: litterae, containing nothing of interest, Cic. With abl.: Nulla epistola Inanis aliqua re utilis, id. With gen.: sanguinis atque animi pecus Inane, Ov. 2. Meton.: poor, deficient in population, produce, etc.: Apulia pars Inanisima Italiae, Cic.

3. Subst.: Inane, is, n. an empty space, a void: scilicet hoc id est vacuum, quod Inane vocamus, Lucr.: ita nullum Inane, nihil esse Individuum potest, Cic. Esp. the air, atmosphere: magnum per Inane, Virg. || Fig. empty, useless, worthless, vain, unprofitable: aures ipsae, quid plenus, quid Inane sit iudicant, Cic.: o spes fallax et cogitationes Inanes mense! id. minae, Hor.: tempus Inane peto, requiem spiritumque labori, vacanti, leisure, Virg. With gen.: omnia plena consilium, Inania verborum, Cic. 2. Subst. n. that which is empty or vain, emptiness, vanity: o curas hominum! o quantum est in rebus Inani! Pers.: Inane abscondere solido, Hor.

Inānitas, ātis, f. [Inanis] emptiness, empty space (rare): mihi Inanitate Jamdudum Intestina murrunt, Pl.

|| Fig.: emptiness, uselessness, inanity: amputata circumcisaeque Inanitate omni, Cic.

Inānter, adv. vainly, idly, uselessly: exsultare, Cic.: pectus angere, Hor.

Ināntus, a, um, Part. [Inanio]

In-āratūs, a, um, adj. unploughed, fallow (poet.): terra, Virg.

In-ardesco, 1. v. n. incept. to kindle, take fire, burn, or glow in or upon: nubes sibi Inardescit radix, Virg.: nec munus (i. e. vestis) humeris Herculis inaruit aestuosus, Hor.

incertum, *i. n.* [id.] *anything not settled or resolved upon, an uncertainty: ne ejus incerti vanique auctor esset.* Liv.: incerta maria et tempestas, Tac.: Minucius praefectus annonae in incertum creatus, *for an indefinite time*, Liv.

in-certus, *a. um, adj.* *1. Object: uncertain, not settled, not to be relied on, insecure, not fixed: amicus certus in re incerta cernitur.* Enn. in C.: spe incerta certum mihi laborem sustuli, Ter.: itinera, Caes.: colligere incertos et in ordine ponere crines, *not arranged*, Ov.: per incertam lunam sub luce maligna, *not clearly visible*, dim, Virg. *Neut. absol.*: Alexander, incertum qua fide, pacem fecit, *without its being known*, Liv. *Neut. adverbially* (poet.): incertum vigilans, Ov. *II. Subject.* *1. Pass. prop. that about which one's mind is not made up: hence, not resolved upon, undetermined, doubtful, uncertain: causus, Cic.* ut incertis temporibus diversisque itineribus iretur, Caes. *With relative clause: moriendum certe est, et id incertum, an hoc ipso die, Cic.* *2. Act. Of persons: prop. who have not made up their minds: hence, irresolute, undetermined, hesitating, doubtful: varius incertusque agibat, Sall.* *With relative clause: quid dicam hisce, incertus sum, Ter.* incerti ignarique, quid potissimum facerent, Sall. *With gen.: incertus sententiae, Liv.* (II) *without certain knowledge, not sure: quum incertus essem, ubi esses, Cic.* *With gen.: incertusque meae paene salutis eram, Ov.*

incesso, *cessivi* or *cessi*, *v. v. a.* [*incedo*] *to fall upon, assault, assail, attack: vagos lapidibus incessebant, Liv.* telorum lapidumque jactu, Ov. *II. Fig. to attack with words, to reprove, reproach, accuse: reges citius protervis, id.* aliquem convicia, Suet.: aliquem criminibus, *to accuse*, Tac.

incessus, *ts, m.* [id.] *a going, walking, pace, gait: incessus, citus modo, modo tardus, Sall.* erectus, Tac.: versa incessu patuit dea, Virg. *II. a hostile attack, invasion (rare): Parthorum, Tac.*

III. Meton. an entrance, approach: incessus claudere, id.

incestus, *adv.* *impurely, sinfully: facere sacrificium Phanae, Liv.* *2. unchastely: Ideo aquam adduxi, ut ea tu incesto uterere? Cic.*

incesto, *avi*, *v. v. a.* [*Incestus*] *to pollute, defile: totam incestat funere classem, Virg.* *II. Esp. to dishonour: pellam, Pl.*

incestum, *i. n.* [id.] *unchastity, lewdness, esp. incest: concubuit cum viro, fecit igitur incestum, Cic.* incesti damnata, Quint. *In plur.: Cic.*

in-cestus, *a. um, adj.* [*castus*] *lit. unclean: hence, impure, polluted, defiled, sinful, criminal: quum verborum contumeliis optimum viro incesto ore lacerasset, Cic.* saepe Diapler neglectus incesto addidit integrum, *has punished the innocent along*

with the sinner, Hor. *II. Esp. unchaste, lewd: fatalis incestusque iudex, i. e. Paris, id.: nuptias, Tac.*

incestus, *ts, m.* [*Incestus*] *unchastity, incest: Cic.*

inchoatus, *a. um, Part.* [*Inchoo*]. *II. Adj.: unfinished, incomplete, imperfect: quae adolescentulis nobis ex commentariis nostris inchoata ex rudia excludunt, Cic.* perfecta anteposuntur inchoatis, id.

inchoo (in old MSS. also *inchoo*), *avi, atum, i. v. a.* *to begin, commence, institute: ut Philas potest a primo instituere signum idque perficere, potest ab alio inchoatum accipere et absolvere, Cic.* tum Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat aras, *i. e. begins to sacrifice, Virg.*

in-cido, *cidī, cāsum* (*perf. incidē-runt, Lucr.*), *v. v. n.* [*cado*] *to fall into or upon, to fall, light upon: constr. with in and acc.; less freq. with other prepp., with the dat. or absol.* With in and acc.: in foveam, Cic.: pestilentia in urbem, Liv. *With other prepositions: incidit ictus ingens ad terram duplicato poplite Turnus, Virg.* (turnis) super agmina late incidit, id. With dat.: incidere portis, *to rush into, Liv.*

2. Esp. to fall upon, come upon unexpectedly, fall in with: nonnullae cohortes in agmen Caesaris, aliae in equites incidunt, Caes. in insidiis, Caes. *3. to fall upon, assail, attack: incidere in hostem, Liv.* With dat.: ultimis Romanis, id. *II. Fig.: to fall into any condition, to fall upon, befall, happen: in morbum, Cic.* tantus terror incidit exercitui, *seized*, Caes.: ut nihil incidisset postea civitati mali, *happened*, Cic. *3. to fall upon accidentally: to come or occur to one's mind, or in conversation: redeunt, ex ipsa re mihi incidit suspicio, Ter.* nihil te effugiet atque omne, quod erit in re, occurrit atque incidet, Cic.: potentibus his apud Sex. Tarquinium incidit de uxoris mentio, Liv. *3. Of time: to fall upon, happen in: quorum aetas in eorum tempora, quos nominavi incidit, Cic.* *4. to fall out, happen, occur: quum aliquod bellum incidit, Caes.* forte ita inciderrat, ne duo violenta ingens matrimonio iungeretur, Liv.

in-cido, *cidī, cāsum, i. v. v. a.* [*cado*] *to cut, clip, cut through, cut open, cut up, clip, trim, etc.: teneris arboribus incisus atque inflexis, cut into, i. e. partly cut through, Caes.* non incisus notis marmora publicis, *i. e. engraved*, Hor.: funem, Virg. *2. to carve, engrave, inscribe: constr. with in and abl.; less freq. with in and acc., the dat., or absol.: id in aere incisum nobis traderunt, Cic.* leges in aere incisae, Liv.: amores arboribus, Virg. *3. to form by cutting, to cut (poet.): ferroque incidit acuto perpetuos dentes et serrae reperit usum, Ov.* *II. Fig. to break off, interrupt, put an end to: poema ad Caesarem, quod institueram, incidit, have broken off, stopped, Cic.* novas lites, *to avoid*, Virg.: Iudum, Hor.

2. to cut off, cut short, take away, remove: Tarquinius spe omni relictus incisus exsulatum Tusculum abiit, Liv.

incensa, *entis, adj.* [*akin to incens, incensum*] *pregnant, with young: Plin.* (Hence *It. incinta: Fr. encinte*.)

incello, *is, n.* [*incella*] *a ditch, trench: incella aperire, Cato.* Fig.: in incelli omnia adhaeserunt, Coel. in Cic.

incinctus, *a. um, Part.* [*Incingo*]. **in-cingo**, *xi, ctum, v. v. a.* *to gird in, gird about, surround: (aras) verbenis silvaque incinxit agresti, Ov.* incingi zona, id. Reflect.: (Tisiphone) indultur pallam tortoque incingitur angue, id. *Part. perf.: incinctus cinctu Gabino, Liv.*

in-cino, *v. v. a.* [*cino*] *to sing or play upon, to sound (rare): variis incinit ore modos, Prop.*

incipesso, *v. incipesso.*

in-cipio, *cepi, ceptum, v. v. a. and n.* Rarely used in *perf. tenses*, which in the *class. per.* are supplied by *coepo*. The *perf. part.* however is common. [*capio*] *lit. to seize upon, lay hold of: opp. to desinere, to put down, to leave off, or desist, to desist from: hence*

1. A. act.: to begin, to take in hand: constr. usually with the inf., less freq. absol., with the acc. ab, or adv. of place. With inf.: fossas complere, Caes. *Abol.: ut incipendi ratio fuerit, ita sit desinendi modus, Cic.* statim sic rex incipit, *thus begins (to speak), Sall.* With acc.: opus, Liv. *Pass.: nuptiarum gratia haec sunt ficta atque incipia, Ter.* With ab or an adv. of place: a Jove incipiendum putat, Cic.: unde nux inciperet percipi non poterat, Curt. *II. Neutr.: to begin to be, to begin, commence: quum rosam viderat, tum incipere vir arbitrabatur, Cic.* tempus erat quo prima quies mortalibus aegris incipit, Virg.

incipiso (also *incipeso*), *v. v. a.* [*incipio*] *to begin: Pl.*

incisus, *adv. in short clauses: Cic.*

incisum, *adv. in short clauses: Cic.*

incision, *onis, f.* [*Incido*] *rhetor. t. t. an incision, i. e. a division, member, clause of a sentence: de eorum (circulorum) particulis et tanquam incisionibus disserendum est, Cic.*

incisum, *i. v. [id.] rhetor. t. t. a section or division of a sentence, a clause: Cic.*

incisus, *a. um, Part.* [*Incido*]. **incitamentum**, *i. n.* [*Incito*] *an incitement, inducement, incentive: et periculum et laborum, Cic.*

incitatus, *adv.* *Of speech, quickly, rapidly, violently: fuit incitatus, Cic.*

incitatio, *onis, f.* [*Incito*]. *1. Act. an inciting, rousing, inciting: languente populi, Cic.* *II. Pass. violent motion, rapidity, vehemence, ardour, energy: qui (sol) tanta incitatione fertur, ut, celeritas eius quanta sit, ne cogitari quidem possit, id.* *2. Fig. est quaedam animi incitatio atque alacritas naturaliter innata omnibus, quae studio pugnae incenditur, Caes.*

incitatus, a, um, Part. [incito]

|| Adj.: *swiftly running, flowing, sailing, flying, etc.* in gen. *rapid, swift*: imperator equo incitato se in hostes immitit, *at full speed*, Cic. Fig.: cursus in oratione incitator, Id.

in-cito, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to set in rapid motion, to hasten, urge forwards*: vehementius equos incitare, Caes.: amnis hibernis incitatus pluvia, *made more rapid*, Liv. Proverb.: incitare curientem, *to spur a willing horse*, Cic.

2. With *prom.*, *reflected*: *to move rapidly, to rush, hasten*: alii ex castris sese incitant, *sally out*, Caes.: duobus ex partibus sese (naves) in eam (navem) incitaverant, Id. || Fig.: *to incite, encourage, stimulate, rouse, excite, spur on*: aliquem incitandi cupiditate, Cic.: multa Caesarem ad id belum incitabant, Caes. 2. Esp. *to inspire*: terrae vi Pythiam Delphis incitabat, naturae Sibyllam, Cic. 3. In a bad sense, *to excite, arouse, stir up*: stoconeus senatus in tribunal et tribune populum in consules incitabat, Liv.

in-citus, a, um, adj. *set in rapid motion, rapid, swift, violent* (poet.): venti vis incita, Lucr.: hasta, Virg.

in-citus, a, um, adj. *not moved; hence, of a piece in the game of draughts, etc. that cannot be moved, immovable*: Isid. Hence, ad incita or ad incitas (i. e. calores) aliquem redigere, *deducere, reduce, etc., to bring to a standstill, reduce to extremity*: Pl.

in-civilis, e, adj. *unmanly, impolite, uncivil*: also, *unreasonable, unjust*: homo ferus et incivilis ingentis, Isid.

inciviliter, adv. *without civility, uncivilly*: App. Comp.: praefectum enim egit aliquando incivilis et violenter, Suet.

inclamito, i. v. a. freq. [inclamo] *to call out or exclaim against; to abuse, scold*: inclamator quasi servus, Pl.

in-clamo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. *to cry out to, to call upon, in a good or bad sense; to invoke aid; to call out or exclaim against, to abuse, scold*. || In a good sense: comitem sumum inclamavit, Cic. Absol.: nemo inclamavit patronorum, Id. || In a bad sense: nolito acriter eum inclamare, Pl.: timide poellae, Ov.: quo tu turpissime, magna inclamasti voce, Hor.

in-claresco, rai, i. v. n. *incept. to become famous or celebrated*: decendi genere maxime inclarescit, Suet.

in-clamens, entis, adj. *unmerciful, rigorous, harsh, rough, severe* (rare): incerebant inclementem dictatorem, Liv.: verbo inclementiori appellari, Id.

inclementer, adv. *rigorously, harshly, roughly, severely*: in aliquem dicere, Pl. Ter.

in-clamentia, ae, f. *unmercifulness, rigor, harshness, roughness, severity*: divum inclementia, divum has everitit, Virg.: coeli, Just.

inclinatio, onis, f. [inclino] *a leaning, bending, inclining*: (corpo-

ris) ingressus, cursus, accubitus, inclinatio, sessio, Cic. In plur.: varitis trepidantium inclinationibus, Tac. || Fig.: *an inclination, tendency*: inclinatio ad meliorem spem, Cic. 2. *Inclination, bias, favour*: iudicium ad aliquem, Quint.: principum inclinatio in hos, offensio in illos, Tac. 3. *An alteration, change*: jactatio corporis, inclinatio vocis, Cic.

inclinatus, a, um, Part. [inclino] || Adj.: *bent down, sunken*: of the voice, *low, deep*: vox, Cic. 2. Of colour: *inclined to*: colore ad aurum inclinato, Plin. 3. Fig.: *inclined, disposed, prone to*: plebs ante inclinationem ad Poeson fuerat, Liv. 2. *Sunken, fallen, deteriorated*: ab excitata fortuna inclinatam et prope jacentem deciscere, Cic.

in-clino, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [root CLI or CLIN: v. acclino] A. Act. *to bend in or on, to bend down, bow*: genus arenis, Ov.: inclinato in dextrum capite, Quint. || With *prom.*, *reflected, or reflectively*: *to bend or lie down, sink*: sol meridie se inclinavit, Liv.: inclinato in postmeridianum tempus die, Cic. 2. Esp. in milit. *lang. to fall back or give way*: ut Hostus occidit, confestim Romana inclinatur acies, Liv. 3. Of a disease: *to abate, diminish*: morbus inclinatia, Cels.

|| Fig.: *to turn or incline*: culpam aliquem, Liv.: Inclinare rem, Id. *Reflected*: se ad Stolos, Cic.: quantum inclinat opes ad Sabinos, rege inde sumpto videbatur, Liv. 2. *To change, alter, esp. for the worse; to bring down, abase, cause to decline*: se fortuna inclinaverat, Caes.: ut paululum inclinati timore viderunt, *to give way, yield*, Cic. 3. Neut. *to bend, incline, decline, sink*: paulum inclinare necesse est corpora, Lucr.: Inclinare meridiem sentis, Hor. 2. Esp. in milit. *lang. to yield, give way*: Ita confiterentur, ut aliquando in neutram partem inclinent acies, Liv. || Fig.: *to incline to*: se faventibus dispositis: si se dant et sua sponte quo impellunt, inclinant et propendunt, Cic.: multorum eo inclinabant sententiae, ut tempus pugnae differretur, Liv.

inclinus (also inclitus and inclutus), a, um, adj. [clueo; much heard of, talked of, praised; hence] *celebrated, renowned, famous, illustrious, glorious*: inclitus dicimus brevi prima littera, Cic.: Utilizes, Hor.: Palamedis incluta fama gloria, Virg.

in-cludo, si, sum, j. v. a. *to shut in, confine, keep in*: constr. with in and abl. or acc., rarely with the simple abl., acc., or dat.: habemus senatusconsultum inclusum in tabulis, tanquam in vagina reconditum, Cic.: dum sumus inclusi in his compagibus corporis, Id.: aliquem in carcerem, Liv.: inclusi parietibus, Cic.: aliquem carcere, Liv.: pars Heracleae inclusenter sese, Id. Poet.: hac aliens ex arbore germen includunt,

ingraft, Virg. 2. Transf.: *to obstruct, hinder, stop up*: dolor includit vocem, Cic.: circuire, qui a tergo includerent viam, Liv. || Fig.: *to include, inclose, insert*: illud, quod multis locis in jurisconsultorum includitur formulis, Cic.: quae (tempora) semel notis condita fastis incluit volucris dies, Hor.: verba versus includere, Cic. 2. Esp. *to restrain, limit*: nullis neque temporis neque juris inclusus angustias, Liv. 3. Of time: *to close, finish, end*: forsitan includit crastina fata dies, Prop.

includo, onis, f. [includo] *a shutting up, confinement*: Cic.

includus, a, um, Part. [includo] **includus** and **includus**, a, um, v. inclutus.

incoctus, a, um, Part. [incoquo] **in-coctus**, a, um, adj. *uncooked, raw* (rare): Pl.

in-coenatus, a, um, adj. *that has not dined or eaten, hungry, fasting*: asperi incoenati sunt, Pl.

incoena, is, adj. [coena] *that has not dined, fasting*: senex, Pl.

in-coeno, i. v. n. *to dine in some place*: incoenante eo, Suet. dub.

in-cogitabilis, e, adj. *thoughtless, inconsiderate*: Pl.

in-cogitans, antis, adj. *thoughtless, inconsiderate*: Pl.

in-cogitantia, ae, f. [incogitant] *thoughtlessness, inconsiderateness*: Pl.

in-cogitatus, a, um, adj. || Pass.: *unconsidered, unstudied*: opus, Sen.

|| Act. *thoughtless, inconsiderate*: animus, Pl.

in-cogito, i. v. a. *to think of, contrive, design*: fraudem socio, Hor.

in-cognitus, a, um, adj. *not examined, untried*: res, Cic. || *not known, unknown*: With dat. of pers.: ne incognita pro cognitis habeamus, Id.: quae omnia fere Gallis erant incognita, Caes.: palus oculis incognita nostris, unseem, Ov.

in-cohabeo, 2. v. a. *to hold together*: Lucr.

incola, ae, comm. [incolo] *an inhabitant, a resident*: sunt e terra homines, non aut incolae atque habitatores, Cic.: (Socrates) totius mundi se incolam et civem arbitrabatur, Id. Poet. in apposition: Pergama, incolae captivo quae bove victor alat, Ov. 2. Transf. of animals and inanimate things: aquarum incolae, Cic.: me porrectum ante fores obliere incolis plorare aequilonibus, native, Hor. || *A foreign resident*, as opp. to a citizen: peregrini atque incolae, Cic.: audiebam Pythagoram Pythagoreosque incolae paene nostros, almost our countrymen, Id.

in-colo, ili, i. v. a. and n. || A. *to dwell in, inhabit*: qui incolunt eas urbes, Cic.: ea loca, Caes. Pass.: e locis quoque ipsa, qui a quibusque incolebantur, Cic. || Neutr. *to dwell or reside in*: Neptuno, qui salis locis incolit, Pl.: Germani, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, Caes.

in-cōlūmis, *e*, *adj.* unimpaired, uninjured, *safe, sound, entire, whole*: urbem et cives integros incolumesque servavi, Cic.: saluum atque incolumem exercitum transduces, Caes.: incolumes non redeunt genae, Hor.: With *ab*: qui ne equestrem quidem splendorem incolumem a calamitate iudicii retinere potuisset, Cic. [*In-columis* prob. compounded of an obsolete *adj.* *calamis* (from *cado*), whence *calamitas*: for details *v.* *calamitas*.]

incōlūmitas, *ātis*, *f.* [*incolumis*] *good condition, soundness, safety*: incolumitas est salutis tuta atque integra conservatio, Cic.: incolumitatem dēdilis pollicebatur, Caes.

in-cōmītātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* unaccompanied, unattended (rare): funera, Lucr.: externa virtus incomitata bonis, Ov.

in-cōmmendātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* unrecommended: poet. *given up, abandoned*: tellus, ex ventis, Ov.

in-cōmmōdē, *adv.* unseasonably, inconveniently, *incommodiously, unfavorably*: fores hae sonitu suo mihi moram obijciunt incommode, Pl.: posse pro re nata te non incommode ad me in Albanum venire, Cic.: incommode accidit, Caes. *Comp.*: Cic. *Sup.*: *id.*

in-cōmmōdiōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* comically for incommode: Pl.

in-cōmmōditas, *ātis*, *f.* *unsuitableness, inconvenience, incommodiouness*: alienat animi, Cic.: temporis, unseasonableness, Liv.: *||* *damage, disadvantage*: incommoditas denique hic omnis redit, Ter.

in-cōmmōdō, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. n. to be inconvenient, troublesome, annoying* (rare): allicui, Ter.: allicui nihil, Cic.

in-cōmmōdum, *i. n.* [*incommodus*] *inconvenience, trouble, disadvantage, misfortune, disaster*: nostro incommodo detrimentoque, si est ita necesse, doleamus, Cic.: accidit repentinum incommodum, Caes.: quid iniquitas loci habeat incommodi, id.: ut acceptum incommodum virtute sarciretur, id. *Of the health*: with *gen.*: commoveri incommodo valetudinis, Cic. *In plur.*: tot incommodi conflati, Caes.

in-cōmmōdus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *unsuitable, unfit, unseasonable, inconvenient, troublesome, disagreeable*: iter, Ter.: valetudo, Cic.: ne voce quidem incommoda, Liv. *Sup.*: in rebus ejus incommodissima, Cic. *Of persons*: aliquid huic responde, commode, ne incommodus nobis sit, Pl.

in-cōmmūtābilis, *e*, *adj.* *unchangeable, immutable* (rare): status rei publicae, Cic.

in-cōmpārābilis, *e*, *adj.* *that cannot be equalled, incomparable*: Quint.

in-cōmpertus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *of which one has no information, unknown*: inter cetera vetustate incomperta hoc quoque in incerto positum, Liv.

in-cōmpōsitē, *adv.* *without order, disorderly*: veniens, Liv. *||* *Of discourse*: harshly, inelegantly: Quint.

in-cōmpōsitus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *not well put together, not properly arranged, disordered, discomposed*: agmen, Liv.: det motus incompósitos, Virg. *||* *Fig.*: of style: pes, Hor.: Meton. of the author: (Aeschylus) rudis in plerisque et incompōsitus, Quint.

in-cōmprehēnsibilis, *a*, *adj.* *that cannot be seized or held*: Col. *||* *Fig.*: *that cannot be caught or refused*: Plin. *||* *Fig.*: *that cannot be understood, incomprehensible*: praecepta, Quint.

|| *Fig.*: *that cannot be grasped, endless*: opus, Sen.

in-cōmpūtus (Incompt.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *unadorned, inelegant, artless, rude*: Incomptis Curium capillis, Hor.: apparatus, Tac. *||* *Fig.*: of style: coloni veribus incompitis ludunt, Virg.: versus, Hor.

in-cōncēsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *not allowed, forbidden* (rare): hymenaei, Virg. *||* *not granted, impossible*: quum totum exprimere paene sit homini incoñcessum, Quint.

in-cōnollō, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a. to win over to one's side, to conciliate*: incoñciliasti enim, qui mandasti tibi? Pl.

|| *With negat. in:* to make an enemy of, to turn against: ille accuratum habuit in me incoñciliare copias omnes meas, id.

in-cōncōnitas, *ātis*, *f.* *inelegance, awkwardness, impropriety*: Suet.

in-cōncōnnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *inelegant, awkward, absurd*: qui in aliquo genere incoñcinnus aut multus est, is ineptus dicitur, Cic.: Hor.

in-cōncussus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *unshaken, undisturbed, firm, constant, unchanged*: coelestia sidera, Lucan. *||* *Fig.*: otium, Sen.: pax, Tac.

in-cōnditē, *adv.* *confusedly*: Cic.

in-cōnditus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *without order, irregular, confused, unformed, uncouth, rude*: acies incoñdita et inordinata, Liv.: Jus civile, Cic.: genus dicendi, id.: carmina, artless, rude soldiers' songs, Liv.: nova atque incoñdita libertas, id.

in-cōngrūus, *tis*, *adj.* *incon-sistent, incongruous, unsuitable*: Plin.: Gell.

in-cōnsiderāntia, *ae*, *f.* *want of reflection, inconsiderateness*: Cic.

in-cōnsiderātē, *adv.* *inconsiderately, rashly*: Cic.

in-cōnsiderātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *||* *Act.*: *thoughtless, heedless, inconsiderate*: nos ita leves atque incoñsiderati sumus, Cic. *||* *Pass.*: *unconsidered, unadvised, inconsiderate*: incoñsideratissima temeritas, id.

in-cōnsolābilis, *e*, *adj.* *inconsolable*: *Fig.*: *incurable*: vultus, Ov.

in-cōnstans, *antis*, *adj.* *changeable, fickle, capricious, inconsistent*: mihi ridicule ex visus esse inconstans, qui eundem et laedere, et laudare, Cic.: populus in omnibus incoñstantissimus, Sen. *Of things*: litere, Cic.

incoñstanter, *adv.* *inconstantly, capriciously, inconsistently*: jactantibus

se opinionibus incoñstanter et turbide, incoñsistently and confusedly, Cic.

in-coñstantia, *ae*, *f.* *inconstancy, fickleness, inconsistency*: nemo doctus unquam mutationem coñsili incoñstantiam dixit esse, Cic. *Of things*: fulgoris, Plin.: incoñstantia mutabilitasque mentis, Cic.

in-coñsultē, *adv.* *unadvisedly, inconsiderately*: Incoñsulte ac temere dicere, Cic.: incoñsulte et incoñte commissum proelium, Liv.

in-coñsultus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *||* *not consulted, unasked*: Incoñsulto senatu, Liv. *||* *without advice, unadvised* (poet.): incoñsultū abeunt, sedemque odere Sibyllae, Virg. *||* *inconsiderate, indiscriminate*: homo incoñsultus et temerarius, Cic. *Of things*: largitas, Liv.

in-coñsultus, *as*, *m.* *the not advising with another* (only in the *abl. sing.*): incoñsulta meo, without consulting me, Pl.

in-coñsumptus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *unconsumed, undiminished*: turis para, Ov.

in-coñtāminātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *uncontaminated, undefiled, pure*: ne quid incoñtaminati sit, Liv.

in-coñtentus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *un-satisfied*: fides, out of tune, Cic.

in-coñtinentia, *tis*, *adj.* *not containing, not retaining*: uterus, Plin. *||* *Fig.*: *incontinent, immoderate, intemperate*: homo, Pl.: Hor.

in-coñtinenter, *adv.* *immoderately, intemperately*: cibum assumit, Cels.

|| *Fig.*: *incontinently*: nihil incoñtinenter esse faciendum, Cic.

in-coñtinentia, *ae*, *f.* *inability to contain or hold*: urinae, Plin. *||* *Fig.*: *inability to restrain one's desires, greediness, intemperance*: multa de incoñtinentia intemperantique dissu-ruit, Cic.

in-coñtrōversus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *un-disputed, uncontroverted*: Jus, Cic.

in-coñveniens, *entis*, *adj.* *not ac-cordant, unsuitable, dissimilar*: corpus, Phaedr.

in-cōpquo, *xi*, *ctum*, *i. v. a. to hold in or with, to hold down, to bail, seethe*: constr. with *acc.* and *dat.* or *abl.*: radices Baccho, in vine, Virg.: erueret herba, Hor. *||* *Transf.*: to dip in, to dye: vellera Tyrios incocta robora, Virg. *||* *Fig.* (poet): incoctum generoso pectus honesto (for imbutum), imbued, filled with nobleness, Pers.

in-coꝛpōrālis, *e*, *adj.* *bodiless, incorporeal*: Jus, Quint.

in-coꝛrectus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *uncor-rected, unimproved*: opus, Ov.

incoꝛruptē, *adv.* *unimprovedly, purely, justly*: iudicare, Cic. *Comp.*: *id.*

in-coꝛruptus (Incoꝛrupt.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *unspoiled, uninjured, uncorrupted*: succus et sanguis, Cic.: templa, un-destroyed, Liv. *||* *Fig.*: *uncorrupted, uninjured, unadulterated, unbiassed, not seduced, genuine, pure*: testis, Cic.: virgo, id.: custos, Hor.: adversus blas-

dientes, that would not be seduced by flatterers, Tac. Of things: sensus, Cic. praeda, undiminished, Tac.

in-crebroso, *brui*, *j. v. n.* to become frequent or strong, to increase, gain ground, prevail, spread: mores deteriores, Pl.: ventus, Cic.: fama belli, Liv.

in-crebro, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. n.* [creber] to do as ything frequently: Pl. **in-credibilis**, *e*, *adj.* that cannot be believed, incredible, extraordinary: tales, Cic.: incredibilia probabilibus intexere, id.: lenitas, Caes. With *Suapies*: incredibile memoratu est, quam facile coherint, Sall. 2. unworthy of belief, or that is not believed: Pl. **incredibiliter**, *adv.* incredibly, extraordinarily: Cic.

in-credulus, *a, um*, *unbelieving*, incredulous: Incredulus odi, Hor.

incrementum, *i, n.* [increasc] growth, increase. Lit. of plants and animals: quid ego vitulum satius, ortus, incrementa commemorare? Cic. 2. Meton. = suboles: progeny or foster-child (poet.): Jovis, Virg. 3. that which promotes growth, the cause of growth or increase: altitudo (est) incrementum corporis, alimentum incrementum infantis, Front.: so Fig.: incrementum novare exercitum, Curt. 4. Fig. increase, augmentation: summo bono afferre incrementum, Cic. In rhetoric, an advancing from weaker to stronger expressions, an ascending towards a climax: Quint.

in-crime, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* to burn, consume by burning: Flor.

in-crispito, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. freq.* [in-crispo] to call or cry out, to challenge: tum Blitiae dedit incrisptans, Virg. 2. to chide, blame, rebuke: incrispare atque incusare reliquos Belgae, Caes.: cum verbis quoque incrisptans, Liv.: hostis amare, quid incrisptas, mortemque minari? Virg.

in-crispitus, *a, um*, *Part.* [in-crispo]

in-croppo (*avi*, *atum*), *ut*, *Itum*, *i. v. a. and a. i.* Neutr. to make a noise, to rush, rustle, patter, rattle, wile: simul ut discus increpuisset, Cic.: exercitum increpuit densis exercitus alis, Virg. 2. to make a noise, be noised abroad: quicquid increperunt, Catillanum tueri, Cic.: si quid increpuit terroris, Liv. 3. A. act.: to utter aloud (poet.): turba terribilem sonitum, Virg. 2. Meton.: to strike against (from the sound made by striking): increpuit vasa latius, Ov. 3. to urge on, encourage: animos increpat ultro, Virg. 4. to shake, disturb, frighten: pectus, Hor. 5. to sound, resound with, ring of: sua mater Ityn, Prop. 6. to excite loudly against, to blame or upbraid loudly, to chide, rebuke, reprove: namquid increpavit filium? Pl.: male dicit omnes bonos, Sall. (II) With an abstract object, to reprove, censure, straight against: ille viribus increpant eorum arrogantiam, Cic. 7. Also, to upbraid or scold at by an action: Flor.

8. to accuse: avaritiae singulos, Suet.

in-cresco, *8vi*, *j. v. n.* to grow in or upon: squamae cuti increscunt, Ov.

2. In gen. to grow, increase: maxime cibo eget, qui increscit, Cels.

3. Fig.: to grow or increase in: animis discordibus irae, Virg. 2. In gen.: to increase, augment: audacia, Liv.

in-oratus, *a, um*, *adj.* [cerno] unsifted (rare): fufures, App. 2. not separated, mixed, mingled: piper album cum sale nigro, Hor.

in-orientatus, *a, um*, *adj.* not covered with blood: Ov.

in-orientus, *a, um*, *adj.* bloodless, i. e. in which little or no blood has been shed; or, A. act., that has shed no blood: haud incremento proello, Liv.: miles, id.: exercitus, that has not lost any men, Sall.

in-orusto, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. n.* to cover with a coat or rind, to incrust: ollam sapa et farre, Varr.: sincerum vas, i. e. to daub over virtues with the names of vices, Hor.

in-ovatio, *sula*, *f.* a lying upon eggs, a brooding, incubation: Plin.

in-ovibito, *i. v. freq.* to lie in or upon: asini incubant non nisi spatiosa laxitate, Plin. 2. Esp. to sit on eggs, brood: cellae, in quibus incubant, Col.

3. In Part. perf.: of carnal intercourse: jam incubitatus es, Pl.

in-ovibito, *a, um*, *Part.* [incubo]

in-ovibito, *di*, *Itum* (rarely *avi*, *atum*, in the sense of to brood), *i. v. n.* to lie in or upon: stramentis, Hor.: humero incubat hasta, rears, lies upon the shoulder, Ov. 2. Esp. to lie down or pass the night in a temple, for the cure of some disease, or to receive communications from the deity: hic leno aegrotus incubat in Aesculapii fano, Pl. 3.

to sit upon eggs, to brood, hatch: gallinae incubare fetibus alienigenis patiemur, Col. 4. to abide or dwell in: rure incubabo in praefectura mea, Pl.: Erymantho, Ov. 5. to be near or contiguous to: Jugum incubans mari, Plin. 6.

Fig.: to brood over, to watch jealously: qui illi pecuniae, quam considerat, spe iam atque animo incubaret, Cic.: auro, Virg.: publicis thesauris, to retain sole possession of, Liv.

in-ovido, *di*, *sum*, *j. v. a.* to forge with a hammer, to fabricate (poet. and only in part. perf.): lapis, an indented or sharpened stone for a hand-mill, Virg.

in-ovulatus, *a, um*, *Part.* [inculo]

in-ovulato, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [calco] to tread in, tread down, ram down: aream, Col. 2. to stuff, press or cram in: lana morsibus canis, Plin. 3. Fig.: inania verba, Cic. 2. to force upon, to impress or inculcate on: id quod tradatur, vel etiam inculcetur, posse percipere animo, id.: Graeci, qui se inculcant auribus nostris, obtrude themselves, id.

in-ovulatus, *a, um*, *adj.* blameless: vita fidesque, Ov.

in-ovultus, *adv.* in an uncultivated

manner, roughly, rudely, uncouthly, inelegantly: inculte atque horridae vivere, Cic.: incultus agitare, Sall. 2. Of style: inculte horridaque dicere, Cic.

in-cultus, *a, um*, *adj.* untilld, uncultivated, neglected: ager, Cic.: incultum et derelictum solum, id. 2. Transf. undressed, unadorned, unpolished, neglected, rude: coma, uncombed, disordered, Ov.: genae, disfigured, id.: indocti incultique, without education, Sall.: versus, unpolished, rude, Hor.

in-cultus, *us*, *m.* want of cultivation or refinement: honores desertos per incultum ac negligentiam, Liv.

in-cumbo, *cubui*, *cubitum*, *j. v. n.* [cubo] to lay oneself upon, to lean or recline upon: constr. with in, ad, or dat.: Incumbens olivae, Virg.: in eum, Curt.: ad vos, Ov. 2.

to lean or incline towards, to overhang: to rush towards: alex prona jugo laevum incubebat ad amnem, Virg.: in gladium, to fall on one's sword, Cic.: in hostem, to rush upon the enemy, Liv.

3. to come upon, supervene: nova febrium terris incubuit cohora, Hor.

4. Fig.: to bend one's attention to, to apply or devote oneself to, to exert oneself or take pains with, pay attention to: constr. with in, ad, or dat.: et animo et opibus in bellum, Caes.: in causam, Cic.: toto pectore ad laudem, id.: With subj.: sula virtutis, ut se consulem dicent, Liv. With inf.: sarcire ruinas, Virg. Abol.: nunc, nunc incubere tempus, Ov. With adverb: ut eos, qui audiunt, quocumque incubuerit, possit impellere, whether-soever he may incline, choose, Cic.

in-cunabula, *orum*, *m. plu.* swaddling-clothes, swaddling-bands: facilius opus est, pulvinis, cunis, incunabulis, Pl.: ab incunabulis imbutus odio tribunorum, from childhood, Liv. 2.

Transf. a birthplace: ego vero in montes patrios, et ad incunabula nostra pergam, Cic. 3. Fig. an origin, beginning: nostrae doctrinae, id.

in-curatus, *a, um*, *adj.* uncured: stultorum incurata pudor malus ulcera celat, Hor.

in-curia, *ae*, *f.* [cura] want of care, carelessness, negligence, neglect: militis populi R. incuria, fame, morbo, vastitate consumpti, Cic.: maculae quas incuria fudit, Hor.

in-curiosus, *adv.* carelessly, negligently: castra in hostico incuriosius posita, Liv. Comp.: cohortes incuriosius agentes, Tac.

in-curiosus, *a, um*, *adj.* 1. A. act. careless, unconcerned, regardless, indifferent. With in: in capite comendo incuriosus, Suet. With gen.: vetera extollimus, recentium incuriosi, Tac. With abl.: serendis frugibus incuriosi, id. 2. Pass. neglected, not made or done with care: historia, Suet.

in-curro, *curri* (cācuri), *cursum*, *j. v. n.* to run into or towards, to rush at, assail, attack, invade, etc. With in: incurristi amens in columnas, Cic.: in

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Romanos, Liv. With *dat.*: armentis incurrere fortibus, Ov.: levi armaturae hostium, Liv. With *acc.*: tota vi novissimos, to attack, Tac. Absol. nos jam incurrentes tuba revocavit, Nep.

2. to extend or project into: agri, qui in publicum Campanum incurrebant, Cic. 3. to have carnal intercourse with: servis incurritur, Juv. || Fig.: in oculos incurrentes, meeting the sight, Cic.: in maximam fraudem, to fall into, id. 2. to run against, strike against: quis est tam lyncens, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat, nunquam incurrit? id. 3. to happen, occur at a certain time: in ipso eteasias, id.: natalis plebeilis incurrens Circensis, Suet. 4. to involve against, *jeer at*, etc.: in tribunis incurrare, Liv.

In-curso, *onis*, *f.* a running to or against: atomorum, Cic. 2. a hostile attack, assault, incursion: hostiliter in fines incursionem facere, Liv.: prohibere hostem ab incursionibus, Caes. Fig.: incursio seditionis, Cic.

In-cursum, *i. v. n.* *f.* *freq.* to rush upon, assault, attack: in aliquem, Sen. || Fig.: to dash against, clash with: tota vita incurramus, id.

In-curso, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* *freq.* to run to or against, to dash or strike against, to assault, attack. With *in*: in agmen Romanum, Liv. With *acc.*: aliquem pugna, Pl.: nutantem aciem victor equitatus incurrat, Tac. In *pass.*: agmen incursum ab equitibus hostium, Liv. With *dat.*: silvasque tenent delphines, et altis incurant ramis, move rapidly among, Ov. || Fig.: incur-sabit in te dolor meus, Cic.

Incursum, *a. um*, *Part.* [incurro]. Incursum, *us*, *m.* [id.] a running against, an assault, attack: ceterorum tela atque incursum refugit, Cic.: incursum equitum sustinere, Caes.

In-curvesco, *o* *-visco*, *j. v. n.* *incoep.* [curvus] to bend down: bacca-rum ubertate, Poet. ap. Cic.

In-curvisco, *v.* incurvesco. In-curvo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* to bend, bow, crook, curve: flexus arcus, Virg. In the *part. perf.*: bacillum inflexum et incurvatum, crooked, Cic. || Fig.: to bend, cast down, disturb: non est magnus animus, quem incurvat injuria, Sen. Poet.: querela, to move to commiseration, Pers.

In-curvus, *a. um*, *adj.* bent, bowed, crooked, curved. Of persons: incurvus, tremulus, Ter. Of things: lituus, id est incurvus et leviter a summo inflexum bacillum, Cic.

Inconus, *idis*, *f.* [incondo] an animal: sine folibus et incuribus, Cic.

|| Fig.: juvenes, et in ipsa studiorum incude positi, still occupied with their education, Tac.: incudi reddere versus, to put upon the anvil again, i. e. to revise, retouch, Hor. Proverb.: incudem eandem tundere, to labour always at the same thing, Cic.

Incusatio, *onis*, *f.* [incauso] a blaming, accusing, accusation: Cic.

incuso, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [causa] to accuse, to complain of, and fault with, blame: constr. with *acc.* of pers. and *gen.* of thing: qui alterum incausat probri, Pl.: aliquem luxus et superbiae, Tac. With a relative clause: vehementer eos incausavit, quod sibi cogitandum putarent, Caes.

Incausus, *a. um*, *Part.* [incendo]. Incausus, *us*, *m.* [id.] a striking or dashing against, a shock (rare, and only in *abl. sing.*): armorum, Tac. In-custoditus, *a. um*, *adj.* not watched, unguarded, not attended to: ovile, Ov.: cum per noctem huc illic incausaret incustoditus, without a guard, Tac.

Incusus, *a. um*, *Part.* [incudo]. In-cusio, *cusui*, *cusum*, *j. v. a.* [quatio] to strike upon or against: scipionem in caput allicuius, Liv.: collapsum servo, to box the ears, Juv. 2. to throw, cast, hurt: tormentis facies et hastas, Tac. || Fig.: to strike into, to inspire with, inflict, excite, produce. With *dat.*: religionem animo, Liv.: allicui foedum nuntium, to suddenly bring bad news, id. Absol.: timor incutitur aut ex ipsorum periculis, aut ex communibus, Cic.

Indagatio, *onis*, *f.* [indago] a searching into, investigation (rare): Indagatio atque inventio veri, Cic.

Indagator, *oris*, *m.* [id.] one who searches into, an investigator, explorer: celati, Pl.

Indagatrix, *icla*, *f.* [id.] she who searches into, investigates, explores: virtutis, Cic.

Indago, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* to trace out, track, as dogs in hunting: canis natus ad indagandum, Cic. || Fig.: to search into, investigate, explore: Indicia communis exitii, id.: de republica, id.

Indago, *inis*, *f.* an encircling, inclosing with nets: dum trepidant alae, saltusque indagine cingunt, Virg. || Fig.: testamenta et orbos velut indagine capti, Tac. 2. a searching into, examining after, investigation: multae persuasissae doctrinae indagabiles, Plin.

Inde, *ade*. [is: cf. unde]. I. Of place: from that place, thence: eo die mansi Callibus: inde has litteras dedi, Cic.: ut in provinciam exirent, atque inde in Italiam contenderent, Caes. II. Of things, to express the source, or origin: ex avaritia erumpat auidia necesse est: inde omnia scelera gignuntur, from this, Cic. Sometimes also of persons: nati filii duo: inde ego hunc majorem adoptavi mihi, of them, Ter.

III. Of time: after that, there-after, thereupon, then: ne perorandi quidem ei data est facultas: inde iudicio damnatus, Nep.: eodem impetu altera castra sunt adorti, inde tertia, deinceps reliqua, Caes. 2. from that time forth, ever since: inde usque repetens, Cic. So with more definite specifications: jam inde ab incunabulis, Liv.

With *gen.*: inde loci (transferred to time), after that, thereupon, Lucr.

In-debitus, *a. um*, *adj.* that is not owed, not due: non indebita posco, Virg. In-dēcentus, *tis*, *adj.* unbecoming, indecent, improper, unsightly, ugly: Mart. Of things: nasus, id.: risus, Suet.

In-dēcenter, *ade*, unbecomingly, indecently, disgracefully: Quint. Comp.: nunquam vidi hominem beatum indecentius, Sen. Sup.: Intersistere indecentissime, Quint.

In-dēco, *o*, *v. impers.* to misbecome: with *acc. pers.* (rare): Plin. Indēclinabilis, *e*, *adj.* [declino] inflexible, unchangeable: Sen.

|| In grammar: nomen, indeclinabile, Dion.

In-dēclinatus, *a. um*, *adj.* un-changed, constant: Ov.

In-dēcor, *oris*, or *indecoris*, *e*, *adj.* unbecoming, inglorious, shameful (rare): indecoris (ad indecorum), Tac.: non erimus regno indecoros, Virg.

In-dēcorē, *ade*, unbecomingly, indecently: Cic.: Tac.

In-dēcoris, *v.* indecor.

In-dēcoro, *i. v. a.* to disgrace, dis-figure (rare): indecorant bene nata cul-pae (ad dedecorant), Hor.

In-dēcorus, *a. um*, *adj.* unsightly, ugly: visu aua, Plin. || Unbecomingly, indecorous, inappropriate, disgraceful: quod animo magno fit, id dignum viro et decorum videtur: quod contra, id ut turpe, sic indecorum, Cic.: genus, Quint.

Indefatigabilis, *e*, *adj.* [defatigo] that cannot be wearied, indefatigable: vigilia, Sen.

In-defatigatus, *a. um*, *adj.* [id.] unwearied: Sen.

In-dēfensus, *a. um*, *adj.* unprotected, undefended: Liv.: Tac.

Indefessus, *a. um*, *adj.* unwearied, indefatigable: dextra, Virg.: agendo, Ov.

In-dēfessus, *a. um*, *adj.* unwearied, un-lamented: animae, Ov.

In-dēfectus, *a. um*, *adj.* not thrown down: domus, Ov.

In-dēfibilis, *e*, *adj.* indelible, im-perishable: nomen, Ov.

In-dēfiliatus, *a. um*, *adj.* untouched, uninjured (poet.): opes, Ov.

In-dēmnatus, *a. um*, *adj.* [dam-natus] uncompensated, unatoned: ut quam damnatis servis crucem fletus, hanc indemnatis civibus Romanis reservare, Cic.

In-dēploratus, *a. um*, *adj.* unweepi, un-deplored: Ov.

In-dēprehenus and per *sync.* in-dēprehenus, *a. um*, *adj.* unobserved, undiscovered (poet.): error, Virg.

Indestus, *a. um*, *Part.* [indipisco].

In-dēstus, *a. um*, *adj.* not de-ferred, unforaken: regna, Ov.

In-dēstrictus, *a. um*, *adj.* unbound-ed, uninjured: Ov.

In-dētonsus, *a. um*, *adj.* unshorn: Thyoneus, Ov.

in-devitatus, a, um, adj. *unavoidable*: telum, Ov.

index, icis, c. [root dic, point out v. dico] lit. the pointer, hence the forefinger as the pointing finger: sed plane pollex, non index, Cic.: indice monstraret digito, Hor. || Fig. an informer, a discoverer, a disclosure: haec omnia indices detulerunt rei confesit sent, Cic.: index idem et testis, Tac. 2. Esp. an informer, betrayer, spy: Catilinae vallatum indicibus atque scariis, Cic. || Transf. of things: that which discloses, betrays, etc.; a sign, mark, index: quin continetis vocem, indicem stultitiae vestrae, id.: scariis anulus index, Ov. 2. a title, superscription: deceptus indicibus librorum, Cic.: orationis, Liv. Of paintings or statues, an inscription: tabula in aedem Matris Matutae cum indice hoc posita est, id. 3. Of a touchstone: pectora veritū in durum silicem, qui nunc quoque dicitur index, Ov.

indicatio, ōnis, f. [indicō] an indicating, setting, or rating; a valuation; hence rate, price, rate: tua merx est, tua indicatio est, Pl.

in-dicens, entis, adj. that does not say, i. q. non dicens: non me indicente haec sunt, not without my telling, Ter.: duo boni consules, etiam me indicente, omnia e republica facerent, Liv.

indicium, ii, n. [index] a notice, information, discovery, disclosure: facite indicium si quis vidit, Pl.: conjurationis, Cic.: ea res est Helvetiis per indicium evanescit, Caes. 2. evidence given before a court: si tibi indicium postulas dari, quod tecum fecerit, concedo, Cic. Hence, indicium profferri or offerre, to turn evidence for the sake of escaping punishment: sed ipse deprehensus, multis hortantibus, indicium profertur, Sall. Also, indicium postulare, Cic.

3. a reward for giving evidence or informing: conscripserunt communiter edictum cum poena atque indicio, id.

|| In gen. a sign, indication, mark, token, proof: indicia atque argumenta certissima sceleris, id.: indicio de se ipse erit, vult serve as a proof, Ter.

indico, avi, atum, i. v. a. [indicāso] to indicate, show, declare, disclose, reveal, betray: rem omnem dominae indicavi, Cic.: rem patri, Ter.: causam publicae praes, Liv. Of things: vultus indicat aures, shores, indicates, Cic.: id esse vultum parva haec fabella indicat, Plaut. 2. Esp. to depose or inform against, to give evidence in a court of justice: Catilina non se purpavit, sed indicavit, Cic.: de conjuratione, Sall. 3. to value, put a price on: cum postulasset, ut sibi fundus semel indicaretur, Cic.

in-dico, xi, etum (imper. indice, Pl.), i. v. e. to declare publicly, to proclaim, publish, announce; to appoint, enjoin: locus Galliae concilium Bibacae indicitur, Caes.: exercitum in aliquem lo-

cum, to order it to, Liv.: bellum populo R. suo nomine indixit, Cic.: funus, to invite to a funeral, Suet.

indictus, a, um, Part. [indico].

in-dictus, a, um, adj. not said, unaid: quod dictum, indictum est: quod modo erat ratum, irritum est, Ter.: nec tu carminibus nostris Indictus abibis, unsung, Virg. Esp. Indicta causa, without a hearing, unheard: ut dictator, quem vellet civium, Indicta causa, impune posset occidere, Cic.

indidem, adv. [inde idem] from the same place: Indidemne America, an hocce ex urbe sciaris? Cic.: ex Aventino, Liv. || from the same matter or thing: unde simile duct potest (potest autem ex omnibus) Iudidem verbum unum, Cic.

in-dies, adv. for in dies, from day to day (v. dies, no. ii. 2.).

in-differens, entis, adj. in which there is no difference, not different, indifferent: Cic. Of persons: indifferent, careless: circa victum indifferens, Suet. In gramm. of the syllaba anceps, doubtful: Quint.

indifferenter, adv. without distinction, indiscriminately, indifferently: Quint.: ferre, to bear with indifference, unconcern, Suet.

indigena, ae, adj. c. [Indu, old form of in, and GEN. root of gigno] born in a country, native, indigenous: Latini, Virg.: bos, Ov. || Subst. a native: ne majores quidem eorum indigenas, sed advenas, Liv.

indignus, entis, Part. [indigēo].

|| Adj. in want of, needy, indigent: with gen.: quid enim? Africanus indignus meli? minime hercle. at no ego quidem illius, Cic. With abl.: cotes oleo indignes, Plin. || Subst. a needy or indigent person: indigentibus benigne facere, Cic.

indigentia, ae, f. [id.] need, want, indigence: a natura mihi videtur potius, quam ab indigentia orta amicitia, Cic. || insatiableness, insatiable desire: Indigentia est libido inextinguibilis, id.

in-digēo, ui, 2. v. n. [ind, old form of in, and gēo] to need, want, to stand in need of, require. With gen.: Ingeniti et virtutis, Cic. With abl.: bona exaltatione, id. || to long for, desire: with gen.: non auri non argenti, non ceterarum rerum indigere, id.

indiges, ōtis, m. [indū and GEN. root of gigno] lit. native, indigenous: with deus, or a proper name: a native deified hero; also a tutelary deity: situs est (Aeneas) super Numicium flumen; Jovem indigetem appellat, Liv.: indigetem Aeneam debere coelo, Virg. Esp. in plu.: dii indigetes, Liv.

indiges, is, adj. [indigēo] needy, indigent: Pac. ap. Cic.

in-digestus, a, um, adj. unarranged, without order, confused: Chaos, rudis indigestaque moles, Ov.

indignabundus, a, um, adj. [indignor] full of indignation, enraged, indignant: Liv.: Suet.

indignandus, a, um, adj. [id.] to be deemed unworthy, to be scorned: Ov.

indignans, antis, Part. [indignor].

|| Adj. that cannot endure or suffer, impatient, indignant: venti indignantes, Virg.: verbaque querentis satis indignantia linguae defuerant, Ov.

indignatio, ōnis, f. [id.] displeasure, indignation, disdain: liberrima, Hor.: movere, Liv. 2. Esp. an exclaiming of indignation by rhetorical art: Cic.

indignatus, a, um, Part. [indignor].

indigne, adv. unworthily, undeservedly, dishonourably, shamefully: Indigne dotem querere, Pl.: aliquem injuria afficere, Ter.: interierunt, Caes.

|| Indignantly, with reluctance: pati, Cic.

indignitas, ōtis, f. [indignus] unworthiness, vileness: si quid avert praetera hominis aut dignitas aut indignitas, Cic.: accusatoris (as of a slave), id. 2. Of things: heinousness, enormity, etc.: infamia atque indignitas rei, Caes.: calamitatis, Cic. || Esp. unworthy or unbecoming behaviour, insulting treatment, indignity, meanness, baseness: allicus adveniendi et conveniendi, id.: omnes indignitates contumeliasque perferre, Caes. 2. indignation, in consequence of unworthy treatment: indignitas atque ex ea ira animos cepit, Liv.

in-dignor, atus, i. v. a. dep. to consider as unworthy or improper, to be angry or displeased at, to be indignant. With acc.: ea, quae indignantur adversari, tibi quoque indigna videri, Cic. With quod: indignantes milites, quod conspectum suum hostes ferre possent, Caes. With inf. or acc. and infn.: vinci, Ov.: queri atque indignari coepit, regem ad dicendam causam evocari, Caes. Of things: pontem indignatus Araxes, disclaiming to bear, Virg.

in-dignus, a, um, adj. unworthy, undeserving. Absol.: divitias quivis, quamvis indignus, habere potest, Cic. With abl.: te omni honore indignissimum iudicat, id. With gen.: magnorum haud unquam indignus avorum, Virg. 2. Of things: unworthy, unbecoming, shameful, intolerable, severe, cruel, harsh: nulla vox est audita populi R. majestate indigna, Caes.: licetioribus indignum in modum mulcatis, Liv.: exempla, Ter. With Supine: digna atque indigna relatu vociferans, Virg.

With inf.: fabula non indigna refert, Ov. Neut. absol.: non indignum videtur, egregium facinus memorare, improprie, Sall.: Indignum, as an exclamation, shame! Ov. || In a good sense: who has not deserved some evil: saepe nocentes praeterit, exanimat indignos atque merentes, Lucr. 2. Of things: what is undeserved: indigna pati, Liv.

indignus, a, um, adj. [indigēo] needing, in want. With gen.: nostrae opis, Virg. With abl.: auxilio, Lucr.

in-dignus, tis, adj. careless, heedless, negligent: si indigne fuerint, Caes.

Indiliger, adv. carelessly, heed-

lessly, negligently: nihil ab eo indiligenter factum, Cic. Comp. nostros praecidia indiligentius servaturos crediderant, Caes.

indiligentia, ac, f. [indiligens] carelessness, heedlessness, negligence: litterarum missarum, Cic.: Aduorum, Caes.

indipiscor, for indipiscor: (occasional) quadrigis albis, Pl.

indipiscor, deplus, 3. v. a. dep. [indipiscor] to attain, reach: navem, Liv. 2. to get, obtain, acquire: largiter mercedis indipiscar, Pl.

indirectus, a, um, adj. not direct, indirect: actio, Quint.

indirectus, a, um, adj. unplundered: Capitolium, Tac.

indiscretus, a, um, adj. unseparated, undivided, closely connected: cum agricultura, Varr.: suum culque angulimen indiscriter, sed maxime principibus, Tac. || Fig.: undistinguished, without distinction, indiscriminate: multos occidere et indiscriter, Liv.

2. that cannot be distinguished: proles suae, Virg.

indiscretus, ad, incoquently (rare): orationem non indiscrite collaudavit, Cic.

indiscretus, a, um, adj. incoquently: Academicus, Cic. Of things: prudentia, at a loss for words, id.

indispositus, a, um, adj. without order, confused: Tac.

indissolubilis, e, adj. that cannot be dissolved or loosed, indissoluble: nodus, Plin. || Transf.: sed quoniam orti estis, immortales esse et indissolubiles non potestis, Cic.

indistinctus, a, um, adj. not properly distinguished, confused: indistincta defensio et promissa, Tac. || Indistinct, obscure: non indistinctus M. Tullius, clear or logical, Quint.

indistinctus, v. indistinctus.

indivisus, a, um, part. [indiviso].

indivisus, a, um, adj. indivisible: ille atomus, quis appellat, id est, corpora individua, Cic. Subst.: indivisibile corpuscula, atomus: id.

|| Fig.: inseparable, not separated: Rhodum secuti, et apud Capreae individui, inseparabile companions, Tac.

indivisus, a, um, adj. undivided: ungulae indivisae eorum, not cloven: Varr. || Transf.: not distinguished, indiscriminate: pro indiviso, in an undivided manner, in common, Cato: pectus, in quod omnes curae pro indiviso transferuntur, indiscriminate, Sen.

in-do, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. to put, set, or place into, upon or over: ignem in aram, Pl.: custodes, Tac. With dat.: compede servis, Pl.: vincolo fasciae indidit cervicem, Tac. || Fig.: to introduce: novus ritus, id. 2. to import or give to: altici vocabulum, id.: puero ab inopia Egerio nomen indidit, Liv.

in-doctus, e, adj. unteachable, difficult to be taught, indocile: quia nimis indociles quidam tardique sunt, Cic. With inf.: pauperem patii, Hor. Of the thing to be taught: sed incredibilis

quaedam ingenti magnitudo non desideravit indocilem usum disciplinam, Cic.

|| Transf. untaught, unlearned, ignorant: genus indocile, Virg. 2.

Of things, untaught, rude: indocili numero cum grave molit opus, Ov. || Indocile, not shown: et sciat indociles currere lympha vias, Prop.

in-doctus, adv. unlearnedly, ignorantly, unskillfully: non indocite solum, verum etiam imple facere, Cic.

in-doctor, oris, m. an overseer of slaves: Pl.

in-doctus, a, um, adj. untaught, unlearned, ignorant, unskillful: Juventius nec indocitus, et magna cum juris civilis intelligentia, Cic. With inf. (poet.): Cantabrum indocitum juga ferre nostra, Hor. With gen. (poet.): pilae discive trochive quiescit, id. Of things: moribus indocilis, Pl.

in-dolentia, ae, f. freedom from pain (rare): Cic.

in-doles, is, f. [ind and ol: "grow;" cf. ad-olesco] an inborn or native quality: frugum, pecudum, Liv. || Esp. natural abilities, talents, genius, disposition: adolescentes bona indole praediti, Cic.: semina, Tac.: gener ob altam indolem adscitus, Liv.

in-dolesco, ul, 3. v. n. in-corp. [doleo] to begin to feel pain, to smart, ache: locus tactu indolescit, Cels. With acc. to feel pain at: tactum hominum, Just. || Fig.: to feel pain or grief, to be grieved, troubled at: constr. with the acc. and inf. or quod: poet. also with the acc.: quis fuit, qui non indoluerit, tam sero se cognoscere? Cic.: indolui, non tam mea quod fortuna male audit, quam quia sim causa pudoris, Ov.: successurum Minervae indoluit, id. With acc.: id ipsam, indoluit Juno, id.

in-domabilis, e, adj. that cannot be broken in or tamed, untamable: Pl.

in-domitus, a, um, adj. not broken in, untamed, wild: boves, Varr. || Fig.: unsubdued, untamable, untrained, ungovernable, wild, fierce: militier, Pl.: pastores, spe libertatis excitati, Caes.: indomiti et praefereces nationes, Tac. Of things: dextra, unquiescens, Ov.: mors, Hor.: animi cupiditates, Cic.

in-dormio, lvi, itum, 4. v. n. to sleep or fall asleep at, on, or over: constr. with dat., in, or abl.: congestis undique saccis indormis, Hor. || Fig.: to go to sleep over, to perform negligently, be careless about: quoniam in isto homine colendo tam indormivi diu, Cic.: malis, heedless, regardless, of, Curt.

in-dotatus, a, um, adj. unportioned, portionless: soror, Hor. Transf.: corpora, that have not received the usual funeral honours, Ov. || Fig.: undorned, poor: artem indotatam, Liv.

indu, v. in, ad init.

in-dubitabilis, e, adj. that cannot be doubted, indubitable: Quint.

indubitatus, adv. undoubtedly: quae indubitata Lysimachi fuerint, Liv.

in-dubitatus, a, um, adj. undoubted, without doubt, certain, sure: in his ero, quae indubitata sunt, brevior, Quint.: spes, Plin.

in-dubito, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to doubt of (poet.): with dat.: abiste precando viribus indubitare tuis, Virg.

in-dubius, a, um, adj. not doubtful, certain: innocentia plurimorum, Tac.

inductus, v. induit.

in-duco, xi, ctum (Induxi for induxisti, Ter.), 3. v. a. to lead, bring, or conduct into; to lead or bring in: constr. with in and acc. or dat. With in and acc.: exercitum in Macedonia, Liv. With dat.: fossa mare urbi, Suet. Absol.: princeps turmas inducit Aesylus, Virg. 2. Esp. to bring forwards, exhibit, represent: a me autem gladiatorum par nobilissimum inducitur, Cic.

3. to bring into or before a court: inducta teste in senatu, Suet. 4. to put on articles of dress: alibi calceus perperam induceretur, id.: tunicaque inducitur artus, Virg. 5. to draw over, spread over, to overlay, overspread: postes pie, Pl.: varias plumas, Hor.: pontem, to throw a bridge across, Curt.: acuta ex cortice facta pellibus, to cover, Caes. 6. to strike out, erase, i. e. what is written on a wax tablet by drawing over it the broad end of the stylus: nomina iam facta sunt: sed vel induci, vel mutari possunt, Cic. 7. to make an entry in an account book: to bring to account: inducere in rationibus, id.: agrum aliquid pecunia lugendi, to charge, id. || Fig.: to bring into, introduce: seditionem atque discordiam in civitatem, id.: novum verbum in linguam Latinam, id. 2. Esp. with animus or in animus, to bring one's mind to, to resolve, determine; to suppose, imagine: with inf.: animum inducere de divinatione dicere, id.: postremo Caesar in animum inducitur laborare, vigilare, had determined, Sall. With subj.: quod consules in senatu pronuntiant, in animum inducere non possent, Liv. 3. to bring in, introduce in speaking or writing: hinc tie Gyges inducitur a Platone, Cic. Of conversation: to introduce: hic sermo inducitur, id. 4. to lead to or into: to move, excite, persuade; to mislead, seduce: constr. with in or ad, and acc.: in errorem, id.: animum ad aliquid, Ter.: ad misericordiam, ad pudendum, ad pigritiam, to move, excite, Cic. With subj.: aliquid ut mentiar, id. With inf.: consulem promissis, sententiam promere, Tac. Hence absol.: to delude, cajole, deceive: hic eos, quales erant ignotos, decepti, fefellerit, Induct, Cic.

in-ducio, onis, f. [Induco] a leading or bringing into, introducing: ut aquarum inductionibus terris fecunditatem damus, Cic.: borum (juvenum in circum), introduction, exhibition, Liv.

|| Fig.: a purpose, rendition: inclination, intention: animi, Cic. 2. inductio erroris, a misleading, id. 3

In rhetor.: induction, a mode of reasoning from a series of admitted particulars to an unadmitted one: Quint.

inductor, ōis, m. one who stirs up, rouses, a chastiser, scourger: Pl.
inductus, a, um, Part. [Induco].
inductus, ūs, m. (only in the abl. sing.) [id.] *in inducendum, persuasion* (rare): alcius persuasus et inductus, Cic. fragm. ap. Quint.

inducula, ae, f. [Induco] a kind of undergarment worn by females: Pl.
indulgens, tis, Part. [Indulgeo].

Indulgent, ad, indulgently, kindly, tenderly: nimis indulgentior loqui, Cic. Comp. and Sup.: Sen.
indulgentia, ae, f. [Indulgeo] indulgence, gentleness, complaisance, tenderness, fondness: freq. constr. with *in* and *acc.*: in huius (matris) sinu indulgentiae educatus, Tac.: Aedui Caesaris indulgentiam in se requirunt, Caes. 2. Esp. tender love or affection for one's relatives: indulgentia filiarum commoveri, Cic. || Transf. of things: coeli, mild weather, Plin.: fortunae, Vell.

Indulgeo, si, tum, 2. v. n. and a. I. Neutr.: to be kind or indulgent to: to be pleased with or inclined to, to give oneself up to, yield to, *indulge in*: constr. with the dat.: huic legioni Caesar et Indulserat praecipue, et confidebat maxime, Caes.: irae, Liv.: animo, to give way to passion, Ov.: ordinibus, give room to, set apart, Virg. Pass. impers.: nihil relicturus, si aviditati indulgeretur, quod in aerarium referret, Liv. With acc. of person (poet.): to indulgebatur, Ter. || Act.: to concede, allow, grant, permit, give: with acc. and dat.: alicui nsum pecuniae, Suet.: ornamenta consularia procuratoribus, id. 2. With acc. of *prom. reflect.* and *dat.*: to give oneself up to, to comply with: ardentem esse indulgentiae tribuno, Juv. [Uss. derived from dulcis.]

indultus, a, um, Part. [Indulgeo].
in-dūo, ui, ūtum, 3. v. a. [put] "put" = *de. cf. ex-uo* to put on, esp. of dress: Herculi tunica, Cic.: galeam, Cic.: alicui insignia Bacchi, Ov. Reflect.: to put on oneself, to dress oneself in: with acc. or abl.: indui vestem, Ter.: indutus galea, Virg.: soccis, Cic. 2. To surround or cover with, to put on, assume, etc.: dil induit specie humana, id.: pennis se induit arbor, deca itself with, Virg. 3. With *prom. reflect.*: to fall into or upon, to be entangled in: se in laqueum, Pl.: se vallis, Caes. || Fig.: to put on, assume: habes somnium imagine mortis eamque quotidie induis, Cic.: ponit personam amici,

cum induit iudicia, assumes the part of a judge, id.: magnum animum, Tac.: mores Persarum, Curt.

indurātus, a, um, Part. [Induro].
Induratus, ūs, m. [id.] hardened: robora indurata flammis, Stat. || Fig.: praeter spem resistendo hostium timor, Liv.

in-dūresco, rūi, 3. v. n. incomp. to become hard, to harden: corpus induruit uau, Ov. || Fig.: miles induruerat pro Vitello, had become unalterably firm in his attachment to Vitellius, Tac.

in-dūro, avi, ūtum, 1. v. a. to make hard, to harden: nivem indurat Boreas, Ov. || Fig.: to harden, steel: indurandus est animus, Sen.: ut flexerat vultum aut induraverat, had assumed an expression of firmness, Tac.

indus, a, um, adj. = *Indus*, pertaining to India, Indian: dens, ivory, Cat.

indusciarius, ii, m. [Induco] a maker of women's under-garments: Pl.

indusciatus, a, um, adj. [id.] that has on an under-garment: Pl.

industria, ae, f. [industrius] diligence, activity, assiduity, industry: Massilienses naves summa industria armaverant, Caes.: ingenium Industria altit, Cic.: itineris, assiduity on the journey, Suet.: de or ex industria, on purpose, purposely, intentionally: ex industria, Liv.: de industria, Cic. And, ob industriam, Pl. Rarely in plur.: summis opibus atque industriis, id.

industriē, ade, diligently, industriously: ut ea diligenter Industrieque administrarent, Caes.

industriōsē, ad, very industriously: Suet.

industriōsus, a, um, adj. [Industria] very active, diligent, or industrious: Sen.

industrius, a, um, adj. active, diligent, assiduous, industrious: homo gnavus et industrius, Cic. Comp.: industrius or industrius: quo neque industrius de Juventute erat, Pl.

indutiās (or *-ciās*), arum, f. plu. a cessation of hostilities, a truce, armistice: cum triginta dierum essent cum hoste pacis indutiās, Cic.: tollere, to break off, Liv.: agitare, to keep, Sall.: per indutiās, during a truce, Liv. In gen.: a cessation, pause, delay: imo indutiās parumper fiant, si quid vis loqui, Pl. [The correct orthography seems to be *indutiās*, which, like *indutius*, is probably derived from *induo*.]

indutius, a, um, Part. [Induo].

indutus, ūs, m. [id.] a putting on (extremely rare): vestis, quam indutui gererebat, Tac.

induvīēs, arum, f. plu. [id.] clothes, garments: Pl.

in-ēbrio, avi, ūtum, 1. v. a. to make drunk, inebriate: palma vivescentes inebriat, Plin. 2. Transf.: to saturate, fill full: uvae vino suo inebriantur, id. || Fig.: aurem, to fill full of talk, Juv.

In-ēdia, ae, f. [ēdo] an abstaining

from food, fasting: vigiliis et inedia necatus, Cic.

in-ēdītus, a, um, adj. not made known, unknown: cura, Ov.

in-efficax, ācis, adj. ineffectual, inefficient: vox inefficax verborum, unable to produce, Sen.: dii, id.

in-ēligēns, antis, adj. not choice or neat: tasteless, inelegant: Cic.

inēligēnter, adv. not choicely, tastelessly, inelegantly: scribere, Cic.

in-ēluctābilis, e, adj. from which one cannot escape oneself: coenum, Stat. || Fig.: unavoidable, inevitable: temporis Barianae, Virg.

in-ēmorior, tuus, 3. v. dep. to die in or at: with dat.: spectaculo, Hor.

in-ēemptus (inemptus), a, um, adj. unbought, unpurchased: dapes, Virg.

in-ēnarrābilis, e, adj. that cannot be related or described, indescribable: labor, Liv.

in-ēnarrābiliter, adv. in an indescribable manner: Liv.

in-ēnodābilis, e, adj. [enodo] that cannot be freed from knots, cannot be unravelled: capillus, App. || Fig.: that cannot be explained, inexplicable: res, Cic.

In-ēo, ivi and freq. ii, Itum, 4. v. a. and n. A. Act.: to go into, to enter: constr. with acc. or in and acc.: with acc.: viam, iter, to enter on a journey, Cic.: triumphantes victore cum exercitu urbem inierunt, Liv. Abol.: ut ovans iniret, should enter with an ovation, Tac. Pass.: nemus nullis illud inlatur equis, Ov. Pass. impers.: inlatur tecum, ac, domum, Pl. With in and acc.: in urbem, Liv. || Fig.: to enter upon, begin a business, office, state of life, etc.: to undertake, obtain, etc.: magistratum, Cic.: plures inlatur gratiae, the favour of many is gained, id.: apud regem inlatur gratiam volebant, Liv. Poet.: somnum, to fall asleep, Virg.: munus alicuius, to undertake, id. 2. to calculate, consider, find out, contrive, make, agree upon: cui rei ferretur auxilium vix ratio inliri poterat, Caes.: numerus interfectorum haud facile inliri potuit, could not easily be stated, Liv.: de summis rebus consilia ineunt, form plans, Caes.: ineamus viam aliquam, qua utri utris impetent, decerni posset, let us find out some way, Liv. B. Neutr.: to make a beginning, to begin: ab ineunte aetate, Cic.

ineptē, adv. improperly, impertinently, foolishly, absurdly, ineptly: disserere, Cic.: nil molitur inepte, Hor.

ineptia, ae, f. [ineptus] silly behaviour, absurdity, folly: ineptia, stultitiaque adeo, et temeritas, Pl. Most freq. || Meton.: plu. ineptiae, sillinesses, fooleries, trifles, absurdities: omnium ineptiarum haud scio an ulla sit major, Cic.: sententiarum, Suet.

ineptio, 4. v. n. [id.] to talk or act absurdly, to trifle, play the fool (poet.): ineptis, Ter.: desinas ineptire, Cat.

ineptus, a, um, adj. [aptus] un-

suitable, impertinent, improper, tasteless, senseless, silly, pedantic, absurd, inept, without tact: Ineptus et jactantior hic paulo est, Hor.: inepta, quid rides? Ter.: risu inepto res ineptior nulla est, Cat.: nihil insolens aut ineptum, Cic.

In-equitabilis, e, adj. that cannot be ridden in, unfit for riding in: campli, Curt.

In-equitto, i. v. n. to ride in or over: with the dat.: Sarmatae patentibus campis inequitant, Flor.

In-ermis, e, and (very rarely) **in-ermus**, a, um, adj. [arma] unarmed, without weapons, defenceless: Inermes armati judicantur, Cic.: milites, Caes.

2. Transf.: Inermis ager ac nudus praesidiis, Liv. || Fig.: In altera philosophiae parte inermis ac nudus est, unprepared, not well versed, Cic.

||. **Inermis**: cum paucis inermis (al. inermibus), id.

In-errans, tis, adj. not wandering, immovable, fixed: stellae, Cic.

In-erro, i. v. n. to wander or ramble about in: montibus, Plin. 2. Fig.: memoria imaginis oculis inerrabit, suam before the eyes, id.

In-ersa, eris, adj. [ars] without skill, unskilful: artes, quibus qui carebant, Inertes a majoribus nominabantur, Cic.

||. In gen.: inactive, idle, indolent, sluggish, inert: lingua factiosi, Inertes opera, Pl.: senectus, Cic. 2. Of things: inertissimum et desidiosissimum otium, id.: aquae, stagnant waters, Ov.: glebae, uncultivated, that bear no thing, Virg.: terra, motionless, immovable, Hor.: Iners censoria nota, inflicted on those who refused to perform military service, Liv. (II) Of food: without flavour, insipid: caro, Hor. (III) Poet. In an act. sense: rendering idle or inactive: frigus, Ov.

Inertia, ae, f. [iners] want of art or skill, unskilfulness, ignorance (rare): animi spectantur, quemadmodum affecti sint, virtutibus, vitiis, artibus, inertilis, Cic. ||. In gen.: inactivity, idleness, laziness: id largianur inertiae nostrae, id.: laboris, aversion to labour, id.

In-eruditus, a, um, adj. uneducated, unlearned, illiterate, ignorant, awkward: non ergo Epicurus Ineruditus, sed ita indocti, Cic.: voluptates, unrefined, coarse, Quint.

In-eseco, avi, atum, i. v. a. to allure with bait, to entice: sicut muta animalia cibo inescantur, Petr. 2. Fig.: to entice, deceive: specie parvi benefici inescamur, Liv.

In-escotus, a, um, adj. borne or mounted upon (poet.): Virg.

In-evitabilis, e, adj. unavoidable, inevitable: crimen, Tac.

In-existis, a, um, adj. unmoved, quiet, calm: Ausonia, Virg.

In-exodabilis, e, adj. that cannot be excused, inexcusable: ne te retrahas, et Inexcusabilis abestes, Hor.: tempus, Ov.

In-exercitatus, a, um, adj. untrained, unexercised, unpractised, unskilful: rudis et inexercitatus miles, Cic.: eloquentia, Tac.

In-exhaustus, a, um, adj. unexhausted: metalla, Virg.: pubertas, not enfeebled, Tac.

In-exorabilis, e, adj. that cannot be moved by entreaty, inexorable: constr. with in, adversus, or the dat.: qui inexorabilis in ceteros esse visus sum, Cic.: adversus te et rem tuam, Liv.: delicta, Tac. Of things: res, Liv.: odium, Ov.

In-expectatus, v. Inexpectatus.

In-experitus, a, um, adj. unacquainted: Ov.

In-expertus, a, um, adj. 1. Act. that has not made trial of, unacquainted with, inexperienced in, unaccustomed to. With gen.: lasciviae, Tac. With dat.: exercitui bonis inexpertus, Liv. With ad: animus ad contumeliam inexpertus, Tac. Abstr.: dulcis inexpertis cultura potens amicitia: expertus metuit, Hor. ||. Pass. untried, unproved: legiones civili bello inexpertae, Tac.

In-expiabilis, e, adj. [expi] that cannot be atoned for, inexcusable: religio, Cic. ||. Transf.: implacable, irreconcilable, obstinate: bellum, Liv.: invicta, Suet.

In-explebilis, e, adj. [exple] that cannot be filled, insatiable: stomachus, Sen. ||. Fig.: cupiditas, Cic.: vir inexplabilis virtutis, Liv.

In-expletus, a, um, adj. not filled, unsatisfied, unsated (poet.): alvus, Stat. 2. Fig.: lumen, Ov.

In-explebilis, e, adj. that cannot be unfolded or loosened, inextricable, intricate: vinculum, Curt. 2. Transf.: continuis imbribus viae, impassable, Liv. ||. Fig.: intricate, perplexed, difficult, impracticable, etc.: bellum, endless, Tac.: error viarum, Plin. 2. Inexplicable: haec quidem inexplicabilia esse dicitis, Cic.: facilitas, that leads to no result, Liv.: multitudo, innumerable, Plin.

In-explorato, abl. without examination: Liv.

In-exploratus, a, um, adj. unexplored, unknown: vada, Liv.

In-expugnabilis, e, adj. that cannot be taken by assault, impregnable: arx, Liv. ||. Fig.: homo, unconquerable, firm, Cic.: gramen, that cannot be rooted out, Ov.

In-expectatus (Inexp.), a, um, adj. unexpected: in armis hostis adest, Ov. Of things: quanta vis quam inexpectata: Cic.

In-existotus (In-ext.), a, um, adj. unextinguished, unextinguishable: ignis, Ov. ||. Fig.: fames, unappeasable, id.: nomen, imprishable, id.

In-exsuperabilis (Inexp.), e, adj. that cannot be crossed or passed over, unsurmountable: Alpes, Liv. ||. Fig.: vis satis, unconquerable, invincible, id.

In-extricabilis, e, adj. [extrico] that cannot be disengaged or disen-

tangled, inextricable: error (of the Labyrinth), Virg.

In-fabre, ade, in an unworkmanlike manner, unskilfully, rudely: rursus, non infabre facta, Liv.: sculptum, Hor.

In-fabricatus, a, um, adj. unwrought, unfashioned: robora, Virg.

In-facile (Infacite), ade, coarsely, rudely, unwittily, stupidly: Vell. Sep. Plin.

In-facitiae, arum, f. plur. rude jests, coarse jokes or puns: Cat.

In-facetus (Infc.), a, um, adj. coarse, blunt, rude, unmannerly, not witty, stupid: Canius nec Infacetus, et satis literatus, Cic. Of things: non Infacetum mendacium, id.

In-facundus, a, um, adj. ineloquent: Liv. Comp.: id.

Infamia, ae, f. [infamia] ill fame, ill report: bad repute, dishonour, disgrace, infamy: infamia atque indignitas rei, Caes.: illa indicia senatoria opera dedecore et infamia, Cic.: scire, to repair, Caes.: trahere aliquid ad infamiam, to bring into disrepute, to give a bad name to a thing, Tac. Plur.: et ad pauperatatem admigrant infamiae, Pl. 2. Meton. that which brings into bad repute: Cacus Aventinae timor atque infamia alive, Ov.

In-famia, e, adj. [fama] of ill report, ill spoken of, disreputable, notorious, infamous: homines ceteris vitiis atque omni dedecore infame, Cic.: turpis adolescentia, vitia infamia, id.: annus, Liv.: scopolis, Hor.

In-famo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [infamis] to bring into ill repute, to brand with infamy, to disgrace, dishonour, defame: ut tua moderato et gravitas aliorum infamet injuriam, Cic. ||. Transf. to blame, accuse, charge: with gen.: infamandae rei causa, Liv.

In-fandus, a, um, adj. unspeakable, unutterable, unheard of, unnatural, shocking, abominable: res crudelia, infanda, Cic.: epulae, of human flesh, Liv.: dolor, Virg. Neutr. adverb.: navis (infandum!) amissis, id.

In-fans, ntis, adj. [fa stem of for] that cannot speak, speechless, mute: Infantes pueri, Cic.: pectora exhorbit avidis infantia linguis, of infants, Ov. Of young animals: infantes pulli, Plin. Of things, young, new, fresh: statua, Hor. Hence, Subst. a little child, an infant: scribit Herodotus, Croesi filium, cum infans esset, locutum, Cic. Of a child unborn: infans in utero matris clammare, Liv. ||. Fig. childish, silly: illa Hortensiana omnia fuere infantia, Cic. 2. without eloquence or rhetorical talent: infans homo, id. Of things: infans pudor, Hor. (Hence It fanis; Sp. infante; also It fanciulla.)

Infantia, ae, f. [infans] inability to speak: linguae, Lucr. ||. Meton. infancy, early childhood: quantum in infantia praesumptum est tempore, adolescentiae acquiritur, Quint.: ab infantia, from infancy, Tac. 2. Infans, children: surculi curall, infantiae ad-

lupis, tutelam habere creduntur, Plin.
 || Fig. want of eloquence: infantia
 eju qui rem norit, sed eam explicare
 dicendo non quæst, Cic.

infantilis, *e*, *adv.* [id.] pertaining
 to infants or little children: blandimenta,
 Jun.

in-farcto (inferio), *si*, *sum*, and
 tam, & v. a. to stuff into: Col. Fig.:
 inferens verba, Cic.

infatus and **infatus**, *a*, *um*, *Part.*
 [infatus].

in-fictio, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, v. a. [fator] to
 make a fool of: to infatuate: Cic.

in-faustus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* unlucky,
 unfortunate: infastus exurit poppes,
 Virg.: dies, Tac.

infector, *oris*, *m.* [inficio] *a* dyer:
 Cic.

in-fectus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [factus] not
 made or done, unthought, unmade,
 unperformed, unfinished: ea, quæ sunt
 facta, infecta referit, Pl.: omnia per in-
 fectio sint, let ab be regarded as undone,
 Liv.: infecta pace, without having con-
 cluded a peace, Ter.: re infecta abire,
 without accomplishing the matter, Liv.:
 argentum, uncoined, id.: infecta dona
 facere, to revoke, Pl. 2. not feasible,
 impossible: rex nihil infectum Metello
 credens, Sall.

infestus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [inficio].

in-fecunditas, *atis*, *f*, *unfruitful-*
 ness: terrarum, Tac.

in-fecundus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* unfruit-
 ful (rare): ager aber infecundus, Sall.

in-felicitas, *atis*, *f*, *ill* luck, mis-
 fortune (rare): Ter. || poverty:
 Vatin.

in-felicitate, *adv.* unhappily, un-
 fortunately: fit mihi obvium infelicitate,
 Ter.: vniata res, Liv.

in-felicio, *i*, v. a. [infellex] to render
 unhappy: dil me et te infelicit, Pl.

in-felix, *icis*, *adj.* unfruitful, not
 fertile: tellus frugibus infelix, Virg.

|| Transf.: unfortunate, un-
 happy, miserable: crux infelice et
 sermone comparatur, Cic. With
 gen.: infelix animi, Virg. || Act.:
 causing misfortune or calamity, un-
 lucky, calamitous: reipublicæ infelix,
 Cic.: arbori infelici suspendito, i. e.
 on the gallows, id.

infensâ, *adv.* hostilely, bitterly:
 Cic. Tac.

inferio, *i*, v. a. and *n.* [inferus].

|| Act. to treat in a hostile manner,
 to rage, destroy: bello Armeniam,
 Tac. || Neutr. to act like an
 enemy, to be hostilely disposed: quasi
 inferentibus Ditis, id.

infernus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [FENRO, root of
 de-fendo, de-fendo, etc.] hostile, inimical,
 enraged: inferno atque inimico animo
 venire, Cic. With dat.: Drances infer-
 nus Turno, Virg.

inferio, *v* inferio.

inferi, *orum*, *v* inferus

inferias, *arum*, *f* pher. [inferi]
 sacrifices in honour of the dead: alicui
 inferias afferre, Cic.: inferias alicui
 facere, Tac.

inferior, *v* inferus, *ii*.

inferius, *adv* v. infra.

inferâ, *adv* below, beneath: opp.
 superne: Lucr.

infernus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [strengthened
 form of inferus] lower, that which lies
 beneath: stagna, Liv.: mare, the Tuscan
 sea, Lucan. || Esp. underground,
 belonging to the lower regions, infernal:
 superi infernique Dii, Liv.: rex, Pluto,
 Virg.: Juno, Proserpine, id.: infernas
 umbras carminibus elicere, to raise the
 dead by magical incantations, Tac.

2. Subst.: (i) inferni, *orum*, *m*.

plu. the shades below: Theseus infernis,
 superis testatur Achilles, Prop. (ii)
 inferna, *orum*, *n* plu. the infernal
 regions: Tac. (Hence Fr. *enfer*.)

in-fêro, *intill*, *illatum*, *inferre*, *3*,
 v. a. *irreg*. to carry, bring, put, or
 throw into, to, in, upon or against:

constr. with in or ad and acc. or with
 dat.: tectis et templis ignes inferre
 conati, to set fire to, Cic.: aliquid in
 ignem, Cæs.: semina arvis, Tac.: scalas
 ad moenia, to set against the walls, Liv.

2. Esp. to bring to a place for
 burial, to bury, inter: ne quis sepulcra
 delect, neve alienum inferat, Cic. 3.

to furnish, pay (a tribute or tax):
 vicissimam, Plin. 4. to give in an
 account; also, to enter or charge in an
 account: sumptum civibus, Cic. 5.

In milit. lang. with various substat-
 tives: conversa signa in hostes inferre,
 to face about and charge, Cæs.: pedem,
 to advance, attack, Liv. 6. In ferre
 pedem means also simply, to enter, set
 foot in: pedem cum intulero, atque in
 possessionem vestigium fecero, Cic.:
 qua juvenis gressus inferret, Virg. 7.

With pron. reflect. or reflect. to be-
 take oneself to, repair to, rush or throw
 oneself into: lucus erat, quo se Numa
 sine arbitris infererat, Liv.: atque etiam
 se ipse infererat, obtrulit himself,
 came unbidden, Cic.: in urbem inferri,
 to rush into, Liv. || Fig. to bring
 upon, to introduce: to produce, make,
 excite, occasion, cause, inflict: populo
 R. bellum inferre, to make war upon,
 to wage war against, Cæs.: bellum
 Italiae, Cic.: bellum contra patriam,
 id.: arma, to begin a war, commence
 hostilities, Liv.: alicui injuriam, Cæs.:
 vim vitæ suæ, to lay violent hands
 upon oneself, Vell. 2. Esp. to con-
 clude, infer, draw an inference: Cic.

inferus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [inferio].

inferus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [inferio].

inferus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [on the etym. v.
 infra] below, underneath, lower: opp.
 superus. || Posit.: ilmen superum
 inferumque salve, Pl.: loca, the
 lower parts, Cic.: mare inferum, the
 Lower, i. e. the Tuscan Sea (opp. to
 mare superum, the Upper or Adriatic
 Sea): Plin.: Cic. 2. Esp. under-
 ground, belonging to the lower world:
 Di Deesque superi atque inferi, Pl.:
 Subst.: inferi, *orum*, *m* plu. the
 inhabitants of the infernal regions, the
 dead: triceps apud inferos Cerberus,

Cic.: si ab inferis existat rex Hlero,
 were to rise from the dead, Liv.

Comp. inferior -ius, lower in situ-
 ation or place: spatium, Cæs.: ex
 inferiore loco dicere, from below (opp.
 to ex superiore loco, from the tribunal),
 Cic. 2. Of time: subsequent, later,
 latter: erant inferiores quæ illorum
 aetas, lived later, were younger, id.

3. inferior in quality, rank, or
 number. With abl.: inferiores animo,
 Cæs.: quemadmodum causa inferior,
 dicendo hieri superior posset, Cic. With
 in and abl.: in iure civili non inferior,
 quam magister fuit, id. Absol.: in-
 feriores extollere, id.: non inferiora
 secutus, plough inferior, Virg. || 3.

Sup. infimus, lowest, last: ab infimis
 radibus montis, Cæs.: quum scripsis-
 sem haec infima, Cic.: sub infimo colle,
 at the foot, Cæs. Neutr. absol.: collis
 erit leniter ab infimo acclivis, from the
 bottom, id. 2. Fig.: lowest, meanest,
 basest in quality or rank: infima faex
 populi, Cic.

in-fervesco, *ferbii*, *3*, v. n. *insep*.
 to grow hot, be heated, to boil: hoc
 ubi confusum sectis inferbit herbis,
 Hor.

infestâ, *adv* hostilely, violently, out-
 rageously: quæ illi infeste in nos fecer-
 int, Liv. Comp.: id. Sup.: Cic.

infesto, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, v. a. [infestus]
 to attack, trouble, molest, disturb, infest:
 Scylla latens dextrum, laevum Charybdis
 infestant, Ov. || In gen. to attack,
 destroy, injure, impair: vinum minus
 infestant nervos, Plin.

in-festus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [old partic. of
 infero] carried against, presented at (of
 weapons): infesta signis impetum facere,
 Cæs.: infesto epiculo aliquem petere,
 Liv. Hence, 2. hostile, inimical,
 troublesome, dangerous: irrupit in
 Galliam, quam sibi armis animisque in-
 festam inimicæque cognovit, Cic.: gens
 infestissima nomini Romano, Sall.: in-
 festis oculis conspici, Cic. || Meton.

made unsafe, disturbed, molested, in-
 fested: inquiet, unsafe: via excursioni-
 bus barbarorum infesta, Cic.: civitas,
 Liv.: omnia infesta serpentibus, Sall.

Infestum agrum reddere, to make unsafe,
 Liv.: mare infestum habere, to disturb,
 render insecure, Cic. Comp.: infestior
 senectus, Liv. Sup.: infestissima pars
 Ciliciæ, Cic.

inficâtes and **inficâtes**, *v* iufac.

inficâtes, *v* iufac.

in-ficâ, *ficâ*, *ficium*, *3*, v. a. [facio]
 to mix with: pocula veneno, Just.: hoc
 amnem inficit, Virg. 2. to put or dip
 into: to stain, dye, colour, tinge: omnes
 se Britannii vitro inficunt, Cæs.: diem,
 to discolour, darken, Ov. 3. to stain,
 infect, spoil: pabula tabo, Virg. ||

Fig.: to instruct in, imbue with: jam
 inficit debet (puer) iis artibus, quas si,
 dum est tener, combiberet, ad majora
 venire parator, Cic. 2. to spoil, cor-
 rupt: cupiditatis principum et vitia
 inficit solet tota civitas, id.

inficior, *v* iuficior.

inficior, *v* iuficior.

inficior, *v* iuficior.

inficior, *v* iuficior.

inficior, *v* iuficior.

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inficior, *v* iuficior.

inficior, *v* iuficior.

inficior, *v* iuficior.

in-fidēlis, *e. adj.* *unfaithful, faithless*: si hoc sibi sument, nullam esse fidem, quae infideli data sit, Cic. Bello-varius, qui ante erant per se infideles, Caes.

in-fidēlitas, *atis, f.* *unfaithfulness, faithlessness, infidelity*: Cic. Caes.

in-fidus, *a, um, adj.* *not to be trusted, unwise, faithless, treacherous, false* (rare): quos fidos amicos habuisset, quos infidos, Cic.: societas regni, Liv.: pax, id.

in-figo, *xi, xum, j. v. a.* *to fix, thrust, drive or fasten in*: gladium homini in pectus, Cic.: ferreis hamis infixis, Caes.: infigitur sagitta arlore, remansit fixa, sticks fast, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to infix, impress, imprint* (esp. in *part. perf.*): quod in hominum sensibus atque in ipsa natura positum atque infixum est, Cic.: Vologesi penitus infixum erat anima Romana vitandi, vens thoroughly resolved, Tac.

in-fimātia, *is, adj.* [infimus] *one of the lowest* (in rank, etc.), opp. to *summas*: ego infimatis infimus, Pl.

in-fimus, *a, um, v. inferus, n. tit.*

in-findo, *idi, fassum, j. v. a.* *to cut into, to cleave* (poet.): sulcos telluri, Virg.: sulcos mari, to plough the waves, navigate, id.

in-finitas, *atis, f.* [ōnis] *boundlessness, endlessness, infinity*: locorum, Cic.

in-finitū, *adv.* *without bounds, without end, infinitely*: Cic.

in-finitus, *ōnis, f.* [infinitus] *boundlessness, infinity*: Cic.

in-finitus, *a, um, adj.* *not inclosed within boundaries, boundless, unlimited*: spulium, Lucr.: impertum, Cic.

Transf.: *without end, endless, countless, infinite*: altitudo, id.: spes, id. Subst.: infinitum, *i. v.* *an infinitude, an endless quantity or number*: infinitum auri, Eutr. Adverbially: *ad or in infinitum, to infinity, without end*: haec (ars statuaria) ad infinitum effloruit, Plin.: sectio in infinitum, Quint. **2.** *undefined, indefinite*: infinitior distributio, where no person or time is mentioned or implied, Cic.

in-firmatio, *ōnis, f.* [infirmo] *a weakening, invalidating*: infirmatio rerum iudicatarum, Cic. **II.** Transf. *a refusing, disproving*: id.

in-firmus, *adv.* *not strongly, weakly, faintly*: infirme animatus, Cic. **2.** *weak-mindedly, superstitiously*: tonitru et fulgura paulo infirmius expectabatur, Suet.

in-firmitas, *atis, f.* *want of strength, weakness, feebleness*: puerorum, Cic.

2. Meton.: *infirmity, indisposition, sickness*: suspitionem infirmitatis dare, Suet. (II) *the weaker sex, women*: Liv. **II.** Fig.: *animi, want of spirit, imbecility, etc.* **2.** *esp. fickleness, inconstancy*: infirmitatem Gallorum veritus, Caes.

in-firmo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [infirmus] *to deprive of strength, to weaken, enfeeble*: legiones, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *to weaken, diminish*: fidem testis, Cic.

2. *to invalidate, disprove, refute*: res tam leves infirmare ac diluere, id.

3. *to annul, make void*: legem, Liv.

in-firmus, *a, um, adj.* *not strong, weak, feeble*: prop. of health or physical strength: viribus infirmus, Cic.: valetudo id.: pecus infirmum, *i. e.* sheep, Ov. **2.** *not powerful, possessed of little ability, or strength*: civitas exiguus et infirma, Caes. Of things: classis inopae et infirma, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *weak in mind or character, superstitious, pusillanimous, inconstant, light-minded*: tenuis atque infirmi haec animi videri, Caes.: sum paulo infirmior, Hor. Of things: *of no weight or consequence, weak, trivial, inconclusive*: omnino ad probandum utraque res infirma et nugatoria est, Cic.

in-fūt, *v. defect.* *he (or she) begins*: infūt ibi postulare, Pl.: ita fieri, Virg.

II. *Esp. he (or she) begins to speak*: ibi infūt, annum se tertium et octogesimum agere, Liv.

in-fittas (also *inficere*), *arum, f. plu.* [fateor] *denial*: only in the acc. with ire: infittas ire, *to deny*: ille infittas ibit, Ter.: neque nego, neque infittas eo, nos enixe operum dedidisse, Liv.

in-fidialis, *e. adj.* [infittas] *negative, consisting in denial*: Cic.

in-fittatio, *ōnis, f.* [infittor] *a denying*: causam infittatione defendere, Cic. **II.** *Esp. a denying or disowning of a debt*: Sen.

in-fittator, *ōris, m.* [inficere] [id.] *a denier, esp. one who denies a debt or refuses to restore a deposit*: ille infittator, Cic.: lentus, a bad debtor, id.

in-fittor [inficere], *atus, i. v. a. dep.* [infittare] *to deny, disown*: quum id posset infittari, repente confessus est, Cic. Gerundive in pass. sign.: progenies haud infittanda parenti, Ov. **II.** *to deny anything promised or received, to refuse to fulfil an engagement, etc.*: quid si infittatur, quid si omnino non debetur? Cic.: vitia, not to be responsible for the defects of an article sold, not to warrant, id.

in-fixus, *a, um, Part.* [infigo].

in-fiammatio, *ōnis, f.* [inflammo] *a kindling, setting on fire, conflagration*: quodam quasi diluvio et inflammatione aliqui corripere, Flor. **2.** Transf. of the body: *an inflammation*: oculos inflammatio occupat, Cels. **II.** Fig.: *a kindling, inflaming*: animorum (poetarum), Cic.

in-flammo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* *to set on fire, light up, kindle*: taedas ignibus, Cic.: tecta, Liv. **2.** Transf. of the body: *to inflame*: laser tauros inflamat, varibus illitis, Plin. **II.** Fig.: *to inflame, kindle, rouse, excite*: contionibus et legibus invidiam venatus, Cic.: aliquem amore, Virg. In the *part. perf.*: *inflamed, kindled, excited*: a pueritia inflammatus ad gloriam, Cic.

in-fusio, *comp. adv.* *too jointly*: aliqui latus atque infusus perscribere, Caes. **2.** *with exaggeration*: infusus

multo, quam res erat gesta, fama percrebrata, id.

in-fusio, *ōnis, f.* [infuso] *a blowing or swelling up of boiling water*: Virg. Of the body: *a swelling or puffing up*: infusio, stultitiae: habet infusum magnam is cibus (saba), producit stultitiae, Cic. **II.** *an inflammation*, *i. g.* inflammation: praecordiorum, Suet.

in-fatus, *a, um, Part.* [inflo]. **ADJ.** *swollen, puffed up, inflated*: seipens inflato collo, Cic.: inflati amnes, Liv. **2.** *puffed up, inflated, haughty*: proud: quibus illi rebus elati et inflati non continebantur, Cic. Comp.: juvenis inflator, Liv. **3.** Of style: *inflated, turgid*: Attici pressat et turgit, Asiaticum inflati et inanem, Quint.

in-fatus, *tas, m.* [id.] *a blowing into, a blast*: eae (tibiae) si inflatum non recipient, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *a breathing into, inspiration*: divinus, id.

in-flecto, *exi, exum, j. v. a.* *to bend, bow, curve*: quum ferrum se inflectit, Caes.: baculum, Cic. **2.** *Esp. to change, alter by bending or turning*: inflectere vestigium sui cursus, id. **3.** *inflectere vocem, to modulate*: vocem cantu, Prop. **II.** Fig.: *to change, alter, lessen*: ius civile gratia, Cic. **2.** *to touch, move*: solus hic inflexit sensus, Virg.

in-flectus, *a, um, adj.* *unexcept, unaltered* (poet.): Virg.

in-flexibilis, *e. adj.* *that cannot be bent, inflexible*: dolor (cervicem), Plin. Fig.: *judicium, unchangeable*, Sen.

in-flexio, *ōnis, f.* *a bending, curving*: laterum, Cic.

in-flexus, *a, um, Part.* [inflecto].

in-flexus, *tas, m.* [id.] *a bending, curving, inflecting*: viciorum, Juv.

in-fictus, *a, um, Part.* [infingo].

in-figo, *ixi, lectum, j. v. a.* *to strike on or against*: alicui securim, Cic.: puppis inficta vadia, dashed against, Virg. Fig.: *quum ex verbo adversarii aliquid in ipsum infigitur, is turned against himself*, Cic. **II.** Transf.: *to inflict a wound, etc.*: mortiferam plagam infingere, id. **2.** In gen. *to inflict, impose upon*: infingere alicui turpitudinem, id.

in-flo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* *to blow into or upon, blow out, inflate*: iuridique inflatur carbasus Austro, Virg.: merito quid illis Juppiter ambas iratis buccas inflet, should in a rage puff up both his cheeks, Hor. **2.** *Esp. to play upon a wind instrument*: calices leveb, Virg.: si tibiae inflatae non referant sonum, Cic. Abstr.: *to blow*: sonum, id. And of speech: Antipater paulo inflavit vehementius, filled his cheeks a little too much, id. **II.** Fig.: *to puff up, inflate*: regis spes, Liv.: crescentem tumidis illis sermonibus utrem, Hor.

in-flo, *xi, xum, j. v. v.* *to flow or run into*: Hypanis in Pontum infuit, Cic.: lacus qui in flumen Rhodanum infuit, Caes. With *ade*, of place: non longe a mari, quo Rheus infuit, id.

II. Transf. of things not fluid, to flow, stream, rush, or press into: infusentes in Italiam Gallorum copiae, Cic. Fig.: in universum ruinas, steal into, insinuate oneself into, id.

in-fodō, fodi, fossus, i. v. a. to dig in, to bury in the earth, inter: aequales conchas, Virg.: tales in terram, Caes.

in-focundus, v. infocundus.

in-formatio, ōnis, f. a representation, an outline, sketch, first draft: aedium sacram informationes, Vitruv.

II. Fig.: an idea, conception: dei, Cic.

informis, e, adj. [forma] that has no form or not a proper form, unformed, shapeless: alveus, Liv.: caro, Plin.

II. Transf.: unshapely, misshapen, deformed, hideous, horrid: cadaver, Virg.: hiemes, Hor.: exitus, Tac. **in-formo, avi, atum, i. v. a.** to give form to, to shape, form, mould, fashion: clipeum, Virg.

II. Fig.: to mould or train the mind: artes quibus aetas parvulis ad humanitatem informari solet, Cic.

2. to form an idea of, to represent, sketch, delineate: dii ita ignoti, ut eos ne conjectura quidem informare possumus, id.: in summo oratore fingendo talem informabo, will describe, id.

infore, i. v. a. [forum] to accuse in a court of justice: Pl.

in-fortunatus, a, um, adj. [unfortunatus] e. infortunatum senem, Ter.: nihil me infortunatus, Cic.

infortunium, i, n. [fortuna] misfortune, punishment: ferres infortunium, thou wouldst come badly off, Ter.: ni pareat patri habiturum infortunium esse, Liv.

in-fusus, a, um, Part. [infundō].

infra [infer, infera, ac, parte] adv. and prep. **I.** Adv.: on the under side, below, underneath: infra nihil est nisi mortale, Cic.: infra scripsi, have written below, id. Comp. inferius: lower, farther down: altius egressus coelestia tecta cremabam, inferius terras, Ov.

2. Fig.: below, beneath, in value or esteem: liberos ejus ut multum infra despectare, Tac.

II. Prep. with acc.: below, under: ad mare infra oppidum expectabat, Cic. Of time: later than: Homerus non infra superiorem Lycurgum fuit, id. Of size: smaller than: ut sint magnitudine paulo infra elephantos, Caes.

2. Figs.: below, beneath, in rank or esteem: res humanas despicere atque infra se positas arbitrari, Cic. [*Inf-ra, inf-er-us, inf-er-ior, inf-in-us, inf-er-nus*, may be compared with *super-us, super-ior, super-i-us, (sub-in-us), super-nus*: and as the latter words come from *sub*, so the former come from a root *ixr*, which is probably a lengthened form of *in*, just as in Gr. *τροπον, trophē* come from *iv*].

in-fractō, ōnis, f. a breaking to pieces: hence, Fig.: a weakening: animi dependency, Cic.

infractus, a, um, Part. [infringo].

II. Adj.: broken, bent: Plin. **2.**

Fig.: broken, exhausted, weakened: infractus animos gerere, Liv.: infractae ad proelium vires, Virg.: veritas, falsified, Tac. **3.** Esp. of speech: broken off: infracta et amputata loqui, broken, unconnected, Cic.

infrango, v. infrēno.

in-frangis, e, adj. that cannot be broken: adamus, Plin. **II.** Fig.: that cannot be weakened, strong: vox, Ov.

in-frēno, ul, i. v. n. to make or utter a noise (poet.): to growl, bellow: infremuntque ferox (aper), Virg.

in-frēnatus (infrāen.), a, um, adj. without a bridle: equites, on unbridled horses, Liv.

infrēnatus, a, um, Part. [infrēno].

infrēndō, i, and infrēndō, i. v. n. to gnash the teeth: dentibus infrēndens gemitu, Virg.

infrēndō, v. infrēndēno.

infrēnis, e, and infrēnus, a, um (infrāen.), adj. [frēnum] without a bridle, unbridled: infrēnis equus, Virg.

in-frēno (infrāen.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to furnish with a bridle, to bridle: equos, Liv.: currus, to harness the horses to a chariot, Virg.

II. Fig.: to curb, restrain: sic fuisse infrēnatum conscientia aecelorum, Cic.

infrēnus, a, um, v. infrēnis.

in-frēquens, tis, adj. Of persons: that is not often at a place, that seldom does a thing, rare, unrequent, not numerous: sum et Romae et in praedio infrequens, Cic.: parvus deorum cultor et infrequens, unrequent, Hor.: quum Appian senatum infrequentem coegisset, not sufficiently numerous to vote a decree, Cic.

II. Of things: that does not often happen, that is seldom used, rare, unusual: usus, Gell.: infrequentissima urbis, the parts least inhabited, Liv.: causa, which is attended by few hearers, Cic. **2.** not filled with, not well provided with. With abl.: altera pars (urbis) infrequens aedificiis, Liv.

in-frēquentia, ae, f. a small number, thinness, scantiness: summa infrequentia senatus, Cic.: proclita infrequentia (ac legionum), the fierceness of his troops, Tac. **II.** solitariness, loneliness: locorum, id.

in-frico, cui, etum, and catum, i. v. a. to rub in: aliquid alui rei, Col.

infrictus, Part. [infrico]

in-fringo, frēgi, fractum, i. v. a. [frango] to break off, to break, bruise, crack: ut si quis violas riguore pappera in horto liliaceo infringat, Ov.: latus limibibus, to bruise one's side by lying on the threshold, Hor.: infractus remus, appearing broken, from refraction of the rays of light, Cic. **2.**

Transf.: to strike one thing against another: aliquid colaphum, to give one a box on the ear, Ter. **II.** Fig.: to break, check, weaken, lessen, diminish, mitigate, assuage: ut primus incurtus et vis militum infringeretur, Caes.: florem dignitatis, Cic.: animos hostium, Liv.: infringitur ille quos verborum ambitus, Cic.

in-frons, ondis, adj. without foliage, treeless: Ov.

in-fructuosus, a, um, adj. unfruitful: vires, Col. **II.** Fig.: fruitless, useless: militum, Tac.

in-fucatus, a, um, adj. painted, Fig.: Cic.

infāle, ae, f. a band, bandage: in infālis tantum rem depingere, Cic. **2.** Esp. a white woollen fillet used for religious purposes: a priest's fillet, in sacerdotis Cerebris cum infālis, id. Meton.: of the victim's fillet: stans hostia ad aram lanæ dum nives circumdat infāla vitta, Virg. Of the fillet worn by a suppliant: Caes. **3.** Transf.: an ornament, mark of distinction, badge of honour: his insignibus atque infālis imperii venditis (of the lands belonging to the state), Cic.

in-fulcio, si, tum, i. v. a. to cram in: aliquid cibum, Suet. **II.** Transf.: to put in, foist in: verbum omnibus locis, Sen.

in-fūllatus, a, um [infūla] adorned with the infūla: Suet.

in-fūmus, a, um, i. q. infimus.

in-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, i. v. a. to pour in, into, or upon: in vas, Cic.: animas formatae terrae, Ov. **2.** With acc. of thing and dat. of pers.: to pour out for, to administer to, present to, lay before: aliquid venenum, Cic.: aliquid poculum, Hor. **3.** to pour out, discharge, spread, diffuse, etc.: gemmas margaritaeque mare littoribus infundit, Cur.: nudos humeris infusa capillos, Ov.: sole infuso (terris), Virg. **4.** to mix, or mingle with: quum homines humiliores in alienum ejusdem nominis infunderent genus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: to pour into, spread over, communicate, impart: orationem in aures alicujus, id.: totamque infusa per artus mens agit molem, Virg.

in-fusio, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make dark or dusky, to darken, obscure: velleri, Virg. **2.** Transf.: to dilute, lower, etc.: vinum, Pl. **II.** Fig.: to obscure, sully, stain, tarnish: nec eos aliqua barbaries domestica infusaverat, Cic.: vicinitas non infusca malevolentia, id.

in-fūsus, a, um, Part. [infundō].

in-gēmo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. to redouble, repeat, reiterate: **I.** Act.: nunc dextra ingeminans ictus, Virg.: me miserum ingeminat, Ov.

II. Neutr.: to increase: ingeminant auri, Virg.

in-gēmiso, i. v. a. and n. to groan or sigh over a thing: **I.** Act.: quid ingemiscis hostem Dolabellam judicatum? Cic. **II.** Neutr.: with dat.: ulli malo, id.: ad aliquid, Suet.

in-gēmo, ūi, i. v. a. and n. to groan or sigh over: to mourn over, lament, bewail: **I.** Act.: alicujus interitum, Virg.: **II.** Neutr.: with dat.: exiliis alicujus, Ov.: ingemens laboribus, Hor.

2. Transf. of things: ingenuit solum, Ov.

in-gēnēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to im-

plant, *ingenerate*: natura ingenerat amorem in eos, Cic.: non ingeneratur hominibus mores, are not innate, id.

II. Transf.: to generate, create: animum esse ingeneratum a Deo, id. *ingeniatus* (ingeniatus), a, um, adj. [ingenium] naturally constituted, disposed or apt by nature: lepide ingeniatus, Pl.

ingeniōs, adv. acutely, wittily, ingeniously: Cic. Comp.: Plin. Sup.: homo ingeniosissime nequam, Vell.

ingeniōsus (ingeniosus), a, um, adj. [ingenium]. I. Of things: possessed of natural qualities or dispositions for some purpose, adapted to, fit for: vox mutandis ingeniosa sonis, Ov.: ad segetes ager, id. II. Of persons and mental qualities: of good capacity, gifted with genius, of good natural talents or abilities, clever, ingenious: Aristoteles quidem ait, omnes ingeniosos melancholicos esse, Cic.: homo ingeniosissimus, id.: ad aliquid, Ov.: res est ingeniosa dare, giving requires good sense, id.

ingeniūs, Part. [ingigno] inborn: vitia ingenta, Suet.

in-genium, i, n. [GEN root of gigno] innate or natural quality, nature: I. Of things: arvorum, Virg.: campi suopte ingenio humentes, Tac. II. Of persons: natural disposition, temper, mode of thinking, character, bent, inclination: ut ingenium est omnium hominum ab labore proclive ad lubidinem, Tert.: invercundum animi ingenium, Cic.: redire ad ingenium, to return to one's natural bent, Tert.: ingenium ingeni, peculiarity of disposition, Pl. 2. Of the intellect: natural capacity, talents, parts, abilities, genius: docilitas, memoria, quae fere appellantur uno ingeniū nomine, Cic.: ingeniū via, id.: ingeni vena, Hor.: versabatur in hoc nostro studio cum ingenio, with cleverness, Cic. 3. Meton.: a genius, i. e. a man of genius, a clever, ingenious person: ingenia et artes vel maxime fovit, Suet. (II) Of things: an invention, a clever thought: exquisita ingenia conarum, Plin.: Tac. (Hence *It. ingegno*: Fr. *engin*, lit. "power of invention," hence "a machine.")

in-gēno, āi, itum, g. v. a. [old form for ingigno] to implant by birth: Lucr.

ingens, tis, adj. [in "not" and root GEN, hence] monstrous, of immoderate size, vast, huge, prodigious, enormous: magnas vero agere gratias Ithais mihi? Gn. Ingentes, Ter.: satia erat responderi magnas: ingentes inquit: semper auget assentator, Cic.: aequor, Hor.: clamor, Liv. II. Fig. great, remarkable, distinguished: absol.: virtus animus, Hor. With abl.: vir fama ingens, ingentior armis, Virg. With gen.: femina ingens animi, Tac. 2. great, strong, powerful: ingens spiritus vir, Liv.

ingeniūsus, v. ingeniatus.

ingēns, adv. in a manner befitting

a person of free or noble birth, liberally; openly, frankly, ingeniously: educatus ingenue, Cic.: aperte atque ingenue confiteri, id.

ingēnitas, ātis, f. [ingenius] the condition of a free-born man or gentleman, good birth: ornata ingenuitas, Liv. II. Fig. a mode of thinking worthy of a freeman, noble-mindedness, frankness, ingenueness: prae se probitatem quandam et ingenuitatem ferre, Cic.

ingēnius, a, um, adj. [GEN root of gigno] inborn, innate, natural: Inest in hoc amasitatus sua sibi ingenua in-doles, Pl. 2. native, indigenous, not foreign: fontes, Lucr. II. Transf. free-born, born of free parents: ingenuus homo, meant originally one born of a certain father, who could name or cite his father: Liv. The word differs from liber, inasmuch as the latter signifies also a freedman; but the son of a freedman was ingenuus (v. Smith's Ant. 212): ingenuamne an libertinam, Pl.: omnis ingenuorum adest multitudo, Cic.

2. Esp. worthy of a freeman, noble, upright, frank, candid, ingenuous: dolor, id.: vita, id.: amor, Hor. 3. weakly, delicate, tender: Invalidae vires, ingenuaeque mihi, Ov. *in-gēro*, geat, gestum, g. v. a. to carry, pour, throw, or put into, to, or upon: aquam ingere, Pl.: basias intergum fugientia, Virg.: saxa in subentibus, Liv. 2. With pron. reflect. to betake oneself or rush to: ubi confertissimos hostes pugnare conspexisset, eo se semper ingerebat, Just. II. Fig. to throw out against, to inflict, to utter, say: convicia alium, Hor.: contumelias, Tac.: probra, Liv. 2. to obtrude, press, or force upon: ne recusanti quidem amicitiam suam ingerere destitit, Suet.: ingerebat iste Artemidorum, Cic.: nomen patris patriae a populo saepius ingestum repudiavit, pressed upon him, Tac.

ingestus, a, um, Part. [ingero]. *in-gigno*, gēnū, gēntium, g. v. a. (used only in the perf.) to instil by birth or nature, to implant, engender: Lucan. II. Fig.: natura cupiditatem homini ingenuit, Cic. *inglōrius*, a, um, adj. [gloria] without glory or fame, inglorious: beati qui honorati sunt videntur: miseri qui sunt inglorii, Cic.: imperium, Tac. With gen.: militiae, id.

inglōvies, ēi, f. [root GLU = v. glutio] the maw, crop, of animals: hic piscibus atram improbus ingluviem, rānisque loquacibus explet, Virg. II. Meton. voraciousness, gluttony: praeclearam ingrata stringat malis ingluvie rem, Hor.

ingrātis, adv. unpleasantly, disagreeably, unwillingly: sunt quibus ingrate timida indulgentia servit, Ov. II. Unthankfully, ungratefully: ingrate nostra facilitate adiuntur, Cic.

in-grātia, ae, f. thanklessness, ingratitude: Tert. Hence, in abl. plur.

II. *ingrātis* (contr. ingratie), adverbially, without one's thanks, against one's will. With gen.: vobis iuris atque amborum ingratia, Pl. 2. *Ab-sol. unwillingly, against one's will*: extorquendum est invito atque ingratia, Cic.

ingrātis and *ingrātis*, r. ingratia.

in-grātus, a, um, adj. unpleasant, disagreeable: sin autem ingrata esse sentiam, Cic.: fuit haec oratio non ingrata Gallis, Caes. II. Unthankful, ungrateful: nihil cognovi ingratum, Cic.: ingratum esse in aliquem, Liv. With gen.: salutis, not thankful for his preservation, Virg. 2. Transf. of things: ingrata ingluvie rem stringere, that makes no return, sterile, unattractive, Hor. III. Objective: receiving no thanks, thankless, unacknowledged: ingnoce tamen post et id erit tibi ingratum, you will get no thanks for it, Ter.

in-grāvioso, g. v. a. incept. to grow heavy, become heavier: Plin. Poet. to become pregnant: suicipit ante pondus magis inque gravescent, Lucr. II. Fig. to increase, grow large, etc.: ingravescent aetas, Cic. 2. Esp. to grow worse, more oppressive, etc.: ingravescit in dies malum, id.: corpora exercitatione ingravescent, are inconvenient, id.

in-grāvō, avi, atum, i. v. a. to weigh down: puppem, Stat. *Ab-sol.* to cause its weight to be felt, to oppress, molest: annis ingravitibus, Phaedr. II. To render worse, to aggravate: ingravit haec saevus Drances, Virg.

in-grādior, gressus sum, g. v. a. dep. [gradior] to step or go into, to enter: domum, Cic.: ingreditur intra manitibus, Caes. 2. For the simple verb, to go along, walk, proceed: tardius ingredit, to walk rather slowly, Cic.: quancumque ingreditur, Ov. II. Fig.: to enter upon, engage in, apply oneself to: in vitam paulo serius inquam in viam ingressus, Cic.: in casum, id. 2. To begin, commence: with inf.: dicere, id.: sin contra est ingressa Venus, began to speak, Virg. With acc.: tibi res antiquae laudis et artis ingredior, id. 2. To tread in, imitate, follow: vestigia ingreditur patriae, Cic.: vestigia patriae, Liv. *ingressio*, ōnis, f. [ingredior] a going into, entering: ab ingressione fori entrance, Cic. II. Fig. a gait, pace: moderata ingressio, id. 2. a beginning: prima ingressio mea, id.

ingressus, ūs, m. [id.] a going into, entering: prohiberi ingressum, Caes. 2. Esp. a marching in, inroad: ingressus hostiles, Tac. 3. a going, walking, gait: ingressus, cursus, accubitus, Cic.: instabilemque ingressum praebere, Liv. II. Fig. a beginning, commencement: in ingressu, Quint.: ingressus capere, Virg.

in-grūo, ūi, g. v. a. [GEN orig. form of au = v. congruo] to rush or break into, to fall violently upon, assail, attack: hostes urebri cadunt; nostri contra

ingrunt vicinus, Pl.: simul ingrunt, aca jaciunt, Tac. || Fig.: ingrere morbi in remiges coeperunt, Liv.: ferrens ingruit imber, Virg.

inguen, *inla*, n. the groin: often plur.: inguina, Cels. || The organs of generation: Ov.: Hor. || The abdomen: legenti suffudit inguina, Suet. **ingurgitatus**, a, um, Part. [ingurgit-]

ingurgito, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [gurgis] 1. Act. to dip, throw, or plunge into: ingurgitatus se in merum (et ingurgitatum in se), Pl. 2. to plus or gorge oneself with meat and drink, to gormandize, puzzle: crudelis postulae se rursus ingurgitant, Cic. 3. Fig. to engage deeply in, to add to or devote oneself to: se in alicujus copia, id.: philosophiam, Gell. || Neutr. to overflow: Plin.

ingustus, a, um, adj. untasted, not tasted before: Hor.

inhabilis, e, adj. that cannot be managed, unmanageable, unsuited: navis inhabilis prope magnitudinis, Liv.: telum inhabile ad remittendum imperit, id. || Meton. unfit, unsuit, incapable, unable: alicui rei, Cic. With ad: multitudo inhabilis ad consensum, Liv.

inhabitabilis, e, adj. uninhabitable: regiones, Cic.

inhabito, avi, atum, i. v. a. to dwell in, inhabit: Plin.

inhaerere, haesi, haesum, i. v. n. to stick in, to stick, hang, or cleave to, to adhere to, inhere in: sidera sedibus suis non inhaerent, Cic.: animi corporis non inhaerent, id. With ad and acc.: ad saxa inhaerentes, id. With in and abl.: in visceribus, id. Abol.: dextram amplexus inhaesit, Virg. || Fig.: inhaeret in mentibus quoddam agurium, is inherent in our minds, Cic.: vultibus illa tuis, tanquam praesentis inhaeret, she fixes her gaze upon your features, Ov.

inhaerescere, haesi, haesum, i. v. n. incomp. to stick fast, or adhere to: ne quid emeretur ubi ignis hostium inhaeresceret, Caes. || Fig.: poetas inhaerescunt penitus in mentibus, Cic.

inhalo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to breathe at or upon: alicui popinam, the smell of food that has been eaten, Cic.

inhibeo, ui, itum, 2. v. a. [habeo] to hold or keep in, restrain, curb, check: tela inhibite, Virg.: frenos, Liv.: equos, Ov.: inhibere, or inhibitere remis, or inhibitere remis poppini, or inhibitere retro navem, means to row the ship backward or to stern foremost: cum divellere se ab hoste cipientes, inhibitent Rhodii, Liv.: Tyri inhabitent remis aegre evellere navem quae haerebat, Curt.: retro navem inhibitere, Liv. 2. Transf. to restrain, hinder, prevent: impetum victoriae inhibere, id. With ab: a turpimento inhibitere probo, Cat. || To set in operation, to practise, perform, use, employ: ut eadem inhibitere sup-

plicia nobis Cic.: imperium in deditis, Liv.

inhibeo, *onla*, f. [inhibeo] a restraining: remigum, a rowing backwards: Cic. (v. inhibeo).

inhibitus, a, um, Part. [inhibeo].

in-hilo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. 1. Neut. to stand open, to gape, to stand with open mouth: inhians Cerberus, Virg. 2. Fig.: to gape with astonishment, desire, etc.: Romulus lactens uberibus lupinis inhians, Cic.: pectusque reclusis pectoribus inhians, spritilla consult exta, Virg. || Act. to long for: homo tuam hereditatem inhilat, quasi esuriens lupus, Pl.

inhoneste, adv. dishonourably, disgracefully: Cic.

inhonestus, avi, atum, i. v. a. [inhonestus] to dishonour, disgrace: Ov.

inhonestus, a, um, adj. dishonourable, disgraceful, shameful: homo turpissimus atque inhonestissimus, Cic.: ignota matre inhonestus, Hor.: vulnus, Virg.: inhonestissima cupiditas, Cic.

inhonoratus, a, um, adj. dishonoured, disregarded: vita inhonorata et ingloria, Cic.: inhonorata dea, to whom no offerings are brought, Ov. 2. unrevered: aliquem inhonoratum dimittere, Liv.

inhonorus, a, um, adj. without honour, not respected or esteemed, of no account, inconsiderable: civitates, Plin. || ungritly, ugly: signa, Tac.

inhorreo, 2. v. n. to stand on end, stand erect, bristle: haud secus quam vallo septa inhorreret acies, Liv.

inhorresco, horui, i. v. n. incomp. to send forth sharp points, to rise erect, to bristle up: spicae jam campis cum mensis inhorruit, Virg.: aper inhorruit armos, id. 2. to have a tremulous motion, to quiver, shake: pennis agitatus inhorruit aer, Ov.: unda tenebris inhorruit, Virg. || Transf. to tremble, shake, shiver, shudder, with cold, fear, disease, etc.: inhorui frigore, Petri: domus principis inhorruit, Tac.

inhostialis, e, adj. inhospitable: Caucasus, Hor.

inhostilitas, *atis*, f. inhospitality: Cic.

inhostitus, a, um, adj. inhospitable: tecta, Ov.: Syrtis, Virg.

inhuman, adv. inhumanly, savagely, cruelly: inhumane feceris, Cic. Comp.: inhumanus dicere, id.

inhumanitas, *atis*, f. inhuman conduct, inhumanity, savageness, barbarity: crudelitas inhumanitasque, Cic. || want of good breeding, incivility, impoliteness: quod ego non superbia neque inhumanitate faciebam, id. 2. surliness, churlishness: importunitas autem et inhumanitas omni aetati molesta est, id. 3. nigardliness: non amat profusus equulas, sordes et inhumanitatem multo minus, id.

inhumaniter, adv. uncivilly, discourteously: Cic.

inhumanus, a, um, adj. not befitting a human being, inhuman, rude,

savage, barbarous: quis tam fuit durus et ferreus, quis tam inhumanus, qui non illorum miseria commoveretur, Cic.: via, covered with corpses, Tac. || unpunished, uncivil, unmannerly, ill-bred, churlish, discourteous: quis contumaciior, quis inhumanior, quis superbiior, Cic.: at hoc idem al in convivio faciat, inhumanus videatur, ill-bred, id.

inhumatus, a, um, not interred, unburied: is cum esset prociectus inhumatus, Cic.: corpora, Virg.

in-ibi, adv. therein, there, in that place, in that matter: superbia nata in-ibi esse videtur, Cic. || Transf. of time: inibi est, for in eo est, it is near at hand, about to happen, will soon take place: quod sperare debemus ut inibi esse, aut jam confectum, id.

in-igo, *egi*, atum, i. v. a. [ago] to drive into or to: Varr. || Fig. to incite, urge: nunquam feras ad nocendum nisi necessitas inigit, Sen.

inimicus, adv. in an unfriendly manner, hostilely, inimically: Cic. Comp.: Liv. Sup.: Cic.

inimicitia, ae, f. [inimicus] unfriendliness, hostility, enmity: inimicitia est ira transcendit tempus observans, Cic. Usu. plur.: unfriendly feelings, enmities: capere inimicitias in aliquem, Ter.: suscipere, Cic.: inimicitiae nobiles inter eos erant, well-known enmities, Liv.

inimico, i. v. a. [id.] to make enemies, to set at variance: Hor.

inimicus, a, um, adj. [amicus] unfriendly, hostile, inimical: quod eos infenso animo atque inimico venisse dicatis, Cic.: inter omnia inimica infestae, Liv. 2. Of things: hurtful, injurious: naves accipiunt inimicum imbrem, Virg.: odor nervi inimicus, Hor. Comp.: nec quidquam inimicus orationi verbis, Cic. 3. For hostilities, of belligerents: nomina, Virg. || Subst.: inimicus, i. m. an enemy, foe: aliquem insectari tanquam inimicum et hostem, Liv. Imica, ae, f. a female enemy: cujusquam inimica, Cic. Sup.: ubi vidit fortissimum virum inimicissimum suum, certissimum consulem, his greatest enemy, id.

iniquè, adv. unequally: nunquam vidi iniquis certationem comparatam, i. e. where the parties were more unequally matched, Ter. || Fig. unfairly, unjustly: expulsi inique, Cic.: inique causari aliquem, Hor. 2. unfitly, unsuitably: eas Iniquas Castorem cum Iomilio comparo, Cic. 3. not patiently, indignantly: aliquid iniquissime ferre, Suet.

iniquitas, *atis*, f. [iniquus]. Of place: unevenness, inequality: iniquitas loci, Caes.: in talibus iniquitatibus locorum, Liv. || Fig. unavourableness, adversity, difficulty, hardness: in tanta rerum iniquitate, Caes.: propter iniquitatem temporum, Cic. 2. unfairness, unjustice, unreasonableness: aequitas, temperantia, fortitudo certant cum iniquitate, luxuria, ignavia, id.

Vespasiano ad obtinendas iniquitates huius perinde obstinatus, unreasonable demands in the shape of taxes, Tac.

INIQUUS, a, um, adj. [aequus] unequal, uneven, not level, steep: puppis inficta vado dorso dum pendet iniquo, Virg.: utrimque ad hostem iniqua via erat, Liv. 2. not of the right measure, too great or too small: iniquae heminae, Pers.: iniquo pondere rastri, too heavy, Virg. 11. Fig. unfair, unjust: quam iniqui sunt patres omnes in adolescentem iudices, Ter.: cui praeripere destinata gloriam valde est iniquum, Cic.: Parcae iniquae, Hor. 2. iniquinal, hostile, adverse, unfavourable, disadvantageous: iniquum esse in aliquem, Ter.: homines natura asperit atque omnibus iniqui, Cic.: vultu iniquo spectare, with an envious, spiteful look, Ov. Subst.: tui iniqui, Cic. 3. unwilling, impatient, discontented, repining: iniquo animo pati, Ter.: iniquissimo animo mori, Cic.: iniquae mentis aellus, Hor. 4. unsuitable: hoc paene iniquum est comico choragio, at variance with comedy, Pl.

INIITIATIO, ōnis, f. [initio] an initiation or admission to sacred mysteries: App. 11. a participation in sacred rites: Eleusiniorum sacrorum, Suet.

INITIO, avi, atum, i. v. a. [initium] to initiate, consecrate, or admit to secret religious rites, esp. those of Ceres: initiaturus eo ritu Cereri, quo Romae initiatur, Cic.: Of other mysteries: Initiari Bacchida, Liv. 2. In gen. to initiate into, consecrate to: studis initiari, Quint.

IN-ITUM, ii, ō. [root of eo: cf. ex-itus] a going in, entrance: hence, a beginning, commencement: bonis initiis orsus tribunatus, tristis exitus habuit consulatus, Cic.: initium capere, Caes. The abl. sing. is used adverbially, in the beginning, at first: quemadmodum senatus initio consult, Cic. 2. Esp. in plu. elements: inde est indagatio nata initiorum, id. Hence, first principles, the axioms of a science: initia mathematicorum, id. 3. origin, parentage: natus obscurissimis initiis, Vell. 4. auspice, because with them every thing was begun; hence, the beginning of a reign: novis initiis et omnibus opus est, i. e. of a new king, Curt.: Tac. 11. sacred rites or mysteries, to which only the initiated were admitted: Cic.: initia Samothracum, Curt. 2. things used in celebrating these mysteries: tympanum, tubam Cybele, tua, mater, initia, Cat.

INITUS, a, um, Part. [inco] entered into: hence esp. in designations of time, begun, commenced: inita aestate, at the beginning of summer, Caes.: inita proxima aestate, at the beginning of the next summer, id.

INITUS, ūs, m. [id.] a coming in, entrance, an approach, arrival: Lucr. 2. a beginning, commencement: movendi, id. 11. copulation: Ov.

INJECTIO, ōnis, f. [infectio] a laying

on: manus, a laying on of the hand, an act by which one takes possession of a thing belonging to him without a judicial decision: patri in filium, patrono in libertum manus injectio sit, Quint.

INJECTUS, a, um, Part. [infectio]

INJECTUS, ūs, m. [id.] a throwing or casting on or over: allicum opprimere injectum multae vestis, Tac. 11. Transf. a putting in: animi in corpora, Lucr.

IN-JECTO, ōci, jectum, i. v. a. [jacio] (Inject for injecterit, Pl.) to throw, cast, or put in or into: quum mea domus ardebat ignibus injectis, Cic.: ignem castris, Liv. Hence with prom. reflect. to throw or sling oneself: se in medios hostes, Cic.: se in ignem, Ter. 2. to throw or put on, upon, at, or over: pallium inieci in me buc, Pl.: eique laeum pallium inieci, Cic.: inieci hamula capilli, falling over, Ov. Esp. legal i. l. manum alicui inieciere, to seize, take possession of, as one's property, without a previous judicial decision (which was permitted, e. g. to a master on meeting with his runaway slave; v. Injectio): Liv. So too in summoning before a judge: ubi quadruplator quempiam iniecit manum, Pl.

Fig. to bring into, inspire, infuse, occasion, cause: inieciere tumultum civitati, Cic.: alacritatem et studium pugnandi exercitui, Caes.: certamen, to give occasion for, Liv. 2. Of the mind, with prom. reflect. to dwell upon, reflect on: in quam se inieciens animus, Cic. 3. With manum, to seize upon, take possession of, exercise power over: quieti eque inieci manum, I have torn him away from his repose, Plin.: inieciere manum Parcae, Virg. 4. to throw out a hint, to mention, suggest: Cic.

IN-INJUNDUS, adv. unpleasantly: Cic. **IN-INJUNDITAS**, ūis, f. unpleasantness: Cic.

IN-INJUNDUS, a, um, adj. unpleasant: minime nobis ininjundus labor, Cic. 11. harsh, severe: adversus malos ininjundus, Tac.

IN-INJUNGO, a, um, Part. [injungo]

IN-INJUNGO, xi, ctum, i. v. a. to join or fasten into: tignos in asseres, Liv. 2. to join with, to join, unite, or attach to: vineas moenibus, id. 11. Fig.: to inflict, occasion, bring upon: civitatibus aeternam servitutem, Caes.: allicui novum laborem, Liv. 2. to lay or impose upon as a burden: to charge, enjoin: inijuncta milita, id.: quid a te mihi jucundius potuit injungi? Plin.

IN-INJURATUS, a, um, that has not sworn, unsworn: cum id jurati dicunt quod ego injuratus inistimulo, Cic.

INJURIA, ae, f. [injurius] an unjust or illegal act, a wrong, an injury: tibi a me nulla orta est injuria, Ter.: alienum est sapiente non modo injuriam cui facere sed etiam nocere, Cic.: injuriam defendere, Caes. The abl. is used adverb.: unjustly, undeservedly, without cause: si me meis civibus injuria suspectum viderem, Cic. 2. an in-

jury, insult, affront: injuriarum multam dicere, Pl.: actio injuriarum, an action for a personal injury or affront, Cic. 3. unjust severity, harshness, rigour: (Illius) carens patria ob meam injurias, Ter. 4. revenge or punishment for injury inflicted: injuria caedis nostrae, Virg. 5. an unjust acquisition: injuriam obtinere, Liv. 6. damage, harm, injury, proceeding from inanimate things: comparare incolumem ac sine injuria, Suet.

INJURIOSUS, ade. unjustly, unlawfully: qui in magistratus injuriose decreverant, Cic. Comp.: id.

INJURIOSUS, a, um, adj. [injuria] acting unjustly, injurious, wrongful, criminal: injuriosi in proximos, Cic. 2. hurtful, noxious: ventus, Hor.

INJURIOUS, a, um, adj. [jus] that acts unlawfully, injurious, wrongful, unjust: injurium est, Cic.

INJURUS, a, um, adj. [id.] that acts unlawfully, unjust, injurious: Pl.

IN-INJUSUS, a, um, adj. unbidden, voluntary, of one's own accord: injusi nunquam desistant, Hor. 2. Transf. of things: injussa virescent gramina, Virg.

IN-INJUSUS, ūs, m. only in the abl.: without command: Injusus suo et civitatis, Caes.

IN-INJUSTE, adv. unjustly, unfairly, wrongfully: facis injuste, Cic. Sup.: Injustissime, Sall.

IN-INJUSTITIA, ae, f. injustice, an unjust proceeding: Injustitiam inferre, Cic. 11. severity, a harsh proceeding: Ter.

IN-INJUSTUS, a, um, adj. unjust, wrongful: vitu maleficum natura est Injustus, Cic.: nocera, harsh, severe, Virg. Subst.: Injustum, i. v. injustice: Jura inventa metu Injusti fatare necesse est, Hor. 2. unreasonable, excessive, oppressive, unmitigated: onus, Cic.

IN-INABILIS, e, adj. [no] that cannot be swum in: unda, Ov.

IN-INASCOR, natus sum, i. v. dep. to be born in, to grow or spring up in: neglectis urenda flinx innascitur agria, Hor.: innataque rupibus altis robora, Ov. 11. Fig.: to be produced, have its origin: in hac elatione animi cupiditas principatus innascitur, Cic.

IN-INATO, avi, atum, i. v. a. to swim or float in or upon: homines flumini innatant, Plin. With acc.: undam innatit alnus, Virg. 2. to swim or float into: cum placiduli parvi in cotham hiantem natantaverint, Cic. 3. to flow or float upon: Nilus fecundus innatat terrae, Plin. 11. Fig.: innatans illa verborum facilitas, floating on the surface, superficial, Quint.

INNATUS, a, um, Part. [innascor] 11. A. d. j.: innate, natural: innatum quandam, vel potius innatam cupiditatem scientiae habere, Cic.

IN-INNAVIGABILIS, e, adj. unnavigable: Tiberis, Liv.

IN-INNECTO, nexui, nexum, i. v. a. to tie, join, or fasten to, together, or about:

paribus palmas amborum innexuit arua. Virg. : tempora sertis, Ov. With limiting acc.: nodos et vincula rupit, quis innexa pedem malo pendebat ab alio. Virg. || Fig.: to be entangled, implicated: innexus conscientiae alicuius, Tac. 2. to join, connect: Hyrcania per affinitatem innexus erat, id.

innexus, a, um, Part. [innecto]. **innixus**, a, um, Part. [innitor]. **innitor**, nixus (innisus, Tac.), 3. v. dep. to lean or rest upon, to support oneself by With dat. and abl.: innititur hastae, Ov.: scutis innixi, Caes.: hasta innixus, Liv. || Fig.: vix haec innixa in omnium nostris humeris, Cic. praecipui, cui secreta imperatorum immittentur, Tac.

innixus, Part. [innitor]. **in-no**, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to swim or float in or upon. With dat.: innare aquae, Liv. With acc.: fluvium vinculis innaret Cloelia, Virg. With abl.: marina aqua innantes beluae, Suet. 2. to flow upon, to wash: innantem Maricae littoribus Lirium, Hor. || Transf.: to sail upon, navigate: quo levior classis vadoso mari innaret, Tac. Poet. with acc.: innare Stygios lacus, Virg.

innocens, entis, adj. harmless, inoffensive, innocuous: epistola, Cic.: innocens pocula Lesbii, Hor. || Transf.: blameless, guiltless, innocent: innocens is dicitur, non qui leviter nocet, sed qui nihil nocet, Cic. 2. Esp. disinterested, upright: praetores, Id.

innocenter, adv. harmlessly, blamelessly, innocently: opes innocentem parata, Tac. Comp.: agere, id.

innocentia, ae, f. harmlessness: forum animalium, Plin. || Transf.: blamelessness, innocence: rigidas innocentiae Cato erat, Liv. 2. Esp. uprightness, integrity, disinterestedness: quanta innocentia debeat esse imperatoris, Cic.

innocens, adv. harmlessly: Suet. || Innocently: innocue vivere, Ov.

innocens, a, um, adj. 1. Act.: harmless, innocuous: iter, Ov.: litus, id., Virg. || Pass. (poet.): unharmed, uninjured: sedere carinae omnes innocuae, id. || Transf.: inoffensive, innocent: victimis innocuae, Ov.

innocensio, ni, 3. v. n. incept, to become known or noted. With abl.: turpi fraude, Phaedr. Abol.: carmina quae vulgo innocuerunt, Suet.

in-novo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to renew, alter: plurima innovare instituit, Pomp. Dig. || Transf.: with pron. re-act.: to return to, recommence: se ad sum interperantiam, Cic.

innoxius, a, um, adj. 1. Act.: harmless, innocuous: quaedam animalia indigenis innoxia, Plin.: iter, secure, Tac. 2. Transf.: not guilty, blameless, innocent: decet innocentem servum atque innoxium, Pl.: paupertas innoxia, undeque poverty, Tac.

Pass.: unharmed, unhurt, uninjured: hi magistratus provincias aliaque omnia tenere, ipse innoxii, Sall.

innubilis, a, um, adj. unclouded, cloudless: aether, Lucr.

innubo, psi, ptum, 3. v. n. to marry into: Liv.: nostris thalamis, Ov.

innubus, a, um, adj. [nubo] unmarried: Sibylla, Ov. Poet.: of the laurel, because the virgin Daphne was changed into it: innuba laurus, id.

innumerabilis, e, adj. countless, innumerable: multitudo bonorum, Cic.

innumerabilitas, atis, f. [innumerabilis] countless number, innumerableness: mundorum, Cic.

innumerabiliter, adv. innumerably: Lucr.: Cic.

innumeralis, e, adj. numberless, innumerable: numerus, Lucr.

innumerus, a, um, adj. countless, numberless: numerus, Lucr.: gentes populi, Virg.

in-nuo, vi, atum, 3. v. n. to give a nod, to nod to: ubi ego innuero vobis, Pl. 2. Without dat.: to give a sign, to intimate, hint: respondeamusque Romanis, nos, ubi innuerint, posituros arma, Liv.

in-nupta, ae, fem. adj. unmarried: pueri, innuptaeque puellae, Virg. 2. Transf.: innuptae nuptiae, a marriage that is no marriage, an unhappy marriage, Vet. Poeta ap. Cic. || Subst.: innupta, ae, f. an unmarried female, a virgin: Cat.

in-nutrio, vi, itum, 4. v. a. to nourish or bring up in: amplis opibus, Suet. Fig.: bellicis laudibus, Plin.

innutritus, a, um, Part. [innutrio].

in-oblitus, a, um, adj. not forgotten, mindful: Ov.

in-obrutus, a, um, adj. not over-whelmed: Ov.

in-observabilis, e, adj. that cannot be observed, inobservable: error, Cat.

in-observantia, ae, f. inattention, negligence: Quint.: Suet.

in-observatus, a, um, adj. unobserved, unperceived: sidera, Ov.

inoculatio, onis, f. [inoculo] an inoculating, ingrafting: Cato.: Col.

in-oculo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [oculus] to inoculate, to ingraft an eye or bud of one tree into another: Col.

in-odoris, a, um, adj. without smell, inodorous: Pers.

in-offensus, a, um, adj. not stumbling against or striking: inoffensum pedem referre, Tib. || Transf.: free from hindrance, uninterrupted: cursus honorum, Tac.: vita, quiet, Ov.

in-officiosus, a, um, adj. not observant of his duty, undutiful, inofficious: humana gens inofficiosa del, Tert. 2. contrary to one's duty: testamentum inofficiosum, a will made in legal form, "sed non ex officio pietatis," i. e. one in which nothing is left to one's nearest relatives, children, etc., Cic. || Esp. not obliging, disobliging: in aliquem, id.

in-olens, entis, adj. without smell, inodorous: olivum, Lucr.

in-oleo, evi, olitum, 3. v. n. incept, to grow in, on, or to: udo (germen) docent inolescere libro, Virg.: multa diu concreta modis inolescere miris, id.

in-ominatus, a, um, adj. ill-omened, inauspicious: cubilia, Hor.

inopla, ae, f. [inops] want, lack, scarcity: inopla argenti, Pl.: summa rerum omnium, Caes.: frument, Sall.: inopla frumentaria, Caes. || Abol.: a state of want, need, indigence: inoplae opem ferre, Pl.: si propter inopiam in egestate estis, Cic. 2. Meton.: ingenti cum difficultate itinerum, locorumque inopla, and the want of necessities in these regions, Veil. 3. Fig.: of a speaker: inopla et jejunitas, poverty of ideas, Cic.

in-opinans, ntis, adj. not expecting, unware: inacios inopinantesque Menapios oppresserunt, Caes.

inopinanter, adv. unexpectedly: Suet.

inopinatio, adv. unexpectedly: Liv. **in-opinatus**, a, um, adj. not expected, unexpected: cum hoc illi improvisum atque inopinatum esset, Cic.: malum, Caes. Hence, ex inopinatio, adverbially, unexpectedly: aliae ut ex inopinatio observant, Cic.

in-opinus, a, um, adj. unexpected: quies, Virg.: visus, Ov.

inopiosus, a, um, adj. [inops] in want of: res inopiosae consilii, Pl.

in-opportunus, a, um, adj. unsuitable, inconvenient: Cic.

in-ops, opis, adj. destitute, needy, indigent: res pauperes inopesque, Pl.: aerarium inops et exhaustum, Cic. With gen.: senatus auxilium humani, Liv.: provinciae virorum inops, Tac.

|| Abol.: of persons: helpless: nihil cum potentiore iuris humani relinquatur inopi, Liv. With ab: sic inops et ab amicis, et ab existimatione sunt, Cic. With abl.: non inops verbis, id.

|| Fig.: inops et pusilli animi esse, Hor. Of speech: poor in words or ideas, meagre: non erat abundans, non inops tamen, Cic.

in-otatus, a, um, adj. not pleaded: legati Ameriam re inorata reverterunt, Cic.

in-ordinatus, a, um, adj. not arranged, disordered, irregular: inordinati et incompositi milites, Liv. || Subst. inordinatum, i, n. disorder: idque ex inordinato in ordinem adduxit, Cic.

in-orior, 4. v. dep. to rise up in, appear: Tac.

in-oratus, a, um, adj. unadorned: mulieres, Cic.: comae, Ov. || Fig.: Eysias tenuis atque inornatus, Cic.

|| Transf.: uncelebrated: non ego te meis charis inornatum allebo, Hor.

in-p, v. imp.

inquam, v. inquit.

in-quiet, etis, adj. restless, unquiet:

vir, Vell.: Iniquus Germanus spe, cupidine, Tac.

inquieto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [inquietus] to disquiet, disturb: victoriam, Tac.: aliquem litibus, Suet.

inquietus, a, um, adj. restless, uneasy: animus, Liv.: Adria, Hor.

inquinatus, ae, f. v. inquinus
inquinus, i, m. ae, f. [for incolinus, from incolus] a dweller in a house which is not his own, a sojourner, tenant, lodger: te inquinum (non enim domino) personabant omnia, Cic.: inquitto privatarum aedium atque insularum, Suet. || Fig.: quos ego non discipulos philosophorum, sed inquinatos voco, Sen.

inquinulus, a, um, adj. of foreign birth: inquinulus civilis, Sall.

inquinatus, adv. filthily, impurely: loqui, Cic.

inquinatus, a, um, Part. [inquinus]. || Adj.: polluted, defiled: aqua turbida et cadaveribus inquinata, Cic. 2. Esp.: stained, dyed: bis murice vellus inquinatum, Mart. 3. Fig.: filthily, impure, contaminated, base, etc.: hominem ore, lingua, manu, vita omni inquinatum, Cic.: dextra inquitator, Cat.: sermo inquinatissimus, most filthy, Cic. (1) Of speech: low, base: est vitiosum in verbis, at inquinatum, si abjectum, id.

inquinus, avi, atum, i. v. a. to bedaub: parietem luto, Vitr. 2. To defile, stain, pollute, defile: vestem, Pl.: ruris opes niteant: inquinat arma situs, Ov. || Fig.: to defile, pollute, corrupt, etc.: amicitiam nomine criminosa, Cic.: senatum, Liv. 2. To adulterate, deteriorate: Jupiter inquinavit aere tempus aureum, Hor.

inquo, usually **inquam**, i. v. def. (The foll. forms are in use: inquam, inquis, inquit, inquimus, inquunt, inquitat (or inquitat), inquist, inques, inquiet, inque, inquitto), I say, placed after one or more words of a quotation, our say (said), I says (said) he, etc.

1. In citing the words of a person: Romulus, Jupiter, tuus, inquit, iussus avibus, Liv. With dat.: tum Quinctius en, inquit mihi, haec ego patior quotidie, Cic. 2. In emphatically repeating one's own words: per mihi, per, inquam, mihi gratum feceris, id. || In stating objections to one's own arguments: cetera funebria, quibus luctus augetur, duodecim sustulerunt. Homini inquit (ex lex) mortuo ne ossa legito, quo post funus faciat, id. Inquit is sometimes omitted by ellipsis: turpemque aperto pigrore errorem probans, en, hic declarat quales sitis iudices, Phaedr. And sometimes inserted pleonastically: hoc adiunxit: pater, inquit, meus, Nep.

in-quirō, quisivi, quisitum, i. v. a. [quero] to seek after, search for: omnia ordine, Liv. Fig.: vera honestas, quam natura maxime inquit, Cic.

|| Transf.: to institute an inquiry, to examine, inquire into, pry

into: inquire in ea quae memoriae sunt prodita, id.: vitia aliequus, Hor.: patrios inquit in annos, endeavours to discover how long his father has to live, Ov.

2. Legal t. t. to search for evidence in support of an accusation: cum ego diem inquitendi in Siciliam perexiguam postularissem, Cic.

inquitto, onis, f. [inquo] a seeking or searching for: sed tu cave inquisitioni mihi sis, don't let me have to look for you, Pl. || a searching or inquiring into, an examination: veri inquitto atque investigatio, Cic. 2. Esp. legal t. t. a seeking for evidence in support of an accusation, a legal inquisition: id.: annua, for which a year is allowed, Tac.

inquisitor, oris, m. [id.] a searcher, examiner, investigator: rerum naturae, Sen. 2. Esp. in law, one who searches for proofs to support an accusation: Cic. || Under the emperors: a secret spy, police agent: se ab inquisitoribus pecunia redimere, Suet.

in-quistus, a, um, adj. [quero] not searched or inquired into: res, Pl. inr, see irr.

in-salubris, e, adj. unhealthy, insalubrious: fundus, Plin. || Transf. unserviceable, unprofitable, useless: id. **in-salutatus**, a, um, adj. ungreeted, unsaluted: inque salutem linquo, without taking leave, Virg.

in-sanabilis, e, adj. that cannot be cured or healed, incurable: morbus, Cic. || Fig.: inanium, Liv.

insanus, adv. madly, insanely: amare, Pl. Comp.: in silvam non ligna feras insanus, Hor. || Transf.: outrageously, excessively: esuriens insane bene, Pl.

insania, ae, f. [insanus] madness, phrensy, folly, senselessness: nomen insaniae significat mentis aegrotationem et morbum, Cic.: concupiscere aliquid ad insaniam, to madness, id. Plur.: Pl.

|| Fig.: madness as displayed in excess, extravagance, etc.: villarum, Cic. 2. poetic enthusiasm, rapture, inspiration: auditis? an me ludit amabilis insanis? Hor.

insanilo, ivi and ii, itum, 4. v. n. [id.] as medic. t. t. to be mad, insane: Of men, Cels.: of animals, Plin. 2. to be senseless, without reason, mad, insane: usque eo est commotus, ut insanire omnibus ac fure revideretur, Cic.: certa ratione modoque, Hor. Transf. of things: Insanient Bosphorus, id. || to act like a madman, to rage, rave: quid opus fuit hoc, hospes, sume tanto, nostra gratia? Insanivisti hercle, Pl.: insanire libet quantum tibi, Virg. With acc.: errorem, Hor. With in and acc.: in libertatis, id.

in-sanitas, atis, f. unsoundness, unhealthiness, disease: Cic.

in-sanus, a, um, adj. unsound in mind, mad, insane: quod idem contigit insanis, Cic. || acting like a madman, raving, frantic: ex stultis insanos facere, Ter.: homo insanissimus, Cic.

2. Of things: violent, ravenous, extravagant, excessive, etc.: acrior et insanior cupiditas, id.: caedis insana cupido, Virg.: montes, excessively high, Liv. Neut. advb. outrageously, vehemently, excessively: insanum bona, Pl. 3. enthusiastic, enraptured, inspired: vates, Virg.

in-satiabilis, e, adj. [satio]. || Pass.: that cannot be satisfied, insatiable: cupiditas, Cic.: humanus animus, Liv. With gen.: sanguinis, Just. || Act.: that cannot cloy or sate, that never produces satiety: varietas, Cic.

insatiabiliter, adv. insatiably: deflere, Lucr.: parare memoriam sui, Tac.

in-satiētas, atis, f. insatiation, insatiety: plur.: Pl.

in-saturabilis, e, adj. insatiable: abdomen, Cic.

insatiabiliter, adv. insatiably: annis praeteritis expleri, Cic.

in-scendo, endi, ensum, 3. v. a. [scando] to climb into or upon, to climb up, mount, ascend: quadrigas Joris Pl.: in arborem, id.: equum, Suet. Absol.: ubi amicum avectam scio, in-scendo, I go on board ship, embark, Pl. **in-scensio**, onis, f. [in-scendo] a mounting, ascending: Pl.

in-scensus, a, um, Part. [in-scendo]. **in-scens**, entis, adj. not knowing, without knowledge, unaware: si peccavi, inscens feci, Ter.: nihil me inscens esse factum, without my knowledge, Cic. || ignorant, stupid, silly: abi sis, inscens, Ter.

inscēnter, adv. unknowingly, ignorantly, stupidly: facere, Cic.

in-scientia, ae, f. want of knowledge, ignorance, inexperience: in tantis tenebris erroris et inscientiae, Cic. With gen. subjective: vulgi, Caes. With gen. objective: diendi, Cic.

inscītē, adv. unskillfully, clumsily, awkwardly: comparari, Cic.: facta navis, Liv.

inscītia, ae, f. [inscītus] ignorance, inexperience, unskillfulness, awkwardness. Unu. with gen. (1) Subjective: per inscītiam ceterorum, without the knowledge of their comrades, Tac. (2) Objective: rerum, Cic.: veri, Hor. 2. With erga: inscītia erga domum suam, ignorance of household affairs, Tac. 3. Absol.: ignorance, stupidity: male mereri de immerente inscītia est, Pl.

in-scītus, a, um, adj. ignorant, inexperienced, unskillful, silly, simple, stupid: inscītia atque stulta mulier, Pl. Comp.: quid est inscītus, Cic. Sup.: inscītissimus, Pl.

in-scītus, a, um, adj. not knowing, ignorant of: constr. absol. or with gen.: rarely with de. Absol.: distinguere artificem ab inscītio, Cic.: inscīt quid in Aedule gereretur, Caes. With gen.: omnium rerum inscītus, Cic. With de: de eorum verbis famigeratorum inscītus, Pl. With a depend. clause: nec vero inscītus, esse utilitatem in historia, Cic.

in-scribo, *psl*, *ptum*, *3. v. a.* to write on or upon, to inscribe. **1.** With acc. (or nom. in pass.) of what is written; that which is written upon in dat., or with in and abl.: aliquid in fastis tropaeorum, Cic.: nomen suum monumentum, id.: ut si quae essent incisae aut inscriptae litterae, tollerentur, id. Fig. orationes in animo, id. **2.** Meton. to assign a name or pretext to: vitilis suis sapientiam inscribit, gives to his vices the name of wisdom, Sen. **3.** With acc. (or nom. in pass.) of that which is written upon; and abl. of what is written: to furnish with an inscription, title, etc.: aedes venales haec inscribit litteris, writes on it that it is for sale, Pl.: in eo libro, qui Oeconomicus inscribitur, Cic. **4.** Meton.: mea dextera leto inscribenda tuo est, thy death is to be ascribed to my hand, Ov.

in-scriptio, *ōnis*, *f.* a writing upon, inscribing: an inscription, title: nominis inscriptio, Cic.: sine illa inflexis monumenti inscriptio, turba se medicorum perisse, Plin.

inscriptus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [inscribo]. **in-scriptus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* unwritten: unde et illa divisio est, alia esse scripta, alia inscripta, Quint.

in-sculpo, *psl*, *ptum*, *3. v. a.* to cut or carve in or upon, to engrave: sortes in robore insculptae, Cic.: summum patrimonii saxo, Hor. **2.** To imprint, impress upon: res habere insculptas in animo, Cic.

in-scolo, *cul*, *ctum*, *1. v. a.* to cut into, cut up: corpora mortuorum ad scrutandos morbos, to dissect, Plin.

in-sectatio, *ōnis*, *f.* a pursuing, pursuing: hostia, Liv. **2.** Fig. a pursuing with words, a censuring, railing at, deriding, insulting: tanta est hominum insolentia, et nostri insectatio, Brut. In Cic.: studiorum et morum eicquas, Suet.

in-sēctator, *ōris*, *m.* a persecutor, censurer (rare): plebis, Liv.

insecto, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* (rare for insector) to pursue: Pl.: Just.

insector, *atus*, *um*, *1. v. a. dep. freq.* [insequor] to pursue, attack: implos agitant insectanturque furiae, Cic.: verberibus, to pursue with blows, Tac. Transf.: assidula herbam insectabere rursis, estirpate with the hoe, Virg.

2. Fig. to pursue with words, to censure, blame, rail at, inveigh against, speak ill of: audaciam improbatum, Cic.: damnum amiei corporis, to reproach, upbraid with, Phaedr.

insectum, *i*, *n.* [insecor] an insect: Plin.

insectus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [insecor]. **in-sēctābīlīter**, *adv.* unquenchably, incessantly: Liv.

in-sēctōco, *nul*, *3. v. n. insep.* to go mad in or at: libris et curis, Hor. **in-sensilis**, *e*, *adj.* that cannot be felt, imperceptible: principia, Lucr.

insepultus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* buried. **2.** *Fig.* hidden: Cic.

in-sepultus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* unburied:

insepultus project, Liv.: sepultura, a burial without the customary rites, and therefore undecorous the name, Cic.

in-sequor, *citus* (quintus) *sum*, *3. v. a. dep.* to follow after or upon, to follow: proximus hunc, longo se proximo intervallo insequitur Sallius, Virg. Fig.: improbatum facta suspicio insequitur, Cic. **2.** to come next in order or time: Insequens annus, Liv. **3.** With inf. to proceed: rursus et alterius lentum convellere vimen insequor, Virg. **4.** to pursue hostilely, harass: aliquem gladio stricto, Cic.: agmen, Caes. **5.** to overtake: mora insecuta est Gracchum, Cic. **6.** Fig.: to pursue with words, to censure, reproach: turpitudinem vitae, id. With abl. of the mode: Irridendo, id. **7.** to strive after, endeavour: pergam aequo insequar longius, id.

in-sēro, *sēvi*, *altum*, *3. v. a.* to sow or plant in: si frumentum non inseritur, Col. **2.** to graft, ingraft: mala, Virg. **3.** Fig. to implant: num quia ubi victorum inaevertit olim natura, Hor.: animos corporibus, to unite, Cic.

in-sēro, *serui*, *sertum*, *3. v. a.* to put, bring, or introduce into, to insert: constr. with in and acc., or with dat.: collum in laqueum, Cic.: caput in tentoria, Liv.: insertus familiar, Suet. **2.** With *pro*. reflect. to mingle with, join: se turbae, Ov. **3.** Fig. to bring into, introduce, to mix or mingle with: amputanda plura sunt illi aetati, quam inserenda, Cic.: adeo minimis etiam rebus prava religio inserit Deos, Liv.

in-sertātus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [inserto]. **in-sertum**, *adv.* by insertion: Lucr.

in-sertivus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [inserto] inserted, ingrafted (only fig. and rare): liberi, spurios, Phaedr. (al. insitivi).

inserto, *i*, *v. a. freq.* [id.] to put into, insert: with dat.: clipeoque stultitiam insertabam aptans, Virg.

insertus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [inserto].

in-servio, *ivi*, *itum*, *4. v. n.* and *a.* to be a slave or vassal: Antiochus inservientium regum ditissimus, Tac. With acc.: si illum inservibis solum, Pl.

2. Transf. to be servicable, devoted or attached to, to be submissive to, to serve: with dat.: allici, Cic. Pass. *impers.*: plebi, cui ad eam diem summa ope inservitum erat, who had been treated with the utmost deference, Liv. Of things, to attend to, take care of: honoribus, Cic.

in-sēssus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [insideo].

in-sibilo, *i*, *v. n.* to hiss, whistle, or rustle in (poet.): ubi insibilat Euris, murmurina pinetis, Ov.

in-sidō, *sēdi*, *seesum*, *2. v. n.* and *a.* [sedeo] to sit in or upon. With dat. rarely with acc.: equo, Liv.: toro, Ov. **2.** to settle: ubi Lydia quondam gens bello praeclara jugis insedit Etruscis, Virg. **3.** With acc.: to sit in or upon and of places, to be situated on, to occupy: locum, Liv.: juga, Tac. **4.** to be seated, fixed in, to adhere to: cum in locis semen insedit, Cic.

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2. Fig.: insidabat in ejus mente species eloquentiae, was firmly stamped on his mind, id.

insidiā, *arum*, *f. plu.* [insideo] an ambush, ambuscade. Of persons: equites procedere longius jussi, donec insidiāe correntur, Tac. Of place: signa aenea in insidiis ponere, Cic.: milites in insidiis collocare, Caes.

2. Fig.: any plot, device, or artifice: insidiās dare allici, Pl.: facere vitae allicius, Cic.: avibus moliri, Virg.: so, insidiis, per insidiās, ex insidiis, by artifice or stratagem, craftily, insidiously: Marcellus insidiis interfectus est, Cic.: per insidiās quempiam interficere, id.: ex insidiis invadere aliquem, Sall.

insidiator, *ōris*, *m.* [insidior] a soldier lying in ambush: Hist. **2.** Transf. one who lies in wait, a lurker, waylayer (rare): vice, Cic.

insidiator, *atus* *sum*, *1. v. n. dep.* [insidiare] to lie in ambush, lie in wait for. With dat.: quam diu mihi, Catilina, insidiatus es, Cic. Absol.: neque precibus, ne insidiando, nec speculando, id. Fig. of things: tempori, to watch for the favourable moment, Liv.

insidiōse, *adv.* cunningly, deceitfully, insidiously: Cic.

insidiōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [insidiare] cunning, artful, deceitful, dangerous, insidious: quis insidiolosus unquam fuit? Cic. Fig. of things: pocula Circae, Ov.

in-sido, *sēdi*, *seesum*, *3. v. n.* and *a.* to sit down in or on, to settle on: constr. with dat. or acc.: apes floribus insidunt, Virg.: inessum diris avibus Capitolium, birds alighted upon it, Tac. **2.** Esp. to settle in a place in order to dwell there: cineres patriae, Virg. **3.** to occupy, keep possession of a place: tumulos, Liv.: montes Insessal, Tac. **4.** Fig.: to be fixed, remain, be rooted in, adhere to: insedit in animo oratio, Cic.: macula insedit in nomine, id.

insigne, *is*, *n.* [insignia] a mark or token: quod erat insigne eum, qui ita faceret, facere civibus omnibus consilii sui copiam, Cic.: navalis corona, traject et quasi domiti oceani insigne, Suet. **2.** Esp. a badge of honour or distinction, a decoration: bulla erat indicium et insigne fortunae, Cic. More freq. in plur. insignia: sacerdotum, Liv.: id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse, arms and decorations, Caes. **3.** an ensign, flag: navem Brutus, quae ex insigni facie agnosceret poterat, i. e. the flag of the admiral's ship, id. **4.** a signal: vexillum proponendum, quod erat insigne, quum ad arma concurrere oporteret, id.

2. Fig.: insignia virtutis, Cic. (Hence It. *insigna*; Fr. *enseigne*; Eng. *ensign*.)

insignio, *ivi*, *itum*, *4. v. a.* [id.] to put a mark upon, to mark: pueri insigniti, marked with some bodily decoration, id.

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insignio, *ivi*, *itum*, *4. v. a.* [id.] to put a mark upon, to mark: pueri insigniti, marked with some bodily decoration, id.

fect. Pl. 2. to make conspicuous, distinguish, adorn, etc.: laevem clipeum sublati cornibus lo auro insignat, Virg.: cum omnis annus funeribus et cladibus insignitur, se distinguished by, remarkable for, Tac.

insignis, e, adj. [signum] that on which there is a mark, distinguished by a mark, striking: (bos) maculis insignis et albo, Virg.: insigni eum veste adornavit, Liv. || Fig.: remarkable, noted, distinguished, extraordinary, eminent: virtus, Cic.: odium in aliquem, id.: insignis calamitas, Caes.: Jamdud causam quaerebat senex, quam obrem insignem aliquid faceret hie, i. e. of punishing them severely, Ter.

insignitē, adv. remarkably, extraordinarily, notably: insignite improbus, Cic. Comp.: Liv.

insigniter, adv. remarkably, extraordinarily, notably: amicos diligere, Cic.: pulvis insigniter criatatus Suet. Comp.: insignis ornare, Nep.

insignitus, Part. [insigno]. || Ad.: clear, plain: utendum insignibus agentibus, acribus, insignitia, Cic. 2, distinguished, striking, remarkable, notable: flagitium, Tac.

insilla, lum, n. plu. [insillo] the treadle of a weaver's loom: Lucr.

in-sillo, ui, v. n. [salio] to leap into or upon, to spring at: constr. with in and acc., acc., or dat. With in and acc.: in equum, Liv.: in phalanx, Caes. With acc.: undas, Ov. With dat.: ramis, id. || Fig.: metuo, ne hodie in malum cruciatum insilliamus, I fear we shall be crucified, Pl.

insimilo, v. insimulo.

in-simul, adv. at the same time: Flor. (Hence *lit. insembrare*; Fr. *ensemble*).

in-simulatio (insimil.), ōnis, f. a charge, an accusation: Cic.

insimulatus, a, um, Part. [insimulo].

in-simulo (insimil.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to allege or maintain anything against a person; to charge, blame, accuse: constr. with gen. of the thing, rarely with acc. With gen.: Amphitruo uxorem insimulat probrī, Pl.: peccati se insimulant, Cic. With acc.: id jurati dicunt, quod ego injuratus insimulo, id. Pass.: neque aliud quam patientia, aut pudor insimulari possit, Liv.

in-sincērus, a, um, adj. not genuine, not pure, adulterated: cruor, Virg.

in-sinuatio, ōnis, f. an entrance through a narrow or crooked way: Pontil, Avien. || Fig.: as rhetor. i. e. an insinuating or ingratiating oneself into favour: Cic.

insinuatus, a, um, Part. [insinuo].

in-sinuo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. A. A c. l. to put gently in: manum in sinum, Tert. 2, to introduce by windings or turnings, to insinuate; and, in gen. to cause to arrive at or get to: aestum per septa domorum, Lucr.: Romani quacumque data luter-

valla essent, insinabant ordines suos, pushed forward their files into the open spaces of the enemy, Liv. 3, With prom. reflect.: to kind or gently work one's way into: se inter equitum turmas, Caes.: Tigris Persico mari se insinuat, Curt. || Fig.: se in antiquam philosophiam, Cic. 2, to ingratiate or insinuate oneself: se ad aliquem, Pl.: se in familiaritatem allucij, Cic. 3, Neutr.: to wind or steal into, to make one's way or get into, to reach, arrive at: constr. with in, acc., or dat.: caecosque latebras insinuare omnes, Lucr.: penitus insinuare in causam, to penetrate thoroughly into, to acquire a complete knowledge of, Cic.

in-sipiens, entis, adj. [sapientia] unwise, senseless, foolish: insipiens fortunatus, Cic. Comp.: ego insipientior illi ipse, id.

insipienter, adv. unwisely, foolishly: sperat, Cic.

insipientia, ae, f. [insipiens] want of wisdom, senselessness, folly: Cic.

in-sisto, stitū, 3. v. n. and a. to stand or tread upon: to be seated or placed on: to stand at or by; to halt, stop: constr. usu. with dat., also with in and abl. or acc., the acc., or inf. With dat.: ut proximi jaculibus insisterent, stepped upon them, Caes. With in and abl.: insisterat in manu Cerris dextra simulacrum Victoriae, Cic. With in and acc.: in sinistram pedem, Quint. With acc.: limen, Virg. Absol.: stellarum motus insistent, stop, Cic. 2, With iter, viam, etc.: to enter upon a journey or course: quam insistam viam? Ter.: iter, quod insistis, Liv. 3, With dat.: to pursue, press upon: hostibus, Nep. || Fig.: to stop, pause, etc.: quae cum dixisset paulumque insistit, Cic. 2, to dwell upon: ut si singulis (peccatorum) gradibus insistere velim, progressi iste non possit, id. 3, to persevere, persist in: with infm.: credere, Pl.: flagitare, Cic. With dat.: orabat insisterent caedibus, Tac. 4, to pursue, to follow diligently, to attend, apply oneself to, etc.: omnes vestigia laudum anarum, Liv.: totus et mente et animo in bellum Trevirorum insistit, Caes.: munus, Cic.

5, to withhold one's assent, to doubt: ille in reliquis rebus non poterit insistere, id.

insitio, ōnis, f. [insero] an ingrafting, grafting: Cic. || Meton.: the time of grafting: Ov.

insitivus, a, um, adj. [id.] ingrafted, grafted: pira, Hor. || Fig.: substituted, spurious: liberi, Phaedr.

insitor, ōris, m. [id.] one who ingrafts: Prop.

insitus, a, um, Part. [insero]. || Ad.: implanted by nature, inborn, innate, natural: tanquam in unam arborum plura genera, sic in istam domum multorum insitam sapientiam, Cic.: feritas, Liv. 2, In gen. taken in,

admitted, adopted: ex deserto Gavi borreo in Calatinis Attilio insitus, Cic.

in-solabilis, a, adj. that cannot be joined together, unsooable, incompatible: gens, Liv.

in-solabiliter, adv. insolubly: dolere, Hor.

in-solens, tis, adj. contrary to custom: quid tu Athenas insolens? Ter.

2, unaccustomed to: With gen.: infamia, Cic.: belli, Caes. With in and abl.: non sum tam ignarus causarum, non tam insolens in dicendo, Cic. Absol.: emirabitur insolens, Hor. 3, Of things: unusual, not in use: verbum, Cic. (1) immoderate, excessive: ostentatio, id.: laetitia, Hor. 4, Of persons or things: haughty, arrogant, insolent: nec erat ei verendum, ne nimis videretur insolens, Cic. Comp.: secundis rebus insolentiores, Hirt. Sup.: insolentissimi homines, Coel. ad Cic.

5, extravagant, prodigal: insolens in aliena re, Cic.

insolenter, adv. unusually, contrary to custom: too greatly, immoderately: haughtily, proudly, insolently: evenire insolenter et raro, Cic.: victoria sua insolenter gloriari, Caes.

in-solentia, ae, f. [insolens] a want of custom or use, a being unaccustomed: with gen.: fori judiciorumque, Cic. Absol.: ex insolentia impotentes laetitia insanire, Liv. || In rhetor. unusualness, novelty, strangeness, affectedness: Cic. || Excess, want of moderation: mirifice Sulpicia majorum continentiam diligeat, hujus secuti insolentiam vituperabit, id. || IV. pride, haughtiness, arrogance, insolence: illa tua singularis insolentia, superbia, contumacia, id.

insolensco, 3. v. n. incept. [insoleo] to grow haughty or insolent, to be elevated: per licentiam animus humanus insolenscit, Sall.: rebus secundis, Tac.

in-solids, a, um, adj. not solid, soft, tender: herba, Ov.

in-solitus, a, um, adj. 1, Act. unaccustomed to: constr. absol. with ad, or gen.: cur feminas insipias invitus prodire cogis? Cic.: insolitus ad laborem, Caes.: civitas insulita rebus bellicarum, Sall. || Pass. unusual, uncommon: insolite mihi loquutus, Cic. Subst.: insoluitum, i. e. a strange or unusual thing: insoluitum scdere, Tac.

in-solubilis, e, adj. that cannot be loosed, insoluble: vinculum, Macr.

|| Fig.: that cannot be paid: beneficium, creditum insolubile est, Sen.

2, that cannot be refused, uncontrollable: signum, Quint.

insomnia, ae, f. [insomnis] sleeplessness, want of sleep: incitabatur insomnia, Suet. In plur.: insomnia carere, Cic.

insomnis, e, adj. [somnus] sleepless: insomnes magis quam periculis, Tac. Of things: nox, Virg.

in-somnium, il, n. a dream: per insomnium, in a dream, Arn. In

par.: *fallax*, *ad* coelum mittunt insomnia fames, Virg.

in-sono, *u*, *i*, *v*, *n*, *s*, *to make a noise in or on, to sound, sound loudly, resound* (mostly poet.): Boreae spiritus atque Inscat Aegæo, roars on the Aegean Sea, Virg.: calamitas, to play upon, Ov. With acc.: verbera insonant, Virg.

in-sons, *tis*, *adj.* *guiltless, innocent*: with *gen*: insonem probrî accusare, Pl.: publici consilii, Liv. *Abso*: in-sones, sicuti sonites, circumvenere, Sall. *||* *harshless* (poet.): Cerberus, Hor.

in-sopitus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *not lulled to sleep, sleepless, wakeful* (poet.): Ov.

in-sorditus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *not allotted*: Pl.

in-spectio, *ōis*, *f.* *a looking into, inspection*: Col. 2, *a looking through, examination*: tabularum, Quint. *||* *Fig.* *consideration, investigation, contemplation*: hence *theory*, in opposition to practice, id.

in-specto, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v*, *a*, *f*, *freq.* *to look at, observe, view*: aliquid, Pl.: adstante et inspectante ipso, in his praesentia et before his eyes, Caes.

inspectus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*inspicio*].

in-spirans, *tis*, *adj.* (rare in *nom.*) *not hoping, not expecting, contrary to one's hopes or expectations*: inaspiranti nihil, sed valde optanti cecidit, Cic.

in-spirato, *adv.* *unexpectedly*: Pl.

in-spiratus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *unhoped for, unexpected*: Of persons: o salve inaspirate frater, Pl. 2. Of things: inaspiratum et repentinum praesidium, Cic. Of unpleasant things: unlooked for, unforeseen: inaspiratum et necopinatum pœniam, id. *Adverb.*: ex inaspiratio, unexpectedly, Liv.

in-spergo, *si*, *um*, *i*, *v*, *a*, [*spargo*] *to sprinkle or scatter into or upon*: molam et vinum, Cic. *Fig.*: egregio inasperas reprehendas corpore naevos, Hor.

in-spervus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*inspergo*].

in-spicio, *exi*, *ectum*, *i*, *v*, *a*, [*specio*] *to look into*; *to look at, inspect*; *to consider, contemplate, examine*: intro inspicere, Pl.: inspicere, tanquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Ter.: leges, Cic.: morbum, Pl.: arma militis, Cic. *||* *Fig.* *to consider, examine, become acquainted with, perceive*: res aecorum, *to inspect their affairs, examine into their conduct*, Liv.: aliquem a puero, Cic.

in-spicio, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v*, *a*, *to make pointed, to sharpen*: faces, Virg. **in-spiratus**, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*inspiro*].

in-spiro, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v*, *a*, *and n*, *to blow into or upon*; *to breathe into, inspire*: inspirantes ramis arborum aene, Quint. *||* *Fig.* *to breathe into, inspire, excite, inflame*: occultum ignem, Virg.: fortitudinem, Curt.

in-spiculus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *not plundered*: Quint.: Virg.

in-spiro, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v*, *a*, *freq.* *to spit upon*: Pl.

in-stabilis, *e*, *adj.* *||* *A ct. that does not stand firm, unstable, tottering*: instabilis ac lubricus gradus, Curt.: in-

gressus, Liv. 2. *Meton.* *unsteady, that does not keep its ground*: hostis, id.

in-stans, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*insto*]. 2. *||* *Adj.*: present: bellum, Cic. 2. *pressing, urgent, importunate*: species terribillor jam et instantior, Tac.

instanter, *adv.* *vehemently, earnestly, pressingly*: intente instanterque pronuntiare, Plin. *Comp.*: instantius concurre, *to fight more vehemently*, Tac.

instantia, *ae*, *f.* [*insto*] *a standing upon or near*: hence, *a being present*: Cic. *||* *Fig.* *constancy, perseverance*: quid est quod haec instantia non possit efficere? Plin.

instar, *n*, *indecl.* *resemblance, image, likeness, manner*; *a form, figure, appearance*: parvum instar eorum, *a slight sketch*, Liv.: est tanquam animi instar in corpore, *is like the soul to the body*, Cic.: cohortes quaedam, quod instar legionis videretur, Caes. Hence, *instar*, or *ad instar*, *according to the likeness of, after the fashion of, like*: with *gen.*: instar muri, id.: triremis instar, Cic.: vallis continuis montibus *ad instar* castrorum clauditur, Just. 2. *about*: habet Tiro instar septuaginta (meurum epistolatum), Cic. *||* *||* *worth, value, amount*: unus ille dies mihi immortalitatis instar fuit, *was worth immortality to me*, id.: unus *is innumeri* militis instar habet, *is equivalent to*, Ov. [*Instar*, prob. contains the root *str* or *strat* "place," and is thus equivalent to our *in-stead*.]

instauratio, *ōis*, *f.* [*instauro*] *a renewing, repetition*: indorum, Cic.

instaurativus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*id.*] *renewed, repeated*: ludi, Cic.

instauro, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v*, *a*, [*root str* "place"] *to re-new, repeat, celebrate anew*; *to repair, restore*: Latinas, Cic.: instaurare et renovare scelus pristinum, id.: novum de integro bellum, Liv. 2. *to repay, requite*: dil, talle Graia instaurate, Virg.

in-sterno, *stravi*, *stratum*, *i*, *v*, *a*, *to spread or stre* upon; *to cover, cover over*: instrati ostro alpedes, Virg.: equus tuns speciosus instratus erit, quam uxor vendita? caparionem, Liv.

|| *to lay upon or over*: modicis instravit pulpita tignis, laid the stage on, Hor.

instigator, *ōis*, *m.* [*instigo*] *a stimulator, instigator*: Tac.

instigatrix, *icla*, *f.* [*id.*] *she that instigates*: Tac.

instigo, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v*, *a*, [*root str* "prick"; cf. stigma, stimulus, etc.] *lit.* *to prick or goad on*; hence *to urge on, stimulate, incite, instigate, set on*: canem in aliquem, *to set on*, Petr.: Intellexit Senones conscientia facinoris insignari, Caes.: instigante te, *at your instigation*, Cic.

in-stillo, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v*, *a*, *to pour in by drops, to instill*: oleum luminis, Cic.: oleum caulibus, Hor. 2. *to drop into or upon*: guttae, quae saxa assidue instillant Caucaso, poet. in Cic.

|| *Fig.*: praecceptum auriculis, Hor.

in-stimulatio, *ōis*, *m.* *one who incites, an instigator*: editionis, Cic.

in-stimulo, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v*, *a*, *to urge on, stimulate*: aliquem, Ov.

instinator, *ōis*, *m.* [*instinguo*] *an instigator*: aceleris, Tac.

instinctus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*instinguo*].

instinctus, *ūs*, *m.* (mostly in *abl. sing.*) [*id.*] *instigation, impulse*: oracula, quae instinctu divino affatuque funduntur, inspiration, Cic.

in-stingo, *nxi*, *actum*, *i*, *v*, *a*, *to instigate, incite, impel*: Gell. *Esp.* in *part. perf.*: furore et audacia, Cic.: hie vocibus animatus, Liv.

in-stipulor, *i*, *v*, *dep.* *to bargain, stipulate for*: Pl.

instita, *ae*, *f.* [*inisto*] *the plaited border or founce of a Roman lady's tunic*: quarum subeulta talos tegit instita vestis, Hor.: longa, Ov.

institutio, *ōis*, *f.* [*id.*] *a standing still* (rare): errantium stellarum, Cic.

institor, *ōis*, *m.* [*id.*] *a factor, broker, agent, a huckster, hawker, peddler*: amata nautica multum et institoribus, Hor.: mercis, Liv.

institorium, *i*, *n*, [*institor*] *the trade of a huckster, etc.*: Suet.

in-stituo, *ui*, *atum*, *i*, *v*, *a*, [*statuo*] *Lit.*: *to cause to stand up in*; hence, *to set up in, to erect, found, make, construct*: Jugera tercenta, ubi institui vineae possunt, Cic.: magnus muralium pliorum numerus instituitur, Caes. So *fig.*: argumenta in pectus multa instituit, Pl. 2. *to set on foot, establish, originate, begin, contrive*: mercatum, Cic.: portorium vini, *to lay on, impose*, id.: longiorem sermonem, Caes.: sacros ludos, Ov. 3. *to settle, arrange, draw up, determine upon*: rationem pontis hanc instituit, Caes.: cum Zenone Arcesilas sibi omne certamen instituit, Cic.: codicem instituit et conscribere, id. *Esp.* *mil.* *t. t.* *to draw up in battle-array* (rare): duplici acie instituta, Caes. 4. *to resolve, determine*: longe alla ratione ac reliqui Galli bellum gerere instituerunt, id.: ut primum Vellia navigare coepi, institui Topica conscribere, Cic. 5. *to institute, appoint*: esp. an heir: qui cum tutorem, tum etiam secundum heredem instituit, id.: magistratum, id. 6. *to instruct, train up, educate*: sic tu instituis adolescentes? id.: animum ad cogitandum, Ter. 7. *to procure, gain*: remiges ex provincia, Caes.: aliquos sibi amicos, Cic.

institutio, *ōis*, *f.* [*instituto*] *disposition, arrangement; custom, manner*: rerum, Cic. *||* *instruction, education*: puerilla, id.

institutum, *i*, *n*, [*id.*] *an arrangement, plan; mode of life; a regulation, ordinance, institution*: me nunc obli-

tum consuetudinis et instituti mei, Cic. : hi omnes lingua, instituta, legibus inter se differunt, Caes. **II.** *a purpose, intention, design, resolution* : ad hujus libri institutum illa nihil pertinet, Cic.

III. *an agreement, stipulation* : militem ex instituto dare, Liv. **IV.** *instruction, inculcated principles* : precepta institutaque philosophiae, Cic.

INSTITUTUS, a, um, *Part.* [Instituto]. **IN-STO**, stiti, i. v. n. *to stand in or upon* : constr. with *dat.*, in with *abl.*, or *acc.* With *dat.* : Jugis, Virg. With in and *abl.* : instans in medio tricinio, Suet. With *acc.* (fig.) : rectam instas viam, you are in the right path, Pl.

II. *to draw nigh, approach, impend, threaten*, etc. (lit. and fig.) : instant apparatissimi magnificentissimique ludi, Cic. Of persons : cum legionibus instare Varum, Caes. *Abol.* to be at hand, be present : quare illud quod instet, agi oportere, Cic.

III. *to urge, press upon, harass, attack*, etc. : hostes acris instabant, Caes. : cedenti, Liv. : quamobrem urge, insta, perforce, Cic.

IV. *to follow up, pursue* : non ignarus instandum famae, Tac. **V.** With *acc.* : *to urge forwards, ply, transact with zeal or diligence* : parte alia Marti currumque rotasque volucres instabant, vere hastenarum forwards, working hard at, Virg.

VI. *to demand earnestly, solicit, insist upon* : satis est, quod instat de Milone, Cic. : quod profecto cum sua sponte, tum, te instante, faciet, at your instance, your solicitation, id.

INSTRATUS, a, um, *Part.* [instrero].

IN-STRATUS, a, um, *adj.* *not strewn or covered* : instrata saxa cubili, Virg.

INSTRĒNS, adv. *without spirit* : Jui.

IN-STRĒNS, a, um, *adj.* *not brisk, inactive, sluggish, spiritless* : homo, Pl.

IN-STREPŌ, ōi, itum, j. v. n. *to make a noise in or upon* : to sound, resound, rattle, clatter, creak : sub pondere faginus axis instrepat, Virg.

INSTRICŪS, a, um, *Part.* [instringo].

IN-STRUCŌ, ōnis, f. *a constructing, erecting, building* : novi ballnei, Trajan. ad Plin.

2. *a arranging, planting, setting in array* : signorum, Cic.

INSTRUCŌ, comp. *adv.* *with greater preparation* : Liv.

INSTRUCTOR, ōris, m. [instruo] *a preparer* (rare) : Cic.

INSTRUCTUS, a, um, *Part.* [instruo].

II. *Adj.* : taught, instructed, versed in, etc. : ad dicendum instructissimus, Cic. : vitilis instructor, Hor.

INSTRUCTUS, ōs, m. [id.] *arrangement, preparation* (rare) : Cic.

INSTRUMENTUM, i, n. [id.] *an implement, utensil, tool, instrument* : in instrumento ac suppellectili C. Verris, household utensils, Cic. : villae, implements of husbandry, id. : militare, Caes. : imperii, instruments, documents, records, etc., Suet. *Abol.* : luggage, etc., for a journey : quid viaticum, quid instrumentum satis sit, Cic. (II) *ornaments, embellishments* : felices ornant haec instru-

menta libellos, Ov. **II.** *Fig. means, instrument, intellectual endowment* : oratoris, Cic. **2.** *means of conducting or promoting* : causarum, id. : Instrumenta ad obtinendam sapientiam, id.

3. *a legal or other instrument, document* : opus est interui omne litis instrumentum, Quint.

IN-STŪD, ūi, ctum, j. v. a. *to pile upon, put in order upon* : to build, erect, construct : contabulationem in parietes, Caes. : aggerem, Tac. **2.** *Milit i. t. to set in due order or array, to draw up*, etc. (very freq. in Caesar) : in colle medio triplicem aciem instruxit, Caes. : exercitus instructus, Liv. : aciem, Cic.

3. *to prepare, provide, procure, furnish* : domum, id. : agrum, Liv. **II.** *Fig.* : fraudem, Liv. : accusationem, Cic. : ad iudicium nondum se satis instruxerat, had prepared himself, id.

2. *Esp. to teach, instruct* : disciplinae et artes, quibus instruiur ad hunc usum forensium, id.

IN-STRŪS, i, n. *a kind of dark colour* : Pl.

IN-STRŪS, e, *adj.* *unpleasant, disagreeable* : herba cibo non insuavis, Plin. : vita, Cic. Of persons : Hor.

IN-STRŪS, avi, atum, i. v. n. *to sweat in, on, or at* : quies (libellis) manus insudet vulgi, Hor.

IN-STRŪS, a, um, *adj.* *accustomed, trained* (rare) : Caes.

IN-STRŪS, ōvi, etum, j. v. n. and a. *incept.* **1.** *Neutr.* : to accustom or habituate oneself, to become accustomed to : constr. with *dat.*, *ad*, or *inf.* : corpori, Tac. : ad disciplinam militiae insuescere militem nostrum, Liv. : mentiri, Ter. **II.** *Act.* : to accustom or habituate any one : constr. with double *acc.*, or with *acc.* of pers. and *abl.* of thing : insuevit pater optimus hoc me ut iugerem, Hor. : aqua pecus, Col. *Pass.* : ita se a pueris insuevit, Liv.

INSTRŪS, a, um, *Part.* [insuesco].

IN-STRŪS, a, um, *adj.* **1.** *Act.* : not accustomed to, unused to : constr. with *gen.*, *dat.*, *ad*, or *inf.* : laboris, Caes. : insuetus moribus Romanis, Liv. : corpora insueta ad onera portanda, Caes. : vera audire, Liv. **II.** *Pass.* : to which one is not accustomed, unusual : limen Olympi, Liv. : solitudo, Liv. *Neut. plu. adverb.* : insueta rudementa, unusually, Virg.

IN-STRŪS, ae, f. *an island, isle* : insula Britannia, Cic. **II.** *Transf.* : a house not joined to the neighbouring houses by a common wall. An insula was usu. let out in separate lodgings or shops to several poor families ; hence opp. to domus, which was the mansion of a rich family : ut insulam venderet, Cic. Sometimes the term insula was applied to several such houses, if adjoining and the property of one proprietor : intelligit P. Clodii insulam esse venalem, id. (Hence It. *isola* : Fr. *île*).

INSTRŪS, i, m. [Insula] *an islander* : Aetypalaeneas insulani, Cic.

INSULARIS, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining*

to an island, insular : Ann. Subst. : insulares, m. plu. *keepers of a temple* : Just.

INSULUS, adv. *tastelessly, insipidly, foolishly, absurdly* : aliquid facere, Cic. : non insulse interpretari, not amiss, not badly, id.

INSULITAS, Atis, f. [insulans] *tastelessness, insipidity, silliness, absurdity* : villae, Cic. : orationis, id.

IN-INSULUS, a, um, *adj.* [insulsus] *unsalted, insipid* : amura insulae peritundum sulcos, Col. : gula, that long for tasteless things, Cic. **II.** *Transf.* : tasteless, insipid, silly, absurd : multa (in sermone) nec illiterata, nec insula, id. : insulissimus homo, Cat.

INSULTO, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. *freq.* [insulto] *to spring or leap at or upon* : fores calicibus, Ter. : foribus, Virg. : busto, Hor. With *acc.* : memora avia matres insultant, Virg. *Abol.* juvenum coetus Baccho insultans modo, id. **II.** *Fig.* : to behave insolently, to scoff at, revile, abuse, taunt, insult : aliquid in calamitate, Cic. With *acc.* : multos bonos, Sall. With in and *acc.* : in republicam, Cic. With *abl.* : morte mea, at my death, Prop. *Abol.* : Liv.

INSULTARIA, ae, f. [id.] *a springing or leaping at or upon* : Pl.

IN-SUM, ūi, ctum, i. v. n. *irrag.* *to be in or upon*. With *dat.* or in and *abl.* : numi octingenti aurei in mansupio inferunt, Plin. : nec digitis anulus ullus inest, Ov. **II.** *to be contained in, dwell in, to belong or appertain to* : superstitio, in qua inest inanis timor deorum, Cic. : vitium aliquod inesse in moribus, id. With *dat.* : cui virile ingenium inest, Sall. *Abol.* : praecipue pedum pernecitas inerat, Liv.

IN-SUM, ūi, ctum, j. v. a. *to take for any purpose* ; hence, *to apply to, expend or bestow upon*, etc. : constr. with *acc.* of direct object ; with in and *acc.*, *dat.*, and *acc.* of that which denotes the purpose : sumptum in aliquam rem, Cic. : paucos dies reficiendae classi, Tac. : omnis cura ad speculandum hoc malum insumitur, Plin. **II.** *to take to oneself, to take, assume* : defendendi domini animum, Tac.

IN-SUM, ūi, ctum, j. v. a. *to are in or into, to are up*, etc. : aliquem in cultum, Cic. With *dat.* : patrio tener (infans) insultat femori, Ov. **II.** *Fig.* : to tack or add to : ingratum opus, quod praedia habebat ibi, privatanque publicae rei impensam insuerat (ad. impo-neret), i. e. had charged to the public account what should have been done at his own private expense, Liv.

IN-SUPER, ad and prep. **A.** *Adv.* : above, on the top, overhead : cumulus in aquas sarcinis, insuper incubebat, Liv. : eum munium undique parietes atque insuper camera, Sall. **II.** *Fig.* : over and above, moreover, besides : si id parum est insuper etiam poenas exopte, Liv. : insuper quam, besides that, id.

B. *Prep.* with *acc.* and *abl.* : over, above. **1.** With *acc.* : insuper

arbores trabem planam imponito, Cato. 2. With *ab*: quo (tigro) insuper collocata erat materies, Vitr.

insuperabilis, *e*, *adj.* that cannot be passed over, insurmountable: Alpium transitus, Liv. || *Fig.*: unconquerable: genus insuperabile bello, Virg. 2. *unavoidable, inevitable*: fatum, Ov.

in-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, *3. v. n.* to rise upon, to rise up or to: insurgite remia, rise on your oars, i. e. ply your oars vigorously, Virg. 2. to raise oneself, to rise, mount: insurgat Aquilo, Hor.: aliorum insurgens et cursu concitus heros, Virg. || *Fig.* of persons, etc.: to rise, grow in power: Caesar insurgere penultima, Tac. 2. to rise against: insurgere regnis allicuius, to aim at seizing one's kingdom, Ov. 3. to rouse or stir oneself: Plin. 4. Of style: to rise above mediocrity, to become sublime: Horatius insurgit aliquando, Quint.

in-susurro, avi, atum, *1. v. n.* and *a* to whisper in, into, or to: to insinuate, suggest. || *Neutr.*: ad aurem, Cic. || *Act.*: Demosthenes illo susurro delectari se dicebat aquam ferentis mulierculae insurguntantique alteri: hic est ille Demosthenes, id. *Fig.*: non solum nauta significat, sed etiam Favonius ipse insusurrait, navigandi nobis tempus esse, suggests to us, ramusque us, id.

insutus, *a*, um, *Part.* [insuo]. **in-tabesco**, bul, *3. v. n.* to waste away by degrees, to pine away: diuturno morbo, Cic.: quum semel fixas cibo intabescunt popule, Hor. 2. to melt away, dissolve: ut intabescere flavas lœvi ceræ, matutineve pruinæ sine tepente solent, Ov.

in-tactilis, *e*, *adj.* that cannot be touched, intangible: Lucr.

in-tactus, *a*, um, *adj.* untouched, uninjured, intact: cervix juvencae, Virg.: nix, Liv.: intactus profugit, Sall.

|| *untouched, unattempted*: silvas intactas, Virg.: carmen, Hor.

|| *Fig.* of moral qualities: unstained, unviolated: intactus superstitione, free from superstition, Curt.: vir hand tactu religione animi, Liv. *Esp.* of female chastity: undefiled, chaste: Palas, Hor.

in-tactus, *ita*, *m.* intangibility: Lucr. **intaminatus**, *a*, um, *adj.* [taminio] untainted, undefiled: virtus intaminata flagri honoribus, Hor.

intectus, *a*, um, *Part.* [intego]. **in-tectus**, *a*, um, *adj.* uncovered, unclad: dux prope intectus, Tac.: pides, having sandals only, id. || *Fig.*: open, frank: aliquem sibi incautum intectumque efficere, id.

integellus, *a*, um, *adj.* dim. [intego] pretty safe: Cic.

in-tæger, gra, grum, *adj.* [TAG, root of tango] untouched, undiminished, whole, entire: integer et plenus Saturnus, Pl.: quarum (sebulicorum) pars inferior integra remanebat, Cæc. 2.

unhurt, unimpaired, unexhausted, sound, fresh, vigorous: integris viribus repugnare, id.: integrum famem ad ovum afferre, *a* keen or unimpaired appetite, Cic.: florentes atque integri, id.: gens integra a cladibus belli, Liv.: mulier ætate integra, in the flower of her age, Ter. With *gen.*: integer ævæ Ascanius, Virg. De integro, *ab* integro, *ex* integro, *anew, afresh*: ut mihi de integro scribendi causa non sit, Cic.: columnam efficere *ab* integro novam, id.: recipere *ex* integro vires, Quint.

3. *untainted, fresh, sweet*: fontes, Hor. || *Fig.* of moral and intellectual qualities: blameless, irreproachable, spotless, pure, honest, virtuous: quum illo nemo neque integrior esset in civitate neque sanctior, Cic.: incorrupti atque integri testes, id.: vitæ, Hor. Of female chastity: narratque, ut virgo *ab* se integra etiam tum siet, Ter. 2. *free from passion or prejudice, unbiased*, integrum se servare, to keep oneself neutral, Cic.: scopulis surdior Icarî voces audit, adhuc integer, untouched with love, heart-whole, Hor. 3. *raw, ignorant, inexperienced*: rudem me discipulum, et integrum accipe, Cic.

4. Of things: in which nothing has yet been done, undecided, undetermined: rem integrum ad reditum suum jussit esse, id.: ut quam integerrima ad pacem esset omnia, Cæc.: offensiones, not yet cancelled, Tac.: integrum est mihi, it is still in my power, I am at liberty, Cic. (Hence *It. intero*; *Sp. entero*; *Fr. entier*.)

in-têgo, xi, atum, *3. v. a.* to cover: villam, Pl.: turres corila, Cæc.

integro, *3. v. n.* incoep. [intego] to begin afresh: Ter.

integratio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] a renewing, restoring: amantium iræ amoris integratio est, Ter.

integrè, *adv.* wholly, entirely: mutare, Tac. || *Fig.*: irreproachably, honestly, justly: incorrupte atque integre judicare, Cic. *Comp.*: quid dici potest integrius, quid incorruptius, id.

Sup.: Asian integerrime administravit, Suet.

2. Of style: purely, correctly: integre et ample et ornate dicere, Cic.

integritas, itis, *f.* [integer] an undiminished or unimpaired condition. 1. the whole: cum pars movetur quiescente integritate, Macr. 2.

completeness, soundness: integritas corporis, quod est membra omnia tum integra habere, tum bene valentia, Cic. || *Fig.*: integritas mentis, soundness of mind, Labeo. 2. blamelessness, innocence, integrity: integritas atque innocentia, Cic.: vitæ, Nep. 3.

Esp. female chastity: mulierem summa integritate pudicitiaque existimari, Cic. 4. Of style: purity, correctness: Latini sermonis, id.

integro, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* [id.] lit. to make whole or sound: amnes integram mare, keep it full, Lucr. 2. to restore, heal, repair: elapsos in prævum arius, Tac. 3. to renew, begin again:

pugnam, Liv.: carmen, Virg. || *Fig.*: to recreate, refresh: animus defessus audiendo aut admiratione integratur, aut risu renovatur, Cic.

in-têgmentum, i, n. *a* covering: Liv. 2. Meton. *a* protection: corporis allicuius, Pl. || *Fig.*: dissimulationis, Cic.

intellectus, *a*, um, *Part.* [intelligo], **intellectus**, itis, *m.* [id.] a perceiving, discerning by the senses: saporum, Plin. || *Fig.* a perceiving or discerning by the intellect: an understanding, comprehension: quis neque boui intellectus neque mali cura, Tac.: intellectum habere, to be understood: hiems et ver et aestas intellectum ac vocabula habent, autumnî perinde nomen ac bona ignorantur, id. || *Meton.* the meaning or signification of a word: verba quedam diversos intellectus habent, ut cerno, Quint. 2. the faculty of understanding, intellect: per analogiam nostro intellectu et honestum et bonum judicante, Sen.

intelligens, entis, *Part.* [intelligo], || *Adj.* sensible, intelligent, acquainted with: intelligens dicendi eximinator, Cic.: vir, id. With *gen.*: cuiusvis generis ejus intelligens, id. 2. well skilled in matters of taste: subit, *a* connoisseur: id.

intelligenter, *adv.* intelligently: ut intelligenter, ut attente audiamur, Cic.

intelligentia, *ae*, *f.* [intelligo] perception, discernment by the senses: in gustu et odoratu intelligentia, Cic. || *perception or discernment by the intellect, an understanding, knowing*: quia difficilis erat animi, quid aut qualis esset, intelligentia, nullum omnino animum esse dixerunt, id.: somniorum, the art of interpreting dreams, Just. 2. *Esp. art, skill, taste, connoisseurship*: intelligentia in rusticis rebus, Cic.

|| *the faculty of understanding, discernment, intelligence*: Deus intelligentiam in animo includit, id.

intel-lego (Intelligo), lexi, lectum, *3. v. a.* [inter lego] (intellexi for intellexi), Cic.: intellexe for intellexisse, Pl.: lit. to choose between, i. e. to exercise knowledge or judgment in selecting: but the word is used in a fig. sense only, to denote conscious mental operations in general. 1. to perceive, discern by the senses: illa quidem primo nullo intelligi igitur, Ov.: vestigia hominum intelligi a feris, Plin.

2. to perceive or discern by the mind, to be sensible of: quam sis andax hinc omnes intelligere poterunt, Cic.: neque cobortationes suas neque preces audiri intelligi, Cæc. || *to perceive or discern by an effort of the intellect, to understand, comprehend*: hæc duntaxat in Græcis intelligi, quæ ipsi, qui scriperunt, voluerunt a vulgo intelligi, Cic. In answers, intelligo corresponds to our *I understand, very well*: Pl.: Ter. 2. *Esp. to have an accurate knowledge of or skill in something, to be a connoisseur*: tametiam

non multum in istis rebus intelligo, Cic. 3. Of persons: to understand, comprehend rightly: quando Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis parum intelligebatur, Quint.

intemerātus, a, um, adj. undefiled, inviolate: Diana virginitalis amorem intemerata colit, Virg.: quid per hos dies inausum intemeratūve vobis, Tac.

intemperans, antis, adj. not self-governing, extravagant, immoderate, intemperate: intemperantis esse arbitror scribere, quod occultari velit, Cic.: intemperans sum in ejus rei cupiditate, Id.: In augendo eo non alius intemperantior est, Liv.: Intemperans militaris in forti viro gloria, Cic. 2. Esp. incontinent, profligate, debauched: Inter impudicas mulieres et intemperantes viros versari, Id.

intemperanter, adv. immoderately, extravagantly, intemperately: nimis intruendo hoc quidem et valde intemperanter, Cic. Comp.: insequi, Liv.

intemperantia, ae, f. want of mildness, intemperateness, inclemency: coeli, Sen. 11. Fig. want of moderation, excess, extravagance, intemperance: omnium perturbationum fontem esse dicunt intemperantiam, Cic.: intemperantia vini, Liv.: morbo et intemperantia perire, Suet. 2. Esp. of conduct: want of moderation, haughtiness, insolence: intemperantia Pausaniae, Nep.

intemperātis, adv. intemperately: immoderate et intemperate vivere, Cic.

intemperātus, a, um, adj. untamed, inclement: quid ad coeli naturam intemperatus, Sen. 11. Fig. immoderate, intemperate: benevolentia, Cic.

intemperāe, arum, f. plu. [intemperies] intemperateness, inclemency of weather: Cato. 11. Fig. unreasonable conduct, intemperate behaviour: quae te intemperius tenent? what are you raving about? Pl.

intempéries, ei, f. inclemency (of weather): coeli, Liv. In gen, a tempest, storm. Fig.: Intemperies modo in nostram adventit domum, Pl. 11. Fig. intemperate behaviour, outrageous conduct, fury, madness: amici, Cic.: cohortum, Tac. 2. In gen. intemperance: ebrietas, Just.

intempestivē, adv. out of season, unseasonably: intempestive accedere, Cic.: Juvare, Tac.

intempestivus, a, um, adj. untimely, unseasonable, inconvenient: postea intempestivos exsilios credo, Pl.: Imbres, Lucr.: amicitia nunquam intempestiva est, Cic. 2. misplace, improper: gula, Suet. 11. Transf.: acting unseasonably: anseres continuo clamore intempestivi, Plin.

intempestus, a, um, adj. [tempestas] unseasonable: Intempestus nox, the dead of night, Cic. Personified: dismal Night, the mother of the Furies, Virg. 11. Transf.: unwholesome, unhealthy: intempestae Graviscae, Id.

in-tendo, di, tum and sum, 3. v. a. to stretch towards or against, to draw out, extend: dextram ad statuum, Cic.: alicui manus, Sen.: arcum, Virg. Hence, 2. to aim or direct a weapon: tela in patrum, Cic.: sagittas, Virg. 3. to stretch or put upon, to spread out, etc.: tabernacula carbasas intenta velis, pitched, Cic.: stupae vincula collo intendunt, Virg. 11. Fig.: to strain or stretch towards: aciem acrem in omnes partes intendit, turns keen looks on every side, Cic.: aures ad verba, Ov. 2. Of motion: to a place: to direct one's course, to turn, etc. (esp. with iter): ut eo, quo intendit, cum exercitu mature perveniat, Cic.: ad explorandum quoniam hostes iter intendissent, Liv. Abol.: quo nunc primum intendam? whither shall I turn? Ter. Hence, 3. of the mind: to direct one's thoughts or attention to: parum defigunt animos et intendunt in ea, Cic.: in ea re omnium nostrorum intentis animis, Caes.: intendere consilium, to form a plan, Ter.

4. to urge on, incite: intendenter eum ad cavendi omnia curam tot audiat proditones, Liv. 5. to purpose, endeavour, intend: quod ubi secus procedit, neque quod intendat effloere potest, Sall. So with animo: si C. Antonius quod animo intendat perficere potuisset, Cic. With inf.: quo ire intendunt, perventum est, Sall. 6. With pron. reflect.: to exert oneself, prepare for: se ad frumentum, Cic. Hence, intendi animo, to be intent upon, Liv. 7. to maintain, assert: perdiri, acceleste, intendere atque hanc arguere? Pl. 8. to threaten with, to seek to bring upon or afflict with: alicui actionem perduellionis, Cic.: probra et minas alicui, Tac. 9. to extend, increase, raise, augment: primis se intenditibus tenebris, the dusk increasing, Liv.: alimentorum pretium, Tac.

10. In rhetoric, to state the subject of a syllogism: Quint.

intensus, a, um, Part. [intendo].

intētātus, a, um, Part. [intento].

intētātus, a, um, adj. untouched: vacca intēnta Jugo, Sen. 11. Fig.: untrod, unattempted: miseri quibus intēnta nites, Hor.: iter intēntatum, Tac.

intētē, adv. with earnestness, attentively, intently: pronuntiare, Plin. Comp.: cum delectus intētus haberetur, Liv.

intēntio, ōnis, f. [intendo] a stretching out, straining, tension: corporis, Cic.: vultus, Tac. 2. increase, augmentation: doloris, Sen. 11. Fig.: of the mind: exertion, effort: animus intentione sua depellit pressum omnem ponderum, opp. remissio, Cic. 2. attention, application, care: intentionem alicui accommodare, Sen. With gen. of object: lusus, to play, Liv.

intento, avi, atum, 1. r. a. [Id.] to stretch out, extend or direct towards, esp. in a threatening manner: haec sic intentata nobis est, Cic.: Virginitas in-

tentans in Appium manus, Liv. And of abstract objects: Romanum imperium intētantes, Id.: terror omnibus intētatur, all were struck with terror, Tac.

2. to threaten or bring an action at law: invenio crimen, Quint. Abol.: quasi intētantis loco, Cic.

intētus, a, um, Part. [intendo].

11. Adj.: attentive to, intent upon, waiting for: aliquo negotio intētus, Sall. 2. eager, intent: totam causam quam maxime intētus, quod aum, oculis contemplari, Cic.: intēntiore custodia aliquid asservare, Liv. 3. strict: intētum et magnis delictis inexorbilem scias, Tac.

intētus, ōis, m. [Id.] a stretching out, extending: palmarum, Cic.

in-tēpō, ui, 2. r. n. to be lukewarm, to be warm: variae radis intēpore comae, Ov.: intēpuit mucro, Virg.

inter, prep. with acc. between, betwixt, among, amid. A. Of space: qui (mons Jura) est inter Sequanos et Helvetios, Caes.: inter hostium tela versari, Cic.: medios inter hostes Lodinidum perrexit, Tac. Placed after the noun: Faesulas inter Arretiumque, Liv. Separated from the noun: utnam inter errem nuda leones, Hor. 2. With words denoting persons, to designate their place of abode: dico te priore nocte venisse inter falcarios in Locce domum, into the street of the scythe-makers, Cic.

B. Of time: 1. denoting two points between which an action takes place: between: inter horum tertiam et quartam tenebrae obortae fuerant, Liv.

2. denoting a period: during, in the course of, within: quot praeda inter continuum perdidit triumphant, Pl. inter ipsum pugnae tempus, Liv. And with substantives to denote the precise time at which an action was performed: haec inter coenam Throni dictavi, while I was at supper, Cic. With gerunds and gerundives: inter agendum, Virg.

C. Of other relations: 1. Difference: between: discrimen inter gratiosos cives atque fortes, Cic.: in omnes linguae, instituta, legibus inter se different, from one another, Caes. 2. Discrimination, choice: between, among: Judicium inter deas tres, Cic. 3. With pers. pronouns: between or among, with, etc.: quo colloquimur inter nos, Id.: Cleonidis pueri animum inter se, low and another, Id. Esp. inter nos, among ourselves, confidentially, like the Fr. entre nous: nec consulto dictis occidit, sed quod inter nos liceat, ne te quidem intelligis, Id. 4. To denote attendant circumstances: among, amid, during: inter has turbas, Id. 5. To denote an order, class or number: among: Invenitibus vero admirabile est, quantum inter omnes unus excellit, Id.: pauci inter paucas memorata populi Romani clades, Liv. Hence legal &c. inter scarios, on a charge of assassination: quam praetor quaestionem inter scarios exercuit, Cic. 6. Distribution: among: inter participes praedam dividam, Pl.

7. Denoting a mean or mixture between two qualities or conditions: *betweens* *colorem inter aequum candidumque*, Suet. 8. Denoting friendly or hostile relations: *inter Hectora atque inter Achillem ira fuit capitalis*, Hor.

9. In various adverbial phrases: *inter manus auferri, on or with the hands*, Cic. *inter via, on the road*, Ter. *inter cuncta et omnia, before all*, Hor. *inter cetera, especially*, Liv. *inter haec, or quae, in the mean time*, id. D. In composition: (i) between: *intercedere, interponere, intervallum, interlunium*. (ii) at intervals, from time to time: *interstare, interviere*. (iii) destructive: *interire, interficere*.

interimenta, *crum, m. plu.* timber for the lower part of a ship of war: *Volserrani interimenta navium polliti sunt* (acc. to others, *incementa, resina and pitch for caulking*), Liv.

inter-areo, *3. v. n. incomp.* to become dry, to dry up: Vitr. || Fig.: to dry up, decay: Cic.

inter-bibo, *3. v. n.* to drink in, drink up: Pl.

inter-bito, *3. v. n.* [Ditto] i. q. *interire*, to perish, come to naught: Pl.

intercalaris, *e, adj.* [intercalo] that is to be or is inserted, intercalary: *dies, an intercalary day*, Plin. *intercalares Calendae, the first day of an intercalary month*, Liv. *intercalares Calendae priores, the first day of the first intercalary month (of the two months that Caesar intercalated)*, Cic.

intercalarius, *a, um, adj.* [intercalaris] of or for insertion, intercalary: *mensis, an intercalary month*: Cic.

intercalatio, *onis, f.* [intercalo] an insertion, intercalation of a month, day, etc.: Plin.

inter-calo, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* to prowl as though something has been intercalated, to insert, intercalate a day or month: *usu, pass.*: ut pugnes ne intercaletur, Cic. (Respecting the intercalation of the Romans, v. Smith's Ant. 66 sq.). || Fig.: to put off, defer: *poena intercalata*, Liv.

inter-cipēdo, *inis, f.* an interruption, intermission, interval, pause: *intercalpedinem scribendi facere*, Cic.: *molesiae*, id.

inter-cēdo, *cessi, cessum, 3. v. n.* to go or come between, to intervene: *etsi nemo intercedebat*, Cic.: si nulla aegritudo huic gaudio intercesserit, Ter.

2. to be, stand, or lie between: *pala intercedebat*, Caes. 3. Of time: to intervene, pass: *vix annus intercesserat*, Cic.: *intercessere pauci dies*, Liv.

|| Fig.: to occur, happen, come to pass: *aepe in bello parvis momentis magni casus intercedunt*, Caes.: *inter bellorum curas res parva intercessit*, Liv. 2. to be or exist between persons: *ira inter res intercessit*, Ter.: *Inter nomine ipsos verus usus intercedit*, Cic.

3. to intercept one's credit, become surdy: *pro aliquo, id.*: *pro aliquo magnum pecuniam, to procure for a*

person by becoming surety for him, id.

4. In political affairs: to oppose, protest against: said of the tribunes of the people who interposed their veto against a decree of the senate: *cum intercedere vellent rogationi*, id.: *se praetori non intercessurum, quominus, etc.* Liv. 5. In gen.: to interpose, interfere; to obstruct, hinder: *intercessit et quominus in acta sua juraretur, et ne mensis September Tiberius vocaretur*, Suet.

interceptio, *onis, f.* [intercipio] a taking away: *poculi*, Cic.

interceptor, *oris, m.* [id.] one who intercepts, a usurper, embezzler: *prædae*, Liv.: *donativi*, Tac.

interceptus, *a, um, Part.* [intercipio]

inter-cesso, *onis, f.* a coming between, intervention: *testium*, Gell. || Fig.: an intervention, mediation: *mea intercessio parata est* et est fuit, Cic.

2. an interposition, a becoming surety: *Intercessiones pecuniarum in colitionibus candidatorum, id.* 3. an intervention, interposition, protest on the part of a tribune of the people against a decree of the Senate: *Caes.: Intercessionem remittere*, Liv.

intercessor, *oris, m.* [intercedo] one who intercedes, a mediator: *istis hortatore, euctore, intercessore, ad Sullam legati non adierunt*, Cic. || one who interposes, enters a protest: said of a tribune of the people who makes use of his veto: *agrariae legi intercessorem fore professus est*, id.: *legis*, Liv.

2. In gen.: a hinderer, preventer: *rei malae*, Cic.

inter-cido, *cidi, cisum, 3. v. a.* [caedo] to cut asunder, cut up, cut to pieces: *commentarios, to cut out the leaves in order to falsify*, Plin.: *pontem, to break down*, Liv.: *sententias, to cut up, mangle*, Gell.: *dies intercidit, half-holidays, on which no business was transacted in the morning and evening*, Ov.

inter-cido, *cidi, 3. v. n.* [cado] to fall between: *ita in arcto stipitatae erant naues ut vix ullum telum in mari vacuum intercederet*, Liv. || Fig.: to fall out, happen, come to pass: si qua (al. quae) intercederunt, Cic. 2. to fall to the ground, go to ruin, be lost, perish: *augur erat: nomen longis intercidit annis*, Ov.: si intercidit tibi aliquid, if you should have forgotten, Hor.

inter-cino, *3. v. a.* [cino] to sing between: Hor.

inter-cipio, *cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a.* [capio] lit. to take between, i. e. while what is taken is moving from one place to another; hence, to intercept: si me hostes interceptum, Pl.: *litteras*, Cic.: *c. mmeatus*, Liv.: *aliquem ab suis interceptum, cut off*, id.: *venenum, to take the poison intended for another*, Cic.: *hastam, to intercept or be struck by the spear aimed at another*, Virg. || to deprive of, embezzle, rob, steal: *honorum*, Cic.: *interceptae e publico pecu-*

niae, embezzled, Tac. ||] to snatch away, carry off: esp. of death: *Cicere, Ov.: Interceptus veneno*, Tac.

IV. to interrupt, hinder: iter, Liv.

interdis, *adv.* piecemeal, interruptedly, confusedly: Cic.

interdis, *a, um, Part.* [interdisco]. **inter-clūdo**, *clūsi, clūsum, 3. v. a.* [claudo] to shut or block up, to cut off, hinder: *inimicis commeatum*, Pl.: *fugam*, Cic.: *animam*, Liv. 2. Of persons: to cut off, separate from: *nostros commeatibus*, Caes. With ab: *adversarios ab oppido et ponte et comaeatu omni*, id. Fig.: *intercludit dolore, quominus ad te plura scribam, am prevented*, Cic. || to shut in, blockade: *angustis intercludi*, Caes.: *aliquem in insidiis*, Cic.

interclūsiō, *onis, f.* [intercludo] a stopping or shutting up: *animae*, Cic.

interclūsus, *a, um, Part.* [intercludo]

inter-columnium, *i. n.* [columna] the space between two columns, intercolumniation: *ambulationis*, Cic.

inter-curro, *cūcuri, cursum, 3. v. n.* to run between: *latitudine intercurrentis freti*, Plin. 2. to hasten in the mean time: to indico delectu in diu certam, ipse interim Velos intercurrit, Liv. 3. to run through, mingle with, be between: *intercurrit quodam distantia forma* (= intercedit), Lucr. || Fig.: to step between, to intercede: *qui intercurrent minimus tres principes civitatis*, Cic. 2. to come between, be intermingled with: *ergo his laboriosis exercitationibus et dolor intercurrit*, id.

inter-curso, *avi, atum, 1. v. n. freq.* to run between: *intercursum barbaris*, Liv. || Meton. to lie or be between, to intersect: *inter-cursant cinguntque has urbes tetrarchiae*, Plin.

intercursum, *Part.* [intercurro].

inter-cursus, *us, m.* (only in all. sing.) a running between, intervention, interposition: Liv.

inter-cus, *itis, adj.* [cutis] under the skin, intercutaneous: *aqua intercus*, the dropsy, Pl.: *medicamentum allici dare ad aquam intercutem*, Cic.

interdatus, *a, um, Part.* [interdo].

inter-dico, *xi, ctum, 3. v. a.* to say among other things, to remark at the same time: in praesentiarum hoc interdicere non alienum fuit, Auct. Her.

|| to forbid, prohibit, interdict: constr. with acc. of pers. (or nom. in pass.) and abl. of thing; dat. of pers. and acc. of thing; or with subj.: *aliquena sacrificiis*, Caes.: *histrionibus scenam*, Suet.: *interdictum est mare Antiat populo*, Liv.: *interdicti autem Imperat Cassivellauno ne Mandubratio vocaret*, Caes. 2. Esp. interdicere aqua et igni, to forbid one the use of fire and water, i. e. to banish: *tantum si illi aqua et igni interdictum sit*, Cic. Hence, ||]. Of the praetor, legal t. t. to forbid, interdict: esp. to make a provisional or interlocutory decree: *praetor interdicti de vi*, id.

interdictio, ōnis, *f.* [interdico] a prohibiting: *interdictio*: tecti et aquae et ignis interdictio, banishment, Cic.

interdictum, i, n. [id.] a prohibition: *decurio*, Cic. || Legal *t. t.* a provisional decree of the praetor, esp. in suits respecting possession of disputed property: *possessionem per interdictum repetere*, id.

interdictus, a, um, *Part.* [interdico].

inter-diū, adv. during the day, by day: *nonnunquam interdiū, saepius noctu*, Caes.: *nocte et interdiū*, Liv.

interdiū, adv. for interdiū: *interdiū domi sedet totos dies*, Pl.

inter-dū, dātum, i. v. a. to distribute: *Lucr.*

interdūctū, adv. for interdum: *now and then*: Pl.

inter-ductus, ūs, m. *interpunctation*: Cic.

inter-dum, adv. sometimes, occasionally, now and then: *interdum cursus est in oratione incitator, interdum moderata ingressio*, Cic.: *modo . . . interdum*, Suet. || *meanwhile*, in the meantime: *laeti interdum nuntii vulgabantur*, donec, etc. Tac.

inter-dūo, i, v. a. [for interdo: v. in-dūo] to give for: *nihil interduo, I care nothing about it, it is of no consequence to me*, Pl.

inter-dē, ad, [prob. contr. for inter eam, ac partem, dēm, etc.] *meanwhile, in the mean time, in the interim*: *haec dum Romae geruntur, Quintus interea de agro detruditur*, Cic.: *interea . . . dum*, Caes.: *interea . . . donec*, Liv. With loci (only in the comic poets): *plus annis triginta natus sum, cum interea loci nunquam quicquam feci pejus quam hodie*, Pl. || *meanwhile, nevertheless, however* = *tamen*: *tandiu bella geritis, quum interea non universa Etruria bello vobis praest, Liv.*

interemptor (-emt-), ōris, m. [interimo] one who destroys or kills, a slayer, murderer: *fratris*, Veil.

interemptus (-emt-), a, um, *Part.* [interimo].

inter-ēo, ūs, itum, 4. v. n. to be lost, to perish, to go to ruin, die: *ut interit magnitudo maris stilla murlae, becomes lost in it*, Cic.: *omnia fata interitura gravi*, Ov.: *segetes*, Virg. 2. Of persons: *fame aut ferro interire*, Caes. Hence, as an exclamation: *interit! I am ruined, undone*: *interit, perit*, Pl. So also, *intercam*, may I perish! Hor.

inter-ēulto, i, v. n. to ride between: *Liv.*

interfatio, ōnis, *f.* [interfer] a speaking between, an interrupting in speaking (rare): Cic.

interfectio, ōnis, *f.* [interficio] a killing, murdering (rare): *Brut. ad Cic.*

interfector, ōris, m. [id.] a slayer, murderer: *alicuius*, Cic.

interfetriz, icis, *f.* [id.] a murderer: *neptolis*, Tac.

interfectus, a, um, *Part.* [interficio].

inter-ficio, ōis, ūs, ūm, 3. v. a. [facio] to finish, end: to destroy, bring to nought; consume: *messes*, Virg.: *herbas arcescere et interfici*, Cic. With aliquid: *aliquem et vita et lumine*, Pl. 2. Esp. to kill, slay, murder (very freq. in Caesar): *hos latrones interficiamus*, Caes.: *anum sili fameque atque algui*, Pl.: *aliquem per insidias*, Cic.

inter-fio, ōis, v. n. pass. irreg. to be destroyed, to perish, pass away (poet.): Pl.: *flammis*, Lucr.

inter-fūo, xi, 3. v. n. to flow between (rare): *angusto freto interfutiente*, Plin. With acc.: *fretum, quod Nactum et Patras interfuit*, Liv. || Fig. of time, to pass away or elapse between: *cum inter duos consulatus anni decem interfutissent* (al. interfutissent), Cic.

inter-fodio, ōis, ūs, ūm, 3. v. a. to dig or pierce to pieces (poet.): Lucr.

inter-for, ūs, ūm, 3. v. dep. to speak between, to interrupt in speaking: *priusquam ille postulatū perageret, interfatur Appius*, Liv. || *interforasus*, a, um, *Part.* [interfodio].

inter-fugio, i, v. a. to flee between or into (poet.): Lucr.

inter-fūgeo, ūs, ūm, 3. v. n. to shine or glitter between: Liv.

inter-fundo, ūs, ūm, 3. v. a. to pour between; and pass, to flow between: *interfusus mare*, Plin. || Meton.: *maculis interfusa genas, stained with spots of blood*, Virg.

inter-fusus, a, um, *Part.* [interfundo].

inter-futurus, v. Intersum.

inter-ibi, adv. in the meantime, for interea, interim: Pl.

interim, adv. [inter im for eum] = *interea, meanwhile, in the meantime* (the *u. sign.*): *interim ad me venit Munatius noster*, Cic.: *interim quotidie Caesar Aeduos frumentum flagitare*, Caes. || *sometimes*: *Sen.* || *for the present, first of all*: *mox, inquit, de ceteris*: *interim a sole mihi velim ne obstat*, Val. Max. || *however, nevertheless*: *interim velim mihi ignoscas*, Cic.

inter-īmo, ōis, ūs, ūm, 3. v. a. [emo] to take out of the midst, do away with, abolish, destroy: *vitam*, Pl.: *interimendorum sacrorum causa*, Cic.

2. Esp. of persons: *to slay, kill*: *Phrygia de gente Dolona interimo*, Ov.: *se, to commit suicide*, Pl. Fig.: *me quidem, Iudices, exanimant et interimunt hae voces Milonis, distress me*, Cic.

interior, ius, ōis [intra] *Comp. adj.* (Sup. *intimus*, a, um, q. v.) *inner, interior*: *in interiore aedium parte*, Cic.: *secessit in partem interforem*, Liv.: *nationes, living farther in the interior*, Cic.: *o, s u b s t. n. plu.* *interiora regni, the interior of the kingdom*, Liv.: *rota, the inner or near wheel, i. e. the nearer to the goal*, Ov. || *more hidden, secret, or unknown*: *sed haec quogue in promptu fuerit*: *nunc interiora videa-*

mus, Cic.: *nota Falerni, more carefully preserved*, Hor. || *deeper, more intimate*: *timor*, Cic.: *amicitia interior*, Liv.

interitio, ōnis, *f.* [interreo] for interitus, destruction, ruin (rare): Cic. **interitus**, a, um, *Part.* [interitio]. **interitus**, ūs, m. [id.] *destruction, ruin, annihilation, death*: *omnium rerum interitus ante obitus*, Cic.: *Gracchi immaturus interitus*, id.

interius, adv. *comp.* from interior. || *adv. comp.* from intra.

inter-iūcto, 2. v. n. to lie between: *constr. with dat., acc. or inter*: *campus interiacens Tiberti ac moenibus Romanis*, Liv.: *regio, quae duas Syrtis interiacet*, Plin.

interiacio, v. Interjicio.

interjectio, ōnis, *f.* [interjicio] a throwing or placing between, insertion: *verborum*, Auct. Her. 2. In grammar, *an interjection*: *Quint.* 3. In rhetoric, *a parenthesis*: *interjunctio qua et oratores et historici frequenter utuntur, ut medio sermone aliquid inserant sensum*, id.

interjunctus, a, um, *Part.* [interjicio].

interjunctus, ūs, m. [id.] a throwing or placing between, *interposition*: *lapides temerario interjuncto ponere*, App. || *a coming between, intervention*: *interpositu interjunctu terrae*, Cic.

inter-jūcto (interjicio). ūs, ūm, 3. v. a. [jacio] to throw or cast between: *to set, place, or put between; to join or add to; to intermix*: *constr. with dat. or inter*: *nasus oculis interjuncta*, Cic.: *pleraque sermonis Latini*, Tac.: *interjuncti inter philosophos et eos qui, etc.*, Cic.: *paucis interjunctis diebus, after a few days*, Liv.

interjunctus, a, um, *Part.* [interjuncto].

inter-jungo, xi, ūs, ūm, 3. v. a. and n. to join together, join, unite: *destrae interjunctae*, Liv. || *to unpack*: *lassos equos*, Mart. 2. Fig. (absol.) *to rest*: *quidam medio die interjuncterunt*, Sen.

inter-lābo, ūs, ūm, 3. v. n. dep. to fall, slip, slide, glide or flow between (poet.): *inter enim labentur aquae*, Virg.

inter-lūco, ūs, ūm, 3. v. a. to cull or pick off here and there: *uncis carpensae manibus frondes*, interque legendae, Virg.

inter-lino, ūs, ūm, 3. v. a. to smear between, besmear: *Liv.* || *to falsify by smearing out or erasing*: *testamentum*, Cic.

inter-lus, a, um, *Part.* [interludo].

inter-lus, a, um, *Part.* [interludo].

inter-lūquo, ūs, ūm, 3. v. dep. to speak between, interrupt in speaking: *with dat.*: *sicine mihi interloquere*? Ter.

inter-lūso, xi, 2. v. n. to shine or glitter forth: *duos soles visos, et noctu interlūxime*, Liv. || Fig. to appear, be visible: *quibus inter gradus dignitatis et fortunae aliquid interiacet, a difference is perceptible*, id. 2. to be capable of being seen through, in

by transparent: interlucet corona (militum), Virg.

inter-lūe, *i. v. a. and n.* [A. C. t. to wash while doing anything: manna, i. e. during the performance of a sacrifice, Calo.]

inter-lūe, *ii. Neutr. to flow between*: quantum interluit fretum (al. interluit), Liv. With acc.: quod Capreas et Surrentum interluit fretum, Tac.

inter-menstrūus, *a, um, adj. between two months*: luna intermensura, i. e. at the time of new moon, Plin. Subst.: intermenstruum, i. n. (ex tempus), the time of new moon: Cic.

inter-minātus, *a, um, adj. unbounded, endless*: Cic.

interminātus, *a, um, Part. [inter-misio].*

inter-mīno, *avi, atum, i. v. a. i. q. interminor, to threaten, menace (poet.)*: quis homo interminat? Pl. **ii. to forbid with threats**: interminatus cibus, Hor.

inter-minor, *atus sum, i. v. dep. to threaten, menace (poet.)*: mihi ubique interminatus est, Pl. **ii. to forbid with threats**: emisor interminorgus, ne quis mihi obestiteri, Id.

inter-misēdo, *scul, atum, or stum, 2. v. a. to mix among, intermix*: turbam indigorum dignis, Liv.

inter-misio, *onis, f. a breaking off, intermission, interruption; a neglecting, ceasing, discontinuance*: forensis operae, Cic.: per intermissiones has intervallaque, Liv.: verborum, formed in short clauses, Cic.

intermissus, *a, um, Part. [intermisio].*

inter-mitto, *misil, missum, 3. v. a. and n. lit. to let go between; hence to break the continuity of anything; to cease for an interval, pause (whereas omittere means to leave off altogether, to stop).*

i. A. C. t. to leave off, inter-mitt, neglect: constr. with acc., ab, ad, or inf.: studia, Cic.: ut reliquum tempus a labore intermitteretur, Caes.: nulla pars nocturni temporis ad laborem intermitterit, Id.: litteris mittere, Cic.

2. to let pass, suffer to elapse: brevi tempore intermisso, after a short time, Caes.

3. to interrupt, discontinue, break off, etc. (in part. perf.): plautius intermisit collibus, Id.: custodisse loca, to leave without, Liv.: trabes intermisissae spolia, separated, Caes.

ii. Neutr. to leave off, leave a space or interval, cease, pause: gallus gallinaceus sic assidue cadere coepisse, ut nihil intermitteret, Cic.: spatium, qua flumen intermittit, Caes.

intermixtus or intermixtus, *a, um, Part. [intermixco].*

inter-morior, *tutus sum, 2. v. dep. to die off, fall to decay*: ignis, Curt.

2. to faint away, to swoon: in ipsa conficere intermortuus, paulo post exspiravit, Liv. **ii. Fig.**: conliones, Cic.: mores boni plerique omnes jam sunt intermortui, Pl.

intermortuus, *a, um, Part. [inter-morior].*

inter-mundia, *orum, n. plu. [mundus] spaces between the worlds, in which Epicurus supposed the gods resided*: Cic.

inter-mūralis, *e, adj. between two walls*: amnis, Liv.

inter-nascor, *nātus sum, 3. v. dep. to grow between or among*: virgulta internata, Liv.

internātus, *a, um, Part. [internascor].*

internēcātus, *a, um, Part. [interneco].*

internēcūsus, *a, um, v. internecivus, *a, um.**

internēcō (-nicio), *ōnis, f. [interneco] a massacre, general slaughter, utter destruction, extermination*: improbum, Cic.: Lucerni ad internecionem caesi, to a man, Liv.: prope ad internecionem redigti, Caes.

internēcivus (internecinus), *a, um, adj. [interneco] deadly, murderous, destructive*: bellum, Cic.

inter-nēco, *avi, atum, i. v. a. to kill, destroy*: internecatis hostibus, Pl.

inter-necto, *3. v. a. to bind together, bind up (poet.)*: Virg.

internecio, *v. interneco.*

inter-nitō, *2. v. n. to shine among, shine forth*: sidera internitebant, Curt.

inter-nōdum, *ii, n. [nodus] the space between two knots or joints, an internode or joint.*

1. Of plants: arundinum, Plin. **2. Of the leg**: mollia nervosus facit internodia poples, Ov.

inter-nosco, *nōvi, nōtum, 3. v. a. to distinguish from one another, to discern, distinguish*: mater geminos internoscit, Cic.: acerni blandus amicus a vero et internosci potest, Id.

inter-nuntia, *ae, f. adj. serving as a messenger between*: aves internuntiae Jovis, Cic.: Pl.

inter-nuntius (internunc.), *i, m. a mediator, messenger, go-between*: egone ut ad te ab libertina esse auderem internuntius? Pl.: internuntius ultro citroque missis, Caes.: Jovis interpretes internuntiique, of the augurs, Cic.

internus, *a, um, adj. inward, internal*: discordiae, Tac. **ii. Subst. n. plu. interna,orum, interior parts: mundi, Plin. **2. Fig. internal or domestic affairs**: si quando ad interna praeverterent, Tac.**

inter-ō, *trivi, tritum, 3. v. a. to rub into, to rub, bruise, or crumble into, to pound*: aliquid potioni, Plin. Esp. in part. perf.: glans intrita, Id. **ii. Fig.**: tute hoc intritisti: tibi omne exendendum est, you have made the mess and must eat it up, i. e. you have begun the affair, and must carry it through, Ter. (Hence It. intridere.)

interpellatio, *ōnis, f. [interpello] a speaking between, an interruption in speaking*: cursum orationis interpellatione impedire, Cic. **ii. an interruption, hindrance**: sine ulla interpellatione, Id.

interpellator, *ōris, m. [id.] one who interrupts another in speaking, an interrupter*: Auct. Her. **ii. a disturber**: ubi se oblectare sine interpellatoribus posset, Cic.

interpellatus, *a, um, Part. [interpello].*

inter-pello, *avi, atum, i. v. a. [r. appello] to interrupt in speaking*: nihil te interpellabo, continentem orationem audire malo, Cic. **2. In gen.**: to interrupt, disturb: si quis te arti tuae intantum sic interpellat, Curt. **3. to beset or disturb with demands, etc.**: ne ream quidem interpellare desinit, ecquid poeniteret? Suet. **ii. In gen.**: to disturb, hinder, obstruct, molest: constr. with acc., ne, or inf. (both of persons and things): aliquem in Jure suo, Caes.: tribunis interregem interpellantibus, ne senatusconsultum fieret, Liv.: pransus non avide, quantum interpellat inani ventre diem durat, Hor.

inter-pōis, *e, and inter-pōus*, *a, um, adj. [polio] that has received a new appearance, altered by refurbishing, ramped up, repaired; esp. falsified, painted, not genuine*: Plin. **ii. Fig.**: istaec veteres (mulieres), quae se unguentis unctant, interpoles, Pl.

interpōlo, *avi, atum, i. v. a. [interpolus] to give a new form or appearance: to polish, refurbish, or dress up*: togam praetextam, to dye anew, Cic. Fig.: illic homo me interpolabit, meumque os finget denuo, i. e. will bang me into another shape, Pl. **ii. to spoil, corrupt, falsify**: semper aliquid demendo, mutando, curando, ne litura appareat, interpolando, Cic.

inter-pōno, *pōsi, pōsitum, 3. v. a. to put, place, lay or set between; to intermix, intermingle; to interpose*: equitatu interpositi auxilia levis armaturae, Hirt.: ne inquam et iniqui saepius interponeretur, should be introduced, Cic.: Judicium suum, Id.: spatium interposito, i. e. some time after, Id.: spatium interponendum ad recreandos animos putabat, to be left, Caes. **2. With pron. reflect. and dat. in and acc. or absol.**: to interfere or intermeddle with (either to hinder or forward), to mediate, mix oneself up with, etc.: quid me interponerem audaciae tuae? Cic.: semper se interpositus, Nep.: se in pacificationem, Cic. **3. interponere fidem, jurjurandum, etc., to pledge one's word, etc.**: jurjurandum, Liv.: in eam rem fidem suam, Caes. **4. In law**: to order, decree: decreta, Cic. **5. to interpolate, falsify**: interponere rationes, Id.

inter-pōsio, *ōnis, f. a putting between, insertion*: personarum, Cic. **2. an inserting of words in a manuscript, etc.**: Id. **3. In rhetor.**: a parenthesis: Quint.

interpōsitus, *a, um, Part. [interpono].*

inter-pōsitus, *da, m. (only in adv. sing.) a putting between, interposition (rare)*: luna interpositu interfectaque terrae repente deficit, Cic.

interpres, *ētis*, *c.* an agent between two parties, a broker, factor, negotiator, explainer, expounder, interpreter, translator, go-between: quod to praesente iste egi, teque interprete, through your agency, Pl.: interpretes corrumpebat iudicii, Cic.: pacts, Liv.: Divum, i. e. Mercury, as the messenger of the gods, Virg.: Juris, Cic.: coeli, an astronomer, Id.: Interpretis mentis est oratio, Id.: quotidianis interpretibus remotis, per C. Valerium cum eo (Divitiano) colloquitur, the regular or paid interpreter, Caes. [Etym. uncertain: but the root part in *inter-pres*, *inter-pret-is* is perhaps the same as in *pre-um*.]

interpretatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [Interpretor] an explanation, exposition, interpretation: Juris, Cic.: interpretatio est tacilis, Liv. 2. Meton.: significatio, meaning: foederis, Cic. || In rhet.: an explanation of one expression by another: Quint.

interpretatus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [Interpretor].

interpretor, *atus* *sum*, *i.* *v.* dep. [Interpres] to explain, expound, interpret, translate: nec quidquam aliud est philosophia, si interpretari velis, quam studium sapientiae, Cic.: ex Graeco carmine interpretata, Liv. Fig.: memoriae alicuius, to assist one's memory, Pl. || To put an interpretation or construction upon, to conceive or understand in a certain manner: aliquid militum in partem, Cic.: felicitatem alicuius grato animo, Id.: plerique, visio aspectoque Agricolae, quaerent famam, pauci interpretarentur, few understood him, Tac. With acc. and inf.: reditu in castra liberatum se esse Iurejurando, interpretabatur, Cic. || To decide, determine: recte, an perperam Interpretor, Liv.

inter-primo, *pressi*, *pressum*, *j.* *v.* a. [premo] to press or squeeze to pieces, to crush: alicui fauces, Pl.

inter-punctio, *ōnis*, *f.* a placing of points between words, interpunction: interpunctiones verborum, Cic.

inter-punctum, *i*, *n.* *i.* *q.* inter-punctio, interpunction: Cic.

interpunctus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [Interpungo].

inter-pungo, *nxi*, *actum*, *j.* *v.* a. to place points between words, to punctuate: cum scribimus, interpungere consuevimus, Sen.: narratio distincta personis et interpuncta sermonibus, well divided, Cic.

inter-quēror, *questus* *sum*, *j.* *v.* dep. to interrupt or mix with complaints (rare): Liv.

inter-quiesco, *ēvi*, *ētum*, *j.* *v.* *n.* incoep. to rest between scilicet, pause: cum haec dixissem et paululum interquiescem, Cic.

inter-regnum, *i*, *n.* the time between the death of one king and the election of another, an interregnum. During the Roman republic the term was also applied to the time between the death, retirement, or absence of the

consuls and the choice of new ones: id ab re, quod nunc quoque tenet nomen, interregnum appellatum, Liv.: res ad interregnum venit, Cic.

inter-rex, *rēgis*, *m.* one who held the regal office between the death of one king and the election of another: a regent, interrex: Liv. Also of the consuls (v. interregnum): nominare, Id. (v. Smith's Ant. 213).

inter-territus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* undaunted, undismayed, unfrighted: spectatule interterrita pugnas, Virg. With gen.: mens interterrita leti, unfrighted at death, Ov.

inter-rōgatio, *ōnis*, *f.* a questioning, inquiry, examination: testium, Tac. || In rhet.: an interrogation: Quint. || In dialectics: an argument, syllogism: Cic.

interrogatio, *ōnis*, *f.* dim. [interrogatio] a short argument or syllogism: minutae, Cic.

interrogātum, *i*, *n.* that which is asked, a question: Cic.

inter-rōgo, *avi*, *atum*, *i.* *v.* a. to ask, question, inquire, interrogate: hoc quod te interrogo, responde, Pl.: aliquid de aliqua re, Cic. || In law: to examine: testes in reos, Plin.: bene talem, to cross-examine, perplex, entangle, Cic. 2. Meton.: to bring an action against, sue: legibus interrogari, Liv.: quis me unquam ulla lege interrogavit? Cic.

inter-rumpo, *rūpi*, *ruptum*, *j.* *v.* a. to break asunder, break to pieces, break up: interruptis ejus fluminis pontibus, Caes.: interrupta et impervia lūnera, Tac. 2. To separate, divide: hos interruptos esse, separated, Cic.: ignes, scattered about, Virg. || Fig.: to interrupt, break off: orationem, Caes.: iter amoris et officii, Cic.: voces, Id.

interrupte, *ado*, interruptedly: narrare, Cic.

interruptus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [Inter-rumpo].

inter-scindo, *idi*, *issum*, *j.* *v.* a. to cut or tear asunder, break down: open, Cic.: aggerem, Caes.: venas, to open, Tac. 2. To cut off, separate: Chalcis arcto intercinditur freto, Liv.

inter-sēpio, *pal*, *ptum*, *a.* *v.* a. to fence about, hedge in, stop up, inclose, secure: foramina, Cic.: quaedam operibus, Liv. || To shut off, separate, hinder, prevent: interseptum iter, Cic.: vallo urbem ab arce, Liv.

interseptus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [Inter-sēpio].

inter-sēro, *sēvi*, *ātum*, *j.* *v.* a. to sow, plant, or set between: Lucr.

inter-sēro, *serul*, *serum*, *j.* *v.* a. to put or place between, to interpose, add: mediis ocula verbis, Ov.

interstitus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [Inter-sēro].

inter-spiratio, *ōnis*, *f.* a felching of breath between: Cic.

inter-sterno, *strāvi*, *strātum*, *j.* *v.* a. to strewn or lay between or among: bitumine interstrato, Just.

interstinctus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [root

strio: cf. instigare] variegated, chequered: facies medicaminibus interstincta, Tac.: candor interstinctus coloribus, Plin.

inter-stinguo, *j.* *v.* a. to put out, extinguish: ignes interstinguo, Lucr.

interstitium, *il*, *n.* a space between, interstice. Of place: Macr. Of time, an interval: interstitium poenae, Tac. **interstratus**, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [Inter-sterno].

inter-strepo, *j.* *v.* *n.* to make a noise among, to sound in the midst of (poet.): anser olores, Virg.

inter-stringo, *nxi*, *actum*, *j.* *v.* a. to squeeze tight (poet.): Pl.

inter-sus, *si*, *esse*, *v.* *n.* *irre*, to be or lie between. Of space: ut Tiberis inter eos et pons interstitium, Cic. Of time: cuius inter primum et sextum consulatum aex et quadraginta anni interferunt, Id. || To be apart: clathros interesse oportet pede, Cat. 2. Fig.: to be different, to differ: ut inter eos, ne minimum quidem interst, there is not the slightest difference, Cic.: hoc pater ac dominus interest, Ter. With ab: negant quidquam a falsis interesse, Cic. With dat.: Interit Satyris paulum, Hor. || To be present at, take part in, attend: with dat. or in and abl.: robis divinis, Caes.: bello, Liv. With dat. pers.: sacrificanti interfuit, attended him, Suet. With in and abl.: in convivio, Cic. Absol.: si ipse interfuit ac praesens viderit, Id. || V. interest, impers. a contraction of inter rem est. t. c. lit. if it connected with the affair: hence it is constructed with a gen. of subst. or pronouns dependent on rem; and with what was orig. the acc. of the possessive pronouns, agreeing with rem; but the latter have lost the final *m*, and hence are usually regarded as obliques (cf. refer): it concerns, imports: of interest, importance: often with a qualifying neut. adj. (multum, plurimum, etc.) or adv. also with acc. and inf., a subj. or relat. clause, as its subject: quid illius interest, ubi sie? Id.: hoc vehemens interest rei publicae, Id.: tua et mea maxime interest, te valere, Id.: docet quantopere republicae communiisque salutis interit maeus hostium distinet, Caes.: in omnibus novis conjunctionibus interest, quibus primus aditus est, Cic. With ad and acc.: interest ad laudem civitatis, Id. With a gen. expressing the degree: illud mea magni interest, te ut videam, Id.

inter-texo, *xī*, *xtum*, *j.* *v.* a. to intertwine: flores hederis, Ov. || To interweave, interperse: chlamys auro intertexta, Virg.

intertextus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [Inter-texo].

inter-trāho, *xi*, *ctum*, *j.* *v.* a. to withdraw from, take away: Pl.

inter-trimentum, *i*, *n.* [tero] loss by attrition, waste of gold or silver in melting or working: purpura teritur

absinturque: in auro praeter manus pretium, nihil interterriti fit, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *loss, damage* (esp. on both sides): *sine ullo interterritum*, Cic.

inter-turbatio, *onis, f.* *disquietude, confusion*: Liv.

inter-turbo, *i, v. a.* *to cause a disturbance or confusion* (poet.): Ter.

inter-vallum, *i, n. lit.* *the space between two palisades*: hence, in gen. *space between, interval, distance*: trabes directae, paribus intervallis in solo collocantur. Ea autem intervalla grandibus axis effarctantur, Caes.: respiciens videt magnis intervallis sequentes, Liv.: unius signi, Cic. Of time: *intermission, pause*: annuum intervallum regni, an interregnum, Liv.: sine intervallo loquacitas, Cic.: dare quippiam alicui per intervalla, *from time to time*, Plin.: per intervallum adventantes, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *difference, dissimilitude*: videte, quantum intervallum sit interjectum inter majorem consilia, et totum demerant, Cic.

inter-vello, *vulsi, vulsum, j. v. a.* *to pluck out here and there, to thin, prune*: Plin.

inter-venio, *vēni, ventum, 4. v. n.* *to come between, to come in during, to intervene, interrupt*: constr. with dat., rarely with acc.: verens ne molesti vobis interveniremus, Cic.: casu Germani equites interveniunt, Caes.: orationi, Liv. With acc.: Iodorum diebus, qui cognitionem interveniunt, Tac. **II.** *to happen, occur*: nulla mihi res posthac potest jam intervenire tuta, Ter.: casus mirificus quidam intervenit, has taken place, Cic. **III.** *to stand in the way of, to oppose, hinder, disturb*: villum intervenientem flagellasset, Suet.

inter-venio, *IV.* *to interfere, intermeddle, exercise one's authority* (esp. of magistrates): neque senatu interveniente, Suet.

interventor, *oris, m.* [Intervēno] *one who comes in, a visitor*: vacuus ab interventoribus die, Cic.

interventus, *us, m.* [id.] *a coming between, intervention*: interventus Caeli et Calvenae, Cic. Of things: noctis, Caes.: malorum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *interposition, mediation, assistance*: sponsorum, Suet.

interversus, *a, um, Part.* [Intervēro].

inter-vertō (-vorto), *ti, sum, j. v. a.* *to turn aside, to turn in another direction*: Vitr. **II.** Fig.: *to alter, change*: lingua, Sen. **2.** *to purloin, pilfer, embezzle*: domum regale, Cic.: vectigalia, Suet. **3.** With acc. of pers. and obl. of thing: *to cheat, defraud*: ut me muliere intervertet, Pl. **4.** *to intercept, deprive of*: promissum ad receptum (consilium) intervertit, ad eaque transulit, Cic. **5.** *to waste, squander*: Vitellius novies milles sententium paucissimis mensuris intervertisse creditur, Tac.

inter-vio, *si, sum, j. v. a.* *to come or go to look after, inspect secretly*:

Ipse crebro intervio, Cic. II. to visit from time to time: aliquem, id.

inter-volito, *i, v. n. freq.* *to fly about between or among* (rare): Liv.

inter-vomo, *ui, itum, j. v. n.* *to throw up among* (poet.): Lucr.

intestabilis, *e, adj.* *disqualified from being a witness to or of making a will, in consequence of misconduct*: XII. Tab. ap. Gell. Hence, **II.** Meton.: *infamous, dishonourable*: Pl.

2. *execrable, detestable, abominable*: homo, Hor. Of things: saevitia, Tac.

intestātus, *a, um, adj.* *that has made no will, intestate*: si intestata esset mortua, Cic. **II.** *unconvicted by witnesses*: indemonstratus atque intestatus, Pl.

intestātus, *a, um* [testis, testicle] *castrated*: Pl.

intestina, *orum, v.* *intestines*.

intestinus, *a, um, adj.* [Intus] *inward, internal*: intestinum opus, *inward work, fine joiner's work*: villa opere tectorio et intestino spectanda, Varr.

II. Meton. *intestine, domestic, civil*: occultum, intestinum, ac domesticum malum, Cic. **III.** Subst.: intestinum, *i, n.*, and *intestina, orum, a gut, the guts, intestines, entrails, the lower portions of the alimentary canal*: laborare ex intestinis, *to be disordered in the bowels*, id.

in-texo, *xui, xtum, j. v. a.* *to weave into, to weave, embroider, interlace, etc.*: purpureasque notas filis intextuit albis, Ov.: intexti vitibus ulmos, Virg.

II. Fig.: *to interweave, intermingle, join or add to*: venae totae corpore intextae, Cic.: facta charta, *to interweave on paper, i. e. to describe*, Tib.

intextus, *a, um, Part.* [Intexo].

intimē, *adv.* *in the inmost part, inwardly, internally*: uri intime, App.

II. Fig. *most intimately*: utebatur intimo Q. Hortensio, *on terms of close intimacy with him*, Nep. **2.** *heartily, cordially*: intime commendari, Cic.

intimus, *a, um, sup. adj.* (comp. interior, q. v.) *inmost, innermost*: traxit ex intimo ventre suspirium, *from the deepest part*, Pl.: in eo sacratio intimo, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *most secret, most profound, most intimate, etc.*: ex intima philosophia, id.: consilia, id.

III. Subst. *intimus, i, m.* *a most intimate friend*: facere se intimum apud aliquem, Pl.: Intimus Catillinae, Cic. **2.** *intima, orum, n. plu.* *the inward parts, intestines*: Pers.

intinctus, *a, um, Part.* [Intingo].

in-tingo or **in-tinguo**, *inxui, netum, j. v. a.* *to dip in*: facies sanguine, Ov.

intolerābilis, *e, adj.* *unbearable, insupportable, intolerable*: odor, Cic.: frigus, id.

intolerāndus, *a, um, adj.* *insupportable, intolerable*: tyrannus, Cic.: res, id.: frigora, Liv.

intolerans, *antis, adj.* **1.** *A ct. that cannot bear, impatient, intolerant*: with gen.: secundum rerum nemo intolerantior fuit, Liv.: omnium, Tac.

II. Pass. *insufferable, intolerable*:

vir ingens gloria, atque eo ferocior et subjectis intolerantior, id.

intolerānter, *adv.* *intolerably, immoderately, excessively*: dolere, Cic.: intolerantius insequi, Caes.: intolerantissime gloriari, Cic.

intolerāntia, *ae, f.* *insufferableness, intolerable conduct, insolence*: regia, Cic.

in-tōno, *ui (avi), i, v. n. and a.*

1. Neutr. *to thunder*: Intonuere poli, Virg. Fig. of an orator: hesternae contione Intonuit vox perniciosa tribuni, Cic. **2.** In gen. *to make a noise, resound*: contremuit nemus et silvae Intonuere profundae, Virg. **3.** A ct. *to thunder forth something*: cum haec Intonuitse plenus irae, Liv. **2.** *to thunder at or upon*: Eois Intonata fluctibus hiems, Hor.

in-tonsus, *a, um, adj.* *unshorn* (mostly poet.): capilli, Hor.: caput, Ov.

II. Meton. esp. of the old Romans, who neither cut their hair nor shaved their beards: avi, bearded, Ov.: Cato, Hor. **2.** Fig. *unpolished, rude*: homines Intonsi et Inculti, Liv. **3.** *leafy, covered with grass, herbs, or bushes*: montes, Virg.

in-torquēo, *torsi, tortum, 2. v. a.* *to twist, turn round, turn to; to wrench, sprain*: mentum in dicendo, *to distort*, Cic.: oculus, Virg.: paludamentum circum brachium, *to wrap round*, Liv.: angues Intorti capillis Eumenidum, et ceteros, Hor. **II.** *to brandish, hurl*: hastam tergo, Virg.: telum in hostem, Sen. **III.** Fig.: *alternis verbis intorquentur* inter fratres gravissimae contumeliae, Cic.: oratio Intorta, perplexa, involved, Pl.

intortus, *a, um, Part.* [Intorqueo].

intrā, *adv. and prep.* [from in, inter].

1. Adv. *on the inside, within*: pars quae intra, longior esse debet quam quae extra, Cels. Comp. interius: Ov. Fig.: interius si attendas, *more carefully*, Juv.: ne in aliat interius (oratio), *be too brief*, Cic. Sup. intime, q. v. **II.** Prep. with acc. **A.** Of space: *within*: motum: within: intra navim, Pl.: intra parietes meos, Cic. **2.** With motion: *into, within*: ea intra pectus se penetravit potio, Pl.: nosse regiones, intra quae venias, Cic. **B.** Of time: (1) *within*: intra viginti dies, Pl. With quam: intra decimum diem, quam Phoeas venerat, i. e. *before the lapse of ten days after his arrival*, Liv. (2) *during*: qui intra annos quatuordecim tectum non subnoscat, Caes. **C.** Of number: *under, fewer than*: intra centum, Liv.

D. Fig.: *of other relations*: epulari intra legem, i. e. *less expensively than the law allows*, Cic.: intra famam sunt scripta, *beneath his reputation*, Quint.

E. Placed after its case: dum populo lucum intra sisteretur, Tac. (Hence II. tra.)

intrābilis, *e, adj.* [Intro] *that can be entered*: os annis, Liv.

in-tractābilis, *e, adj.* *not to be handled or meddled with, unmanageable*:

able, intractable; rough, rude, wild, fierce. Of persons: genus intractabile bello, Virg. Of things: frigore loca, uninhabitable, Just.: bruma, Virg.

in-trac-tus, a, um, adj. not handled or managed, untamed: equus, unbroken, Cic. Fig.: ne quid intractatum sceleris dolive fuisset, unatempted, Virg.

in-trā-tus, a, um, Part. [Intro].

in-trē-mo, ul, j. v. n. to tremble, shake, quake: omnem murmure Trinacriam, Virg.

in-trē-pidus, adv. undauntedly, intrepidly: Liv.

in-trē-pidus, a, um, adj. unshaken, undaunted, intrepid: Intrepidus minantibus, Tac. Of things: vultus, Ov.: hiems, spent without disturbance, Tac.

in-tri-ca-tus, a, um, Part. [intrico].

in-tri-co, avi, atum, i. v. a. [tricare] to entangle, perplex, embarrass: Chryseus intricatur hoc modo, Cic.: lenem intricatum dabo, will embarrass him, Pl.

in-trin-secus, adv. [intrinde secus, from intra] on the inside, inwardly: intrinsecus et exterior vasa picare, Col. || towards the inside, inwards: Suet.

in-tri-tus, a, um, Part. [Intro].

in-tri-tus, a, um, adj. not rubbed or worn away, whole, entire, sound: oliva, Col. || Fig. unexhausted: cohortes intritas ab labore (al. integras), Cæsar.

in-trō, ad, into the inside, within: sequere intro me, into the house, Pl.: cur ad nos fillam tuam non intro vocari jubes? Cic. [Intro, like ec, quō, etc., as prob. orig. intro, signifying "motion inwards."]

in-trō, avi, atum, i. v. a. to go into, to enter: con-str. with acc., sometimes with in: tu ingredi illum domum ausus es? tu illud sanctissimum limen intrare? Cic.: maria, Virg.: silvas intrasse, Liv.: intravit in hortos, Ov. 2. to penetrate into: intra praesidia, Cæsar.: si mare intraret, Tac. Pass. impers.: quomodo intrari, sed ne perspicit quidem possit, Cæsar. || Fig. to penetrate or pierce into: nulla acies humani ingenii tanta est, quae penetrare in coelum, terram intrare possit, Cic.: penitus in allicuius familiaritatem, to become one's intimate friend, id.: animum militaris gloriae cupidus, Tac.

in-trō-dū-co, xi, ctum, j. v. a. to lead or bring within or in: noctu milites introducti, i. e. into the house, Sall.: copias in fines hostium, Cæsar. || Fig. to introduce, bring into vogue or practice: philosophiam in domos, Cic. 2. to bring forwards, maintain (an argument, etc.): introducebat summum bonum esse, frui, id.

in-trō-duc-tio, ōnis, f. a leading in, introduction: mulierum, Cic.

in-trō-duc-tus, a, um, Part. [Introductus].

in-trō-ē-o, ivi, il, itum, a. v. n. to go into, to enter: con-str. with in or ad acc., with simple acc., and with inf.: in urbem, Cic.: ad aliquem, Ter.: do-

mum, Cic.: tuus filius introit videre, quid agat, vent in to see, Ter. Absol.: intrare Coelmontana porta, through the gate, Cic. || Fig.: quem fuerat aequius, ut prius introteram, ac prius exire de vita, id.

in-trō-fero, tūli, lātum, ferre, j. v. a. irreg. to carry or bring in: Cic.: Liv.

in-trō-grē-dior, gressus sum, j. v. dep. [gradior] to step or go into, to enter (poet.): Virg.

in-trō-lit, a, um, Part. [introleo].

in-trō-lit, ōis, m. [id.] a going into, an entering, entrance: nocturnum introitus Smyrnæ, quasi in hostium urbem, Cic.: primo statim introitu, at his very first entrance, Tac. 2. Meton. a place of entrance, passage: omnes introitus erant praecclusi, Cæsar. || Fig. an entering upon an office, into a society, etc.: sacerdoti, Suet. 2. a beginning, introduction, prelude: fabulae Clodianae, Cic.

in-trō-lit, a, um, Part. [introtero].

in-trō-mis-sus, a, um, Part. [intro-mitto].

in-trō-mit-to, misi, missum, j. v. a. to let or send into: legiones in oppidum, Cæsar.

in-trorsum and **in-trorsus**, adv. (contr. from intro versus) towards the inside, inwards, into: hostem in-trorsum in media castra accipit, Liv.: ut non facile in-trorsus perspicit possit, Cæsar. || inwardly, within: sed videt hunc omnis domus, et vicina tota in-trorsus turpem, Hor.

in-trō-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, j. v. n. to break or burst into, to break in, enter by force: in aedes, Pl.

in-trō-specto, i. v. a. to look into: quid introspectat? Pl.

in-trō-spicio, exi, ectum, j. v. a. [specio] to look into: domum, Auct. Har. resp. 2. to look at, behold: aliorum felicitatem aegris oculis, Tac. || Fig. to inspect, examine, observe attentively: with in and acc. or simple acc.: introspectis penitus in omnes reipublicae partes, Cic.: fortunam suam, Tac.

in-trō-voco, i. v. a. to call in: tribus ad suffragium, Liv.

in-trō-do, ōsi, j. v. a. to thrust in: intrudebat se, obtrudens himself, Cic.

in-trō-bus (Intybus), i, m. or f., or **in-trō-bum** (Intybum), i, n. [ἐντροβόν] chicory or succory: Virg. (Hence It. Sp. endivia: Fr. endive.)

in-trō-ior, itus sum, 2. v. dep. to look at, upon, or towards: with acc. or in and acc.: solem, Cic.: in speciem rerum Intuens, id. || Fig.: to regard, observe, contemplate, consider: quo Intuens, keeping which in view, id. 2. to look up to, to regard with admiration or astonishment: genus humanum vestrum nomen Imperiumque juxta ac deos immortales Intuetur, Liv.

in-trō-it, a, um, Part. [Introeo].

in-tū-mes-co mīli, j. v. n. in-cēp. to swell up, to rise: fluctus flatu Intumescentes, Plin.: Ov. || Fig. to increase, grow: vox Intumescit, Tac. 2. to be

puffed up, elated: Jure quodam potestatis Intumescere, Quint. 3. to become angry: Jupiter Intumuit, Ov.

in-tū-milātus, a, um, adj. unburied (poet.): Ov.

in-tū-ior, j. v. a. dep. (old form for Intueor), to look at or upon, to behold: qui Intuitur nos, Ter.

in-tū-rbidus, a, um, adj. undisturbed, quiet, calm: annus, Tac.: vir, id.

in-tus, ade, [in; cf. error] on the inside, within: Intus insidiae sunt: Intus Inclusionum periculum est: Intus est hostis, Cic.: estne frater Intus? at home, Ter.: extra et Intus hostem habere, Cæsar. With in: Intus in corpore esse, Cic. Poet. with abl.: templo tali Intus, Virg. With acc.: domum, Pl. 2. Of motion: to the inside, into: quo simul aqua Intus est Itum, Cæsar.: agere equos, to drive inwardly, towards the goal, Ov. (||) from within: Intus paternam proferro foras, Pl. || Fig. in the inmost soul: te Intus et in cute novi, Pers. Prov.: quem omnia Intus canere dicebant, to be feeling one's own music, though nobody else could hear it, Cic.

in-tū-sus, a, um, adj. unguarded, defenceless: castra, Liv. Plur. neut. subst.: Intuta moenium firmare, the insecure parts, Tac. || unsafe: amicitia, id.

in-tū-bus, in-tū-bum, v. Intubus.

in-tū-da, ae, f. [Intero] Acampans, a plant. Hor. (Hence It. endola, ella, tella; Sp. enula, ala; Fr. aende.)

in-tū-dū, adv. without regard: Curt. ne Intus esset, Cic.: Imperatores, Liv.: preces, Hor. || unpunished: curbus Aesellum esse Intuitum tamdiu sinis? Cic. Of things: injuriæ Impunitae atque Intuitae, id. || safe, unshaken: Intuitae feræ, Hor.

in-umbro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to cast a shadow upon, to shade: toros obtentu frondia, Virg. || Meton.: to cause darkness: Inumbante vespera, Tac. 2. to cover: ora coronis, Lucr.

in-undatus, a, um, Part. [Inundo].

in-undatio, ōnis, f. [Inundo] a flowing upon or over, an inundation: coëscere, Suet.

in-un-do, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. || Act.: to flow upon or over, to inundate: terram Inundet aqua, Cic.: Imbres campis Inundantes, Liv. 2. Fig.: Inundant Troes, Virg.: restra aut Enneanum, sanguine Enna Inundabit, Liv. || Neutr.: to be deluged or inundated: Val. Max. 2. to be full, abound: Inundant sanguine fossae, Virg.

in-un-go (Inunguo) nxi, netum, i. v. a. to anoint: non tamen Idceus cotemnas Ippus Inungi, Hor.

in-urbā-nus, a, ic, rudely, ignominiously, without v. || to not urbane, Cic.

in-urbā-nus, a, um, adj. rustic, boorish, rude, unpolished, unmanly: habitus orationis non Inurbanus, Cic.: scimus Inurbanum lepido apocrypha dicta, Hor.

in-urgō, si, 2. v. a. *to push or thrust into, to obtrude*: petit atque in-urgit vitulus cornibus, Lucr.

in-ūrō, ussi, utum, 3. v. a. *to burn in*: notas et nomina gentis, Virg. 2. *to burn, scorch, parch, dry up*: (solum) brumae frigoris et pruinis inurendum, Col. *ro inustus* sole acris, Plin. 3. *to consume by burning*: vulnere sanguis inustus, Ov. *Fig.*: *to brand, to stamp or attack indignity*: ne qua geret ac nominis suo nota nefariae turpitudinis inustatur, Cic.: eam maculam Claudiae genti, Liv.

inūstātē, ade, in an unviolated manner, unusually, strangely: absurde ac inustate scriptae epistolae, Cic. *Comp.*: postea inustatulus contraxerat, id.

in-ūstātus, a, um, adj. *unusual, uncommon, extraordinary*: nova et inustata belli ratio, Caes.: magnitudo, Cic. *Comp.*: species navium inustatur, Caes.

inustus, a, um, Part. [Inuro].

in-ūtilis, e, adj. *useless, unserviceable, unsupportable*: with *hā* or *dat.*: homo iners atque inutilis, Cic.: per statem ad pugnam inutilis, Caes.: aetate inutilis bello, id. Of things: rami, Hor. *Fig.*: *hurtful, injurious*: seditionis et inutilis civis, Cic.: oratio, Liv.

in-ūtilitas, ātis, f. *uselessness, unprofitableness*: Lucr. *Fig.*: *hurtfulness, injuriousness*: Cic.

inutiliter, ade, *uselessly, unprofitably*: Liv. *Fig.*: *hurtfully, injuriously*: late diffusa aqua bibitur inutiliter, Varr. **in-ūtilis**, si, sum, 3. v. n. *to go, come, or get into, enter upon, penetrate into*: contr. *with in* and *acc.*, simple *acc.* or *dat.*: ignis quocumque invasit, cuncta disturbat ac dissipat, Cic.: vicinos portas, Virg.: biduo tria millia stadiorum invadit, accomplished a distance, Tac. 2. *to fall or rush upon, assail, assault, attack, invade*: in collum (mulieris) invasit, fell upon her neck, Cic.: castra, Liv. *Pass.*: sperans omnes hostes invadi posse, Sall. *Fig.*: *to fall upon, seize, lay hold of, attack, take possession of, usurp, etc.*: in multas pecunias, Cic.: cum morbus invasit gravis, Pl.: tantus repente terror invadit, Caes.: Rarely with *dat.*: furor invaserat improbus, Cic. 2. *to address, accost* (poet.): continuo invadit, Virg. (Hence Fr. *envahir*.)

in-ūtilis, 2. v. n. *to be strong*: inque valent, Lucr.

in-ūtilis, īdī, 3. v. n. *incept. to become strong, grow stronger, more powerful* (only fig.): tantum opibus invaluit, Cic. *Fig.*: *to increase, prevail, predominate*: libido atque luxuria invaluerat, Suet.

in-ūtilis, īdī, f. *infirmity, illness, indisposition*: Cic.

in-ūtilis, a, um, adj. *not strong, infirm, weak, feeble, inefficient*: senecta invalidus, Liv.: invalidus et inermis, Tac.: invalida moenia adversus irrumptentes, id.

invasus, a, um, Part. [Invado].

invectio, ōnis, f. [inveho] *a bringing in, importing*: Cic. *Fig.*: *an inveighing against, invective*: id.

invectus, a, um, Part. [Inveho].

in-vēhō, vxi, vectum, 3. v. a. and n. *to carry, bear, or bring into or to, to import*: tantum in aerarium pecuniae invehit, Cic.: frumenta, into the barns, Plin. *Fig.*: *Reflect, or with pron. reflect.*: *to take, drive, sail, fly into or to*: dictator triumphans urbem invehitur, Liv.: invehitur celeri barbarus hostis equo, Ov.: curru, Virg.: Triton plingitur, nautibus invehens beluis, riding upon, Cic. 2. *Esp.*: *to enter, penetrate*: quum utrinque invehit hostem nuntiaretur, Liv. *Fig.*: *ut quicquid casum fortuna invehit, bring with it*: Cic. 2. *to attack with words, inveigh against*: (often reflect.): aperte in te invehens, id.: si quid inclementius in te sum invehit, Liv.

in-vendibilis, e, adj. *unsaleable*: merx, Pl.

in-vēniō, vēni, ventum, 4. v. a. lit. *to come or light upon*: hence, *to find, meet with*: neque domi, neque in urbe invenio quemquam, qui illum viderit, Pl.: naves relinquit paratas ad navigandum invenit, Caes. *Fig.*: *to find out, discover, learn*: scia, Pamphilum meam inventam civem? *is found to be a citizen's daughter*, Ter.: conjurationem, Cic. 2. *Esp.*: *to find by reading*: apud auctores invenio, Liv. *Fig.*: *to find out, invent, devise, contrive*: invenit quendam nuper fallaciam, Ter.: multa divinitus a majoribus nostris inventa atque instituta sunt, Cic. *Fig.*: *to procure, effect, obtain, get*: perniciem alitis, ac postremo sibi invenerat, Tac. V. Non invenire se, *to be at a loss*: minuaque se inventiunt, quo in majorem materiam inciderunt, Sen. Affirmative: dolor se inventi, appeared, Ov.

invenio, ōnis, f. [Invenio] *an inventing, invention*: Cic. *Fig.*: *the faculty of invention*: illa vis quae investigat occulta, quae inventio atque excoctatio dicitur, id.

inventor, ōris, m. [id.] *a discoverer, contriver, author, inventor*: o mearum voluptatum omnium inventor, inceptor, perfectior, Ter.: Aristaeus, qui olivae dicitur inventor, Cic.

inventrix, icis, f. [id.] *she that finds out or invents*: omnium doctrinarum inventrix Athenae, Cic.

inventum, i, n. [id.] *a device, contrivance, invention*: Inventum medicina meum est, Ov.

inventus, a, um, Part. [Invenio].

in-venustus, a, um, adj. *not elegant or graceful, ungraceful*: non invenustus actor, Cic. *Fig.*: (without Venus, i. e.) *unfortunate in love*: Ter.

in-vertēdus, a, um, adj. *without shame, shameless, immodest*: impudens, impurus, invertecundissimus, Pl. Of things: animi ingentum, Cic.

in-vergo, 3. v. a. *to incline or turn to, to pour upon* (poet.): fronti vina, Virg.

inversio, ōnis, f. [inverto] *a turning about, inversion of words*: *Fig.*: *irony*: Cic. *Fig.*: *an allegory*: Quint.

inversus, a, um, Part. [Inverto].

in-vertō, verti, versum, 3. v. a. *to turn in, turn about, to upset, invert*: pingue solum forte invertant tauri, turn up, Virg.: vinaria, *to upset, empty*, Hor.: Inversus annus, brought round, completed, id. *Fig.*: *to invert, transpose, alter, pervert*: quae in vulgus edita ejus verbis, invertere supereddo, *to alter, give in another form*, Tac.: virtutes, Hor.: verba, perverted from their proper meanings, ambiguo, Ter.

in-vesperasci, 3. v. impers. *it becomes evening, evening is approaching*: jam invesperacebat, Liv.

investigatio, ōnis, f. [Investigo] *a searching or inquiring into, investigation*: Investigatio rerum occultissimarum, Cic.

investigatōr, ōris, m. [id.] *he that searches or inquires into, an investigator*: rerum, Cic.

in-vestigo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to track or trace out, as a dog*: canum tam incredibilis ad investigandum sagacitas narium, Cic. *Fig.*: *to search into, investigate, find out, discover*: nihil investigo quicquam de illa muliere, Pl.: ubi lentulus sit, Investigare non possum, Cic.

in-vetērasco, avi, 3. v. n. *incept. to grow old, to become fixed or inveterate*: populi R. exercitum hiemare atque inveterascent in Gallia molestae ferebant, *to settle, establish itself*, Caes.: aet alienum inveterascent, Nep. *Impers.*: *it* inveteravit, *it has become a custom, grow into use*: intelligo, in nostra civitate inveterasce, Cic. *Fig.*: *to grow obsolete*: si (res) inveterarit, id.

inveteratio, ōnis, f. [Invetero] *inveterateness* (of a disease): Cic.

in-vetēro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to render old, to give age or duration*: aequum, Col. *In pass.*: *to become old, to acquire age or durability*: inveterata amicitia, id, Cic.

in-vicem, adv. [vicia] *in turn, by turns, one after another, alternately*: defatigatis invicem integri succedunt, Caes.: cum timor atque ira invicem sententias variassent, Liv. *Fig.*: *among one another, mutually, reciprocally*: cuncta invicem hostilia, i. e. on both sides, Tac.

in-victus, a, um, adj. *unconquered; hence unconquerable, invincible*: const. *with ab, ad, adversum*, and simple *abl.*: invictum se a labore praestare, Cic.: invictus a civibus hostibusque animus, Liv.: invictum ad vulnera corpus, Ov.: invictus adversum gratiam animus, Tac.: armis invictus, Cic.

invidens, Part. [Invideo]. *Fig.*: *an envious person*: Cic.

invidentiā, ae, f. [id.] *an envying, envy*: Cic.

in-vidēo, vidi, visum, 2. v. a. lit. *to look askance at, to look maliciously or spitefully at, to cast an evil eye*

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upon: ut videre, sic invidere florem certius, quam flos, Cic. *Absol.*: ne quis malis invidere possit, *produce misfortune by his evil eye*, Cat. || Meton. to envy, grudge: constr. usual, with dat. of direct object: that which excites the feeling is expressed by in and *abl.*, *gen.*, *abl.*, etc.: invident homines maxime paribus aut inferioribus, Cic.: in hoc Crasso, id.: neque illi sepositi clerici non longe invideant avaritiam, Hor. In the pass.: invidenda aula, id. *Pass. impers.*: invidentur commodis hominum ipsorum, Cic. 2. to be loth, unwilling: with *inf.* (post.): invidens deduci triumpho, Hor. 3. to hinder, prevent; refuse, deny: plurima, quae invideant pure apparere tibi rem, id.

in-vidiā, ae, f. [invidia]. 1. A. C. t. *envy, jealousy, ill-will*: virtus digna imitatione, non invidia, Cic. Phrases: sine invidia, willingly, with pleasure, Mart.: abest verbo invidia, without boasting, Liv. || *Pass. odium, unpopularity*: in invidia esse, Cic.: lenire, Gall.: pati, Ov. Proverb.: intacta invidia media sunt: ad summa ferme tendit, Liv. In plur.: vita remota a procellis invidiarum, Cic. (Hence *It. invidia*; Fr. *envie*.)

invidiosus, adv. *enviously, invidiously; hatefully, odiously*: dicere, Cic. *Comp.*: Vell.

invidiosus, a, um, adj. [invidia]. 1. A. C. t.: full of envy, envious: formosus invidiosus Dea est, Prop.: vetustas, Ov. || *Pass.*: *envid, hateful, odious*: possessiones, Cic.: triumphum accipere, invidiosum ad bonos, id. In a good sense: Maecenas nostrae spes invidiosa juvenae, *envid*, Prop.

invidus, a, um, adj. [invidus] *envious*: jam dente minus mordeor invido, Hor.: invidi, malevoli et lividi, Cic. With dat.: potentiae, Nep. 2. Subst.: invidus, i, m. *one that envies, an envier*: persuaserat invidus meia, Cic. With *gen.*: laudis invidus, id. 3. Of things: noxque fuit praecipet, et coeptis invida nostris, *unfavourable*, Ov.: cura, Hor.

in-vigilo, avi, atum, i, v. e. n. to watch or be awake in, at, over, or on account of: with dat. (poet.): nec capiat somnos invigiletque malis, Ov. 2. to be intent upon, pay attention to: alias victu (pro victu) invigilant, Virg. With *pro*: invigiles igitur nostris pro casibus oro, Ov.

in-violabilis, e, adj. *inviolable*: Lucr.

inviolatē, adv. *inviolately*: servare memoriam alcujus, Cic.

in-violatus, a, um, adj. *unhurt, inviolate*: invulnerati inviolatique, Cic. *inviolata*, id. || *inviolable*: tribunus plebis, Liv.

in-visitatus, a, um, adj. *that has not been seen, unseen*: omnia visitata et invisitata, Vitr. || *unvisited, unfrequented*: Galli invisitati ante alienigena, Liv.

in-viso, si, sum, 3. v. a. to look after,

look into: domum nostram invisam, look after the building of, Cic. ||, to go to see, to visit: ut jam invisam nos, id.: Delum maternam invisit Apollo, Virg. With ad: ad meam majorem filiam invisio domum, Pl.

invisus, a, um, Part. [invidio]. || A. D. j.: *hateful, detested*: genus invisum, Virg.: persona luteola, impura, invisus, Cic. *Comp.*: quo quis versatior et calidior est, hoc invisior et suspectior, id. Of things: cupressus, Hor.

in-visus, a, um, adj. *unseen*: res, Caes.

invitamentum, i, n. [invito] *an invitation*: App. ||, *an allurement, incitement, inducement*: invitamenta naturae, Cic.

invitatio, ōnis, f. [id.] *an invitation*: in Epilurum vero invitatio quam suavis! Cic.: invitatio benigna, to a large feast, Liv. ||, *a working upon the feelings, etc., a calling upon to do something*: aegritudo non natura exoritur, sed invitatione quadam ad dolendum, Cic.

invitatus, ūs, m. (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.] *an inviting, invitation* (rare): invitatu tuo, Cic.

invitē, adv. *against one's will, unwillingly*: invite cepi Capuam, Cic.

invito, avi, atum, i, v. a. (invasitāsis for invitaveritis, Pl.) to invite as a guest, to treat, entertain: constr. with ad or in and acc., with acc., *abl.*, or subj.: aliquem ad coenam, Cic.: aliquem in hospitium, Liv.: aliquem domum suam, Cic.: aliquem tecto ac domo, id.: invito eum, ut apud me diversetur, id. *Absol.*: to entertain: alii suos in castra, invitandi causa adducunt, Caes. With *pron. reflect.*: to treat or regale oneself, to carouse: sese in coena suum, Pl. || Fig.: to invite, summon, challenge: a Caesare liberaliter inductor in legationem illam, Cic. 2. to incite, allure, attract: hiems invitat, Virg.: ad agrum fruentium invitat atque allectat senectus, Cic.

invitus, a, um, adj. *against one's will, unwilling, reluctant*: ut nihil faciat invitus, nihil dolens, nihil coactus, Cic.: ego eum a me invitisimul dimisi, very much against my will, id. *Esp. freq. in abl. absol.* with *pers. pron.*: si se invito transire conarentur, against his will, without his consent, Caes. Of things: invita in hoc loco versatur oratio, Cic.: verba non invita sequuntur, Hor. Proverb.: invita Minerva, contrary to the bent of one's genius, id. [*Invi-tus*, from VEL or VOL, root of volo, by a contraction similar to that which takes place in the 2nd. pers. sing. of the pres. indic. vis for vōlis.]

in-vius, a, um, adj. [vis] *without a road, impassable*: lustra, Virg.: saltus, Liv.: invia virtuti nulla est via, Ov. Subst.: invia, orum, n. *plu. impassable places*: Liv.

in-vocatio, ōnis, f. *a calling upon, invocation*: dearum, Quint.

invocatus, a, um, Part. [invoco] *invoked*: invocatus, a, um, adj. *uncalled*: imagines rerum, Cic. ||, *uninvited*: Pl.

in-voco, avi, atum, i, v. e. a. to call upon, invoke, esp. as a witness or for aid: Invoco vos, Lares viales, Pl.: in parlendo Junonem Lucina, Cic. With subj.: justae preces invocationem, ad actionem accingentur, Tac. ||, to call by name, to name: aliquem dominum, Curt.

in-volatus, ūs, m. (only in *abl. sing.*) *a flying, flight*: Cic.

involve, v. involgo.

in-volito, avi, atum, i, v. e. n. *freq. to fly frequently in or to: with dat.*: Prud. ||, Meton. of inanim. things: to flow or float upon: (comae) humeris involitant, Hor.

in-volo, avi, atum, i, v. e. n. to fly into or at, to rush upon, to attack, seize. With in and acc.: vix me contineam, quin involvem in capillum, from flying at the hair, Ter.: in possessionem, to pounce on, take forcibly, Cic. With acc.: castra, Tac. Of abstract things: animos involvat cupido eundi, id. ||, to carry off, steal: remitte pallium mihi meum, quod involasti, Cat.

involvere, is, m. [involve] *a cloth or napkin to wrap round one, as in shawing*: Pl.

involverum, i, n. [id.] *a wrapper, covering, case, envelope*: clipei, Cic.

|| Fig.: *simulationum*, id.

involutus, a, um, Part. [involve] || A. D. j.: *involved, intricate, obscure*: res involutas definiendo explicare, Cic.: res omnium involutissima, Sen.

in-volve, volvi, volūtum, 3. v. a. to roll to or upon (poet.): Osse frendeam involvere Olympum, Virg.: montes, Ov. 2. to roll round, wrap up, envelope, involve: sinistras sagae, Caes.: involvi fumo, Ov. || Fig.: se litteris, Cic.: se sua virtute, Hor.

involutus (involutus), i, m. [involve] *a worm or caterpillar that wraps itself up in leaves*: Pl.

in-vulgo (vulg.), avi, atum, i, v. e. n. to publish, make known: Gell. || *Absol.*: to give evidence, make a deposition: quo die Allobroges invulgavit, Cic.

in-vulneratus, a, um, adj. *unwounded*: invulnerati inviolatique, Cic. 16. *interj.*: *is*, expressing joy, *ho! Auza!*: *Aurrah!*: to hymen hymeneae, to hymen, Pl.: miles, to magna voce, triumphare, canet, Tib. 2. expressing pain, *oh! ah!*: *uror!* i, to remove avara puella faces! id.

iolia, *interj.* *an exclamation of denial*, Pl.

iōta, m. *ind. the name of the Greek α, iōta = iota* (in Gr. triayl, in Lat. dissyl.): Cic.

ipse, a, um (nom. m. ipse, Pl.: Ter. Gen. ipsus, Virg. Sup. ipsissimus) *like alterarum, the very same*, Pl. (is

and the suffix -pse: in the old writers the *i* is declined and the -pse remains undeclined: ea-pse, Pl.: eam -pse, id.: the -pse is the same as -pte occurring in *no-pte*, *mo-pte*, *co-pte*, etc.; and hence the (orig. form of ipse was perh. *is-pte*) *pron.* Of all three persons: it is employed with other pronouns and with substantives to give them greater emphasis: when used alone, it is gen. of the third person, and invariably stands in opposition to some other word *self*, *very*, the *identical*: lepidus ipse hi sunt capiti. Pl.: ego ipse cum eodem ipso non inivitis erravim, Cic.: tute ipse praecipit, Ter.: agam per me ipse, Cic.: eaque ipse causa belli fuit, and the *very* cause, Liv. With substantives: adeo optime ipse frater, Ter.: valvae se ipse aperuerunt, of themselves, spontaneously, Cic. || To add precision to a specification of number or time: *just*, *exactly*: triginta dies erant ipsi, cum haec dabam litteras, id. ||]. Of the master or mistress of the house: ego eo, quo me ipse misit, *my mistress*, Pl. So, ipse dixit, *he, i. e. the master*, *teacher*, has said, a phrase used by the Pythagoreans in speaking of the dicta of Pythagoras, Cic. ||. IV. by himself, alone: aliud genitor secum ipse voluit, Virg. Hence, ipse per se, *in or of himself, itself*, etc.: per se ipsa maxima est, Cic.

ipsum, a. um, v. ipse.

ira, ae, f. anger, wrath, rage, ire: ira est libido pugnandi ejus, qui videatur laedere, injuria, Cic.: ira furor brevis est, Hor.: irae esse aliquid, to be the object of one's anger, Virg. With inf.: subit ira cadentem ulcisci patriam, id. With objective gen. (on account of): ob iram fugae, Liv. Fig.: of things: belli, Sall.

iracundus, adv. angrily, passionately: iracunde agere cum aliquo, Cic. Comp.: iracundus docere, id.

iracundia, ae, f. [iracundus] proneness to anger, irascibility of temper: iracundia ab ira differt: estque aliud iracundum esse, aliud iratum, ut differt anxietas ab angore, Cic. ||. violence of anger, wrath, rage, passion: prae iracundia vix sum apud me, Ter.: suam reipub. dimittite, to sacrifice to the good of the state, Caes.

iracundus, a. um, adj. [ira] irascible, irritable, passionate, choleric, angry: sunt morosi et anxii et iracundi senes, Cic.: fulmina, Hor. Comp.: iracundior est paulo, id.

irascor, 3. r. dep. [id.] to be angry, to be in a rage: constr. with dat. or acc.: amicus israel, Cic.: taurus israeli in cornua tentat, to butt with his horns, Virg.: ne nostram vicem irascaris, with us, Liv.

iratus, adv. angrily: Phaedr.

iratus, a. um, /art. [irascor]. ||. Adj. enraged, angry: numquid iratus es mihi propter has res? Pl.: habere aliquem iratum, as one's enemy, Cic. Comp.: Archias cum villicis factis

esset iratior, id. Sup.: Caesar illis fuerat iratissimus, id. Of things: mare, Hor.

iris, idis, f. (acc. irim, Virg.) = *Ips*, the rainbow: Plin.

irōnia, ae, f. = *εἰρωνεία*, irony: Cic. **ir-rādo** (irr.), rāl, rāsum, 3. v. a. to scrape into: Cato. ||. to scrape, shave, make smooth: caput irrasum, shaved, bald, Pl.

ir-rāsus (irr.), a. um, Part. [ir-rādo]. **ir-rationalis** (irr.), e. adj. without reason, irrational: Sen. ||. without exercising the reason: usus, mechanical exercises, Quint.

ir-raucosco (irr.), rausi, 3. r. v. incomp. [rucus] to become hoarse: Cic.

ir-redvivus (irr.), a. um, adj. irrepairable, that cannot be restored: Cat.

ir-rēligātus (irr.), a. um, adj. unbound (poet.): Ov.

ir-rēligiosus (irr.), adv. impiously: si qua irreligiose dixisset, Tac.

ir-rēligiosus (irr.), a. um, adj. irreligious, impious: Liv.

ir-rēmēssibilis (irr.), e. adj. from which one cannot return (poet.): Virg.

ir-rēmēssibilis (irr.), e. adj. incurable, irremediable: Plin.

ir-rēparābilis (irr.), adj. irrecoverable, irreparable: breve et irrepairable tempus, Virg.

ir-rēptus (irr.), a. um, adj. not found, undiscovered: aurum, Hor.

ir-rēpo (irr.), psi, 3. r. v. n. to creep in, in upon, or to a draconem repente irrepisse ad eam, Suet. ||. Fig. to creep or steal in unperceived, insinuate oneself: eloquentia irrept in sensus, Cic.: in testamenta locupletium, id.

2. Esp. absol. to insinuate oneself as a friend: adolescentuli penitus ir-reperant per luxum et ambigua secreta, Tac.

ir-rēprehensus (irr.), a. um, adj. blameless, without blame (poet.): Ov.

ir-rēquiescens (irr.), a. um, adj. unquiet, restless: sors mea, Ov.

ir-rēsoctus (irr.), a. um, adj. uncut, unpared: pollex, Hor.

ir-rēsolūtus (irr.), a. um, adj. unloosed: vincula, Ov.

ir-rētio (irr.), Ivi, Itum, 4. v. a. [rete] to catch in a net, to ensnare, entangle: quid ad illum, qui te captare velit, utrum tacentem irretat te, an loquentem? Cic. ||. Fig.: aliquem corruptelam illecebris, id.

ir-rētus, Part. [ir-rētio].

ir-rērtortus (irr.), a. um, adj. not turned back: oculo irrtorto spectare aliquid, without looking back, Hor.

ir-rēversus (irr.), entis, adj. disrespectful, irreverent: Plin.

ir-rēverter, adv. disrespectfully, irreverently: Plin.

ir-rēverentia (irr.), ae, f. want of due respect or reverence, irreverence: juvenilitas, Tac.

ir-rēvocābilis (irr.), e. adj. that cannot be recalled, irrevocable: setas praeterita, Lucr.: in casum irrevocabi-

lem se dare, Liv. ||. Fig.: Domitiani natura praecipit in iram et quo obsecuro eo irrevocabili, the more implacable, Tac.

ir-rēvocātus (irr.), a. um, adj. not called back; not encoored: cum loca jam recitata revolvimus irrevocati, Hor.

||. that cannot be called or kept back: ab acri caede lupus, Ov.

ir-rīdeo (irr.), rīsi, rīsum, 2. v. n. and a. ||. Nentr. to laugh at, to joke, jeer: Irrides in re tanta, Ter.: Caesar mihi tridere visus est, Cic. ||. A. c. to mock, ridicule, laugh to scorn: venit ultro irrisum dominum, Pl.: per Jucum deos Irridens, Cic.

ir-rīdeō (irr.), adv. without humour or wit: Caes

ir-rīdiculū (irr.), i. n. a laughing-stock: Irridulo habere, to make a laughing-stock of, Pl.

ir-rīgatio (irr.), ōnis, f. a watering, irrigating: agrorum irrigations, Cic.

ir-rigo (irr.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to lead or conduct water or other fluids: imbes plantis, Virg. ||. Meton. to water, irrigate: Aegyptum Nilus irrigat, Cic. 2. to overflow, inundate: Circus Tiberi superfluo irrigatus, Liv.

3. to wet, moisten, bedew, diffuse, etc. (poet.): irrigat terram cruor, Sen.: sol irrigat assidue coelum candore recenti, Lucr.: fessos sopor irrigat artus, Virg.

ir-rīgus (irr.), a. um, adj. well watered, wet, swampy: herba, Pl.: hortus, Hor. Poet. in an act, sense: that waters or moistens: fons, Virg.: aqua, Ov. ||. Meton. poet. moistening, soaking; or, pass. moistened, soaked: somnus, nourishing, strengthening, Pers.: corpus mero, soaked, Hor.

ir-risio (irr.), ōnis, f. a deriding, mocking, mockery: Cic.

ir-risor (irr.), ōris, m. a mocker, scoffer: Cic.

irrisus, a. um, Part. [irrisio].

ir-risus (irr.), ōis, m. a scoffing, mocking, mockery, derision: Tac.: suam virtutem irrisu esse, to be a laughing-stock, Caes.: ab irrisu, out of mockery, Liv.

ir-rītābilis (irr.), e. adj. [irrito] easily excited or enraged, irritable: genus irritable vatum, Hor.

ir-rītāmen (irr.), ōnis, n. [id.] an incitement, incentive, provocative: opes animi irrtamen avari, Ov.

ir-rītāmentum (irr.), i, n. [id.] an incitement, incentive, provocative (mostly in plur.): irrtamentis iras militum acere, Liv.: gulae, Sall.

ir-rītatio (irr.), ōnis, f. [id.] an incitement, incentive, provocative: animorum, Liv.: conviviorum, Tac.

ir-rītātus, a. um, Part. [irrito].

irrito (irr.), avi, atum, i. v. a. (perf. subj. irrtassis for irrtaversis, Pl.) to provoke, enrage, stimulate, incite, excite: irrtari proprie canes dicuntur, Donat. Ter.: ne canem quidem irrtatum voluit quisquam imitari, Pl.: ut vi irrtate ferroque lacessere fortissimum virum

auderet, Cic.: animos ad bellum, Liv. Poet.: cum fera diluvies quietos irritat amnes, *enrages*, Hor. [Etyim. uncertain: prob. a frequentative from *ringo*, *ricus*; hence *in-ri(c)-to* meant originally "to keep snarling at," which is in accordance with the explanation of Donatus.]

ir-ritus (inr.), a. um, *adj.* [ratus] *ineffectivus, of no effect*: quod modo erat ratum, irritum est, Ter.: testamentum irritum facere, Cic. **2.** *vain, useless, ineffectual*: ingrata atque irrita esse omnia intelligo, Pl.: Inceptum, Liv.: dona, Virg. Subst. Irritum, i, n.: spe ad irritum reiecta, Liv. **||** Meton. of persons: *that undertakes in vain or without effect*: with *gen.*: irritus legationis, Tac.: spel, vainly hoping, Curt. *Abol.*: varilis assultibus irritus urget, Virg.

ir-rōgātlo (Inr.), ōnis, *f.* an imposing, adjudicating (of a penalty, etc.): multae, Cic.

ir-rōgo (Inr.), avi, atum, i. v. a. (Irrogassit for irrogaverit, Cic.) *to propose anything against any one*: multam alicui, Cic. 2. In gen. *to impose, appoint, ordain, inflict*: poenam, Tac.: labori non plus irrogandum est, quam quod somno supererit, *no more is to be bestowed*, Quint.

ir-rōro (Inr.), avi, atum, i. r. a. to wet or moisten with dew, to bedew: Col. II. In gen. to moisten, besprinkle, wet: crinem aquis, Ov. With dat.: lacrimae irrorant foliis, id. Transf. of things not fluid: irrorare patinae piper. Pers.

ir-ructo (inr.), I. v. a. to belch into:
allicui in os. Pl.

ir-rumpo (Inr.), rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. n.
and *a. to break, burst, or rush in or into*:
cesso huc Intro irrumpere? Ter.: in
castra, Cic.: telis ad aliquem, Sall.
With acc.: domum allicujus, Caes.
With dat.: thalamo, Virg. 2. Me-
ton. *to interrupt, disturb, break off*:
irrumpere pontem inchoatum Tac. 11.
Fig. *to break or rush in*: atrocitas ista
quo modo in Academiam irruperit,
nescio. Cic.: irrumpet adulato, Tac.

ir-rũo (inr.), ñi, s. v. n. and a. *to rush against, to charge; to force one's way into*: *quam mox irrulimus*; Ter.: *irruimus ferro*, Virg.: *in mediam aciem*, Cic. With acc.: *vide ne ille huc prorūs se irruat*, Ter. **II**. Fig.: *in alienas possessiones*, Cic. **2.** *to run or hit against*: *multa in causis in omni parte orationis circumspicienda, ne quid offenda*, ne quo irrūis, id.

ir-ruptio, ōnis, *f* a breaking or bursting in, an *irruption*: irruptionem facere in popinam, Pl.: si irruptio facta nulla sit, Cic.

irruptus (inr.), a, um, *Part.* [ir-
rumpo].

ir-ruptus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* un-
broken, unsevered: copula, Hor.

is, ea, id: (dat. eii, Pl.: ei, monosyl-
- plur. ei, eis, for li, ils,
and inscr.: hi and his

are also common: *Caes.*; *dat.* and *abb.* *ibus* and *ibus*, *Pl.* It is rendered emphatic by the suffix *psc.* *id.* *prom.* (prop. used only with reference to some word or clause, not, like the demonstratives, to direct attention to a thing.) Hence it is sometimes called a *logical* pronoun. I. in connection with substantives: *this* or *that*: *is locus, Caes.*; *ca res, id.*; *id flumen, id.* II. As a pronoun, it is used, of the third person: *he, she, it*: *venit mihi obvium tuus puer: is mihi litteras ab te reddidit, Cic.*; *Myria ab eis (i. e. Glycero) egreditur, Ter.*; *flumen est Arar: id Helvetii transibant, Caes.* When rendered emphatic by *et*, the enclitic *que*, or by its position, it sometimes enhances a preceding statement: *a te vero bis terve summum, et eas perbeves litteras accepi, Cic.*; *Antonius cum una legione eaque vacillante, id.*; *certa flagitia merces, nec ea parva, id.* (ii) *Of the first person*: *haec omnia is feci, qui sodalis Dolabellae erat, id.* (iii) *Of the second person*: *qui magister equitum fulasse tibi videre, is per municipia curruisti, id.* §. It is very freq.

used without reference to any expressed substantive, being defined by a relative clause: ea quae ad effeminandos animos pertinent important, Cic. 3. Who is would be in the same case as the relative it is usually omitted: partem tertiam incolunt quod ipsorum lingua Celtae appellantur, id. But when the relative clause comes first, it is sometimes employed for the sake of emphasis: male se res habet cum, quodam virtute effici debet, id. tentatur pecunia, Cic. Sometimes also it is used along with a relative pronoun for the same purpose: quorum eorumque, Liv. Esp. with *quod*: vive ille hoc ingenio potuisset, vive, id. quod constaret, Platonius studiosus audiendi fuisse, Cic. 11. In

the neut. freq. used as a subst., and hence sometimes with *gen.*: quando verba vana ad id locorum fuerint, rebus standum esse, *hitherto, till now*, Liv.: id aetatis, *at that age*, Cic.: hence, *id, therefore, on that account*: id ego gaudeo, *id*, In eo est, *it is gone so far, is at that pass*: cum iam in eo esset, ut in muros evaderet milles, Liv. In eo est also means, *it consists in that, depends upon that*: totum in eo est tectorium, *ut sit conclavinum*, Cic. Ex eo, *from that, hence*: sed tamen ex eo, quod eam voluptatem videtur amplexari saepe vehementius, *Id. Cum eo, with the condition or stipulation*: Liv. IV.

Sometimes is refers to the follg. substantive, instead of to that which precedes: *quae pars maior erit, eo stabitur consilio* (for *clua*). *Id.* **V** *such of*

such a sort, character, or quality: in eum res rediit jam locum, ut sit necessum, Ter.: neque tu is es, qui, quid sis, necias. Cic.

istāc, *adv.* by that way: *abi sane istac, istorum, quovis*, Ter.

istao-ténns, adv. thus far: Pl.

istaec, v. istic.

istat. *id.* (gen. istius; in the poets sometimes short, istius, Virg. An old form of the gen. isti, Pl. *dat. fem. istius, id.*), *prom. demonstr.* of the second person [is tu]: *that of yours*, that *near you*: hence in letters it refers to the person to whom the letter is addressed; and in speech, it frequently stands for the person against whom the orator is speaking; hence when that person is represented by an advocate, it may often be translated by *your client*: and in gen. *that, this*: quid quod adventu tuo ista subellia vacuafacta sunt, *those seats where you are sitting, this*: iste vir optimus (ironically, *Id.* With other pronouns: acto ista haec capula, *proinde ut proloquor, Pl.* istius capulus in dicendo facultatis, Cic. 2. *much, of such a kind*: homines istos auctoritate praediti, *qua vos estis, Id.* 3, from its frequent use in the orator, it sometimes conveys an accusatory dyslogistic notion: non erit ista inlicita, sed mercatura, *id.* (Hence *ist. questo*; Fr. *ce, cet.*)

istic (isthic), sec, oc, and uc, *pron.*
demonstr. [iste with the suffix *ce*] *this*
name, this: *iste, istic fuit, quem vendi-*
dist? Pl.: *ictaec miseria, id.* *malum*
stoc, id. With the suffix *ce* repeated,
and in interrogations with *cine*: *istuc-*
ine interminata sum hinc abiens tibi
ter.

istic (isthic), *adv.* of place, *there, in the place where you are*: ibi malis esse quam istic ubi solus sapere videare, Cic. II. Meton. *herrin*, in this affair, on this occasion: neque istic, neque alibi, Ter.: istic sum, inquit, exspectoque quid respondeas, Cic.

istim, *adv.* from the place where you are : Cic.

istīmōdi, v. istiusmodi.

istinc (isthinc), *adv.* of place: *from the place where you are, thence*: *quid istinc veniunt*, Cic. II. *Meton.* *thereof, of that thing*: *memento dimidium istinc mihi de praeda dare*, Pl.

istius-mōdi (also separately **istius**, **modi**, **istimōdi**, or **istimodo**, Pl.): *of that kind, such*: **istiusmodi amicos**, Pl.: **istiusmodi ratio**. Cic.

ISTO, *adv.* to the place where you are: *isto venire*, Cic. **II.** *Meton.* *hereinto, into that thing*: *Trebatum meum, quod isto admisceas, nihil est*.

1. **III.** *for this reason:* isto tu
super ea, cum minus sancte pius, Pl.
istōc, adv. = isto: *thither*: accede
luc: nimium istoc abisti, Ter.

istorsum, adv. [isto versum] thitherwards: concede hinc a foribus paululum istorsum, sodea, Ter.

istuc (isthuc), *adv.* = isto: to the place where you are: dabo operam ut tunc veniam, Cic. 2. In gen. *thirer*: concede istuc, Pl. 11. *Meton.* *either, i. e. to that matter*: post istuc veniam, Ter.

distacoline, v. istic.

Ita, adv. [is] in this or that manner, as thus: it differs from sic (which comes from hic) in the same way as is differs from hic; but the two adverbs, like the two pronouns, are sometimes interchanged: ita est homo. Ter.: est, jedus, ita ut dicitur, Cic. 2. It —ut, or ut—ita, as—also, as well—as: in morbis corporis ut quique est difficilimus, ita medicus nobilissimus atque optimus quæritur, id. 3. Frequently before an acc. and inf.: vellem ita statum habere, me tui memoriam cum summa benevolentia tenere, id. 4. Followed by a subj. clause: ita se meritis esse ut in servitium abduci non dederunt, Caes. 5. In interrogations: itane censes ante coram herbas extitisse semen? Cic. 6. In replies, ay, yes: Menæchmum, opibor, te vocari, dixeras. Me. Ita vero, Pl. 7. In asseverations and oaths: as truly as, so: ita vivam, ut maximus sumptus facio, Cic. 8. Non ita, not particularly, not so very: non ita lato interjecto mari, id.: haud ita multum frumenti, Liv. 9. In reference to what follows: in the following manner, as follows: is ita cum Caesare agit, Caes. 10. With reference to certain circumstances before alluded to: ita, in this manner: dico illum adolescentem aliquot dies aegrotasse et ita esse mortuum, Cic. 11. In stating a logical inference: consequently: id.

12. To denote a restriction: on this condition or understanding: tibi impem (onus), ita, tamen, ut tibi nihil molestus esse, id. 13. To denote degree: to such a point, or extent: ne non habes quod cures; ita sunt omnia debilitata, id.

Itaque, conj. and so, and thus: ita constitui, fortiter esse agendum, itaque feci, Cic. 11. Transf. therefore, for that reason, consequently, accordingly: itaque rem suscipit et a Sequanis impetrat, Caes.: est itaque id genus totum situm in commutatione verborum, Cic. 2. Itaque ergo, hence therefore, and so for that reason: itaque ergo perpaucis effugium patuit, Liv.

Item, adv. [is] just so, in like manner, after the same manner, likewise, also: Romulus augur cum fratre item augare, Cic. To supply the predicate of a preceding clause: spectaculum uni Crasso jucundum, ceteris non item, id. In comparisons, with ut, quemadmodum, quasi, etc.: sectati item ut praedones solent, id.: item ... quasi, Liv. 2. For iterum, a second time, again: Sort. So in enumerations: omnia defectiones itemque lunae praedicantur in multis annis, Cic.

Iter, iteris, n. (anomalous forms: sum iterum, Pl.: abl. iter, Lucr.) [ire, itum] a going, a walk, way: dicam in itere, on the way, Ter. 2. Esp. a going to a distant place, a journey, march: cum illi iter instaret et subitum et longum, Cic.: ut in itinere copia

frumenti suppetere, Caes.: contendere iter, to hasten, Cic.: maturare, Caes.: flectere, to change one's course, Virg.: continuare die ac nocte, to march day and night, Caes. 3. As a measure: the distance travelled, a journey, a march: cum abessem ab Amano iter unius diei, a day's journey, Cic.: iustum iter diei, a day's march of the proper or usual length: confecto iusto itinere ejus diei, Caes. 4. Meton. a way, passage, path, road: itineribus devota proficisci in provinciam, Cic.: erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent, Caes. Of any passage: vocis, Virg.: itinera aquae, Col. 5. A right of way: aqueductus, haustus, iter, actus a patre sumitur, Cic.

11. Fig. a way, course, custom, method: iter amoris nostri et officii mel, id.: salutis, Virg.

Iteratio, ðnis, f. [itero] a repeating, repetition: verborum iterationes, Cic.

Iterato, adv. again, once more: Just. iteratus, a um, Part. [itero].

Itero, avi, atum, t. v. a. [iterum] to do anything a second time, to repeat: quae audistis, si eadem hic iterem, Pl.: iteratum eadem ista mihi, non enim satis intelligi, Cic.: pugnare, to renew, Liv.: mane ubi his fuerit Phoebusque iteraverit ortus, has risen a second time, Ov. 11. To repeat, rehearse, relate: haec ubi Telebois ordine iterantur, Pl.

Iterum, adv. again, a second time, anew: Livianae fabulae non satis dignae sunt, quae iterum legantur, Cic.: cum his Aeduis semel atque iterum armis contendisse, Caes.: iterum atque iterum spectare, again and again, repeatedly, Hor. [From is with the compar. suffix.]

Itidem, adv. [ita and idem] in the same way, just as, likewise, also: itidem duplex, Cic.: itidem, ut cata-pultae solent, Pl.

Itiner, v. iter, ad init.

Itio, ðnis, f. [i, stem of eo] a going, walking, travelling: itiones crebrae, Ter.: de obvium itione ita faciam, ut suades, Cic.

Itō, t. v. n. freq. [id.] to go: ad coenas itare, Cic.

Itus, ðs, m. [id.] a going, gait: nec repentis itum ejusviscumeque animalis sentimus, Lucr. 11. Esp. a going away, departure (usu. with reditus): noeter itus, reditus, vultus, Cic.

J.

J, represents a sound respecting which grammarians have maintained widely different opinions. There is no doubt, however, that it was originally represented by the same symbol as the vowel i: and hence some writers hold that j formed no part of the Latin alphabet, but even they admit that it represented two distinct sounds. That J was a consonant is proved

by the fact that when a word ending in a single consonant is followed by one beginning with j, the last syllable of the preceding word is always long by position. As to its sound, the most probable opinion is that it closely resembled the German j or English y (before a vowel). But in England the Latin j is usually pronounced like the same letter in English. The ancient grammarians state that j between two vowels was pronounced double; and hence some authors (as Cicero) repeated it in writing, (e. g. ajo (ajo), Majja (Maia), pejjus (pejus), etc. J occurs only at the beginning of syllables, and is invariably followed by a vowel. 11. Changes of J in Latin.

1. The closest relation exists between j and the vowel i; hence, in the formation and inflection of words, it was very often changed into the latter: e. g. Pompejus, Pompel; Gajus, Gai; jam, etiam, quoniam; ajo, albam. On the other hand, it was often changed by the poets into j for metrical purposes. e. g. ajete, abietibus, for abiete, abietibus.

2. J is more nearly allied to the gutturals than to any other class of consonants; hence it is sometimes interchanged with g: e. g. from the root mag- (in magnus, magis) comes major.

3. In the compounds of jacio j is sometimes elided, especially in the poets: e. g. abicet, adicet, obicet, for abicet, adicet, obicet. 4. On the change of d into j, vide letter D, no. 1. 2. 111. Changes of J in the Romance languages.

1. into j, gi, or gg: e. g. Lat. Januarius, jam, majus, prius; It. gennaio, già, maggio, peggio (on the gg, v. supra no. 1). 2. into i: e. g.: Lat. major, bajulare; Fr. maire, bailleur. 3. into y: e. g. Lat. jam, major; Sp. ya, mayor. 4. into z: e. g. Lat. juniperus; Sp. sinabro.

5. into i: e. g. Lat. Julius; Sp. luglio. 6. Omission of j: e. g. Lat. adjutare; It. aiutare; Fr. aider; Lat. j-junare; Fr. dé-j-ner.

IV. As an abbreviation J. O. M. signifies Jovis Optimo Maximo; J. R. Juno Regina; J. V. T. Victoria Triginta.

Jāco, cili, ctum, 2. v. n. (lit. to be thrown or cast down, hence) to lie: jacere humi, Cic.: in limine, id. 2. Esp. to lie ill, to be sick: cum tristi morbo defessa jaceres, Tib. 3. To lie dead, to have fallen: spolia jacentis hostium exeritius, Liv. 4. To be or stay long: Brundisii, Cic. 5. Of geogr. position: to lie, be situated: quae gens jacet supra Ciliciam, Nep. 6. To be low, flat, level: jacentia et plana urbis loca, Tac. And of the sea when calm: postquam jacuit planum mare, Juv. 7. To hang loose: vagi crines per colla jacebant, Ov. 8. To be broad or spread out: summo despectu ab aethere terras infelix Phaëton praeclusus penitus jacentes, id. 9. Of the countenance: to be cast down: vultus attolite jacentes, id. 11. Fig. to be in-

dolet or inactive, not to come forwards: in pace Jacere, quam in bello vigere maluit. Quamquam ille quidem nunquam Jacuit, Cic. 2. *to be cast down, dejected:* animum amici Joentem excitare, id. militum Jacere animos, Liv. 3. *to lie prostrate:* victa Jacet pietas, Ov. 4. *to lie dormant, be disused or neglected, to be of no avail or effect:* cum leges nihil valebant, cum iudicia Jacent, Cic.: maximas virtutes Jacere omnes necesse est voluptate dominante, id. 5. *to fall to the ground, be refused:* Jacet tota conclusio, id. 6. *to be low in price:* cum Jacerent praemia praediorum, id. 7. *to be despised, in no esteem:* pauper ubique Jacet, Ov. 8. *to lie idle or unemployed:* quomodo tibi tanta pecunia extraordinaria Jacet? Cic. 9. *to be sunk in any state:* Jacere in oblivione, id. 10. *to lie open, be obvious, be at hand:* id.

Jacio, Jaci, Jactum, *v. o. a. to throw, cast, hurl:* lapides, Cic.: aridam materiam de muro in aggerem, Caes. 2. *to lay, set, construct, erect:* urbi fundamenta, Liv.: aggere Jacto, Caes. 3. *to send forth, emit:* to bring forth, produce: igniculos, Cic.: Jacturas poma myricas, that they will bear, Ov. 4. *to throw away:* acuta, Pl. 11. *Fig. to throw, cast:* to throw out (in speaking), to utter, mention, intimate: contumeliam in aliquem, Cic.: adulteria, to charge with, id.: vera an vana Jaceret, Liv. With acc. and infim.: Jecit oportere recendi, Sall. 2. *to lay, set:* fundamenta pacis, Cic.: odia in longum Jacere, to strew, sow, Tac. A. d. *bragging, boastful, vain-glorious:* insolens, arrogans, Jactans, Cic.

Jactanter, *adv. boastfully, ostentatiously:* Amm. Comp.: Jactantius moerere, Tac. **Jactantia**, *ae, f. [Jacto] a boasting, bragging, ostentation:* Tac. **Jactatio**, *onis, f. [Jacto] a throwing or tossing to and fro, a shaking, agitation:* ex magna Jactatione terram videre, the tossing of a ship, Cic. 2. *Esp. the motion of the body in spraking, postures:* corpora, id. 11. *Fig. a boasting, bragging, ostentation, display, vanity:* Jactatio est voluptas gestans et se effrens insolentia, id. 2. *Esp. Jactatio popularis, a striving after popular applause, id.*

Jactator, *Oris, m. [id.] a boaster, braggart:* Jactator rerum a se gestarum, Quint.

Jactatus, *us, m. [id.] a throwing to and fro, a tossing:* pennarum, Ov.

Jactito, *i. v. a. freq. [id.] to bring forwards in public, to utter:* ridicula Intexta versibus, Liv.

Jacto, *avi, atum, i. v. o. a. freq. [Jacio] to throw, cast, hurl, scaller:* hastas, Cic.: vestem argentumque de muro, Caes.: lapides in aliquem locum, Virg. Also of dice-throwing: talos arripio, Jacto basilicum, Pl. 2. *to throw or*

hoss about, to swing, flourish, drive about, etc.: crura, Lucr.: cervicium, Cic.: corpus in suo sanguine, Ov. *Esp. to make gestures, as an orator, etc.:* brachia in numerum, Lucr. 3. *to throw away, cast off, resign:* merces, Pl.: arma, Liv. 4. *to throw out, emit, spread:* de corpore lucem, Lucr.: voces per umbram, Virg. 5. *With pron. reflect. to move, stir:* te Jactare non audebis, Cic. 11. *Fig. to torment, disquiet, disturb:* Jactor, crucior, agitor, stimulator, Pl.: Jactatus est clamore et convicio, Cic. 2. *With pron. reflect. or reflect. to toller, wave, fluctuate:* Jactantibus se opinionibus Inconstanter et turbide, id. 3. *to consider, examine, discuss, mention, intimate, throw out, utter, say, propose:* pluribus praesentibus eas res Jactari nolebat, Caes.: rem Jactare sermonibus, Liv.: Jactantiam Jam pridem omnis te Roma beatum, Hor. 4. *to throw or sling out threats, etc.:* Jactare et opponere terrorem, Cic. 5. *to exult, boast of, vaunt:* ostentare honorem aetatis, Jactare urbanam gratiam et dignitatem, Caes.: genus et nomen, Hor. And with pron. reflect. to talk boastfully of oneself, to boast, make an ostentatious display: Intolerantius se Jactare, Cic.: Illae dum se nimium querebant Jactat ultorem, Hor.: Illa se Jactet in aula, Virg. With in or simple abl.: quum in eo se in contione Jactavisset, Cic.: ne quis sit lucus, quo se plus Jactet Apollo, Virg. 6. *to be officious or active in, to give oneself up to, to devote oneself to:* nostrum hoc tempus aetatis forensi latere Jactari, Cic.: se actionibus tribuniciis, Liv. 7. *se in pecuniis, to be prodigal of one's money, Cic. (Hence It. gettare, gittare; Sp. Jitar; Fr. jeter.)*

Jactura, *ae, f. [Jacto] a throwing, a throwing away, esp. a throwing overboard:* si in mari Jactura facienda sit, equine pretiosi potius Jacturam faciat, an servili velle? Cic. 11. *Fig. loss, damage, detriment, diminution:* Jacturae rei familiaris erunt faciendae, id.: Jacturam honoris et dignitatis facere, Caes.: tempora, Liv. **Jactus**, *a, um, Part. [Jacio].*

Jactus, *us, m. [id.] a throwing, casting, hurling:* a throw, cast: Jactus fulminum, Cic.: intra tell Jactum progressus, Virg.: In prospero tesserarum Jactu, Liv. **Jaculabilis**, *e, adj. [Jaculor] that may be thrown or hurled:* telum, Ov.

Jaculator, *Oris, m. [id.] a thrower, caster, hurler:* Enceladus Jaculator audax (truncorum), Hor. 2. *Esp. a soldier armed only with a dart or javelin:* Jaculatorum manus, Liv.

Jaculatrix, *icis, f. [id.] she that hurls:* Diana, Ov. **Jaculor**, *Oris, i. v. dep. [Jaculum] to throw the javelin:* laudem consequi, equitando, Jaculando, Cic. 2. *to throw or hurl at, to strike, hit:* Jaculari cervos, Hor. 3. In gen.: to throw, cast, hurl: puppibus ignes, Virg. 11.

Fig. to aim at, strive after: quid brevi fortis Jaculamur aevo multa? Hor. 2. *to attack with words, give at, revile:* probris prociacibus Jaculari (ab. Jaculari) in aliquem, Liv. **Jaculum, *i. n. [Jaculus] a dart, javelin:* Cic.: Caes.**

Jaculus, *a, um, adj. [Jacio] what is thrown (mostly subst.): rete Jaculum and simply Jaculum, a casting-net, fishing-net, Pl.*

Jam, *adv. of time [Id.]:* 11. *at this or at that time.* [Denoting earliness: now, already, so soon:] omnes Jam istius generis legationes erant constitutae, Cic.: Jamque ab eo non longius bidui via aberant, Caes. 11. *Denoting lateness: now at last, at length, only now:* putamus utile esse to aliquando Jam rem transigere, Cic.: Jam tandem Italiae fugientis prendimus oras, Virg. 111. *of future time: presently, immediately, soon:* ille quidem aut Jam hic aderit, aut Jam adeat, Pl.: Jam te premet nox, Hor. 11. In enumerations and transitions: *again, besides, lastly:* Jam quantum consilio valet, hoc ipso ex loco saepe cognoscis, Cic. 11. *to introduce a consequence or conclusion: now, so now, therefore:* Jam illud cujus est, non dico andacae sed stultitiae? id. 11. In commands or exhortations: *come, now:* Jam pare sepulcro, Virg. 11. With comparatives: *still, yet:* hic Jam plura non dicam, Cic. 11. *VIII. Jam repeated:* Jam Jam, or Jam Jamque, instantly: Jam Jam futurus rusticus, Hor.: Jam ... Jam, like modo ... modo, now-now, at one time ... another: gaudet equi, Jamque hoc cursu, Jam praeterit illic, Virg. 11. *With other particles:* Jam non, not yet: Nep.: Jam tum, just then, already: Cic.: Jam nunc, Jam tere, even now, at this moment: id. (Hence It. già; from It. di già, Fr. déjà: Jam magis, It. giamaai; Fr. jamaais.)

Jamdudum, *(and separ. Jam dudum), adv. prop. at this (or that) time and for a long time previously:* bene it is gen. employed with imperfect tenses, which in this connection may be translated by those forms of the Eng. verb which denote an action begun at a past time, and still continued: Jam dudum flebam, I had been weeping for a long time (and was still doing so), Ov.: Jamdudum est Intus, he has been in doors for a long time (and is so now), Pl. 11. With perfect tenses: 1. long ago: anne abili Jam a milite? Jamdudum: aetatem (or bere we may give to the compound the exact meaning of the two simple words: has she already left the soldier? already? long ago, an age). Ter. 2. for a long time past: nemo Jamdudum litore in isto constitit, Ov.

Jampridem, *(and separ. Jam pridem), prop. at this (or that) time and for some or a long time previously= Jamdudum, and used in a similar manner (v. Jamdudum). 1. With Imperfect*

tenses: cupio equidem, et jampridem cupio Alexandriam visere, Cic. ||. With perfect tenses: long ago: jampridem equidem audiivi cepisse odium tali Philumenam, Ter. ||. With adjectives, etc.: for a long time past: vivo tentat praevertere amore janipridem residas animos desuetate corda, Virg.

Janitor, ōris, m. [Janua] a door-keeper, porter: hucus equis hic est Janitor? aperite, Pl.: carceris, Cic.: interiorum Janitor, Cerberus, Virg.

Janitrix, icis, f. [id.] a female door-keeper, portress: Pl.

Janua, ae, f. a door, house-door: rare Januum, Ov.: transire Januam, Hor. 2. Meton.: any entrance: inferni Janua regis, Virg. ||. Fig.: on entrance, approach: qua nolui Januam ingressus in causam, Cic.

Januarius, a, um, adj. [Janus] pertaining to Janus: Januarius mensis, or subst. Januarius, i, m. January: aucto constituta in mensem Januariu, Cic.: a. d. VII. Idus Januarii, Caes. (Hence It. gennaio: Fr. Janvier.)

Janus, i, m. another form of Dianus, lit the god of light or the sun, whence the feminine Diana, but the word was connected by the ancients with Janua, because the statue of Janus stood in a covered passage with two entrances (v. Smith's Blogr. 235), hence in gen. a covered passage, arcade: Janos tra facientes locavit, Liv. 2. In partic.: on arch'd passage in the Roman Forum (of which there were four), where the merchants and money-changers had their stand: haec Janus summus ab imo perdocet, Hor.

Jecur, Jecoris, also Jecinōris, and Jecidōris, n. the liver: cerebrum, cor, pulmones, Jecur: haec sunt domicilia vitae, Cic.: caput Jecoris, Liv.

Jocundum, i, n. dim. [Jecur] a little liver: Cic.

Jocūdo, ade, meagrely, dryly, jocosely: Jecūdo et exilliter disputare, Cic. Comp.: dicere Jecundus, id.

Jecinōsus, a, um, adj. [Jecunus] fasting, hungry: Jecuniosior, Pl.

Jocunditas, itas, f. [id.] a fasting, emptiness of stomach: Jecunatitas plenus, Anna foetida, Pl. ||. Fig. of style: dypnēs, poverty, meagreness, Jecunatitas: inopiet et Jecunatitas, Cic. 2. Ignorance: Jecunatitas bonarum artium, id.

Jocundum, il, n. [id.] a fasting, fast: Jecunium Ceresi instituere, Liv.: filia longa domant inopie Jecunia victu, Ov. ||. Meton.: hunger: in vacuis Jecunia Jecunia venis, id. 2. Leanness, Jecunus: Virg.

Jocūsus, a, um, adj. that has not eaten or drunk, fasting, hungry: ita Jecunus ut ne equum quidem gustarim, Cic.: Jecuna frangere corpora, Liv.: lupus Jecunia dentibus acer, Hor. ||. Meton.: dry, barren, unproductive: agr. Cic.: glareā, Virg. 2. scanty, insignificant: summumque Jecuna sanie indicatur arena, id. ||. Fig.:

in want, wanting, desiring: aures Jecunae hujus orationis, Cic. 2. poor, barren, powerless, contemptible, mean, etc.: pusillus animus atque ipsa malevolentia Jecunus atque Inanis, id.: Jecunum hoc nescio quid et contemnendum, id. 3. Of style: meagre, dry, feeble, spiritless: si quis aut Antonium Jecuniorem, aut Crassum fuisse plenorem putet, id.

Jocundissimum, i, n. [Jento] an early meal, breakfast: Suet.: Pl.

Jento, avi, atum, i. v. n. to breakfast: Suet.

Jocatio, ōnis, f. [Jocor] a joking, joke: nihil praeter Jocationem, Cic.

Jocolor, ōris, the liver: v. Jecur.

Joco, for Jocor: Pl.

Jocor, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. [Jocus] to jest, joke. ||. Neutr.: tu hanc Jocari credis? faciet, nisi caveo, Ter.: duplex Jocandi genus, Cic. ||. Act.: to say in jest: in faciem permulta Jocatus, Hor.

Jocōsē, adv. Jestingly, jocosely: eumque Iusti Jocosē satis, Cic. Comp.: dicere aliquid Jocosus, id.

Jocōsus, a, um, adj. [Jocus] jocosely, humorous, facetious, droll: Maccenas, Hor. Of things: res, Cic.: lia, Ov.

Jocularia, e, adj. [Joculus] facetious, jocular, laughable, droll: audacia, Ter. Jocularia istuc quidem, Cic. Subst.: Jocularia, tum, n. plur. Jesta, jokes: ut qui Jocularia ridens percurrat, Hor.

Joculāriter, adv. Jocosely, in a jocular or comical manner: canere carmina, Suet.

Joculāris, a, um, adj. [Joculus] ludicrous, droll (poet.): malum, Ter. (Hence It. giocolaro, giularo.)

Joculator, ōris, m. [Joculus] a jester, joker: huc Joculatorem senem illum interesse sane nolui, Cic. (Hence It. giocolatore: Fr. Joueur: Germ. Gaukler: Eng. juggler.)

Joculatorius, a, um, adj. [Joculator] jesting, jocular, for Jocularis: Cic.

Jocitor, i. v. a. dep. [Joculus] to jest, joke: Liv.

Joculus, i, m. dim. [Jocus] a little joke: Jocolo dicere aliquid, to say in jest, Pl.

Jocundus, a, um, v. Jucundus.

Jocus, i, m. (In the plur. also Joca, orum, n.) a jest, joke: Joci causa magistrum adhibere, for the sake of the joke, Cic.: agitare Jocos cum aliquo, Ov.: movere aliquid Jocum, to direct, Hor.: extra Jocum, remoto Joco, joking aside, without joking, Cic. ||. Meton.: game, pastime, sport: ludus et Jocus, mere sport, a trifle: hic vero si oecoperit ludum Jocumque dicere fuisse ludum, alterum, praetui hujus rabies quae dabit, Ter. (Hence It. giuoco: Fr. jeu.)

Jolia! intery. oh! Pl.

Juba, ae, f. the mane of a horse, etc.: equi, Cic. ||. the crest of a helmet: Virg.

Jubar, ōris, n. [Juba] the radiance

of the heavenly bodies, light, splendour, brightness, sunshine: quintus ab aequoreis nitidum Jubar extulit undae Lucifer, Ov. ||. Meton.: a heavenly body, luminary: it portis Jubare exorto, delecta juvenus, Virg.

Jūbātus, a, um, adj. [id.] having a mane or crest: angues, Pl.: Liv.

Jūbo, Jussi, Jussum, 2. v. a. (Jusso for Jussero, Virg.: just for Jussisti, Ter.) to order, to bid, tell, command: Jubebo? Jubeo, cogo atque impero, Ter. With inf.: lex recte facere Jubet, vetat delinquere, Cic. With subj.: Jussitque ut quae venissent naves Euboeam peterent, Liv. With dat. pers.: haec mihi litterae Dolabellae Jubent ad pristinas cogitationes reverti, Cic. With acc. of pers. or thing: Jube famulos, rem divina mihi apparent, Pl.: neque Jubere caedem fratris palam audebat, Tac. With acc. of thing and dat. of pers.: tributum Ibi Drusus Jussere modicum, id. Pass.: quod Jussu sent faciunt, Caes. ||. Esp. to bid, entreat: sperare nos amici Jubeat, Cic.: and with salvere understood: Jubeo Chremetem, Ter. ||. In politics: to order, decree, ratify, approve: legem populus R. Jussit de civitate tribuenda, Cic.: postquam eprovinciam Numidium populus Jussit, Sall. Absol. with de: populus Jussit de bello, Liv. Freq. with velle: also with scisco, decerno, etc.: plebs, incredibile memoratu est, quanta vi rogationem Jussert, decreverit, voluerit, Sall.

Jūcundē, adv. agreeably, pleasantly: vivere, Cic. Comp.: bibere Jucundus, id. Sup.: Jucundissime vivere, id.

Jūcunditas, itas, f. [Jucundus] agreeableness, pleasantness, delight, enjoyment: corporis morbis vitae Jucunditas Impeditur, Cic.: dare se Jucunditati, to give oneself up to enjoyment, id. Plur.: nihil mihi ex plurimis tuis Jucunditatibus gratius accidit, good offices, favours, id.

Jūcundus (Jucundus), a, um, adj. [juvo] pleasant, agreeable, delightful, pleasing: est mihi Jucunda in malis et grata in dolore vestra erga me voluntas, Cic. Comp.: officia Jucundiora, id. Sup.: conspectus Jucundissimus, id.

Jūdex, icis, c. [Jus dico] one who hears and decides lawsuits, a judge (but scarcely equiv. to our word, the Roman Jūdex partaking of the character of an arbitrator, and sometimes of a jurymen: v. Smith's Ant. 215 seqq.): verissimus Jūdex, Cic.: Jūdicem ferre aliquid, to propose a judge, which was done by the plaintiff: cum et M. Flaccus, multis probis objectis, P. Mucium Jūdicem tulisset, id.: Jūdicem dicere, to name a judge, which was done by the defendant: Liv.: dare Jūdicem, to grant a judge, which was done by the praetor, Cic. ||. In gen.: a judge in any matter whatever, an umpire: grammatici certant, et adhuc sub Jūdice lis est, Hor.

jūdicāto, ōnis, *f.* [judico] a *judging, a judicial investigation*: longi subseſſi, Cic. || In gen.: a *judgment, opinion*: haec opinatio est judicatio, se scire quod nesciat, id.

jūdicatūm, i, n. [id.] a *thing decided*: Cic.

jūdicatūs, a, um, *Part.* [judico].
jūdicatūs, ōis, m. [id.] the *office of a judge* (rare): Cic.

jūdicālīs, e, *adj.* [judicium] *pertaining to the courts of justice, judicial*: Jus, Cic.: annus, the year in which Pompey altered the form of trials, id.

jūdicīārīus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the courts, judiciary*: lex, Cic.: quaestus, id.

jūdicīolūm, īi, n. [judex] a *judicial investigation, trial*, esp. respecting facts, as distinguished from law (v. Smith's Ant. 215 seqq.): judicium facere, Cic.: Inter aliarum, for assassination, id.: vocare aliquem in judicium, to summon before the judges, id.: dare, to allow, grant a trial, said of the praetor who appointed the judges: in Lurconis liberum judicium ex edicto dedit, id.

|| Meton. 1. a *court of justice*: ille in judicium venit, Nep. 2. the *body of judges*: judicium sortiri, Cic. 3. the *sentence or decision of a court*: judicium senatus, Caes.

|| In gen. any *judgment, decision, opinion*: meum semper judicium fuit, Cic.: meo judicio, in my judgment or opinion, id. || IV. the *faculty of judging, judgment, discernment*: studio optimo, judicio minus firmo praeditus, id.: subtile, Hor. 2. *Espectation, good judgment*: judicio aliquid facere, Cic.

jūdicāre, avi, atum, i. v. a. [judicasse] for *judicare*, Cic. [jus dico] to *examine judicially, to judge, decide, be a judge*: si recte et ordine judicaris, Cic.

2. With gen. of thing: to *prosecute, also, to condemn*: anqueret, quod vel capitis vel pecuniae judicasset privato, Liv. Hence, in *part. perf.*: Judicatus, of persons: *condemned, sentenced*: and of things, *decided*: judicatum duci, Cic.

3. *to adjudge, make over* (for adjudicare): Pl. || In gen. to *judge, judge of*: aliquid oculorum fallacissimo sensu, Cic. 2. *to deem, be of opinion*: sic statuo et judico, id. 3. *to declare, proclaim*: judicare aliquem hostem, Nep.: Cic. (Hence *It. giudicare*; Fr. *juger*.)

jūgālīs, e, *adj.* [jugum] *pertaining to a yoke, yoked together*: equi jumentaque, Curt. Subst. *jugalet, a team*: gemini, Virg. || Fig.: *matrimonial, nuptial*: ne cui me vinclo vellem sociare jugali, id.: dona, Ov.

jūgālīo, ōnis, *f.* [jugo] a *binding* (e. g. of a vine) to rails: Cic.

jūgerum, i, n. (also esp. in plur. acc. to 3d. decl. from old nom. *juger* or *juncus*) [on etym. v. Smith's Ant. 217] *on acre*, or rather *juger* of land, measuring 28,800 square feet, or 240 feet

in length by 120 in breadth (or about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an English acre): Is partes fecit in ripa, nescio quotenorum Jugerum, Cic.

jūgīs, e, *adj.* [jugo] *joined together*: auspiciū, married auspices, occasioned by a yoke of oxen dunging at the same time, Cic.

jūgīs, e, *adj.* *continual, perpetual, perennial*, esp. of water, always flowing: thessarus Jugis, Pl.: ex puteis Jugibus aquam calidam trahi, Cic.

jūglans, dis, *f.* [l. q. Jovis glans] a *walnut*: juglandum putamina, Cic.

|| a *walnut-tree*: juglandum umbra, Plin.

jūgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [jugum] to *bind to laths or rails*: Col. || Meton. to *marry* (poet.): cui pater intinctam federal, primisque jugatam oinibus, Virg. 2. In gen. to *join, connect*: virtutes inter se nexae et jugatae sunt, Cic.

jūgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *mountainous* (poet.): silvae, Ov.

jūgūla, ae, and **jūgūlae**, arum, *f.* [jugulus] the *three stars which form Orion's belt*: and meton. the *whole constellation*: Pl.

jūgūlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [jugulum] to *cut the throat, to kill, slay, murder*: cum jugulator sus, Cic.: cives optimos Jugulari jussit, id. || Fig.: aliquem factis decretisque, id. 2. *to refuse, silence, convict*: Jugulari suo gladio, suoque telo, to be beaten with one's own weapons, foiled with one's own devices, Ter.: gladio plumbeo, to overcome without difficulty, Cic.

jūgūlum, i, n. and **jūgūlus**, i, m. [jugo, stem of jingo] the *collar-bone*: a' so, the hollow part of the neck above the collar-bone: and lastly, the *throat itself*: Jugula concava, Cic.: Jugulos aperire susurro, Juv.: Jugulum perfodere, Tac.

jūgum, i, n. [root JUG, v. Jingo] a *yoke for oxen, a collar*, etc.: nos onera quibusdam bestia, nos juga imponimus, Cic.: demere Juga tauris, Hor. ||

Meton. a *yoke or pair*, esp. of draught cattle: ut minus multis Jugis ararent, Cic.: a pair of horses: Virg.: a chariot drawn by them: id. 2. the *beams of a pair of scales*: and hence the *constellation Libra*: Romani, in Jugo cum esset luna, natam esse dicebat, Cic. 3. the *beam of a weaver's loom*: tela Jugo vincta est, Ov. 4. a *rower's bench*: Virg. 5. the *ridge or peak of a mountain*: also, a *chain of mountains*: ut mutato itinere, Jugis Octogesima perveniret, Caes.

|| Fig. the *yoke* as the bond or badge of slavery: cufus a cervicibus Jugo servile deſecerant, Cic. Of a conquered army: sub Jugo or Jugo mittere, to make them pass under the yoke (consisting of two upright and one transverse spear), as a mark of subjection: sub hoc Jugo dictator Aequus misit, Liv. 2. Of the *yoke of love or affection*: ferre Jugo, the *yoke of marriage*, Hor. 3. Of the *yoke of*

misfortune: ferre Jugo pariter dolos, id. 4. With reference to a mountain top: ut ex Apennino fluminis, sic ex communi sapientium Juge sunt doctrinarum facta divortia, Cic. (Hence *It. giogo*; Fr. *joug*.)

jūmentum, i, n. [contr. from jugumentum, from JUG, stem of jingo] a *beast used for drawing or carrying, a beast of burthen* (but not an ox, to which it is freq. opp. as, Jumenta bovesque, Col.): cum illam curru vehi jusset, morarenturque Jumenta, Cic.: sarcinaria, beasts for carrying soldiers' baggage, Caes.

jūncēus, a, um, *adj.* [juncus] made of rushes, rush: vincula, Ov. || Jūs a rush or reed: pella, slender, Ter.

jūncōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of rushes*: litura, Ov.

jūncūm, adv. together: Gell. || successively: Juncūm gerere duos consulatus, Suet.

jūncūto, ōnis, *f.* [jungo] a *joining, union*: Cic.

jūncūtarā, ae, *f.* [id.] a *joining, uniting*: a junctura, joint: boam, Col. genum, Ov.: laterum Juncturae, the two ends of the girdle which meet, Virg.

|| Fig.: *relationship, connexion*: generis, Ov. 2. In *het. combination, putting together*: dixeris egregie notum si callida verbum reddiderit Junctura novum, Hor.

jūncūta, a, um, *Part.* [jungo]. || Adj.: united, connected: causa fuit propior, et cum exitu Juncūto, Cic. Sup.: Junctissimis illi comes, Ov.

jūncūs, i, m. a *rush*: muricis Juncis circumvincere, Pl.: palustres, Ov. (Hence *It. giunco*; Sp. *junquero*; Fr. *jonc*.)

jūngo, nxi, nctum, j. n. a. to *yoke, harness*: equos, Virg.: Juncta vehicula mille capluntur, Liv. 2. In gen. to *bind together, join, unite*: tigna bina inter se Jungebat, Caes.: ostia, to shut the doors, Juv.: quaedam inter se Jungere et copulare, Cic. With ad. l. With cum: id. Abol.: oscula, to kiss, exchange kisses, Ov.: Junctoque ponte, milites transmittit, having built a bridge, Tac.

3. *Exp. to join, unite* to matrimony: cui se palcra viri dignetur Jungere Iddo, Virg. || Fig.: cum hominibus nostris consuetudines, amicitias, res, rationesque Jungebat, Cic.: amicitiam, Liv.: foedera, id. 2. to connect (in point of time), to continue: laborem, to continue without interruption, Plin. [Root JUG, which occurs in most of the cognate languages.] (Hence *It. giugnere*; Fr. *joindre*.)

jūnior, v. juvenis.

jūniperus, i, f. the *juniper*: Plin.: Virg. (Hence *It. ginjaro*; Sp. *enebro*; Fr. *genévre*.)

jūnius, a, um, *adj.* *mensis, the sixth month, June*: Cic.: also Subst.: Junius, i, m.: Ov.

jūnīx, icis, *f.* [contr. from juvenis] a *young cow, calf, heifer*: Pers. (Hence Fr. *genisse*.)

jurandum, i, n. [*juro*] an oath (for *juramentum*): Pl.

jurator, ōris, m. [*id.*] a sweeper: *falsus jurator*, Macr. || a sworn judge: Pl.

juratus, a, um, Part. [*Juro*]. || A.D.: under an oath, bound by an oath: haec, quae juratus in maxima contione dixi, Cic.

juriconsultus, v. *jurisconsultus*.
jurē-jūro, i, v. a. [*juris juro*] to swear: praetores *jurejurant*, Liv.

jurē-peritus, v. *jurisperitus*.
jurēus, a, um, adj. [*jus*] of broth: Subst.: *jurea*, ae, f. (sc. placenta): Pl.

jurium, i, n. [*jurgo*] a quarrel, dispute, altercation: *jurgio tandem uxorem abegit ab Janua*, Pl.: ex inimicitia *jurgia*, maledicta gignuntur, Cic.: *jurgia* iactare, to quarrel, Virg.

jurgo, avi, atum, i, v. n. and a. || Neutr.: to quarrel, brawl, scold: credo, quid *jurgabit* tecum? Ter. || Act.: to utter reproaches, blame: haec *jargans*, Liv.

judicialis, e, adj. [*judicium*] relating to right or justice: Cic.

jūris-consultus or **jurē-consultus** (also *juris consultus* and *consultus juris*) [*jus consulto*] one learned in the law, a lawyer: *jurisconsultus*, Cic.: ea *jurisconsultorum* ingenia corrupta sunt, id.

jūris-dictio, ōnis (in *thesi*: *jurisdictio*), f. and separately: *Juris dictio*, f. administration of justice, jurisdiction: *jurisdictionem* conferre, Cic. || Meton.: legal authority or power: *id.*: libera, Suet.

jūris-peritus or **jurē-peritus**, (freq. also written separately), i, m. n. adj. [*peritus* or *learned in the law*: *Fabius Pictor* et *Juris* et *literarum* et *antiquitatis* bene peritus, Cic. Comp.: quis *jure peritus*? id. Sup.: eloquentium *jurisperitus* *sermo* Crassus, id.

jūro, avi, atum, i, v. n. and a. [*Jus*] || Neutr.: to swear, take an oath: qui si *aurum* tenens juraret, crederet *nemo*, Cic.: in verba, to take a prescribed form of oath: Petrus in haec verba jurat, Caes.: in verba magistri, to echo his sentiments, Hor.: in nomen *aliquo*, to swear allegiance to, Suet.

2. Exp. in conspire: in me *jurant* *accusans*, ventusque, fidesque, Ov. || Act.: to swear something: *verissimum pollicentur* *jurandum*, to take an oath, Cic. 2. to declare something on oath: jurat, se eum non *deserturum*, Caes.: aliquid in se, to call down imprecations on oneself, Liv. 3. to swear by somebody: quaevis *nunina*, Ov.: *idena*, Virg. 4. to renounce by oath, *objure*: jurare *columnam*, to swear that one is not guilty of it, Liv. [The root appears in the form of *JUR* as well as *JUR* in *juro*, *juris*, *perjuro*, *perjurus*: the Eng. *swear* is the same word, the initial *s* being no part of the root.]

juror, i, v. dep. for *juro*: *judici de-memorandum* *est*, quid *juratus* sit, quid *aqui* debeat, Cic.

jūs, *jūis*, n. broth, soup: cum una multa *jura* confundit *cocus*, Pl.: *negavit*, se *jure illo* nigro delectatum, Cic.

jūs, *jūis*, n. law or equity, as established by public authority or custom (it differs from *lex* as being a generic term, denoting the whole body of laws, and hence the principles of law; whereas *lex* signifies a specific enactment, such as those of the twelve tables): omnium *legum* atque *jurum* *fictor*, conditor *cluet*, Pl.: *urbem jure* *legibusque* ac *moribus* de integro condere parat, Liv.: dicere, to pronounce judgment, give a judicial decision, as the praetor and other magistrates: a Volcatio, qui *Romae* *jus* *dicat*, Cic.: dare *jura*, to give laws: his *dantem jura* *Catonem*, Virg.: *fas* *jusque*, divine and human law, Liv.: divina ac humana *jura*, Cic.: gentium, the law of nations, id.: civile, the civil law, id.: *jus publicum*, political or constitutional law, Liv.: *jus privatum*, the laws regulating the relations of private persons to one another, id.: *summum*, the strict letter of the law: *summum jus*, *summa injuria*, factum est jam tritum *sermone* proverbium, Cic. 2. legal right, power, authority: cum *plebe* *agendi*, id.: *patrium*, the father's power of life and death over his children, Liv.: (homo) *sui jura*, his own master, independent, Cic. 3. Meton.: a court of justice: in *jus* *ambula*, come before a magistrate, Ter. || In gen. and without ref. to positive law: the law of nature, natural right or justice, *justness*: *jura communia*, rights enjoyed equally by all, Cic.: *absolverunt admiratione* *magis* *virtutis* *quam jura* *causae*, the *justness*, Liv. Hence, *adv.*: *jure*, adverbially, with justice, justly: *jure* in eum animadvertetur, Cic.: te ipse, *jure* *optimo*, merito incuses licet, with perfect justice, Pl. 2. prerogative, privilege, faculty, etc. With gen. obj.: *curtus* *rogat ille* *paternos*, inque *diem* *alipedum* *jus*, Ov.

jus-jurandum, i, n. an oath: *jus-jurandum* *pollicitus* *est* *dare* *mihī*, Pl.: est *jusjurandum* *affirmatio* *religiosa*, Cic.: *idem* *juramentum* *adigit* *Afranium*, made him take the same oath, Caes.: *jurejurando* *teneri*, to be bound by an oath, Cic.

juseum, i, n. [*jubeo*] an order, command (mostly plur.): *deorum* *immortalium* *jussa*, Cic.: *efficere*, to execute, Sall. || Esp. a decree of the people: *jussa*, ac *scita*, Cic.

jussus, a, um, Part. [*jubeo*].
jussus, ōis, m. (only in *lat. sing.*) [*id.*] an order, command: *vestro jussu* *coactus*, Cic.

justē, *adv.* rightly, justly, equitably, duly: *Juste* et *legitime* *imperare*, Cic. Comp.: reprehendi, Hor.

justifacis, a, um, adj. [*justus facio*] that acts justly (poet.). (at.)

justitia, ae, f. [*justus*] justice: Cic. || As a moral quality: *lure* of justice, equity; also, moderation, clemency: pro *jus* *justitia*, Caes. || Meton.

justus, a, um, adj. [*justus*] that which is right or just, justice: *justum* ac *jus* *colere*, Cic.: *plus* *justo*, more than is right, too much, Hor. || In plur. rights, privileges: *servis* *justa* *praebere*, Cic. 2. due ceremonies or formalities: *omnia* *jura* *perficere*, Liv. Esp. of funeral rites, obsequies: *more* *jugo* *justa* *facere*, Sall.

the whole body of laws: *ordinata* *erat* *in* *duodecim* *tabulis* *tota* *justitia*, Flor.

justitium, ii, n. [*jus sisto*] a cessation from business in the courts of justice, a legal vacation: *Justitium* *edicere* or *indicare*, to order the courts to be closed, as on solemn or critical occasions, Liv.

|| In gen. a cessation of public business, a public mourning: *sumptio* *justitio*, Tac.

justum, i, n. [*justus*] that which is right or just, justice: *justum* ac *jus* *colere*, Cic.: *plus* *justo*, more than is right, too much, Hor. || In plur. rights, privileges: *servis* *justa* *praebere*, Cic. 2. due ceremonies or formalities: *omnia* *jura* *perficere*, Liv. Esp. of funeral rites, obsequies: *more* *jugo* *justa* *facere*, Sall.

justus, a, um, adj. [*Jus*] just, equitable, fair: *justus* et *bonus* *vir*, Cic.: in *socios*, id. || Meton. lawful, right, true: *uxor*, id.: *justissima* *causa*, the most influential reason, Caes. 2. just, well grounded: *justa* *fiducia* *formae*, Ov. 3. in proper form or order: *justum* *bellum*, Cic. 4. proper, perfect, complete, suitable, sufficient, right: *victoria*, id.: *justum* *iter* *conficere*, a regular day's march, Caes.: *justus* *exercitus*, a full consular army, i. e. in early times consisting of two legions, Liv. 5. moderate, mild, gentle, easy: *justa* et *clementis* *servitus*, Ter.

jūvus, a, um, Part. [*Juvio*].
jūvenalis, e, adj. [*Juvenis*] youthful, juvenile, suitable for young people: *corpus*, Virg.: *Juvenales* *ludi*, or Subst. *Juvenalia*, ium, n. games introduced by Nero, Suet. (r. Smith's Ant. 219.)

jūvenca, ae, f. [*Juvenex*] (sc. bos) a young cow, heifer: *pascitur* in *magna* *silva* *formosa* *Juvenca*, Virg. 2. (sc. femina) a girl: *Gralia*, i. e. Helen, Ov.

jūvenens, a, um, adj. [*Juvenis*] young (mostly poet.): *equus*, Lucr. || Subst. *Juvenex*, i, m. (sc. bos) a young bullock: *aspice*, *astris* *Jugo* *referant* *suspensa* *Juvenis*, Virg. 2. (sc. homo) a young man: *te* *sus* *matres* *metuunt* *Juvenis*, Hor.

jūvenesco, nūl, j, v. n. incept. [*id.*] to reach the age of youth, to grow up: *vitulus* *Juvenescit*, Hor. || to grow young again: *Pylus* *Juvenescere* *posset*, Ov.

jūvenilis, e, adj. [*id.*] youthful, young: *Juvenilis* *quaedam* *dicendi* *impunitas* et *licentia*, Cic.

jūveniliter, *adv.* youthfully, after the manner of youth: Cic.: Ov.

jūvenis, is, adj. young, youthful: *Juvenes* *anni*, Ov. Comp.: *juniores* *patrium*, Liv. || Subst.: a young man or woman: *infirmitas* *puerorum*, et *ferocitas* *Juvenum*, et *gravitas* *Jam* *constantis* *aetatis*, Cic. Comp.: *edictur* *delectus*: *juniores* *ad* *nomen* *respondent*, Liv. (Hence *It.* *giovane* or *giovane*; Fr. *jeune*.)

jūvenor, i, v. dep. [*Juvenis*] to act like a youth, to wanton: Hor.

jūventa, ae, f. [id.] the season of youth, youth: non ita se a juvena eum gestasse, Liv.: nitidus juvena (of the snake), Virg.

jūventas, ātis, f. [id.] the season of youth, youth: Lucr.: Virg.: Hor.

jūventus, ūtis, f. [id.] the season of youth (from the 20th to the 40th year), youth: an ūis, quae geruntur juventute et viribus, Cic. || Meton. the youth, young persons, esp. the men of military age: omnia juvenis convenerat, Caes. Hence, principes juventutis, in the time of the Republic the first among the knights, Cic.: under the Emperors, a title of the imperial princes: Tac.

jūvo, jūvi, jūtum, i. v. a. d. and n. (Juventus, Sall.): to help, aid, assist, support, benefit: qui se natos ad homines juvandos, tutandos, conservandos arbitrantur, Cic.: hostes frumento, Caes. Of medical assistance: qui salutarī juvat arte fessos, Hor.: dila juvantibus or deo juvante, with God's help: meque, Dila juvantibus, ante brumam expecta, Cic. In pass.: lex Cornelia proscriptum juvare vetat, id. Impers.: juvat, it is of use: with a subject-clause: juvat Ismara Baccho conserere, Virg. || Esp. to delight, gratify, please (rare as verb. pers.): nec me vita juvaret, invida civibus et militibus meis, Liv.: multos castra juvant, Hor. Impers. with infin. or acc. and infin. as subject: ut delicias, placeas: I (thou, he, etc.) am delighted, take pleasure in: juvit me, tibi vasa literas profuisse, Cic.: forsā et haec olim meminisse juvabit, Virg.

juxta, adv. and prep. A. Adv.: Of place, nigh, near to, by, close to, by the side of: legio, quae juxta constiterat, Caes. With motion: accedere juxta, Ov. || Transf. in like manner, equally, alike: eorum ego vitam mortemque juxta aestimo, Sall.: veteri juxta insontes, Liv. With dat.: rem juxta magnis difficillem censebat, id. With acc. and gen., cum: juxta mecum omnes intelligitis, Sall.: absentium bona juxta estote interemptorum divisa fuere, Liv. B. Prep. with acc.: Of place: near to, hard by: juxta murum castra posuit, Caes. Placed after the subst.: vicina Ceraunia juxta, Virg. || Transf. Of succession: next to, immediately after: gravitate annonae juxta seditionem ventum est, Tac. 2. along with, together with, periculisque sunt inimicitiae juxta libertatem, among a free people, id.

3. Denoting likeness: near, approaching to, just as: juxta se conjuges vexari, Liv. 4. according to: juxta praecipuum, Just. [Juxta prob. compound of jūc root of jūmpo, and ēra root of sto: the termination was perhaps orig. -tim, jūg-sta-tim, which was shortened into juxtim and juxta.]

juxtim, adv. [v. juxta] 1. Adv.: next to, close by: assidebat juxtim, Suet.

2. Esp. near to, in the neighbourhood: Lucr.

K

K, k, a guttural corresponding to the Gr. κ, which was employed in the earliest period of the Latin language, when C represented the sound of G. When subsequently a distinct symbol was introduced for the latter, C was made the representative of the sound of K, which character thus became superfluous, and fell into disuse, being retained only in certain abbreviations, as K. for Caeso, K. or Kal. for Calendae. In inscriptions K.A. stands for capitalis, K.K. for castrorum, K.S. for carus suis.

kalendae, v. calendae.

kalo, v. calo.

koppa, n. indecl. = κωππα, the obsolete Greek letter: Quint.

L

L, l, indecl. n. or (subaud. litera) 1. f. the twelfth letter of the Latin alphabet, the form of which is identical with the Greek Λ, but changed in position. || Interchanges of L with other letters. 1. With D: e. letter D, no. 1. 4. 2. With N: e. g. vīnū, lympha; λίτρον, nitrum. 3. With R: e. g. leipov, liliū; Ραρία, Ραλία: so the suffixes ali and ari are merely variations of each other. 4. In the composition and derivation of words, L exercises an assimilating power over other consonants brought into contact or proximity with it: e. g. aligro for adligo; colligo for colligo; similarly by contraction and assimilation are formed libellus from liber; ullus from unus; labellum from labrum.

III. Changes of L in the Romance languages. 1. into t: e. g. Lat. plus, flos, glacies; It. più, fiore, ghiaccio. 2. into r: e. g. Lat. lucinoli; It. rosignuolo; Sp. ruiseñor; Port. rosinol; Prov. rosinhol; Fr. rosignol. 3. into n: e. g. Lat. lutra, Sp. nutria; Lat. libella, Fr. nizeau. 4. into d: e. g. Lat. amyllum, It. amido, Sp. Port., Fr. amidon. 5. into ll, pl, ch, th, or g: e. g. Lat. pilare, Fr. piller; Lat. legare, Port. chegar; Lat. camelus, Sp. camello; Lat. pilare, It. pigliare; Lat. liliū, It. giglio. 6. ll undergoes the same changes as those of the single consonant explained in no. 5: in French, however, ll is seldom changed. 7. When ll of the Latin word terminates the derived word, one l is usually omitted: e. g. Lat. caballus, Fr. cheval; Lat. calis, capillus, aucella, colum, old Fr. cal, chervil, oisel, col; mod. Fr. cheveu, oiseau, cou. 8. The change of l into u, seen in the examples last given, often occurs in other combinations: e. g. Lat. talpa, abuss, delphinus, altus, alter, dulcis; Fr. taupe, aube, dauphin, haut, autre, doux. 9. l is omitted (i) at the be-

ginning of words (rare): e. g. Lat. lynx, Fr. once. (II) between two vowels (rare, except in Port. in which it is very frequent): e. g. Lat. aquila, candela, idem, mulier, mola; Port. aquia, comde, v. j. molyer, mola. IV. As an abbreviation L. usu. denotes the praenomen Lucius, though it also stands for libens and locum.

2. As a numeral L. stands for 50.

labaeo, i. v. n. incomp. [labo] to totter, be ready to fall: Lucr. || Fig.: to waver, give way, yield: labasci victus uno verbo, Ter.

labectilis, ae, f. dim. [labes] a slight stain or disgrace: Cic.

labefacio, feci, factum, i. v. a. (pass. labefo, factus, fieri) to cause to totter, to shake, loosen, to make ready to fall: dentes aliquid, Ter.: pariem muri, Caes. || Fig. of the mind: to cause to waver, to shake: quem nulla unquam vis, nullae minae, nulla invidia labefecit, Cic. 2. to weaken, overthrow, destroy: aliquem, Tac.: fidem, to destroy one's credit: Suet.

labefacto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to cause to totter, to shake, to overthrow: signum vectibus, Cic.: borra bellicis machinis, Suet. 3. Meton. in gen. to injure, weaken, ruin: sensus, Lucr. || Fig. to shake, throw down, overthrow, destroy, weaken: aliquem, Cic.: Carthaginem et Corinthum, id. fidem, Liv.

labefactus, a, um, Part. [labefacio]

labefito, pass. of labefacio.

labellum, i. n. dim. [1. labrum] a little lip: Platonum quum in cunis parvulo dormient apes in labellis consessissent, Cic.

labellum, i. n. dim. [1. labrum] a small water-vessel, bathing-tub: Cic. (Hence It. arello.)

labes, is (abl. labi for labae, Lucr.), f. [labōr] a sinking, falling, sinking in: tantos terrae motus in Italia facies esse, ut multis locis labes factae sint terraeque desiderint, Cic.: terrae, Liv. || Fig. a fall, ruin, destruction: innocentiae labes ac ruina, Cic. 2. Meton. of persons: (Verres) labes atque perniciēs provinciae Siciliæ, de ruin, id.

III. a spot, blot, stain, blemish: tractatus notam labemque reliquit atramento, Hor.: labem eximere, Virg.

2. Fig. a stain, blot, disgrace, discredit: animal labes nec diurnitate vincere, nec amibibus ullis ei potest, Cic. Meton. of persons: habeo quem opponam labi illi atque coeno, thus shameful fellow, id.

labia, ae, f. and **labium**, ii, n. a lip: age tibicen: refer ad labias tibicen, Pl. Proverb.: labis ductare aliquem, to make game of one, id. [Cf. Germ. lippe: Eng. lip: the Lat. labio prob. contains the same root.]

labiosus, a, um, adj. [labium] having large lips: labiosus Phrygia, Lucr.

labium, ii, n. labia.

labio, avi, atum, i. v. n. [akin to labōr] to totter, be ready to fall, begin to sink

or give way: signum labat, Cic.: labat
 aetate crebro janua, Virg.: labant curvae
 iusto sine pondere naues, roll from side

to side, Ov. II. Fig. : of the mind : to
 waver, be undecided, hesitate : scito, la-
 bare meum consilium illud, quod satis
 jam fluxum videbatur, Cic. : socii labant,
 water in fidelity, Liv. 2. to sink, fall
 to pieces, go to ruin : quid non sic alius
 ex alto necitur, ut non, si unam literam
 moveris, labent omnia : Cic. : sustinere
 labentem fortunam populi Romani,
 Liv.

lābor, pass., 3. v. n. dep. to slide, slip,
a glide down, to fall down: naufragum
illum in vivo ease lapeum, Clc.: humor
in gress furit lābitur, Hor. 2. to
glide along, move with an easy gliding
motion: sidera, quae vaga et mutabilis
rādibus lābuntur, Clc.: lābitur unctatē
valde abies, Virg. 3. to slip away,
escape: lapsum custodia, Tac. 4. Fig.
in gen.: to glide, proceed gently or in-
sensibly, pass, pass away, die away:
silicio res foras lābitur, Pl.: labatur
oculis fallitque volubilis aetna, Ov.

2. *to fall, fall from, sink, go to ruin, perish*: eo citius lapsa res eat, Liv.: fides lapsa, Ov.: hac spe lapsus, disappointed in this hope, Caea. 3. *fall into, to come or turn to, incline, mean to*: labor eo, ut assentiar Epicuro, Cic.: in vitium, Hor. 4. *to fall into error, to err, mistake, commit a fault*: labi, errare, neascire, decipi et malum et turpe ducimus. Cic.

lābor, ōris (old nom. *labos*, like *arbor*, *canon*, etc.: Pl.: *Ter.*: *m. labour*, *toil*, *exertion*, whether of body or mind: *labour* est functio quaedam vel animi vel corporis, gravioris operis et munus, Cic.: res est magni laboris, *id.* *ex labore se reficere*, Caes. 2. *Mento- work, workmanship* (poet.): *opum*, Virg. || *Esp. drudgery, hard- ship, fatigue, distress, trouble*: *In labore meo*, Cic.: *Illucina audire labores*, Virg. *Poet.*: *labores solis, ecipias*, *id.* (Hence *l. lavoro*: Fr. *labeur*).

lābōrātus, a, um, *Part.* [laboro].
lābōrifer, a, um, *adj.* [labor fero]
enduring (poet.): Hercules, Ov.

laboriosē, adv. nearisomely, with difficulty, laboriously: Pl. Comp.: Cic. 3. p.: Id.

laboriosus, a, um, adj. [*lābor* toil] = *variosus*, difficult, laborious: deambulo, Ter.: nihil laboriosius, Cic. sperum longe maximum ac laboriosissimum, Liv. ||, inclined to work: industrius; homines, Cic. |||, that undergoes much trouble and hardship: troubles, harassed: quid nobis duobus laboriosius? id.

laboro, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a.
[1]. 1. Neutr. to labour, take pains, exert oneself, strive: ne labora, Ter.: esse (aratores) sibi laborare, Cic. With inf.: brevis esse laboro, obsecrans, Hor. 2. to care or trouble oneself about, to be solicitous, anxious: animo laborabat, ut reliquis civitates adjuvaret, Caes. 3. non laboro, nihil laboro.

*I don't trouble myself about it, it concerns me not, eum manu sit percussus non laboro, Cic. 3. Esp. suffer, to labour under, to be vexed, afflicted, or troubled with, to be in difficulty or danger. Abol. : eum graviter esse aegrum, quod vehementer ejus artus laborant, id. : quos laborantes conspexerat sui subidia submittēbat, Caes. *Impers. pass.* : maxime ad superiores munitiones laboratur, id. With *ex* : intestinis, Cic. With *ab* : a re frumentaria, Caes. : ab avaritia, Hor. With *abl.* : domestica crudelitate laborare, Cic. Of inanim. and abstract subjects : lunas laborat, *is eclipsed*, id. : Aquilonibus laborant quærat, Hor. || *Act.* : to work out, elaborate, to form, make, prepare : quale non perfectius meae laboravit manus, id. : arte laboratæ vestes, Virg. 2. to labour at, to cultivate : frumenta ceteroque fructus, Tac.*

lābos, v. lābor, *ad inil.*
labrum i. n. [labium] *a lip: spes*

quas dixisti in labris Platonis concessisse
puer, Cic.: labrum superius, the upper
lip, Cæc. Proverb.: prims or pri-
moribus labris gustare, or attingere ali-
quid, to get a slight taste of, a superficial
knowledge of, Cic. II. Meton. an-
edge, margin (of a vessel, a ditch, etc.):
ut ejus fossæ solum tantundem pateret,
quantum summa labris discurrat, Cæc.
(Hence it. labbro: Fr. lèvre.)

labrum, *l. n.* [lavo] *a basin, a tub,*
a vat: labrum si in balineo non est,
Cic.: spumat plenis vindemia labris,
Virg. || Meton. (poet.) a bath:
nec Dryades, nec nos videamus labra
Dianae, Ov.

lābrusca (ae) *vitis* or *uva*, also
absol. labrusca, ae. *f. the wild vine*:
silvestris, Virg. (Hence Fr. *lam-*
bruche.)

lābruscum, *l. n.* [*labrusca*] the fruit of the *labrusca*, the wild grape: Virg. (Hence It. *abrostino*; Sp. *lambrusca*.)

lăbyrinthēus, a, ūm, *adj.* [Labyrinthus] pertaining to a labyrinth, labyrinthine: flexus, Cat.

lac. lactis (nom. lacte: Pl.), n. (masc.
acc. lactem, Pl.), [γαλακτ, stem of γάλα
milk: dulci reptu lacte, Lucr.: cunni
lacte nutricia errore sussiæ, Cic.
lacte vivere, Cæs. Proverb.: tam
similem quam lacte lacti est, as like as
one egg is to another, Pl. II. Meton.
the milky juice of plants: herbarum
Or. 2, a milk-white colour (poet.): id.

lācer, ēra, ērum, *adj.* mangled, lacerated, torn to pieces : homo, L. *ucr.* : corpus, Liv. ||. *Act.* : rending, lacerating : morsus, Ov. [Root LAC, same as (gr. *laxia*, "a rent.")]

lācērātiō, ōnis, *f.* [*lacero*], a rend-
ing, mangling, laceration (rare): cor-
poris, Cic. In plur.: id.

lâcerna, ae. f. a kind of cloak which the Romans wore over the toga on journeys or in damp and cold weather: Cic. Suet.: v. Smith's Ant. 219.

lācernātus, a, um, ādj. [lacerna]
wearing a lacerna: Vell.

lācēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*lacer*] to tear to pieces, to mangle, lacerate: ora, comas, vestem lacerat, Ov.: ferro, Hor.

II. *Fig. to censure, asperse, rail at*: obtreectatio invidiæque, quæ solet lacere plerosque, Clc.: aliquem probris, Liv. 2, *to ruin, destroy, dissipate, squander*: meus me moeror quotidianus lacerat et conficit, Clc.: diem, *to waste*, Pl.

lacerta, *ae, f.* a lizard: Hor. Proverb.: *unus lacertae se dominum facere, to get a little place of one's own*, Juv. (Hence Fr. *lizard*.)

lācērtōsus, a, um, adj. [lacertus] muscular, brauny, powerful: centuriones, Cic.

lācērtus, *l. m.* the muscular part of the arm, from the shoulder to the elbow: *subjecta lacertis brachia sunt*, Ov. II. Meton. in gen.: the arm: *Milo Crotoniates nobilitatus ex lateribus et lacertis suis*, Cic. Of bees: Virg.

III. Fig. muscle, strength : in Lysia saepe sunt lacerti, sic ut fieri nihil possit valentius. Cic.

lăcertus, *l. m. a lizard*: Virg. II.
an unknown sea-fish: Cic.

lācessitus, a, um, *Part.* [*lācesso*].
lācesso, *Ivi or II, Itum, 3. v. a.*
[*lacio*: cf. *arcesso*] *to excite, provoke.*

exasperate, irritate: aliquem ferro, Cic. proelio hostes, Caes.: Saguntini nec lacrimantes nec lacessati, Liv. || to urge, excite, shake, move: manibusque (aurigae) lacessunt pectora plausa cavis, pat the horses on their breasts, Virg. dvos (precibus), to assail, importune, Hor. 2, to call forth, arouse, produce, incite: sermones, Cic.

lächānisso or **-nizo**, i. v. n. [*λάχα-
νον*, *olus*] = *λαχανίζω*, *to be weak, lan-
guid*: ponit betissare pro languere quod
vulgo lachanissare dicitur. Suet.

lacinia, ae, f. [root LAC: v. lacer] the lappet or flap of a garment: summa laciniam atque absterge sudorem tibi, Pl.: togae, Suet. Prov.: aliquid obtinere lacinia, by the lappet, i. e. hardly, without a firm hold, Cic.

lacio, 3. v. a. to draw gently. [The root itself is obsolete, but it has several compounds: e. g. *alicio*, *elicio*, etc.]

lacrima, ac, f. (also written *lacruma*, *lacryma*, and *lachryma*: old form *lacrima*: v. D, no. 1, 4) a tear: *lacrimas effundere*, Lucr.: cito arescit *lacrima*, praesertim in alienis malis, Cic.: *lacrimas non tenere*, not to refrain from, id.: multis cum *lacrimis* obsecrare, Caes. (Hence It. *lacrima*; Fr. *larme*.)

lacrimabilis (lacrym.), e, adj. [*lacrima*] worthy of tears, lamentable, mournful: vixque tenet *lacrimas*, quia nil *lacrimabile* cernit, Ov.: gemitus, Virg.

lācrimābundus (lacrym.), a, um, adj. [lacrimo] with tears, weeping: Liv.

lacrīmo (lacrymo and lacrumo), avi-
atum, i. v. n. and a. and lacrimor, atus,
i. v. dep. [lacrima] *to shed tears, to weep.* 1. Neutr.: *te lacrimasse mo-
leste ferebam*, Cic. : *lacrumo gaudio*, Ter.

2. Act. to bewail, lament something (rare): num id lacrumat virgo? id. || Meton. of plants: to weep, drop, distil: lacrimatas cortice myrrhas, dropped, distilled, Ov.

lacrimeus (lacrum, lacrym.), a, um, adj. [id.] full of tears, tearful, weeping: lumina, Ov. 2. Meton. of plants: dropping, distilling: vites, Plin. || Act. exciting or causing tears: fumus, Ov.: Trojae funera, Hor.: carmen, plaintive, Ov.

lacrimalis (lacrym.), ae, f. dim. [id.] a little tear (rare): Ter.: Cic.

lacrime and **lacryma**, with their deriv. v. lacrim, etc.

lacte, v. lac, ad infinitum.

lactens, Part. [lacte]. || Subst.: a suckling animal, suckling: lactentibus reum divinum facere, Liv.

lacteo, 2. v. a. (used almost exclusively in the imperf. part.) [lac] to suck milk, to be a suckling: Komulus parvus atque lactens, Cic.: lactens hostia, id. Poet.: viscera lactentia, i. e. suckling children, Ov. Of the spring: tener et lactene, id. || To contain milk or sap, to be milky, sappy, juicy: frumenta in viridi stipula lactentia turgent, Virg.

lactēolus, a, um, adj. dim. [lacteus] white as milk, milk-white (poet.): puellae, Cat.

lactesco, 3. v. n. incept. [lacteo] to turn to milk: omnia fere cibis matrum lactescere incipit, Cic.

lacteus, a, um, adj. [lac] milky, full of milk (mostly poet.): humor, Ov.: ubera, Virg. || Meton. milk-coloured, milk-white: colla, id.: circulus, the Milky Way, Cic.: also, via, Ov.

lactis, is, f. a gut: usu. plu. lactes, tum, the guts; esp. the small guts, chitterlings: ita cibi vacuitate venio laxis lactibus, Pl.: Pers.

lacto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. (used almost exclusively in the imperf. part.) [lac] to contain milk, to suckle: ubera lactantia, Ov.

lacto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [lacio] to allure, wheedle; to dupe, cajole: ita me amor lassum animi ludificat, lactat, Pl.: animos, Ter.

lactuola, ae, f. dim. a young lettuce: Suet.

lactina, ae, f. [lacus] a ditch, pit, hole: a pool, pond: vastae, Lucr.: sudant humore lacunae, Virg. Poet.: saesae, i. e. the sea, Lucr. 2. In gen.: any hollow, cavity, opening, chasm, cleft: id. || Fig. a gap, void, defect, loss (rare): ut illam lacunam rei familiaris explant, Cic.: quaeque, non qua lacuna sit in auro, id. (Hence **laguna**; Fr. **lagune**, lacune.)

lactinar, aris, n. [lacuna] a panel-ceiling, a carved and gilded ceiling, a ceiling (so called from its sunken spaces): non aber neque aureum nec renidet in domo lacunar, Hor.: gladium e lacunari seta equina aptum demitti jussit, Cic.

lactino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] to hollow out, to fret: lacunati tori, Plin.

|| To panel like a lacunar: summa lacunabant alterno murice conchae, Ov.

lactinogenus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of holes, ponds, or sloughs: convallis, App. || In gen. full of hollows or gaps: nihil eminens, nihil lacunogenus, Cic.

lagna, ō, n. orig. any hollow; hence, a basin, tank, tub: esp. a wine-vat: Cato. Hence, fig.: oratio quasi de musto ac lacu fervida, still fermenting, Cic.

|| A lake, pond: agri, aestifica, lacus, stagna, id.: lacus Lemannus, Caes.: Albanus, Cic. Poet. of a river, Virg.

|| Liv.: a furnace reductens lacque, Hor. [Root lac: cf. Gr. **laxos**, **laxos**.] (Hence **lago**; Fr. **lacs**.)

laedo, si, sum, 3. v. a. to strike, dash violently against: naves ad saxa, Lucr.

|| Meton. to injure, damage, hurt: lora laedunt brachia, Pl.: aliquem vulnere, Ov. Poet.: collum, to hang oneself, Hor.

|| Fig. to trouble, vex, offend, injure: dicto, facto, Pl.: si injuste neminem laedit, Cic.: Pisonem, to rail at, id.: nulli os, to offend no one to his face, Ter. 2. To afflict, hurt: tunc tua me infortunia laedent, Hor.

laena, ae, f. [akin to **λαίνα**] a lined upper garment, cloak, mantle, worn by the flames and by persons of distinction: Cic.: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 120).

laetio, ōnis, f. [laedo] a hurting, injuring: Lact. || Rhetor. t. i. an oratorical attack: Cic.

laetus, a, um, Part. [laeto].

laetabilis, e, adj. [laetor] joyful, glad: Cic.: factum, Ov.

laetans, antis, Part. [laetor]. || Adj.: joyful, glad: aliquos laetantes facere, Pl. Poet. of inanimate things: loca, joyous, cheerful, agreeable, Lucr.

laetatio, ōnis, f. [id.] rejoicing, joy: diutina, Caes.

laetō, adv. joyfully, gladly, cheerfully: auctorem senatus extinctum laete atque insolenter tulit, Cic. Comp.: Veil.

laetifico, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [laetificus] to cheer, gladden, delight: with abl. (rare): sol laetificat terram, Cic.

2. Reflect. to rejoice, be glad: nunc eo alii laetificantur meo malo et damno, Pl. || In agriculture, to fertilize, manure: Indus agros laetificat et mitigat, Cic.

laetificans, a, um, adj. [laetis facio] making glad, gladdening, glad, joyful (poet.): letus, Lucr.: vites, Poet. Cic.

laetitia, ae, f. [laetis] joy, esp. unrestrained joyfulness, gladness, pleasure, delight: laetitia opinio recens boni praesentis, in quo effert rectum esse videatur, Cic.: diem perpetuum in laetitia degere, to spend joyfully, Ter.: maxima omnes laetitia afficit, Caes.

|| Meton. a pleasing appearance, beauty, grace: laetitia et pulcritudo

orationis, Tac. 2. luxuriance, fertility, of plants, etc.: pabuli, plenty, abundance, Just.

laetor, attus, 1. v. n. dep. [id.] to rejoice, be joyful or glad: constr. with abl., with in and abl., with neut. acc., with acc. and inf.: et laetari bonis rebus et dolere contrariis, Cic.: In hoc est laetatus, id.: illud mihi laetandum video, id.: utrumque laetor, et sine dolore corporis to fuisse et animo valuisse, id.

laetus, a, um, adj. joyful, cheerful, glad: constr. absol., with de, gen. acc. and inf.: laeti aequi erecti, Cic.: laetus est de amica, Ter.: laborum, Virg.: laetus sum, fratri obitigisse quod vult, Ter. || Meton. doing with joy, cheerful, ready, willing: senatus supplementum etiam laetus decreverat, Sall.

2. delighting or taking pleasure in: with abl. or inf.: laetum equino sanguine Concanum, Hor. 3. pleasing, pleasant, grateful, agreeable: canna erant facta laetiora, Cic.: laetum militibus id nomen, Tac. 4. fortunate, auspicious: augurium, id. 5. joyous in appearance, delightful, pleasing, beautiful: vite quid potest esse cum fructu laetitium, tum aspectu pelucius? Cic.: segetes, Virg. 6. fertile, rich, of soil: ager, Varr. Of cattle, fad: glande sives laeti redeunt, Virg.

7. copious, abundant: laeta magis pressis manabant flumina mammis, id. And of style: laetum genus orationis, Cic. (Hence **lito** and **Fr. lie**, in the expression *faire chère lie*.)

laeva, ae, f. [laevus] sc. manus, the left hand: Illione petiti dextra, laevaque Serestum, Virg.: ante et poae; ad laevam et ad dexteram, Cic. Esp. freq. abl. adv. laeva, on the left side, on the left: dextra montibus, laeva Tiberi amne septus, on the left, Liv.

laevatus, v. levatus.

laevō, adv. wrongly, awkwardly: Hor.

laevigatio, v. levig.

laevitas, v. levitas.

laevus, a, um, adj. [akin to **laevis**] left, on the left side: opp. dexter: manus, Cic.: laetus, Virg.: Iter, Virg. Adv. in laevum, to the left: fleximus in laevum cursus, Ov. Subst. laeva, orum, n. plur. places lying on the left: Thracen et laeva Propontidos intrat, id. || Fig. awkward, stupid, foolish, silly (like **Fr. gauche**): o ego laevus, qui purgor bilem sub verni tempestis bora, Hor. 2. unfavourable, inconvenient: unfortuna, unlucky, bad: toque nec laevus vetat ire piceus, id.: si fatus deum non laeva fassent, Virg.

3. In augury, lucky, propitious: numina, favourable, propitious, id. tonitru dedit omnia laevo Juppiter, Ov.

laganum, i, n. = **λαγανον**, a kind of cake made of flour and oil, Hor.

lagena (lagena and lagōna), ae, f. = **λαγνηος**, a large earthen vessel with a neck and handles, a flask, flagon: Cic.: Hec.

lágios, *l. f.* = *λάγιος*, a Greek species of deer: Virg.

lagena, *v. lagena*.

lágis, *id. f.* = *λαγίς*, a kind of bird, pern. *heathcock*, grouse: Hos.

lagi, *v. lagena*.

lallo, *avil*, *atum*, *i. v. n.* to sing, lullaby, as a nurse to a child: Pers.

láma, *ae. f.* = *λάμος*, a slough, bog, *fem.*: Hor.

lambéro, *i. v. a.* to tear to pieces: Proverb. *l. lepidé*, Charine, me meo lida lambéro, you beat me at my own game, Pl. (Hence Fr. *délabrer*, *lambéer*).

lambo, *bi*, *j. v. a.* [root LAB: *v. lida*] to lick, *lap*: *hi* canes, quos tribulum meum vides lambere, Cic.: vidit septem tristia sanguinea lambentem vulbera lingua, Ov. || Meton. of a river: to flow by, to wash: vel quae loca fabulosus lambit Hydasces, *vases*, Hor. Of fire: lambere flamma comas, Virg.

lamentábilis, *ae. adj.* [lamentor] *deplor.*: *l. lepidé*, afflicti et jacens, et lamentabili voce deplorans, Cic. || *lamentabile*, deplorable: funera sumptuos et lamentabilia, id.

lamentáris, *a, um, adj.* [lamentor] *mournful*, causing tears: Pl.

lamentátio, *ónis, f.* [lamentor] a wailing, weeping, lamenting, lamentation: *aegritudo*, lacrimae, lamentatio, Pl.: lugubris fletusque noerens, Cic.

lamentor, *atus, i. v. n.* and *a. dep.* || Neutr. to wail, moan, weep, lament: lamentari, cruciari, Pl.: flere et lamentari, Cic. || Act.: to weep over, to bewail: vitam, id.: suam matrem mortuam, Ter. With acc. and *viss.*: quum lamentamur, non apparet labores nostros, Hor.

lamentum, *i. n.* a wailing, moaning, weeping, lamentation (*usu. plur.*): negat se telle mortem suam dolore amicorum et lamentis vacare, Cic.: lamenta ac lacrimae cito ponunt, Tac.

lámia, *ae. f.* = *λαμία*, a witch, a sorceress, *enchanter*: ne praeuspane lamiae puerum vivum extrahat alvo, Hor.

lámia and *synop. lámna* (Hor.), *v. f.* a thin piece of metal, wool, *min.* *bi*, etc., a plate, leaf, veneer, etc.: quum lámia esset inventa, Cic.: ligna lámnia clavique religant, Caes.: argutae lámnia serrae, the blade of a saw, Virg. || Meton.: lámniae ardentes, *red-hot plates*, as instruments of torture, Cic. 2. *money*, coin: et vises argenti lámnia crimen erat, Ov.: inimicus lámnae, foe to money, Hor. (Hence It. *lame*: Fr. *lame*.)

lámna, *ae. v. lámnia*.

lampas, *ádís, f.* = *λαμπάς*, a torch, *lantern*: lampadas igníferas, Lucr.: *vis* argenteum Cupidinem cum lampade, Cic. From the Grecian torch-race, which consisted in keeping the torch burning during the race and handing it still burning to the next runner (Fr. Smith's Ant. 220), are borrowed the following expressions: *qual cursors*,

vital Lampada tradunt, they finish their course, die, Lucr.: qui prior es, cur me in decursu lampada possis? wish to succeed to my estate while I am yet alive, Pers. || Meton. in gen. splendour, brightness, lustre: Phoebeae lampadis instar, the light of the sun, Virg. Hence poet. like lumen, for day: nona reddebant lampade vitam, on the ninth day, Lucr. 2. a meteor resembling a torch: Sen.

lána, *ae. f.* [τό λῆνος, Dor. λῆνος] wool: ad me venis cum tua colu et lana, Cic.: lanam carere, to card, Pl.: lanam ducere, to spin, Ov. || Meton. a working in wool: lana et tela victum quaeritans, Ter. Proverb.: cogitare de lana sua, to be thinking about her work, i. e. to be unconcerned, Ov. 2. Of things resembling wool: soft hair or feathers, down, Plin. Of thin clouds: vellera tenuia lanae, Virg. Proverb.: rixari de lana caprina, to dispute about trifles, Hor.

lánarius, *a, um, adj.* [lana] pertaining to wool: herba, fuller's weed, Plin. || Subst.: lanarius, *ii, m.* a worker in wool: Pl.

lánatus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] furnished with wool, woolly: lanatae oves, unshorn, Col. Absol. lanatae, arum, *f. plu.* sheep, Juv.

láncea, *ae. f.* a light spear, with a leathern thong fastened to the middle of it, a lance, spear: Romanus miles missili pili atq. lanceis assultans, Tac.

lánceo, *v. lanx*.

lanceino, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* to tear to pieces, to rend, mangle, lacerate: Sen.

|| Fig. to destroy, consume: laucinata bona, squandered, Cat.

lánus, *a, um, adj.* [lana] woollen, of wool: pallium, Cic.: Infula, Virg. (Hence Fr. *lange*.)

lánguē-fácto, *feci, factum, j. v. a.* to make faint, weary, languid: Cic.

languens, *Parí. [languo]*. || *Adj.*: faint, weak, inactive, languid: incitare languentes, Cic.: languentes atque animo remissi, Caes.

languéo, *2. v. n.* to be faint, weary, languid: quum de via languerem, *vias* fatigued with my journey, Cic. Poet.: non languet, Prop. 2. Esp. to be weak, faint, languid from disease: tristi languébunt corpora morbo, Virg. ||

Fig. to be languid, dull, heavy, inactive, listless: languet juvenis, Cic.: otio, id. Of things: languet vox, id. [In *languo* the *n* is probably no part of the root: *laxus* appears to be connected with it.]

languesco, *gūl, j. v. n.* *uoxp.* [languo] to become faint, weak, languid: corpore languescit, Cic. Of things: Bacchus languescit in amphora, becomes mild or mellow, Hor.: luna languescit, becomes obscured, Tac. 2. Esp. to be enfeebled by disease, to be ill, to languish: nec mea languescit corpora, Ov.

|| Fig.: to grow languid, listless, or inactive, to decline, decrease: consensus populi, si nos languescimus, debilitetur necesse est, Cic.

languídē, *adv.* faintly, feebly, slowly, languidly: nature, Plin. Comp.: dictum languidius, with less spirit, Cic. **languídulus**, *a, um, adj.* *dim.* [languidus] somewhat languid: Cat. || withered, faded: corinae, Cic.

languídus, *a, um, adj.* [languo] faint, weak, dull, sluggish, languid: homines vino languidi, Cic. Meton.: of things: boves, collo trahentes languido, Hor.: (oculi) languidi et torpentes, dull, Quint.: humen, sluggish, Hor.: aqua, Liv. Comp.: vina, more mellior, Hor. || Of the mind: feeble, powerless, inactive, listless: philosophus mollis, languidus, enervatus, Cic.: si qui antea aut alieniores fuerant aut languidiores, more sluggish, id.

languor, *óris, m.* [id.] faintness, feebleness, weariness, languor: (animus) quum languore corporis nec membris uli nec sensibus potest, Cic. 2. Esp. *weakness*, languor, proceeding from disease: aquosus, dropsy, Hor.: languor faucium, Suet. || Of the mind: dullness, sluggishness, inactivity, listlessness: languori se desidiaque dedere, Cic.: militum, Caes.

láníatus, *ús, m.* [lanio] a mangling, lacerating (rare): ferarum, Cic. || Fig.: anguish of mind: Tac.

láníena, *ae. f.* [lanius] a butcher's stall: Liv.

láníficium, *ii, n.* [lanificus] the working of wool, i. e. spinning, weaving, etc.: usum lanifici docere, Just.

láníficus, *a, um, adj.* [lana facio] that works in wool, i. e. by spinning, weaving, etc. (poet.): manus, Tib.

lániger, *a, um, adj.* [lana gero] wool-bearing, fleecy: greges, Virg. || Subst.: laniger, *i. m.* a ram, Ov.: a lamb: timens, Phaedr.

lánio, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* to tear to pieces, mangle, lacerate: hominem, Cic.: vestem, Ov. || Fig.: et tua sacrilegae laniantur carmina linguae, id.

lániónius, *a, um, adj.* [lanius] pertaining to a butcher: Suet.

lánista, *ae. m.* a trainer of gladiators, fencing-master: clemens, Cic. || Meton. an agitator, promoter of disturbance: populum Rom. cum Antiocho, lanista Aetolia, dimicare, Liv. 2. an assassin: num ille lanista omnino iam a gladiis recessisse videtur, Cic.

lánitium (*clum*), *ii, n.* [lana] wool: si tibi lanitium curae, Virg.

lánus, *ii, m.* [lanio] a butcher: Ter.: Liv.: Cic. 2. Meton. an executioner: Pl.

lanterna, *v. interna*.

lánugo, *ínis, f.* [lana] wooliness, down, of plants, of the cheeks, etc.: flaventem prima lanugine malas dum sequeris Clythum, Virg.: comae graciles et lanuginis instar, Ov.

lanx, *lancis, f.* a plate, platter, dish: in filicatis lancibus, Cic.: pomum de caelata sumere lance, Ov. Often used in sacrifices: Virg.: lanx satula (v. satur). || Esp. the scale of a balance: si

neceste est lancem in libra ponderibus inpositis deprimi, Cic. Fig.: Critolaus quum in alteram lancem animi bona imponat, in alteram corporis et externa, id.

lāpāthum, i. n. and **lāpāthus**, i. f. (m. Lucil. in C.) = *lāpāthos* or *lāpāthos*, *surrel*: lapathi *lāpāthos* herba, Hor. **lāpāthidina** (lapia caedo) *stone quarries*: in Chlorum lapidicina, Cic.

lāpātharus, a, um, *adj.* [lapis] pertaining to stones, stone-: latomiae, *stone quarries*, Pl.

lāpāt, v. lapido.

lāpāditio, ōnis, f. [lapido] a throwing of stones: fit magna lapidatio, Cic. || a shower of stones: non diu lapidatione terrere Romanos, Flor.

lāpādis, a, um, *adj.* [lapis] of stone, consisting of stone: imber, a shower of stones, Cic.: murus, Liv. Fig.: lapideus sum, I am petrified, Pl.

lāpido, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to throw stones at: quo defunctus est die, lapidata sunt templa, Suet. || Impers.: lapidat, it rains stones: quia Vell de coelo lapidaverat, Liv. Pass. Impers.: quod de coelo lapidatum esset, id.

lāpīdōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] full of stones, stony: montes, Ov. || Meton. hard as stone, stony: panis, Hor.

lāpillus, i. m. dim. [id.] a little stone, a pebble: invitat somnos crepitantibus unda lapillis, Ov. Lucky days were marked with white, unlucky ones with black stones; hence, disque nobis signanda melioribus lapillis, Mart.

|| Esp. a precious stone, gem, jewel: inter nivos viridescque lapillos, pearls and emeralds, Hor. 2, marble: Liby, bits of Numidian marble, id.

lāpis, idis, m. a stone, stone: undique lapides in murum Jaci coepti sunt, Caes.: lapis redivivus, old stone used for new buildings, Cic.: lapide caudiliore diem notare, to mark with a white stone as a lucky one, Cat. Fig.: for dullness, stupidity, want of feeling: quid stas, lapide? Ter. Proverb.: (i) lapidem ferre altera manu, altera panem ostentare, i. e. to flatter openly and injure secretly, Pl. (ii) verberare lapidem, to do oneself more harm than good, id. (iii) lapides loqui, to speak hard words, id. || Meton.: a stone statue: Jovem lapidem jurare, for Jovem lapideum, the stone statue of Jupiter Capitolinus, Cic. 2, a milestone, set up on the roads at every 1000 paces: sextus ab urbe lapis, Ov. Elliptically: ad duodecimum a Cremona, Tac.

3, the stone on which the praeco stood at slave sales: In eo ipso astas lapide, ubi praeco praedicat, Pl. Fig.: praeter duos de lapide emptos tribunos, bought, servile, Cic. 4, a landmark, boundary-stone: Liv. 5, a tombstone, Prop. 6, a precious stone, gem, jewel, pearl: Hor. 7, albus, a table of white marble, id.

lappa, ae, f. a bur: Virg. **lappō**, ōnis, f. [lāpor] a sliding, Fig.: a falling, failure: Cic.

lappō, ōnis, f. [lāpor] a sliding, Fig.: a falling, failure: Cic.

lappō, ōnis, f. [lāpor] a sliding, Fig.: a falling, failure: Cic.

lappō, ōnis, f. [lāpor] a sliding, Fig.: a falling, failure: Cic.

lappō, ōnis, f. [lāpor] a sliding, Fig.: a falling, failure: Cic.

lappō, ōnis, f. [lāpor] a sliding, Fig.: a falling, failure: Cic.

lappō, ōnis, f. [lāpor] a sliding, Fig.: a falling, failure: Cic.

lappō, ōnis, f. [lāpor] a sliding, Fig.: a falling, failure: Cic.

lappō, i. v. n. freq. [id.] to slip, slide, stumble, fall: (Primum) in multo lapsantem sanguine nati, Virg. **lappō**, a, um, [art. [lāpor]]. || A d.j.: *ruined, unfortunate*: regia res est succurrere lapsis, Ov.

lappō, ōnis, m. [id.] a slipping, falling, a fall: infrens equi lapsa Jacens, Virg.: sustinere se a lapsu, Liv. 2, a gliding, sliding, running, flowing, flying, etc.: si lacus emissus lapsu et cursu suo ad mare profuisset, Cic.: medio voluntur sidera lapsu, Virg.

|| Fig.: a falling from, a failing, error, fault: ab omni lapsu continere temeritatem, Cic.

lappō, ōnis, a, um, [laqueare, Virg.] [akin to lacunar] a paneled or fretted ceiling (usu. plur.): dependent lychni laquearibus altis, Virg.

lappō, ōnis, a, um [laquear] furnished with a paneled ceiling: tecta, Hor.: tectum laqueatum, Cic.

lappō, ōnis, i. m. a noose, snare: laqueis falces avertant, Caes.: collum in laqueum inserere, Cic.: laqueo gulam alicui frangere, to strangle, Sall. || Fig.: a snare, gin, trap: iudicii laqueos declinans, Cic.: laquei Stoicorum, subtiles, id. [Perh. from same root as laccio.] (Hence lt. laccio; Sp. lazo; Fr. lacs.)

lar, ōnis, m. [Lar, lares, household deities: v. Smith's Blogr. and Myth. 234] a hearth, dwelling, home: reliquique larem familiarem suum? Cic.: paternus, Hor.: deserere larem, to remove from a house, Ov. Plur.: iussa pars mutare lares, Hor. Poet. a bird's nest: nunc avis in ramo tecta laremque parat, Ov.

lardum, i. v. lardum.

largē, adv. abundantly, plentifully, bountifully, liberally: large dare, Cic. Comp.: potum largus aequo, Hor. Sup.: copiam quam largissimam factum, Cic.

largiflōsus, a, um, *adj.* [largus facio] bountifully: Lucr.

largiflōsus, a, um, *adj.* flowing copiously: fons, Lucr.

largiflōsus, a, um, *adj.* talking copiously, talkative: Pl.

largior, ōnis, a, v. dep. (past imperf. largior, Prop.: fut. largiore, Pl.) [largus] to give bountifully, to bestow, distribute, impart: amico homini mea ex crumena largiar, Pl.: qui eripunt aliis, quod aliis largiantur, Cic. Of inanimate subjects: Gallis provinciae propinquas multa ad copiam atque usui largitur, Caes. 2, Esp. to give largeness, to bribe: largiendo de alieno popularem fieri, Liv. || Fig.: to bestow, confer, grant, yield: Hortensio summam copiam facultatemque dicendi natura largita est, Cic.: nimium parvus in largienda civitate, id.: rei publicae injuria, to forgive, Tac.

largitas, ōnis, f. [id.] abundance, bounty, liberality (rare): tul muneri, Cic.: terra fruges cum maxima largitate fundit, id.

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largitas, ōnis, f. [id.] abundance, bounty, liberality (rare): tul muneri, Cic.: terra fruges cum maxima largitate fundit, id.

largiter, adv. abundantly, largely: peccavisti largiter, Pl.: apud finitimas civitates largiter posse, to be very powerful, Caes. Substantively, with gen.: plentifully, much: credo, illic inesse auri et argenti largiter, Pl.

largitio, ōnis, f. [largior] a giving freely, a granting, dispensing: largitio et communicatio civitatis, Cic. 2, Esp. a liberal giving or distribution of money: largitione redemit militem voluntatem, Caes.: gratia et largitione plurimum poterat, id. Proverb.: largitio fundum non habet, there is no end of giving, Cic. 3, bribery, corruption, esp. to obtain a public office: tribum turpi largitione corrumpere, id.: profusissima largitio, Suet.

largitor, i. v. dep. freq. [id.] to give or bestow liberally: Pl.

largitor, ōnis, m. [id.] a liberal giver, a bestower, granter, distributor: multarum rerum ac maxime pecuniae largitor, Sall.: largitor voluntarius repente senatus factus, Liv. 2, a squanderer, spendthrift: Lentulum largitorem et prodigum non putat, Cic.

|| Esp. a brider: existunt in republica plerumque largitores et factiosi, id.

largitio, ōnis, a, um, Part. [largior].

largus, a, um, *adj.* abundant, copious, plentiful, large, much: larga pubula, Lucr.: (sol) quum terras larga luce compleverit, Cic. Comp.: largus ignis, Hor.: largiore vino usui, Liv. Sup.: munus largissimum edere, Suet. With gen.: abundating in: largus opum, Virg. || Of persons: giving abundantly, bountifully, profuse, liberal: duo sunt genera largorum, quorum alteri prodigi, alteri liberales, Cic.: largus animo, of a generous disposition, Tac. With inf.: spes donare novus largus, Hor.

lardum, and syncop. **lardum**, i. m. [akin to λάρος, λαρών, "fattened," "fat"] the fat of bacon, lard: quanta porris pestis veniet? quanta lates lardio? Pl.: Hor. In plur.: larda, Ov. (Hence lt. lardo; Fr. lard.)

larva (trisyll. lārta), ae, f. [lar] a ghost, specter: larvae stimulant vinum, Pl. || a mask: nil illi larva et usque opus esse cothurni, Hor.

larvo, no perf., a, um, i. v. a. [larva] to be wick, enchant: usu. in part. perf. Pl.

lascivium, i. n. = λάσσιον, a cothurn utentis: Hor.

lascivus, ae, f. [lascivus] sportiveness, playfulness, frolicsome, jollity: hilaritas et lascivia, Cic. Comically: o virgaurum lascivia, *lascivus* is pastime! Pl. || wantonness, licentiousness, petulance, lewdness: lasciviusness: quos soluto imperio lascivia atque lascivia corrumpat, Sall.: theatralis populi lascivia, Tac.

lascivibundus, a, um, *adj.* [lascivus] wanton, petulant: Pl.

lascivio, ōnis, i. v. n. [lascivus] to be wanton, petulant, sportive, to sport: Pl.

lascivio, ōnis, i. v. n. [lascivus] to be wanton, petulant, sportive, to sport: Pl.

lascivio, ōnis, i. v. n. [lascivus] to be wanton, petulant, sportive, to sport: Pl.

lascivio, ōnis, i. v. n. [lascivus] to be wanton, petulant, sportive, to sport: Pl.

lascivio, ōnis, i. v. n. [lascivus] to be wanton, petulant, sportive, to sport: Pl.

lascivio, ōnis, i. v. n. [lascivus] to be wanton, petulant, sportive, to sport: Pl.

lascivio, ōnis, i. v. n. [lascivus] to be wanton, petulant, sportive, to sport: Pl.

frisk, frolic: licet lascivire, dum nihil metuas, Cic.: lascivire magis plebem quam sevirare, Liv.: exsiliit agnus lascivique fuga, *frisks*, Ov. || Fig. of style: toto et rerum et verborum et compositionis genere lascivunt, Quint.

lascivus, a, um, adj. *allured to run wild, unrestrained, wanton, petulant, playful, frolicsome*: bederare, Hor.: capella, Virg.: pueri, Hor.: verba, sportive, playful, id. || *licentious, lewd, lustful, lascivious*: puellae, Ov. Of things: tabellis ac sigillis lascivissimarum picturarum et figurarum, Suet. [*Lascivus* prob. contains the same root as *laxus*, q. v.]

lassitudo, inis, f. [*lassus*] *faintness, weariness, heaviness, lassitude*: omnia membra lassitudo mihi tenet, Pl.: artius ex lassitudine dormire, Cic.: lassitudine confici, Caes.

lasso, avi, atum, i. v. a. c. [id.] *to render faint or languid, to tire, weary, fatigue*: longior infirmum ne lasset cyclops corpus, Ov.: brachia plagis, Prop.

lassulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] *a somewhat wearied*: Cat.

lassus, a, um, adj. [*languo*, q. v.] *faint, languid, weary, tired, exhausted*: Lassus de via, Pl.: Romani itinere atque opere castrorum et proelio fesse lassique erant, Sall. With gen.: lassus maris e viarum nullitate, Hor. || Meton. of things: fructibus assidulis lassa humus, *exhausted*, Ov.: stomachus, Hor.: collum, *drooping*, Virg.

lāsē, adv. broadly, widely, extensively, often with *longe* and *wide*: late longaque diffusus, Cic.: omnibus longe lateque aedificiis incensis, Caes. Comp.: possidere agros, Ov. Sup.: ager latissime continuatus, Cic. || Fig.: ars late patet, widely, id. Comp.: minus perscrutere, Caes. Sup.: fidei bonae nomen latissime manat, Cic.

latēbra, ae, f. [*lateo*] *a hiding-place, lurking-hole, retreat*: latebris ac silvis aut altibus se eripere, Caes.: tum latebris animae, pectus mucrone recludit, the hidden seat of life, Virg.: solis defectus lunaeque latebrae, the eclipses of the moon, Lucr. || Fig.: quum ea conforato ex latebris atque ex trobris erupisset, Cic. 2. Esp. a *counterfeign, pretence, feigned excuse* (only in sing.): videant, ne quaeratur latebra perjuri, id.

latebrī-cōla, ae, c. [*latebra*] *that dwells in lurking-places or brothels*: Pl. **latebrōsē**, ade. in a hiding place: occultare, Pl.

latebrōsus, a, um, adj. [*latebra*] *full of lurking-holes or covert, hidden, secret*: via, Cic.: locus, Liv. Poet.: pumex, i. e. full of holes, porous, Virg.

latens, entis, Part. [*lateo*]. || A d. *hidden, secret, unknown*: saxa latetia, Virg.

latenter, adv. in secret, privately: effugere, Cic.: amare, Ov.

lātō, ōi, 2. v. n. [*akin to laē*, root

of *laē*], *to lie hid or concealed, lurk*: ubi sunt, ubi latent, Pl.: abdite latere, Cic.: naves latent portu, Hor. Proverb.: lateat angulus in herba, Virg. 2. Esp. *to skulk, keep out of sight, in order not to appear in court*: quis est qui fraudationis causa latuisse dicat? Cic. 3. *to be retired*: crede mihi, bene qui latuit, bene vixit, Ov. || Fig. *to be sheltered, safe*: latere sub umbra Romanae amicitiae, Liv. 2. Esp. with a non-personal subj.: with acc. (rarely with dat.): to be concealed from, unknown to: nec latuere doli fratrem Junonis, Virg. Absol.: id qua ratione consecutus sit, lateat, Nep.

lāter, ēris, m. a brick, tile: in latere aut in caemento, ex quibus urbs efficta est, Cic. Proverb.: latere[m] lavare, to labour in vain, Ter.

lāterāmen, inis, n. [*later*] *earthenware*: lateramina vasi, Lucr.

lāterculū, i, m. dim. [id.] *a small brick or tile*: hanc contiguationem laterculi astruxerunt, Caes. || Meton. a sort of cake or biscuit: Pl.

lātericius or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [id.] *made of bricks*: turris, Caes.: opus, or absol. latericium, brickwork, id.

lāteritius, v. latericius. **lāterna** (lanterna), ae, f. [*ἀλάρνις*] *a lantern, lamp*: Cic.

lāternārius (lant.), ōi, m. [*laterna*] *a lantern bearer*: Fig.: Catillinae later-narius, pattern, example, Cic.

lātesco, 3. v. n. incomp. [*lateo*] *to lie hid*: Cic.

lātex, icis, m. any liquid, esp. water (poet.): latices simulatos fontis Averni, Virg.: desilit in latices, Ov. Of wine: Lycaeus, Virg. Of other liquids: absinthii latex, juice of wormwood, Lucr.: Palladii latices, oil, Ov.

lātībilibus, i, m. [*lateo*] *a hiding-place, lurking-hole, covert, den*: quum etiam ferae latibulis se tegant, Cic. Fig.: latibulum et perfugium doloris mei, id.

lātēclāvius, a, um, adj. [*latus clavus*] *having a broad purple stripe*: (a mark of distinction borne by senators, military tribunes of the equestrian order, and the sons of distinguished families; v. clavus, no. ii. 2): tribunus, Suet. || Subst.: latēclāvius, ōi, m. one entitled to wear the latus clavus, a senator, patrician: a quodam latēclavio prope ad necem caesus, id.

lātīnē, adv. in Latin: Cumanis petentibus ut publice Latine loquerentur, Liv.: scire, to understand Latin, Cic.: reddere, to translate into Latin, id. Esp. Latine loqui, to speak with purity: ut pure et emendate loquentes, quod est Latine, id. Also, to speak plainly, to speak out: (gladiator) ut appellat ōi, qui plane et Latine loquuntur, id.

lātīnitās, ātis, f. [*latinitas*] *pure Latin style, Latinity*: secutus sum non dico Caecilium (malus enim auctor latinitatis est), sed Terentium, Cic.

|| the Latin rights and privileges, also called jus Latii (v. Smith's Ant. 92 and 220): id.

lātio, ōnis, f. [*latus*: v. fero] *a bearing, bringing* (only fig.): auxilii latio, a rendering of assistance, Liv.

|| Esp.: suffragii latio, a voting or right of voting, id.: legis latio, a proposing of a law, a bill, Cic.

lātito, avi, atum, i. v. n. freq. [*lateo*] *to be in the habit of concealing oneself, to lurk*: latitans Oppianicus, Cic.: latitans aper, Hor. Of things: to be concealed: invisat atque latitantibus rebus confidere, Caes. 2. Esp. to keep out of the way, in order not to appear before a court of justice: qui fraudationis causa latitant, Cic.

lātītudo, inis, f. [*lātus*] *breadth, width*: in hac immensitate latitudinum, longitudinum, altitudinum, Cic.: fossae, Caes. 2. Meton. in gen. extent, size, compass: possessionum, Cic. || Fig.: verborum, a broad pronunciation, id.

lātor, ōris, m. [*latus*: v. fero] *a bringer or bearer*: only Fig.: a mover or proposer of a law: lator legis Semproniae, Cic.: rogationis, Liv. Absol.: latorum audacia, of the proposers of laws, Caes.

lātrātor, ōris, m. [*latro*] *a barker*: poet. for a dog: Anubis, Virg. || Meton. a bawler, brawler: Quint.

lātrātus, ōis, m. [id.] *a barking*: apros latratu turbabis agens, Virg. In plur.: venator cursu canis et latratibus instat, id.

lātrina, ae, f. [contr. from *lavatrina*: v. lavat] *a bath*: Lucii. || a privy: Pl.

latro, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to bark. A. Neutr.: si canes latent, Cic. Poet. in the Imperf. Part. absol. latrans, a barker, i. e. a dog: Ov. Pass. impera: scit cui latratu quum solus ambulet ipse, id. 2. Meton. to roar, rumble, etc.: latrans stomachus, Hor. Esp. to rant, roar, bluster: latrant jam quidam oratores, non loquuntur, Cic. B. A ct. for allatrare, to bark at, bay: senem adulterum latrent Suburanea canes, Hor. || Fig. to bark at, assail: si quos opprobria dignum latravet, id. 2. Esp. to demand vehemently: nil aliud sibi naturam latrare, Lucr.

latro, ōnis, m. [*laēps*] *a hired servant, mercenary*: haec effatus ubi, latrones dicta facessunt, Enn. 2. Esp. a mercenary soldier, body guard: latrones, quos conduxi, Pl. || a free-broker, highwayman, robber, brigand: collecti ex praedoniis latronibusque Syriae, Caes.: cantabit vacuus corum latrone viator, Juv. 2. for latronculus, a piece in the game of draughts: Ov. (Hence It. ladrone; Fr. larron).

latrocinium, ōi, n. [*latrocin*] *the military service of a mercenary: apud regem in latrocinio fuisti, Pl. || highway robbery, piracy*: qui in furto aut in latrocinio aut aliqua noxa cum-

prehensal, Caes. 2. Fig. in gen.: *robbery, ransacking, fraud*: quod putares hic latrocinium non iudicium futurum, Cic.

3. Meton. a band of robbers: id est ex tanto latrocinio unus tollitur, id. (1) the game of draughts: Ov. (Hence Fr. *larcin*; Eng. *larceny*.)

latrocinior, atus, i. v. dep. [latro] to perform military service as a mercenary, to be a hired soldier: ibi latrocinio latrocinatum, Pl.

||, to act as a freebooter or pirate, to rob on the highway: Catullina latrocinantem se interfecit mallet, quam exulem vivere, Cic.

latrocinolus, i. m. dim. [id.] a highwayman, robber, freebooter, brigand: masculat latrocinuli, Cic.

latrocinia, ae, v. lautimiae.

latus, a, um, adj. broad, wide: fossa, Cic.: mare, id.: palus non lator pedibus quinquaginta, Caes. *Neut. absol.*: crescere in latum, to increase in width, Ov.

||, Fig. wide-spread, extended: gloria, Plin.

2. Of pronunciation: broad: culus tu lata (verba) imitatur, Cic.

3. Of style: diffuse, copious, prolix: oratio Academicorum liberior et sonans, Tac. 4. Of a vain-glorious person: latus ut in Circo spatietur, that you may stalk proudly along, Hor. (Same root as *latus*; Germ. *platt*; Eng. *flat*.)

latus, eris, n. the side or flank: culus latus ille mucro petebat, Cic.: vellere latus digitis, to twist one by the side in order to attract attention, Ov.: tegere latus alicui, to walk by the side of, Hor. 2. the lungs: esp. with ref. to oratory; and in gen. physical strength: neque ex te unquam ex nobilitate, sed ex lateribus et lacertis tuis, Cic. || Meton. the side, flank, lateral surface of any thing (opp. to frons and tergum): collis ex utraque parte lateris dejectus habebat, Caes.: tum prora avertit et undis dat latus, the ship's side, Virg. *Milit. t. of an army*, the flank: ex itinere nostros latere aperto aggressi, i. e. on the right flank, the shield being carried on the left arm, Caes. Esp. a (ab) lateres and a lateribus: on or at the side, on or at the sides (opp. to a fronte, and a tergo): a tergo, a fronte, a lateribus tenetur, i. e. on every side, Cic.: dijectos ab tergo aut lateribus circumveniebant, Sall. *Lessa* freq. with ex: latere ex utroque, Lucr. 3. Poet. the body: penna latus vestit, Ov. ||, Fig. of companionship and intimate friendship: ut a senis latere nunquam discederem, never left his side, Cic.: insontes ab latere tyranni, his confidants, Liv. Also of disagreeable companionship: aliam negotia centum per caput et circa salunt latus, encompass on every side, Hor.

2. Latus dare or praebere, in fencing: to expose oneself to a thrust: hence, Fig.: saepe dabis nudum, vincat ut illa, latus, Tib.: nullique malo latus obdit apertum, Hor.

latus, a, um, Part. [fero].

laetuosolium, i. n. dim. [laetus] a little side (poet. and rare): laneum, Cat.

laudabilis, e, adj. [laudo] praise-worthy, laudable: honestum, etiam si a nullo laudetur, natura esse laudabile, Cic.: carmen, Hor. *Comp.*: vilae ratio laudabilior, Cic.

laudabiliter, adv. *praiseworthyly, laudably*: ad reete, honeste, laudabiliter, postremo ad bene vivendum, Cic.

laudatio, onis, f. [laudo] a praising, commendation: a eulogy, panegyric: quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem? with the eulogy pronounced by you, Cic. With obj. gen.: laudationes eorum, qui sunt ab Homero laudati, id. 2. Esp. a funeral oration or panegyric: funebrius, id. With obj. gen.: matronarum, Liv. ||, a favourable testimony to character in a court of justice: gravissima, Cic.: judicialis, Suet.

laudativus, a, um, adj. [id.] In rhetor. *laudatory*: Quint.

laudator, oris, m. [id.] a praiser: a eulogizer, panegyrist: laudator integritatis et elegantiae, Cic.: temporis acti, Hor. 2. one who pronounces a funeral oration: Liv. ||, Esp. one who bears a favourable testimony to character in a court of justice: Cic.

laudatrix, icis, f. [id.] she who praises (rare): Cic.: Venus, Ov.

laudatus, a, um, Part. [laudo]. ||, A. adj.: *praiseworthy, esteemed, excellent*: artium omnium laudatam proceratix, Cic.: virgo laudatissima formae dote, Ov.

laudo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [laus] to praise, commend, extol, eulogize: vituperare improbos asperius, laudare bonos ornatus, Cic.: legem ipsam, id.: agricolam laudat juris peritus, extols his happiness, Hor. *Past.* with dat.: Germanicus cunctis laudatus, by all, Tac.

2. Esp. to pronounce a funeral oration or panegyric: quem quum supremo ejus die Maximus laudaret, Cic. ||, to adduce, name, quote, cite: auctores, id. (Hence Fr. *louer*.)

laurea, ae, f. (sc. arbor) [laureus] the laurel-tree or bay-tree: Liv.: spissa ramis laurea, Hor. 2. (sc. corona) a laurel wreath, laurel branch, as the ornament of Apollo, of poets, of ancestral images, of triumphant generals, and of letters containing news of a victory: te precor, o vates, assit tua laurea nobis, Ov.: laurea donandus Appollinari, Hor.: de Sarmatis lauream modo Capitolino Jovi remittit, Suet. ||, Meton. a victory, triumph: quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem? Cic.

laureatus, a, um, adj. [laurea] crowned or decked with laurel, laureate: Imago, Cic.: litterae, letters announcing a victory (so called because bound up with bay-leaves), Liv.: also *absol.*: ne laureatis quidem gestis prosequatur est, Tac.

laureola, ae, f. dim. [id.] prop. a laurel crown; hence, Meton. a triumph: Cic. Proverb.: laureolam in

mutaceo quaerere, to seek fame in trifles, id.

laureus, a, um, adj. [laureus] of laurel, laurel-: corona, Liv.: sertis, Ov.

laureolus, a, um, adj. [laureus] como laurel-haired, covered with laurels: Lucr.

lauriger, era, erum, adj. [laureus] crowned or decked with laurel: Phoebeus, Ov.

laurus, i (abl. lauro, Hor.: non plur. laurus, Tib.), f. a bay-tree, sacred to Apollo (respecting its uses v. laurea, no. 2): Liv.: Cic. The leaves, when eaten, were said to impart the power of prophesying: Juv. ||, Meton. for laurea, a laurel crown, and hence, a triumph: incurrit haec nostra laurus in oculos, Cic.

laus, laudis, f. praise, commendation, glory, fame, esteem: in laude vivere, Cic.: ornare aliquem suis laudibus et onerare alienis, id.: dicere aliquis laudes, to sing anybody's praise, Virg. ||, Meton. a praiseworthy thing, a merit, desert: abundans bellicis laudibus, Cic.

laute, adv. elegantly, splendidly, sumptuously: parum laute deversari, Cic.: vivere, Nep. ||, Fig. excellently, beautifully, finely: loquitur laute, Pl.: me emunxeris laudibus, most cleverly, poet. Cic.

launtia, orum, n. plu. the public entertainment given at Rome to foreign ambassadors or distinguished guests: locus inde launtiaque legis praebet iusae, Liv.

launtia, ae, f. [launtius] splendour, magnificence of living: fama ad te de mea nova launtia venit, Cic.: mundi turpem launtiarumque studiosissimus, Suet.

launtimias (launtimae and launtimae), arum, f. plu. [launtimias] a stone-quarry: vel in launtimias vel in pistrinis maxillim are actatim, Pl. ||, Esp. a prison cut out of the rock, at Syracuse: launtimias Syracusanas omnes audistis, Cic. 2. the prison at Rome, usually called Tullianum: Liv.

launtis, a, um, Part. [lavo]. ||, A. adj.: lit. washed, well-washed; hence, neat, elegant, splendid, sumptuous, luxurious: lauta suppellex, Cic.: launtis coena, Plin. 2. rich, opulent, grand: lautum et copiosum patrimonium, Cic.: civitas Halaesina tam lauta, quam nobilis, wealthy, id. 3. sharp, clever: homines lauti et urbani, id.

lavatio, onis, f. [id.] a washing, bathing, bath: ut lavatio parata sit, Cic. ||, Meton. a bathing-place, bathing-room, bath: argentea, Phaedr.

lavo, lavi and lavavi, lautum, lavatum and lotum, t. and p. r. a. and s. v. wash, bathe, lave: A. Act.: manus lava, Cic.: lautis manibus, Hor. Reflex.: cum soceris generi non lavatur, do not bathe, Cic.: lavatur in fluminibus, Caes. 2. Meton. to wet, moisten, bedew: eas (tabellas) lacrimis lavit, Pl. ||, Fig. to wash away:

dulci mala vino lavere, Hor. **B.** N-utr.: lavanti regi dicitur nuntiatum, hostes adesce, Liv. [Akin to *lavo* and to *lavo*, "to wash," q. v.]

laxamentum, i, n. [laxo] an extending, widening: ventus laxamentum sibi parat, Sen. **||** Fig. a relaxation, mitigation, alleviation, respite: si quid laxamenti a bello Samnitum esset, Liv.: dare laxamentum legi, a liberal indulgentiam, Cic.

laxitas, a, um, Part. [laxo]. **||** Adj.: extended, wide: custodias, detectas, Liv.: corpore laxati, released from the body, Cic. **2.** Fig.: libidinum vinculis laxati, released, free, id.

laxo, adv. widely, spaciouly, loosely: vis sideris laxo grassantia, Plin. Of time: laxus proferre diem, to appoint a later day, Cic. **||** Fig. unrestrictedly, freely: in hostico laxus rapto aetia vivere artiores in pace res erant, Liv.

laxitas, ātis, f. [laxus] roominess, spaciousness, extent: in domo clari hominis adhibenda est cura laxitatis, Cic.

laxo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [id.] **A.** Act.: to make wide or roomy, to expand, extend: forum, Cic.: manipulos, Caes. **2.** to open, undo, unwind: vincula epistolae laxavit, Nep.: claustra, Virg. **3.** to slacken, relax: laxare arcum, to unbend, Phaedr.: excusos rudentes, Virg. **||** Fig. to lighten, relieve, recreate: a contentione disputationis animos curamque laxemus, Cic.: animum ab assiduis laboribus, Liv. **2.** to relax, mitigate, abate, weaken: sibi laxare aliquod laboris, id. **B.** N-utr.: to abate, lessen, fall: annona laxaverat, id. (Hence *It. laissez*: Prov. *laissez*: Fr. *laissez*).

laxus, a, um, adj. wide, loose, open, roomy: opp. to angustus and adstrictus: casses, Virg.: male laxus in pedecalcus haeret, Hor.: janua, open, Ov.: abasce, Cic. **2.** Meton.: of time: diem statuo satis laxam, sufficiently distant, id. **||** Fig.: si bellum cum eo hoste haberemus, in quo negligentiae laxior locus esset, greater latitude or scope, Liv.: laxius imperium, not sufficiently strict, Sall. [Akin to *lavo*, *lavo*: Germ. *lassen*: Eng. *loose*: from *laxus* prob. comes *laxivus*.]

laxo, ae, f. [leo] a lioness (poet. for *leona*): pectus et ora leae, Ov.

laxena, ae, f. = *laxa*, a lioness: Virg. **||** Ov.

laxo, ātis, m. = *laxo*, a bronze basin, kettle, or caldron: frequently given as a prize: tertio dano facit geminos ex aere lobetas, Virg. **2.** a wash-basin: Oet.

laxo, ae, f. a litter, sedan, used at first only on journeys, but afterwards in the city also: lectica octoporus ferebatur, Cic.: lectica gestare aliquem, Hor. **2.** a bier or hearse: Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 221.)

laxatorius, i, m. [lectica] a litter-bearer, sedan-bearer, chairman: Cic.

lecticula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a small

litter or *sedan*: lecticula in curiam esse delatum, Cic. **2.** a bier: elatus est in lecticula sine ulla pompa funebri, Nep. **3.** a couch or settee: lucubratōria lecticula, Suet.

lectio, ōnis, f. [lēgo] a gathering, collecting: lectio lapidum, Col. **2.** Esp. a picking out, selecting: Judicium, Cic. **3.** a reading, perusal: a reading aloud: delectabatur lectione librorum, id. Hence, lectio senatus, a reading or calling over the names of the senators: this was done by the censor, who at the same time struck out from the list the names of those whom he considered unworthy: infamiae atque invidiosa senatus lectio, Liv.

lectisterniōtor, ōris, m. [lectisternium] a slave who arranged the couches for reclining on at table: Pl.

lectisternium, i, n. [lectus sterno] a feast offered to the gods, in which their images were placed on couches before tables covered with viands: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 221.)

lectio, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [lēgo] to gather often or eagerly: Val. Max. **||** to read often or with eagerness: Pyrrhi te video libros lectitasse, Cic.

lectifunctio, ae, f. dim. [lectio] light reading: Cic.

lector, ōris, m. [lēgo] a reader: nihil est aptius ad delectationem lectoris, quam fortunae vicissitudines, Cic. **2.** Esp. a slave who read aloud to his master: Plin.

lectulus, i, m. dim. [lectus] a little bed, couch: Cic. **||** Esp. a couch for reclining on at meals: statuite hic lectulos, Pl. **2.** a funeral-bed, bed of state: Tac. **3.** a reading-couch, settee, sofa: Ov.

lectus, a, um, Part. [lēgo]. **||** Adj. picked, select: lecti pueri, Cic. **2.** choice, excellent: lectissimi viri atque ornatiissimi, id.

lectus, i, m. [lectus, ūs, Pl.] [root *lec*, "lay": v. *lēgo*] a couch, bed: in lecto esse, Cic. **||** Esp. a bridal-bed: lectus genialis, called adversus (because it was opposite the door), id.: Jugalis, Virg. **2.** a couch for reclining on at meals: lecto recumbere, Hor.

lēgalis, e, adj. [lex] pertaining to the law, legal: genus quaestionis, Quint. (Hence *It. leale*: Fr. *loyal*).

lēgātārius, a, um, adj. [legatum] enjoyed by a last will or testament: legatariae editiones, Tert. **||** Subst.: legatarius, i, m. a legatee: Suet.

lēgātio, ōnis, f. [lēgo] the office of an ambassador, an embassy, legation: cum legatione in provinciam esset profectus, Cic.: is sibi legationem ad civitates suscepit, Caes.: in legationem proficisci, Liv. **2.** libera legatio, a free legation, i. e. a privilege granted to a senator to visit one or more provinces on his private affairs in the character, but without the duties, of an ambassador: negotiorum suorum causa legatus est in Africam legatione libera, Cic. **3.** legatio votiva, a free em-

bassy procured for the purpose (often a mere pretext) of paying a visit in a province, id. **||** Meton. the duties of an ambassador, the subject of his mission: legationem renuntiare, to give an account of one's embassy, id. **2.** the persons attached to an embassy, or embassy: communem legationem ad Crasum mittunt, Caes. **||** The office of a legatus, or lieutenant: legationem ejus praefarum cognoscite, Cic.

lēgātōr, ōris, m. [id.] one who de- quates, a testator: Suet.

lēgātōrius, a, um, adj. [legatus] pertaining to a legatus: Cic.

lēgātum, i, n. [lēgo] a bequest, legacy: Hortensii legati cognovi, Cic.

lēgātus, i, m. [id.] an ambassador, legate: senatum legatos de aliqua re mittere, Cic.: legatos mittere ad indicendum bellum, Liv. **||** A deputy, a lieutenant, lieutenant-general: qui M. Aemilio legati fuerunt, Cic.: T. Labienus, legatus pro praetore, the principal lieutenant-general, Caes. **2.** Under the empire, a governor sent into a province by the emperor: Tac.

lēgifer, a, um, adj. [lex fero] law-giving (poet.): Minos, Ov.: Ceres (as the foundress of social life), Virg.

lēgio, ōnis, f. [lēgo] prop. a selecting: but always meton. a chosen body of foot soldiers, a Roman legion, divided into 10 cohorts, the number of men varying between 4200 and 6000 (respecting its constitution, changes, etc. v. Smith's Ant. 164 seqq.): cum legationibus secunda ac tertia, Liv.: decima legio, Caes.: Claudiana, Tac. **||** Meton. of the troops of other nations: legiones, soldiers: Brutiae Lucanaeque legiones, Liv. **2.** In gen. an army: caetera dum legio campis instructa tener, Virg. **||** Fig.: sibi nunc uterque contra legiones parat, his forces, expedients, Pl.

lēgiōnārius, a, um, adj. [legio] pertaining to a legion, legionary: legionarii milites legionis decimae, Caes.

lēgrūpa, ae, m. [lex and rup, stem of rumpo] a lawbreaker: perjure, legirupa, perniciēs adolescentum, Pl.

lēgrūpiō, ōnis, m. [id.] a lawbreaker: Pl.

lēgis-lātor and **lēgum-lātor** (better separately: v. *lātor*), ōris, m. a lawgiver, legislator: legumulator, Liv.

lēgitime, adv. according to law, legally, legitimately: is qui legitime procurator dicitur, Cic. **||** Transf. duty, properly: studere, Tac.

lēgitimus, a, um, adj. [lex] fixed or allowed by the law, that is, some law, some special enactment: the word *legit* is properly a more comprehensive term than "legitimus": si utar ad dicendum meo legitimo tempore, all the time which the law allowed, that is, the lex de repetundis, Cic.: controversiae legitimae et civiles, which come under and are settled by laws, id.: justus et legitimus hostis, a lawful adversary, as distinguished from pirates and other outlaws, id.

2. Subst.: legitima, orum, n. plu. *waages prescribed by law* (rare): legitimi quibusdam confecta, Nep. || Transf. in gen. right, just, proper, appropriate, real, genuine: numerus, Cic.: legitimum poema facere, Hor.: verba, Ov.

legiuncula, ae, f. dim. [legio] a small legion: Liv.

legator, avi, atum, i. v. a. to send as ambassador: ne hoc quidem senatui relinquebas, ut legati ex ejus ordinis auctoritate legarentur, Cic. 2. to transact as ambassador, to announce, etc.: Gell. And in gen.: quin potius, quod legatum est tibi negotium, id curas? committed, entrusted, Pl. || To appoint or choose as deputy or lieutenant: Dolabella me sibi legavit, chose me for his lieutenant, Cic. || In law: to appoint by will, to leave or bequeath as a legacy: usufructum omnium bonorum Cassianula legat, id. 2. With dat. of recipient and abt. of pper: to leave one a legacy to be paid by the principal heir: uxori testamentum legat grandem pecuniam a filio, si qui natus esset: ab secundo herede nihil legat, id.

lego, legi, lectum, j. v. a. orig. to lay: hence, to lay in order, arrange, and thus, to gather, pick: naces, Cic.: herbas collibus, Ov.: apolla caesorum, Liv. Poet.: legere flia, to wind up: extrema Lauso Parcae flia legant, spin the last thread of life, Virg.: vela, to furl, id. 2. to pick out, choose, select, elect: judices, Cic.: cives in patres, Liv.: viros ad bella, Ov. 3. to go, pass, or wander through (poet.): pars cetera pontem pone legit, sails through, Virg.: Ioniumque rapax Icarumque legit, Ov.: vestigia alliculus, to follow one's footsteps, to track or pursue him: vestigia retro observata legit, Virg. 4. Esp. to sail by, to coast along: navibus oram Italicae, Liv. Fig. not to launch out, i. e. not to enter into details: primi lege litoris oram, Virg.

5. Esp. to take wrongfully, to carry off, steal: sacra divum, Hor. || Fig. to pick up, collect, news, etc.: alliculus sermonem, to overhear, Pl. 2. to observe, survey: tumulum capit, unum omnes longo ordine positi adversos legere, Virg. 3. Esp. to read or peruse a writing: ut eos libros per te ipse legeres, Cic. With a personal object: Horatius fere solum legi dignus, Quint.

4. to read out or aloud, to recite: convocatis auditoribus volumen legere, Cic.: obtinere impune legentibus aures, Hor. Hence, legere senatum, to read or call over the names of senators (v. lectio, no. 11.): censores fidei concordia senatum legerunt, Liv. [The orig. meaning of the root was "to lay": as in Gr. λέγω; Germ. legen; Eng. lay: hence λεγ- (Hence lit. leggere; Prov. legir; Fr. lire).

legiliculus, i, m. [lex] a petty-fogging lawyer: Cic.

legumen, inis, n. [lego] pulse, any leguminous plant: terra leta frugibus

et vario leguminum genere, Cic. Esp. the bean: laetum siliqua quassante legumen, Virg.

lambunculus, i, v. lenunculus, 2. **lambus**, i, m. = λῆψος, a small fast-sailing vessel with a sharp prow, a pinnace, yacht, cutter: classis lemborum, Liv.

lemma, ātis, n. = λήμμα, a theme, matter, subject: Plin. 2. the argument or title of a poem, etc.: Mart. 3. the poem or epigram itself: Plin. 4. the assumption or lemma of a syllogism: Gell.

lenniscatus, a, um, adj. [lenniscus] adorned with pendent ribbons: palma, lit. a palm-branch ornamented with ribbons, the highest reward of a victor: ironically: multas esse infames palmas: hanc primam esse tamen lenniscatam, quae Romae referatur, Cic.

lenniscus, i, m. = ληνίσκος, a ribbon which hangs down from a crown or diadem, at the back of the head, the highest reward of a victor: turba coronas lenniscosque jactentium, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 224).

lennitres, um, m. shades, ghosts of the dead, spectres: Ov.: Hor.

lena, ae, f. [leno] a bawd, procurer: improba, Ov. || Fig. she that entices, a seductress: non vides, quam blanda conciliatrix, et quasi sui sit lena natura? Cic.

lène, adv. (poet.) softly, mildly, gently: Ov.

lennimen, inis, n. [lenio] a soothing remedy: an alleviation, mitigation, solace (poet.): testudo laborum dulces lennimen, Hor.

lennimentum, i, n. [id.] a softening or soothing remedy: Plin. || Fig.: an alleviation, mitigation: Tac.

lenio, i, vi or ii, itum, 4. v. a. and n. (past imperf. lenibant, Virg.) [lenis] 1. Act. to make soft or mild, to soften, alleviate, mitigate, assuage, soothe: stomachum latrantem, Hor.: vulnera, to assuage, heal, Prop.: clamorem, to soften, moderate, Hor. 2. Fig.: illud asape leniviratum, Cic.: seditionem, Liv.: animum ferocem, Sall.

|| Neut. to become soft or mild, to be softened, mitigated: dum lenis lenis, Pl.

lénis, e, adj. smooth, soft, mild, gentle, easy, calm: sensus judicat dulce, amaran: lenis, asperum, Cic.: lenissimus ventus, id.: somnus, Hor.: jagum paulo leniore fastigio, more gradual, Caes. || Fig.: servitutem lenem reddere, Pl.: homo lenis et facilis, Cic. With inf.: Mercurius non lenis pericula fata recludere, Hor. 2. Esp. of style: mild, gentle: oratio placida, submissa, lenis, Cic.

lénitas, ātis, f. [lenis] smoothness, softness, gentleness, mildness: vini, opp. asperitas, Plin.: Arar in Rhodanum infuit incredibili lenitate, Caes.: vocis, mildness, Cic. || Fig. mildness, gentleness, lenity: dare se ad lenitatem, id.: legum, id. 2. Esp. of style:

lenitas ejus sine nervis percipi potest, id.

léniter, ade, softly, mildly, gently: leniter ardens, Cic.: collis leniter acclivis, gently rising, Caes. || Fig.: quietly, calmly, moderately: lenem leniter an minaciter? Pl.: si cunctetur atque agat lenius, without sufficient resolution, Caes. Sup.: lenissime sentire, Cic. 2. Esp. of style: multa leniter, multa aspere dicta sunt, id.

lénitudo, inis, f. [lenis] smoothness, softness, gentleness (rare): Cic.

leno, ōnis, m. [lenio] a pimp, pander, procurer: petjurus leno, Pl.: impudissimus et petjurissimus leno, Cic.

|| Fig. a seducer, allurer: lenem quendam Lentuli concursare circum tabernas, id.

lénocinium, ii, n. [leno] the trade of a pander, pimping, pandering: quid? ego lenocinium facio? Pl. || Transf.: an allurement, enticement: Cic.: ne ullum orationi aut lenocinio addit aut pretium, coaxing, coaxing, Tac. 2. excessive or artificial ornament, fancy or nicety in dress: corporum lenocinia, Cic. 3. Esp. of style: superciliosus ornament or allurement: Quint.

lénocinator, atus, i. v. dep. [id.] lit. to be a pimp, to pander: hence to flatter, wheedle, coxole: tibi serviet, tibi lenocinabitur, he will be your slave, your pimp, Cic. || To fawn and, serv, promote: instatse feritatis arte ac tempore, Tac.

lénonius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to pimping or procuring: ordes, Pl.

lens, tis, f. a lentil: Pellensica, Virg. **lento**, ade, slowly: lente ac paulatim proceditur, Caes.: corpora lente ageant, cito existinguantur, Tac. Comp.: ipse cum reliquis copis lentius consequitur, Caes. || Fig. calmly, dispassionately, indifferently: agere, Liv.: respondere, coolly, phlegmatically, Cic. Comp.: quum haec lentius dispauiant, id. 2. with consideration, attentively: nial cum (librum) lente ac fastidiosius probavissim, id.

lentesco, j. v. n. incip. [lentus] to become pliant, soft, and plia in morem ad digitus lentescit habendo, Virg. || Fig. to slacken, relax: lentescent tempore curae, Ov.

lenticifer, era, eram, adj. [lenticus feru] bearing mastic-tree: Ov.

lenticus, i, f. and lenticum, i, n. the mastic-tree: viridis semperque gravata lenticus, poet. Cic.

lenticulus, inis, f. [lentus] slowness, sluggishness, inactivity: conjugatorum, Tac. || Fig. dullness, apathy, insensibility: Cic.: libros judem lenticulus ac teporis, dullness, heaviness, Tac.

lento, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to make flexible, to bend: remum, to pl, Virg.

lentulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] rather slow: Cic.

lentus, a, um, adj. [perh. contraction of lenitus from lenio] pliant,

slow, twining, tenacious: lenta viturna, Virg.: lentis adhaerens brachitis, twining, Hor.: lentior salicis virgis, Ov.

2. *slow, sluggish, immovable*: in lento luctantur marmore tonasse, Virg.: aenis, Phaedr. || Fig. *lasting or continuing long, protracted*: duellum, Hor.: spes, Ov. 2. *slow, lingering, lazy, backward*: infilitator, backward in their payments, Cic.: lentus in dicendo, dravelling, id. 3. *Of character, easy, calm, indifferent, phlegmatic, etc.*: Hannibalem lentis spectamus, Liv.: lentus in suo dolore, Tac.

lenulus, *i. m. dim.* [leno] *a little pomp*: Pl.

lennuculus, *i. m. dim.* [id.] *a young pomp*: Pl.

lennuculus, *i. m. dim.* [a corruption of lembuculus, from lembus] *a small sailing vessel, a skiff*: Caes.

leo, *ōis, m.* [Aeōw] *a lion*: leu vultus, Lucr.: fulvus, Ov. || Meton. the constellation Leo: Hor.

lēpas, *īdis, f.* = *λεῖπε*, *a kind of shell-fish that adheres to rocks, a limpet*: Pl.

lēpide, *adv.* *pleasantly, agreeably, charmingly, finely, prettily*: lepide ornate, Pl.: tibi lepide voles esse tibi, when you want to enjoy yourself, id. As an affirmative answer: ego loquar? hec, lepide licet by all means, id. As a term of applause: facete, laute, lepide: nihil supra, Ter. || *smartly, wittily, humorously*: lepide in sociis meae persona lusit, Cic.

lēpides, *a. um, adv.* [root *LEP*: v. lepore] *pleasant, agreeable, charming, fine, elegant, neat*: fui ego bellus, lepidus, Pl. Comp.: non invenies alterum lepidiorem ad omnes res, id. Sup.: o capitulum lepidissimum, Ter. In a bad sense, *nice, effeminate*: hi pueri tam lepidi ac delicati, Cic. || Esp. of speech: *smart, wittily, facetious*: scimus inurbanum lepidio seponere dicto, Hor.

lēpor and **lēpos**, *ōis, m.* *pleasantness, agreeableness, attractiveness, charm*: ludi ne id quidem leporis habuerunt, Cic. 2. *Of behaviour: pleasantness, grace, politeness, amiability*: in quo mihi videtur specimen fuisse humanitatis, salis, suavitatis, leporis, id. 3. *Exp. of speech: pleasantry, wit, humor*: tantus in jocando lepos, id. || *Lep-or* and *lep-idus* come from a root *lep* which may perh. be akin to *lib-et*, [lib-et].

lēpos, *v. lepor*.
lēprae, *arum, f. plu.* = *λεῖπρα*, the leprosy: leprae sedare, Plin.

lēpus, *ōis, m.* *a hare*: auritos sequi leporas, Virg.: pavidus, Hor. || Meton. the constellation Lepus: Cic. (Hecot. II. Lepore, lepre: Fr. lièvre.)

lēpusculus, *i. m. dim.* [lepus] *a young hare, leveret*: Cic. Fig.: id.

lēpus, *m. (only in acc. sing.)* *a wailing, cry, funeral lamentation*: Cic.: Pl.

lēthalis (lethal.), *a. adv.* [letum]

deadly, fatal, mortal: vulnus, Virg.: ensis, Ov.

lēthalis, *v. letalis*.

lēthargicus, *a. um, adj.* = *λεῖθαργος*, *drowsy, lethargic*: morbus, Plin. || Subst. *lethargicus*, *i. m.* *a lethargic person*: Hor.

lēthargus, *i. m.* = *λεῖθαργος*, *drowsiness, lethargy*: Hor.

lēthifer (leth.), *ēra, ērum, adj.* [letum] *death-bringing, deadly* (mostly poet.): letifer arcus, Virg.: letus, Ov.

lēto (letho), *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [id.] *to kill, slay*: Paris hunc letat, Virg.

lēto, *īdis, i. n.* *death*: emortuus leto malo, Pl.: turpi leto perire, Cic.: leto allinere aliquem, to save from death, Hor. || Meton. of inanimate subjects, ruin, destruction (poet.): tenues Teucrum res eripe leto, Virg. [Various etym. proposed, but none certain.]

lēucaspis, *īdis, f. adj.* = *λευκασπίς*, *having a white shield*: phalanx, Liv.

lēvamen, *īnis, n.* [lēvo] *an alleviation, mitigation, solace*: quod si esset aliquod levamen, id esset in te uno, Cic.

lēvamentum, *i. n.* [id.] *a lightening, an alleviation, mitigation, consolation*: tribuit, Tac.: miseriarum, Cic.

lēvatio, *ōis, f.* [id.] *a lifting up, raising, elevating*: Vitr. || Fig. *alleviation, mitigation, relief*: alicui esse levationē, Cic. 2. *a diminishing* (rare): vitorum, id.

lēvatus, *a. um, Part.* [lēvo] *lifted up*.

lēvatus, *a. um, Part.* [lēvo] *smoothed*.

lēvicius, *a. um, adv.* *dim.* [lēvis] *trivial, insignificant*: res, Gell. || *somewhat light-minded, vain*: leviculus sane noster Demosthenes, Cic.

lēvidensis, *e. adj.* [lēvis densus] *slightly wrought, thin*: Isid. || Transf. *slight, poor*: munusculum, Cic.

lēvi-fidus, *a. um, adj.* [lēvis] *of slight credit, untrustworthy*: Pl.

lēvigatus, *a. um, Part.* [levigo]

lēvigo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [lēvis] *to make smooth, to smooth*: omnes parietes tectorio levigantur, Varr. || Meton. *to bruise small, pulverize, levigate*: semina, Col.

lēvipes, *ēdis, adj.* [lēvis pes] *light-footed* (rare): lepus, Cic.

lēvis, *e. adj.* *light* in weight, opp. to *gravis*: aether, Lucr.: stipulae, Virg.: armatura, *light armour*: levis armaturae, Numidae, Caes.: also, meton. *light-armed troops* (v. armatura): levis miles, *a light-armed soldier*, Liv.: terra, *light, poor soil*, Virg. || Meton. *light* of digestion, *easy to digest*: levis malvae, Hor. 2. *light in motion, swift, nimble, quick*: currus, swift, Ov.: petam pro parma fecit, ut ad motus concurrens essent leviores, Nep. 3. *slight, trifling, small* (mostly poet.): ignis, Ov. || Fig. *light, unimportant, inconsiderable, trivial, slight*: quod alia quaedam inania et levia conquiras, Cic.: auditio, *a light, unfounded report*, Caes.: levius no-

men, Cic. Subst.: leve, *n.* *a trifle*: in levi habitum, regarded as a trifle, Tac.

2. *Of character: light-minded, capricious, fickle, inconstant, false*: homo levior quam pluma, Pl.: leve amicitiae, Cic.: spes, vain, empty, Hor.

3. *mild, gentle, pleasant*: nunquam erit alienus gravis, qui suis se conminat levem, Pl.: levior reprehensio, Cic. 4. *easy to be done*: tandem eo, quod levissimum videbatur, decursum est, Liv. (Hence It. leggiadro.)

lēvis (and erroneously *laevis*), *e. adj.* *smooth, not rough* (opp. to *asper*): corpuscula quaedam levia, alia aspera, Cic.: levissima corpora, Lucr.: levior assiduo detritis aequore conchis, Ov. Poet.: angulus, slippery, Virg.: levis Juventas, smooth, beardless, id.: hence, *youngful, delicate, beautiful*: pectus, Virg.: colla, Ov. Also, *finely dressed, spruce, effeminate*: vir, id. || Fig. of style: *smooth, flowing*: oratio, opp. to *aspera*, Cic.

lēvisomnis, *a. um, adv.* [lēvis somnus] *lightly sleeping*: Lucr.

lēvitas, *ātis, f.* [lēvis] *lightness* (opp. to *gravitas*): plumarium, Lucr.: armorum, Caes. 2. *agility, velocity*: ubi tam volucris haec levitate seruntur, Lucr.

lēvitas, *adv.* *light-mindedness, fickleness, inconstancy, levity*: quid est inconstandia, mobilitate, levitate turpis? Cic.: mobilitas et levitas animi, Caes. 3. *shallowness, vainness*: opinionis, Cic.

lēvitas (laev.), *ātis, f.* [lēvis] *smoothness*: speculum, Cic. || Fig. of style: *smoothness, fluency, facility*: levitas verborum, Quint.

lēviter, *adv.* *lightly, not heavily*: armati, *light-armed*, Curt. || Fig. *slightly, a little, not much*: leviter densae nubes, Lucr.: leviter inflexum bacillum, Cic. Comp.: quanto constanter idem in vitis tanto levius miser, so much less, Hor. Sup.: ut levissime dicam, to express it in the mildest manner, Cic. 2. *without difficulty, with equanimity*: id levius ferendum est, id.

lēvo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [*sut. perf.* levasso, Enn. in Cic.] [lēvis] *to make light, lighten, to relieve, ease*: cantantes ut eamus, ego hoc te facere levabo, Virg.: serpentum colla levavit, i. e. *alighted from the dragon-car*, Ov. 2. Meton. *to lift up, raise, elevate*: ter see attollens cubitque annixa levavit, Virg. 3. *to take away, take*: alicui manicas atque arcta vincula, id. || Fig. *to lighten, relieve, console*: curam et angorem animi sermone et consilio, Cic.: fonte stilum, to slake, Ov. 2. *to lighten, lessen, alleviate, mitigate*: morbum, Pl.: fenua, Liv.: viam vario sermone, Virg. 3. *to relieve, release, discharge, free from*: With *aliqui*: qui hac opinione non modo verbis, sed etiam opere levandi sunt, Cic. With *gen.*: ut me omnium jam laborum levas, Pl.

4. *to lessen, diminish, weaken, im-*

pair: Inconstantia levatur auctoritas, Cic.: multa fidem promissa levant, Hor.

lêvo (laevo), avi, atum, i. v. a. [lêvis] to make smooth, to smooth, polish: levare ac sandere tigna, Lucr.: corpus, Cic. || Fig. of style: to polish, soften: nimis aspera sano levavit cultu, Hor.

lêvor (laevor), ôris, m. [id.] smoothness: Plin. Meton. vocia, Lucr.

lex, legis, f. [prob. same root as licet] a law: legem ferre; rogare, to propose, Cic.: legem promulgavit perutilique, gave notice of, and carried, Liv.: antiquare, to reject, Cic.: lex Porcia vetat, Sall.: leges duodecim tabularum, the laws composed by the decemvirs, the foundation of Roman legislation, Liv. So of the laws of foreign and even barbarous nations: Belgae, Aquitani, et Galli legibus inter se differunt, Caes. Lege and legibus, according to law, legally: ejus morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona, Ter.: Athenas deductus est, ut ibi de eo legibus ferret iudicium, Nep. 2. Esp. lege agere, to proceed according to law: (i) of the licitor, to execute a sentence: Fulvius praeconi imperavit, ut licetorem lege agere juberet, Liv.: (ii) to bring an action according to law: lege egit in hereditatem paternam exheres filius, Cic. || In gen. any rule or law, precept, regulation, mode, manner: versutus est certa quaedam et definita lex, id. Of things: qua sidera lege mœant, Ov. Hence, sine lege, without control or restraint: Jacent collo sparsa sine lege capilli, id. || A contract, agreement, covenant: In mancipii lege, a contract of sale, Cic. Hence of conditions of peace: pax data Philippo in has leges est, Liv. Fig.: homines ea lege natos esse, on that condition, Cic. (Hence It. legge: Prov. lei: Fr. loi.)

lexis, is=λεξις, a word: Lucil. in Cic. **libâmen**, inis, n. [libo] an offering to the gods, esp. of some liquid, and particularly wine, a libation (poet. for libamentum): summâs carpens media Inter cornua setus Ignibus imponit sacris, libamina prima, Virg. || Fig. what is first taken, a specimen, sample: libamina fœvae, Ov.

libâmentum, i, n. [id.] an offering to the gods, esp. a drink-offering, libation: ut sacrificiorum libamenta serventur, Cic. **libella**, ae, f. dim. [libra] an as, a small silver coin, the tenth part of a denarius: Plin. Hence, the denarius being regarded as unity, heres ex libella, heir to one-tenth of the estate: Curius fecit palam te ex libella, me ex tuncibi, Cic. 2. a very small sum: tibi libellam argenti nunquam credam, Pl. Hence ad libellam, i. q. ad asem, to a farthing, exactly: Cic. || a level, water-level, plummet-line: collocare et expellere aliquid ad regulam et libellam, Vitruv. (Hence It. libello; Sp. nivel; Fr. niveau.) **libellus**, i, m. dim. [liber] the inner

bark of a tree, used for writing-tablets: Cinna in Isid. || Transf. a little book, pamphlet: scripti etiam illud quodam in libello, Cic.: libellus eum (Scipionem) palæstræque operam dare, to books, Liv. 2. In plur. a book-seller's shop (poet.): te (quæstivimus) in omnibus libellis, Cat. 3. a memorandum-book, journal, diary: si quid memoriae causa retulit in libellum, Cic.

4. a memorial: non illi in libellis laudationum decreta misceant, id. 5. a petition: libellos signare, to answer, Suet. 6. a note of invitation, a notice, programme: gladiatorum libellos venditare, Cic. 7. a placard, handbill: edere per libellos, Suet.: libellos Sex. Alfensii, procurator P. Quincti, dejecti, tears down the bills announcing the auction, Cic. 8. a letter: libellum ipsius habeo, id. 9. a libel, lampoon, pasquinade: libellos aut carmina ad infamiam ejusplam edere, Suet. 10. a written accusation or complaint: componit ipsæ per se formantque libellos, Juv.

libens (lub.), entis, Part. [libet] || Adj.: acting willingly or with readiness, willing, with good will, with pleasure: studeo hercle audire, nam te audulo libens, Pl.: quum totius Italiae concursus, facti illius gloriam libens agnovisset, Cic. Freq. in the abl. absol.: edepol me libente facies, with my good will, Pl.: fecit animo libentissimo populus Romanus, Cic. 2. Esp. libens or libens merito (abbreviated L. M.), a formula used in paying a vow: Jovi libens meritoque vitulor, Pl. 3. Meton. glad, joyful, cheerful, merry: hilarum ac libentem fac te in gnati nuptis, Ter.

libenter (lub.), ade, willingly, cheerfully, gladly, with pleasure: libenter homines id, quod volunt, credunt, Caes. Comp.: ille adjurans, nusquam se unquam libentibus (coenavisse), with a better appetite, Cic. Sup.: id.

libentia (lub.), ae, f. [libens] delight, pleasure: Pl.

liber, era, ñrum, adj. enjoying the condition of social freedom, free, not a slave: In jure civili, qui est matre libera, liber est, Cic. 2. In a political sense, free, not under monarchical rule; also not in subjection to another people: hunc nimis liberum populum libertas ipsa servitute afficit, id. (i) free from service, imposts, etc.: Mamertini liberi fuerunt ab omni sumptu, munere, molestia, id.: libera ac foederata oppida, id. || Transf. in gen.: free or exempt from; not subject to, not amenable to: constr. absol., with ab, the abl., and poet. with gen.: ab omni animi perturbatione liber, id.: omni liber metu, Liv.: liber laborum, Hor.

2. that acts as he pleases, is his own master, free, independent; also frank, bold, free-spoken: dictum est ab eruditissimis viris, nisi sapientem liberum esse neminem, Cic.: ad scribendi licentiam liber, id. Comp.: hoc

liberiores et solutiores sumus, id. Sup. liberrime Loll., most frank, most ingenious, Horri. 3. In a bad sense: unbridled, unchecked, licentious: adolescentia liberior, somewhat freer, Cic.

4. Of things: free, unrestricted, unimpeded, unlimited, unbiased, undisturbed, etc.: animus omni liber cura et angore, id.: animus religione, Liv.: mandata, full powers, id.: senus, unlimited, id.: custodia, free custody, i. e. confinement to a house or to a town, id.: tantum ab est ut meae rei familiaris liberum quiddam sit, free from debt, Cic.: aqua, less obstructed by land, Ov. [Liber comes from the root lra, which occurs in lib-et, q. v.: the Greek ἐλευθερος contains the same root; and there was in Latin an old form lobetus.]

liber, eri, m. [liber, an Ital. deus, corresp. to the Gr. Bacchus, hence] Meton. wine: prussum Calibus ducere Liberum, Hor.

liber, bri, m. the inner bark or rind of a tree: obducitur libro aut cortice trunci, Cic. || Meton. (from the ancient use of the bark of trees for writing on) any writing consisting of several leaves: 1. Most freq. a book, work, treatise: Demetrii liber de concordia, id. Absol.: for some well-known laws; and, as a code of civil or religious laws; esp. the Sibylline books: decemviris adin libros juscia, the Sibylline books, Liv. 2. Esp. a division of a work, a book: tres libri perfecti sunt de Natura Deorum, Cic. With liber omitted: legi tuum nuper quantum de Finibus, id. 3. a list, catalogue, register: id.

4. a letter, epistle: Nep. 5. a receipt, decree: liberi principis severus et tamen moderatus, Plin. (Hence It. libro: Fr. livre.)

liberalis, e, adj. [liber] pertaining to freedom, relating to the freeman condition of a man: liberalis causa or liberale judicium, a suit concerning a person's freedom: ego libelli illam assero causa manu, I formally assert that she is freeborn, Ter. ||

Meton. befitting a freeman, honorable, gentlemanly, noble, noble-minded, gracious, kind: artes liberales, befitting a freeman, Cic.: spes liberalioris fortunæ, of a higher, more respectable station, Liv.: responsum, kind, gracious, Cic.

2. Esp. bountiful, generous, liberal: benefici liberalesque, id. With gen.: laudis avidi, pecunias liberales erant, Sall. With in and acc.: in omne genus hominum liberalissimus, Suet.

3. Of things: plentiful, copious, abundant: largum et liberale vitium, Cic.

4. Of personal appearance: open, engaging: pulcher et liberalis visus, Pl.

liberalitas, atis, f. [liberalis] a way of thinking or acting befitting a freeman; nobleness, kindness, affability: liberalitate liberos retinere satius est, quam metu, Ter.: qui ita vivit, ut eorum probetur fides, liberalitas, kind-

sex, Cic. **||** Esp. generosity, liberality; beneficentia, quam eandem vel benignitatem vel liberalitatem appellari licet, id. **2** Meton. *a gift, present*: decima pars liberalitatis apud quosque eorum relicta, Tac.

Liberaliter, *adv.* in a manner befitting a freeman, nobly, gentlemanly, graciously: homo liberaliter educatus, Cic.: respondere, Caes. **2** Esp. *beneficently, generously, liberally*: benignus ac liberaliter, Cic.: instructus, Caes. *Comp.*: vivo paulo liberalius, Cic. *Sup.*: liberalissime polliceri, id.

Libertatis, *onis, f.* [libero] *a freeing or bringing free*, *a delivering, release, liberation*: ipsa liberatio et vacuatio omnis molestiae gaudium, Cic.: rem publicam sub obtentu libertatis invadere, *of setting it at liberty*, Just. **||** Esp. in law, *an acquittal, discharge*: libidinosissimae liberationes, Cic.

Liberator, *oris, m.* [id.] *one who frees, a deliverer, liberator*: patriae liberator, Cic.: urbis, Liv. As an epithet of Jupiter: libare se liquorem illum Jovi liberatori, Tac. Meton.: liberator ille populi Romani animus, Liv.

Libere, *adv.* *freely, unrestrictedly, without let or hindrance*: animus solum relaxatus solute movetur et libere, Cic. *Comp.*: liberius vivendi fuit potestas, Ter. **||** Esp. *frankly, freely, boldly, openly*: constanter et libere (me gessi), Cic.: liberius si dixero quid, Hor.

Liberi, *orum, m. plu.* (*sing.* very rare: *gen. plur.* liberum, Cic.) [liber] *children* (as opp. to the domestica, servi): cum conjugibus et liberis, Cic.: ius trium liberorum, under the emperors, a privilege enjoyed by those who had three legitimate children (consisting in the permission to fill a public office before one's 25th year, and in freedom from personal burdens), v. Smith's Ant. 232. In plur. *of one child*: Ter.: Cic. **2** *grandchildren and great-grandchildren*: habitus sis in liberum loco, id. **||** Transf. *of animals*: liberis ortus ovae, Pl.

Libero, *avi, atum* (*ful. perf.* liberare, Pl.) *i. v. a.* [id.] *to release from slavery, to free, manumit*: servos, Caes.: sese, Cic. **||** In gen. *to free, release, extricate, deliver, etc.*: constr. with acc. of pers. or thing delivered, and *ab*, either with or without *ab*, of that from which they are delivered; less freq. with *gen.*: teque item *ab* vindico ac libero, id.: aliquem periculo, Caes.: se aere alieno, to pay a debt, Cic. With *ex*: multos ex incommoda, Cic. With acc. or *pass. only*: Buthrotos quom Caesar decreto suo liberavisset, viz. from a division of their lands, id. **2** *to exempt from taxes, etc.*: vectigales multos ac stipendiosos liberavit, id. **3** *to discharge, release a debt, promise, obligation, etc.*: liberare promissum, to cancel promises, make them void, id.: nomina, to settle

debts, Liv. **4** In law: *to absolve or acquit*: aliquem, opp. condemnare, Cic. (Hence *lit. liberare, livare; Fr. livrer*.)

Libertas, *ae, v. libertus*. **Libertas** (old form, *loebertas*), *atis, f.* [liber] *civil freedom, the condition of a freeman*, as opp. to that of a slave: omnes homines natura libertati studere et conditionem servitutis odire, Caes. In plur.: tribus non conducti possim libertatibus, Pl. Fig.: se in libertatem vindicare, Cic. **2** *political freedom, liberty of a people not under monarchical rule, or not subject to another people* (opp. to servitus and dominatus): aliae nationes servitutem pati possunt: populi Romani est propria libertas, id. **||** In gen. *the power of doing as one pleases, freedom from restraint, obligation, etc.*: ne majorem largiar ei, qui contra dicturus est, libertatem et licentiam, id. With *gen.*: feminae omnium rerum libertatem desiderant, Liv. **2** *permission*: praecidere sibi libertatem vivendi, Cic. **3** Esp. *freedom of speech or thought, frankness, boldness, candour*: hoc mihi libertas, hoc pla lingua dedit, Ov.: libertas Ingenii, Sall.

Libertina, *ae, v. libertinus, no. n. 2*. **Libertinus**, *a, um, adj.* [libertus] *pertaining to the condition of a freeman* (opp. to ingenuus, belonging to the condition of a free-born person): libertinus homo, a freedman, Cic.: mulieris libertinae sermo, of a freedwoman, Liv.: ut me libertino patre natum, of a father who was a freedman, Hor. **||** Subst.: libertinus, *i. m.* a freedman: a freedman (or woman) was libertinus with ref. to the class to which he belonged, and libertus with ref. to his master. The sons of libertini were ingenui, but could not have gentile rights: Ti. Gracchus libertinos in urbanas tribus transtulit, Cic.: libertini centuriati, Liv. **2** *libertina*, *ae, f.* a freedwoman: ingenuamne an libertinam? Pl.

Libertus, *i, m.* [contr. of libertus, from liber] *a manumitted slave, a freedman*: tibi servire mavelim multo, quam alii libertus esse, Pl.: servos nostros libertos suos fecisset, Cic. **2** *Liberta*, *ae, f.* a freedwoman: Jam liberta auctus es? Pl.

Libet (or libet), *libuit* and *libitum* est, **2. v. n. impers.** *it pleases, is agreeable*: libet mihi, tibi, etc., *I (thou, etc.) am disposed, I like, I please, I will*: constr. with dat. of pers. or *ab*sol.: quod tibi libet, idem mihi libet, Pl.: sin tibi id minus libet, non te urgebo, Cic. *Plur.*: cetera item, quae cuilibet libissent, dilargitus est, Suet. *Ab*sol.: rogita quod libet, Pl. **2** With *infin. clause* as subject: with or without dat.: non libet mihi deplorare vitam, Cic. **3**, *si libet, if you please*: ut libet, as you please: *adi, al libet*, Pl.: ut libet, Ter.

Libidinor (libid.), *i. v. dep.* [libido] *to indulge or gratify lust*: Suet.

Libidinor, *adv.* according to one's pleasure, wilfully, lustfully: Cic.: Liv. **||** **Libidinor** (libid.), *a, um, adj.* [libido] *ful of desire or passion, self-willed, licentious, sensual, lustful, libidinous*: homo libidinissimus, Cic.: caper, Hor. Of things: libidinissimae liberationes, self-willed, arbitrary, Cic.

Libido (libido), *inis, f.* [libet] *pleasure, desire, eagerness, longing, inclination*: ex bonis (perturbationibus) libidinem et laetitiam, ut sit laetitia praesentium bonorum, libido futurorum, Cic.: ex libidine, Tac. **||** Esp. *unlawful or inordinate desire, passion, caprice, wilfulness, wantonness*: ad libidinem suum vexare aliquem, Cic.: Instructur acies ad libidinem militum forte procurrentium; deinde per libidinem aut metum deserentium locum, Liv. **2** *sensual desire, lust*: of animals, heat, rut: libido procreandi, Cic. **3** Meton. in plur.: voluptuosus *or obscene representations in painting and sculpture*: id.

Libitina, *ae, f.* [Libitina, the goddess of funerals, hence] *the trade of an undertaker*: Val. Max. **2**, a bier, a funeral pile: Mart. **3**, death (poet.): multaque pars mel vltabit Libitinam, Hor.

Libitus, *a, um, Part.* [libet]. **||** Subst. *libita*, *orum, m. plu.* *the things that please one*; hence, *pleasure, wit, liking, humour*: Tac.

Libo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [libeo] *to take a little from*: libas ex omnibus, Cic. **2** Esp. *to take a taste of, to taste*: secur, Liv.: pocula Bacchi, Virg.

3 Poet. *to touch lightly*: cibos digitis, Ov. **4** *to pour out in honour of a deity, to make a libation*: duo rite mero libans carchedia Baccho, Virg. Poet. Transf.: Celso lacrimas libamus adempto, Ov. (ii) And of things not fluid: *to make an offering, to offer, dedicate, consecrate*: ceteraque fruges ceteraque bacas sacerdotes publice libanto, Cic. **5**, *to lessen, diminish, impair*: ergo terra tibi libatur et aucta recrecit, Lucr.: vires, Liv. **||** Fig.: *to take out, cull, extract*: ex variis ingenis excellentissimas quaeque libavimus, Cic.

Libra, *ae, f.* [λίτρα] *the Roman pound, of 12 ounces*: coronam auream libram pondio ex publica pecunia in Capitolio Jovi donum possit, Liv. **||** Transf. *a measure for liquids*: frumenti denos modos et totidem olei libras, Suet. **2**, a balance, pair of scales: in alteram librae lancem animi bonae imponebat, in alteram corpora, Cic.: libra et aere, for ready money, Liv. **3**, a water-poise, plummet-level, level: Col. Hence, *ad libram*, on a level, Caes. **||** Fig.: a balance (poet.): Pers. (Hence *lit. libra, libra; Fr. livrer*.)

Libramen, *inis, n.* [libro] *a balance, poise*: Liv.

Libramentum, *i, n.* [id.] *weight*: plumb, Liv. **2**, *gracily, downcast*

tendency: libramentum aquae, fall, Plin. || Transf.: a level surface, horizontal plane: extremitatem et quasi libramentum, in quo nulla omnino crassitudo sit, Cic.

Libraria, ae, f. [libra] she that weighed out the wool to the female slaves, a forewoman, head spinster, called also lanipendia: Juv.

librariolus, i, m. dim. [librarius] a copyist, transcriber: a scribe: Cic. || a bookseller: ex librariolis Latinis, Id.

librarium, ii, n. [id.] a place to keep books in, a bookcase, book-chest: librarium illud legum vestrarum, Cic.

librarius, a, um, adj. [liber] pertaining to books: libraria taberna, a bookseller's shop, Cic.: scriptor, a transcriber of books, Hor. || Subst.: librarius, i, m. a transcriber of books, a copyist, scribe, secretary: Cic.: librarium mendum, Liv. 2. a bookseller: Sen.

librator, oris, m. [libro] a leveler, a surveyor: Cato || one who discharges mistakes by means of machines, an engineer: Tac. (ad libitorem).

libratus, a, um, Part. [libro]. || Adj.: level, horizontal: Vitr.

libratus, e, adj. [libra] of a pound, weighing a pound. Subst. librilla, lum, n. plus. (sc. saxa), stones of a pound weight: fundis, libribus sudibusque, Caes.

libro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to weigh, weigh out, Fig.: crimina in antithetis, Pers. 2. to make even or level: pavimenta, Cato. 3. to hold in equilibrium, to poise, balance: terra librata ponderibus, Cic.: tellus ponderibus librata suis, Ov. 4. to cause to hang or swing, to keep suspended, keep in its place: vela cadunt primo et dubia libratur ab aura, are varet to and fro, Id. 5. to cause to swing, to swing, hurl, launch, throw: summa telum librabat ab aure, Virg.: malleus dextra libratur ab aure, Ov.

libum, i, n. a cake, pancake: rustica Liba, Ov.: adorea liba per herbam subiciunt epulis, Virg. Often used in offerings to the gods, esp. on birth-days: Juv. **liburna**, ae, f. [Liburni, an Illyrian people] a light, fast-sailing vessel, a Liburnian galley, a brigantine: Caes.: Hor. Also called **liburnica**: Suet.

libens, entis, Part. [licet]. || Adj.: free, unrestrained, forward, presumptuous, licentious: Prop. 2. Of things: licentior dithyrambus, Cic.

liocenter, ade, freely, according to one's own pleasure or fancy, and in a bad sense, without restraint, boldly, impudently, licentiously: at quem licenter! Cic. Comp.: Romanos, remoto metu, laxius licentiusque futuros, Sall.

licentia, ae, f. [licet] freedom, liberty, leave to do as one pleases, license: Dae. Licet... licet... licet. Tr. Hercules iunct infelicet cum sua licentia, Pl.: dare alicui licentiam infinitum pe-

cularum eripendarum, Cic. || Esp. the taking of a liberty that is not granted, boldness, presumption, license: homo ad scribendi licentiam liber, Id. Freq. of style: juvenilis quaedam dicendi impunitas et licentia, Id. 2. unbounded license, dissoluteness, licentiousness: deteriores omnes sumus licentia, Ter.: omnium rerum infinita aequa intolentia licentia, Cic. Of things: immensa licentia ponti, Ov.

licentiosus, a, um, adj. [licentia] over-free, wanton, licentious: Quint.

licet, chi, citum, 2. v. n. to be for sale, to be valued at (rare): quanti licuisse tu scribis (hortos), how much they were valued at, Cic.

licitor, licitus, 2. v. dep. to bid at an auction. Absol.: licitor Aebutius, Cic.: digito liceri, by raising the finger (the usual method), Id. With acc.: heredes Scapulae si istos hortos liceri cogitant, to bid for the gardens, Id.

licet, cuit and citum est (licetis for licuit, Pl.), 2. v. n. impers. it is lawful, allowed, or permitted; one may or can, one is at liberty: con str. with neut. pron. or inf. or subj. clause as subject; sometimes without any expressed subject; and with dat. of person: si illud non licet, saltem hoc licebit, Ter.: licet nemini contra patriam duocere exercitum, Cic.: his cognoscit licuit, quantum esset hominibus praesidiis in animi firmitudine, Caes. 2. When the infin. has an expressed subject, it is regularly in the acc.: licet esse mihi, Cic. So even when the dat. of person is expressed: si civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, Id. But in this case, and esp. with case and fieri, the subject of the infin. is freq. put in the dat. by attraction: quo in genere mihi negligentem non licet, Id.: ut aibi triumphanti urbem invehi liceret, Liv. In this constr. the dat. of the pers. is sometimes wanting: atqui licet esse beatis (sc. iis), Hor.

3. With subj. clause as subject: neque jam mihi licet ut meum laborem hominum periculis sublevandis non imperitiam, Cic. 4. Particular phrases: (i) to express assent: be it so, yea: Dae. cum rogato ut huc veniat. Tr. licet, Pl. Hence (ii) in asking permission: Here, licetne? Chrem. loquere, Ter. Esp. in legal formulas: a. in examining witnesses: licet rogare? Cic.: b. in asking the advice of a jurisconsult: licet consule? Id.: y. in summoning a witness: licet antestari? (an antestor). (iii) With per, or dum: a. per vos licet, if you have no objection, Pl.: dum per actum licet, Ter. (iv) In prayers and wishes: sis licet felix, Hor. || As a conjunction: granting, supposing, even if, although, notwithstanding. With subj.: licet saepius tibi hujus generis lites mittam, sed tamen non parcam operae, Cic.: licet haec quivis arbitratus suo reprehendat, certe levior reprehensio est, Id.

licitatio, oris, f. [licitor] a bidding

at sales: exquisitis palam pretiis et licitationibus factis, Cic.

licitor, atus, i. v. dep. [licitor] to bid for: licitamine hostium capta, et a price on their heads, Curt.

licitus, a, um, Part. [licet]. || Adj.: permitted, allowed, allowable, lawful: sermo, Virg. Neutr. plur. absol. things allowed or lawful: ipse per licita atque illicita foedatus, Tac.

licium, ii, n. the thread or ends of a weaver's thread: licia telae addere, Virg. || Meton. a thread of anything woven: Plin. Often used in charms and spells: tum cantata ligat cum fuso licia rhombo, Ov.

licitor, oris, m. [ligo] a licitor, as attendant on a Roman magistrate: Romulus cum cetero habitu se augustiorum tum maxime licitoribus deo-dicem sumptis (a finitima Etruria) fecit, Liv.: Cic. (On the origin and office of the licitors, v. Smith's Ant. 219.)

licitus, a, um, adj. [licitor] pertaining to a licitor: Flor.

lien, enis, and **lienis**, is, m. [σπλην, σπλάνχνον] the mill or spleen: at lienis ubi affectus est, intumescit, Cels. || Fig. vocation: quasi zona, liene cinctus ambulo, Pl.

liens, a, um, adj. [lien] splenic: cor lienosum, Pl.

ligamen, enis, n. [ligo] a band, tie, bandage: Prop. (Hence li. legamen: Fr. lien.)

ligamentum, i, n. [id.] a band, bandage: vulneribus ligamenta, Tac.

ligarius, i, m. [lignum] a carpenter, joiner: Pall. Hence, Inter ligarias, a place in Rome, perch. the timber-market, Liv.

ligatio, oris, f. [lignor] a felling or procuring of wood: Caes.

ligator, oris, m. [id.] a wood-cutter, one sent to get wood: Caes.: Liv.

ligibolus, a, um, adj. dim. [lignus] wooden, of small objects: Cic.

lignus, a, um, adj. [lignum] of wood, wooden: lignus ponticulus, Cic.: turres, Caes. || like wood, dry: lignea conjux, Cat.

lignor, atus, i. v. dep. [id.] to fetch or procure wood: ligrandi atque aquandi potestas, Caes.

lignum, i, n. wood: in plur. ligna, firewood: lignum ex lignis virgibus atque humidis ferri jussit, Cic. Proverb. In silvan ligna ferre, to carry coals to Newcastle, Hor. || Meton. a writing-tablet: Juv. (Prob. from lig-o, "to tie.") (Hence li. legno, legne: old Fr. laigne.)

ligo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to tie, bind, bind together, tie up, bandage, bind fast, wind or tie round, etc.: manus post terga ligatae, Ov.: crux fascia, Plauti: dum multa ligatur, is aarummed, Hor.

2. Meton. places in glaci ligatae i. e. frozen fast, Ov. || Fig.: to bind together, unite, combine: dissoluta locis conchordi pace ligati, Id. (Ligo is prob. connected with dico, q. v.) (Hence Fr. lier.)

ligo, *onis*, *m.* a *malloco*, *huc*: longis purgare liguibus arva, Ov. || Meton. (poet.): agriculturæ: Juv.

lingula and **lingula**, *ae*, *f.* dim. [lingua] a *little tongue*: hence transf.

1. a *tongue of land*: oppida posita in extremis lingulis promontoriisque, Caes. 2. a *shoe-strop*, *shoe-latchet*: Juv.

ligurio and **ligurio**, *lvi* and *li*, *um*, *a*, *r.* *v.* *a.* and *n.* [Lig, root of lingo].

1. Act.: to *lick*: semosus places tepidumque jus, Hor. 2. Transf.: duas ruri rurant homines, quos (paucis) liguriant, whom they feed upon, Pl.

3. Fig.: to *long for*, *lust after*: improbiissima luca liguriens, Cic. || Neutr.: to be *dainty*: quae (mercures) cum amatore quum coeant, ligurint, Ter.

ligurio (ligurio), *onis*, *f.* [ligurio] *licentiousness*, *daintiness*: Cic.

linstrum, *i*, *n.* a *plant*, *privet*: alba linstra cadunt, Virg.: candidior lilio nivem, Galatæa, liguati, Ov.

linum, *li*, *n.* [Liguo] a *lily*: candida, Virg.: breve, short-lived, Hor. || Meton. a *sort of fortification consisting of several rows of pits, in which were driven stakes, rising only four inches above the ground*: Caes. (Hence *litigiosus*: Sp. liri: Fr. li.)

linia, *ae*, *f.* a *file*: lima proterere aliquid, Pl. || Fig. of literary composition, a *polishing*, *revision*: linæ labor et mora, Hor.

linatilis, *comp. adv.* in a *more polished manner*, *more finely*, *elegantly*: scriptum, Cic.

linatulus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* dim. [linatus] *somehow filed or polished*: Cic.

linatus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [linatus]. || Adj. *polished*, *refined*, *elegant*: vir oratione maxime linatus, Cic.

linax, *âcis*, *c.* [akin to linus] a *slug*, *mud*: implicitus conchæ linax, poet. Col.

limbolaris, *i*, *m.* [limbus] a *fringe-maker*: textores limbolarii, Pl.

limbus, *i*, *m.* a *border*, *hem*, *well*, *edge*, *skinge*: Sidoniam piclo chlamydem circumdata limbo, Virg.

limen, *inis*, *n.* the *threshold* of a doorway (limen superum), the *threshold* (limen inferum): Pl. || Meton. a *door*, *entrance*: intra limen cohibere se, to keep within doors, id.: penetrare anlas et limina regum, Virg. 2. a *house*, *dwelling*, *abode*: matrone nulla auctoritate virorum contineri limine poterant, in the house, at home, Liv. 3. For the barrier in a race-course: limen relinquant, Virg. || Fig. a *beginning*, *commencement*: in limine belli, Tac.

[Limen comes from the root lio in ligo, for the limen was a "tie," i.e., a horizontal piece of timber employed to keep the other timbers, more particularly those which are vertical, from falling or bulging out.]

limas, *lis*, *m.* [akin to limen] a *cross-path*, *walk between fields*. The Romans usually had in their fields two broad and

two narrower paths. The principal balk running from east to west was called *limes decumanus*; that from north to south, *cardo*; that from east to west, *prorus*; and that from north to south, *transversus*: Col.: Varr. || Meton. any *boundary or limit between two fields*: partiri limite campum, Virg.

2. a *fortified boundary-line*, a *boundary-wall*: cuncta inter castellum Allisonem ac Rhenum novis limitibus aggeribusque permunita, Tac. 3. In gen. any *path, passage, road, way*: eo limite Athenienses signa extulerunt, Liv.: acclivis, Ov. 4. a *channel*: solito dum flumina currant limite, id.

5. the *track or path* of a comet, meteor, torch, etc.: longo limite sulcus dat lucem, Virg. || Fig. a *distinction*, *difference*: iudicium brevi limite fallit tuum, Ov. 2. a *way*, *path*: bene meritis de patria quas limite ad coeli aditum patet, Cic.

limo, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *r.* *v.* *a.* [limo] to *file*: Plin. 2. to *file off*: plumbum limatum, lead filings, id. || Meton. to *rub*, *whet*: cornu ad saxa limato, id. Hence *limare* caput cum aliquo, to kiss, Pl. || Fig. in gen. to *file*, *polish*, *finish*: quaedam institui, quae limantur a me politius, Cic. 2. Esp. to *investigate accurately*, to *clear of superfluities*: veritas ipsa limatur in disputatione, id. 3. *limare se* ad aliquid, to *prepare oneself thoroughly*, id. 4. to *file off*, *take away from*, *diminish*: tantum alteri affinxit, de altero limavit, id.

limo, *i*, *r.* *v.* *a.* [limus] to *bespatter with mud*: caput alicui, Pl.

limosus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] *full of mud or slime*, *miry*, *muddy*: limosoque passus obducit omnia juncos, Virg.

limpidus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [another form of limpidus] *clear*, *limpid*: limpidus lacus, Cat. (Hence *lit* and *Sp. limo*.)

limulus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* dim. [limus] *somehow askance*: Pl.

limus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *sidelong*, *askant*, *askance*: limis oculis spectare, to look askance, Pl.: limis subleat ocellis, Ov.

limus, *i*, *m.* *slime*, *mud*: silvæ limum tenent in fronde relictum, Ov.: profundo limo cum ipsis equis hausti sunt, Liv. 2. *dirt* of any kind: gravis ventri crateræ limus adhaesit, Hor. || Fig.: malorum, Ov.

limus, *i*, *m.* a *girdle or apron* trimmed with purple, worn by the sacrificing priests: velati limo, Virg.

linatus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [linatus].

linia, *ae*, *f.* [linum] a *linen thread*, a *string*, *line*: linea longinquæ per ore religata, Plin. || Meton. a *net*: id.

2. a *fishing-line*: Mart. Hence proverb.: mittere lineam, to cast a line, try to catch a person, Pl. 3. a *plumb-line* of masons and carpenters: perpendiculari et linea uti, Cic. Hence the phrases, ad lineam and recta linea, in a straight line, vertically, perpendicularly: id. 4. a *thread-like st. of e*

or mark made with a pen, pencil, etc., a *line*: Apelli fuit perpetua consuetudo, nunquam tam occupatum diem agendi, at non, lineam due ideo, exerceret artem, quod ab eo in proverbium venit (vix nulla dies sine linea), Plin. 5. a *transverse line on the upper part of the seats in theatres to define the space to be occupied by each spectator*: quid frustra refugis? cogit nos linea Jungi, Ov. || Fig. a *boundary-line*, *limit*, *end*, *goal*: si quidem est peccare tanquam transire lineas, to go beyond the mark, Cic.: mors ultima linea rerum est, Hor. Hence, proverb.: extrema linea amare, to love at a distance, Ter.

linæamentum, *i*, *n.* [linea] a *line or stroke* made with a pen, etc., a *geometrical line*: in geometria linæamenta, Cic. || Meton. a *feature*, *lineament*: quae conformato linæamentorum, id.: habitum oris linæamenta intueri, Liv. 2. In plur. *designs*, *drawings*, *delineations*: adumbratorum Deorum linæamenta, Cic. 3. Fig. a *feature*, *lineament*: animi linæamenta sunt pulchriora quam corporis, id.

linæaria, *e*, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to or consisting of lines*, *linear*: Plin.

linæo, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *r.* *v.* *a.* [id.] to *fashion to a straight line*, to *make straight or perpendicular*: bene lineata carina, Pl.

linus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [linum] of *flax or lint*, *flaxen*, *linen*: linea vincula, Virg.: amictus, Tac.

lingo, *nxl*, *octum*, *i*, *r.* *v.* *a.* to *lick*, *lick up*: mel mihi videor lingere, Pl. (Root lio: cf. Eng. lick: hence ligurio.)

lingua (old form *dingua*, like *dagrima* for *lacrima*: cf. the letter D, i. 4), *ae*, *f.* the *tongue*: in ore sita lingua est, fienta dentibus, Cic.: linguam exercere, to thrust out the tongue, in token of derision or contempt, Liv. || Meton. *speech*, *language*: beare Latium divite lingua, Hor.: Aetolorum lingua retundere, to silence, Liv. (ii) the *tongue or language of a people*: lingua Latina, Graeca, Cic.: utraque lingua, i. e. Greek and Latin, Hor. 3. Poet. the *sounds made by animals*: volucrum linguæ, Virg. 4. a *tongue of land*: eminet in altum lingua, in qua urbs sita est, Liv. [Lingua must have been the orig. form, as the grammarians state: cf. Germ. zunge; Engl. tongue.] (Hence Fr. langue.)

lingula, *v*, *ligula*.

lingulosa, *ae*, *c.* [lingula] a *goat*, *chatter-box*: en (uxor) lingulosa est nobis: nunquam tacet, Pl.

lingiger, *era*, *rum*, *adj.* [linum gero] *linen-wearing*, *clothed in linen*, of Isis and her priests: lingigera turba, Ov.

lino, *lvi* and *lvi*, *liti*, *um*, *i*, *r.* *v.* *a.* to *daub*, *besmear*, *anoint*, to *spread or rub over*: spiramenta cera, Virg.: Sabnum quod ego ipse testa conditum lavi (sc. pice), which I myself have pitched, Hor.

|| Transf. to *overlay*, *cover*: tecta

aurum, Ov. 2. to be daubed, bemire: linitur luto, id. || Fig.: to be foul: splendida facta carnine toedo, Hor.

linquo, liqui, 3. v. a. to leave, quit, forsake, depart from: urbem exsul inquit, Pl.: terram, Cic.: nil intentatum nostri liquere poetæ, Hor.: liquere lumen, animum, vitam, to die: lumen linque, Pl.: linquebant dulces animas, Virg. abandon: linquamus naturam, ut resque videamus, Cic. || 3. to leave in any place or condition, to leave in the lurch: herum in obsidione linquet, Pl.

IV. Pass. impers. linquitur, it is left, it remains: Lucr. **linitatus**, a, um, adj. [linitum] clothed in linen: legio, a legion raised among the Samnite patricians, so called from the place in which they took the military oath being roofed with canvas, Liv.

linto, onis, m. [id.] a linen-weaver: Pl.

lintoölum, i, n. dim. [id.] a small linen cloth: Pl.

linter, tris, f. (m. Tib.) a boat, skiff, wherry: linteribus materiam in insulam convehere, Cic. Proverb.: (i) loqui e linter, said of a speaker who sways his body to and fro, Julius in Cic.: (ii) naviget hinc alia jam mihi linter aqua, i. e. let me now turn to something else, Ov.: (iii) in liquida nat tibi linter aqua, you have a favourable opportunity, Tib. || Meton. a trough, vat, for wine: Virg.

linterum, i, n. [linum] a linen cloth: linterum cape atque exterge tibi manus, Pl. || Meton. linen: Tarquinieneses (pollitici sunt) linter in vela, Liv. 2. a sail: certum est dare lintera retro, Virg.

linterus, a, um, adj. [id.] linen: linter vestis, Cic.: linteri libri, an ancient chronicle of the Roman people, written on linen, Liv.: thorax, a linen breast-plate, Nep.

linteriolus, i, m. dim. [linter] a small boat or wherry: Cic.

linum, i, n. = *linon*, a plant, flax: urit lini campum seges, Virg. || Meton. linen, lint: reticulum tenuissimum lino, minutis maculis, Cic.: Massica integrum perdunt lino vitiatum saporem, strained through linen, Hor. 2. a thread: Cela, Esp. the thread with which letters were bound: linum incidimus, legitur, Cic. 3. a fishing-line: nunc in mole sedens moderabar arundine linum, Ov. 4. a rope, line: subducere carbas lino, id. 5. a hunter's or fisher's net, casting-net: id. cymbæ linque magister, a fisherman, Juv. (Hence It. *lino*; Fr. *linge*.)

lippus, ivi, tum, 4. v. n. [lippus] to have watery or inflamed eyes, to be bear-eyed: quoniam leviter lippem, has linteras dedi, Cic. || Transf.: lippant facies fame, burn, Pl.

lippitudo, inis, f. [id.] bearredness, rheum or inflammation of the eyes: diuturna lippitudo, Cic.

lippus, a, um, adj. bear-eyed: lippa mulier, Pl.: oculus, id. Proverb.: omnibus et lippis notum et tonsoribus, to everybody, Hor. || Meton. dim. sighted, yareblind: fulgine lippus, Juv.

III. Fig. blind to one's own faults: vappit et lippus, Pers.

liquefactio, fecti, factum, 3. v. a. Pass.: liquefactus, factus, fieri: to make liquid, to melt, dissolve, liquefy: glacies liquefacta, Cic.: liquefactum plumbum, Virg. 2. Meton. to disorganize: caeca liquefactæ tabe medullæ, Ov.

II. Fig. to weaken, enervate: quos nullæ futilis incitæ exultantes languidulis liquefactum voluptatibus, Cic.

liquefactus, a, um, Part. [liquefactus]

liquefio, v. liquefacto.

liqueo, leui or liqui, 2. v. n. [cf. liquo] to be fluid or liquid (in lit. signif. only in imperf. part.): coelum terras compoque liquentes, Virg. || Fig. to be clear, apparent, evident (usu. only in 3d pers. sing.): quicquid incerti mihi in animo prius aut ambiguum fuit, nunc liquet, nunc desecatum est, Pl. 2. Esp. legal t. i. n. to liquid, it doth not appear, a formula, by which the judge declared his inability to decide respecting the guilt or innocence of the accused (like the Scotch, non-proven) non liquere dixerunt iudices, Cic. So, on the contrary, liquet: quum causam non audisset, dixit sibi liquere, id.

liqueo, licui, 3. v. n. incomp. [liqueo] to become fluid or liquid, to melt: tabes nivis liquescens, Liv. || Meton. to become disorganized or putrid: corpora dilapsa liquescunt, Ov. || Fig. to grow soft, effeminate: quæ (voluptate) liquescimus, Cic. 2. to melt or waste away: fortuna liquescit, Ov.

liquet, v. liqueo.

liquide, adv. clearly, purely: coelum liquide serenum, Gell. || Fig. clearly, plainly, evidently, certainly: liquidius iudicare, Cic.

liquidusculus, a, um, adj. dim. [liquidus] somewhat more fluid or soft: Pl.

liquidus, a, um, adj. (the first syll. sometimes long in Lucr.) [liqueo] flowing, fluid, liquid: odores, perfumes, Hor.: Nymphae, fountain-nymphs, Ov. Subst. liquidum, i, n. a liquid, water: tibi sit opus liquidum non amplius urna, Hor. || Meton. clear, transparent, limpid: ignis, Virg.: aur, id.: color, Hor. || Fig. flowing, uninterupted: genus sermonis, Cic. 2. clear, calm, serene: animo liquido et tranquillo, Cic.

3. unmixed, unadulterated: ut quicquid inde baurias, purum liquidumque te haurire sentias, Cic. 4. clear, evident, certain: auspiciis, Pl. Subst. liquidum, i, n. clearness, certainty: res ad liquidum ratione perducta, Vell. Hence, adverbially, in adv.: aliquid liquido confirmare, Cic.

liquo, avi, tum, 1. v. a. to make

liquid, to melt, dissolve, liquefy: vitrum, Plin. || Meton. to strain, filter, clarify: vina liquas, Hor. || Fig. to purify: liquata dicta, Quint.

liqnor, 3. v. n. dep. [liqueo] to be fluid or liquid, to flow, melt, dissolve: tum toto corpore sudor liquitur, Virg. || Fig. to melt or waste away: illico res foras labitur, liquidur, Pl.

liqnor, ōra, m. [id.] fluidity, liquidity: causae, quæ vim habent frigoris et caloris, concretiones et liquoris, Cic. || Meton. a fluid, liquid: liquoris vitigeni latex, Lucr.: liquoris amnium, Cic. Of the sea: quæ medius liquor secernit Europæ ab Afra, Hor.

lira, ae, f. the earth thrown up between two furrows, a ridge: Col. || Meton. a furrow: patentes liras facere, id.

liræ = *liræ*, trifles, bagatelles: Pl. || **lira**, liris (old form stilis, stultis) f. a strife, dispute, quarrel: philosophi aetatem in liris conterunt, Cic. Fig. of things: lis est cum forma magna predictata, Ov. || Esp. a lawsuit: repetere ac persequi lite aique iudicio aliquid, Cic.: item sum sacer, of an advocate who neglects the cause of his client and defends himself, id. 2. the subject of an action at law, the matter in dispute: Caesar arbitros inter civitates dat, qui litem aestiment, poenantes constituant, Caes.: item lite revolvère, to explain one obscure thing by another equally so, Hor. [The old form stilis is prob. connected with Germ. *streit*.]

litratio, onis, f. [lito] a favourable sacrifice: Liv.

littera (littera), ae, f. a letter: sus rostro si huius A litteram impresserit, Cic.: facere litteram or litteras, to write. Pl.: littera salutaris, i. e. A. (absolute) and tristis, i. e. C. (condemno), which were used in voting. Cic. || Meton. a word, a line: ad me litteram nunquam misit, id. 2. a handwriting: Alexidis manum amabam, quod tam prope accedebat ad similitudinem tuæ litteræ, id. 3. Esp. pl. a letter, epistle: litteras resignare, to unseal a letter, Pl.: litteræ missæ, letters sent: litteræ allatæ, letters received: liber litterarum misarum et alitarum, a letter-book: L. M. (i. e. litteræ missæ): L. A. (i. e. litteræ allatæ). Cic. Poet. in sing. quoniam legis a rapta Briseide littera venit, Ov. (ii) a writing, document, paper, list, notarial act, diploma, etc.: litteræ publicæ, Cic. (iii) an account-book: id. (iv) an edict, ordinance: prætoris litteræ, id. (v) written monuments, literature: abest historia liris nostris, it is wanting in our literature, id.: artem liris sine interprete perire, merely from books, id. (vi) history, as derived from written monuments: cupidissimus litterarum fuit, Nep. (vii) literary composition: non nihil temporis tribuit littera, id. (viii) learning, the sciences, liberal education, scholarship, letters: sit mihi

orator tinctus literis: audierit aliquid, legent, Cic.

Literarius (litt.), a, um, adj. [littera] pertaining to reading and writing: literarius ludus, an elementary school, Quint.: Tac.

Literatus (litt.), ade. with plain letters, in a clear hand: rationes perscrutante scite et literate, Cic. 2. *learnedly, scientifically, elegantly, cleverly*: belle et literate dicta, Cicerius, id. *Comp.*: literatus Latine loqui, id.

Literator (litt.), oris, m. [littera] a teacher of reading and writing, an elementary instructor: App. 1. a grammarian, critic, philologist: Cat. in opp. to literatus (a man of real learning), a smatterer, schoolist: Suet.

Litteratura (litt.), ae, f. [id.] a writing formed of letters, the letters, or alphabet: litteratura Graeca, the Greek alphabet, Tac. 1. the science of language, grammar, philology: Quint.

1. learning, erudition, scholarship: fuit in illo ingenium, ratio, memoria, litteratura, Cic.

Litteratus (litt.), a, um, adj. [id.] lettered, marked with letters, branded: ensculus, Pl. 1. learned, liberally educated: Canius nec infacetos et satis literatus, Cic. Esp. of critics and ex-panders: quem literatissimum fuisse Jellio, id. 2. pertaining to learning, learned: otium, learned leisure, id.

Litteralis (litt.), ae, f. dim. [id.] a little letter: Cic. 1. *Plur.*: a short letter, a note: id. 2. grammatical knowledge, learning, liberal studies: Pl.

Litigator, oris, m. [litigio] a party in a lawsuit, a litigant: Quint.: Tac.

Litigiosus, a, um, adj. [litigium] full of disputes, quarrelsome: disputatio, Cic. 2. fond of disputes, contentious, litigious: homo minime litigiosus, id. 1. Meton. of the object, disputed: praedolum, id.

Litigium, i, n. [litigio] a dispute, quarrel: Pl.

Litigo, avi, atum, i. v. n. [lis, litis, spo] to dispute, quarrel: qua de re litigatis inter vos? Pl.: Hirtium cum Quintio acerrime litigasse, Cic. 1. Esp. to dispute at law, litigate: id.

Lito, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to sacrifice under favourable auspices, to obtain favourable omens. A. Neutr.: nec auspicio, nec litato instrument aciem, without favourable omens, Liv. With dat.: cum pluribus diis immolatur, qui tandem event, ut litatur aliis, aliis non litatur, Cic. With abl. of the thing: proxima hostia litatur saepe pulciorine, id. 2. Meton. of the victim itself: to give a favourable omen, promise a successful event: victimis Didi patri caesa laetit, Suet. B. Act.: sacra, Ov.: sacris litatis, Virg. 1. Fig. to make atonement to, to appease, satisfy: litatus Lentulo, parentemus Cethego, Cic.

to the sea-shore: dii littoreas, that guard the shores, Cat.

Littoreus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to the sea-shore, shore-, beach-: arena, Ov.: aves, Virg.

Littera and its derivv. v. liter.

Litura, ae, f. [lino] a smearing, anointing: Col. 1. Esp. a smearing of the wax on a writing tablet, in order to erase something written; an erasure, correction: also meton. a passage erased, an erasure: unus nominis litura, Cic.: carmen multa litura coherere, Hor. 2. a blot, smear: litura suffusa quod habet, maculosa lituras, Ov.

Litus, a, um, Part. [lino].

Litus (littus), oris, n. the sea-shore, coast, beach, strand: solebat Aquilius quaerentibus, quid esset litus, ita definire: qua fluctus eluderet, Cic. Prov-erb.: litus arare, to labour in vain, take useless pains, Ov. (ii) in litus arenas fundere, to send coals to Newcastle, id. 1. Meton. a landing-place: Suet. 2. the shore of a lake: Larium litus, Cat. 3. the bank of a river: Cic. 4. land situated on the sea-side: cui litus arandum dedimus, Virg.

Littus, i, m. [prob. an Etrusc. word; prim. signif. crooked; v. Smith's Ant. 240] the crooked staff borne by the augurs, an augur's wand: dextra manu baculum sine nodo aduncum tenens, quem litum appellaverunt, Liv. 1. a curved trumpet, clarion: lituo tubae permixtus sonitus, Hor. 2. Fig. an instigator, author: lituus meae protectionis, Cic.

Livens, entis, Part. [liveo].

Adj. black and blue, bluish, livid:

livens plumbum, Virg.

Livéo, 2. v. n. to be black and blue, livid: livent rubigine dentes, Ov.

Fig. to be envious: livet Carinus, rumptur, furit, plorat, Mart. 2. With dat. to envy: livere illis, qui eloquentiam exercent, Tac.

Livesco, i. v. n. incomp. [liveo] to turn black and blue, become livid: digiti livescent in pedibus, Lucr.

Lividulus, a, um, adj. dim. [lividus] somewhat envious: Juv.

Lividus, a, um, adj. [liveo] bluish, blue: vada, Virg.: racem, Hor. 2. Esp. black and blue, livid: ora livida facta, Ov. 1. Fig. envious, invidious, spiteful, malicious: invidi et malevoli et lividi, Cic.

Livor, oris, m. [id.] a bluish or leaden colour, a black and blue spot: tum succos herbasque dedi quos livor abiret, Tib. 1. Fig. envy, spite, malice, ill-will: obrectatio et livor, Tac.: livor ac malignitas, Suet.

Lix, licis, m. ashes: lix cinis est, inquit M. Varro, foci, Plin. (Hence Sp. lix; Fr. lie.)

Lixa, ae, m. a suttler: Liv. In plur. comp-followers, consisting of suttlers, cooks, servants, etc.: lixas ac castris submovit, Val. Max.

Lixivius, a, um [lix] made into lye: uvas in cinere lixivio tinger, lye-ashes, Plin. (Hence It. lisciva; Sp. lezia; Fr. lessive.)

Locatio, onis, f. [loco] a placing, a disposition, arrangement: locatio verborum, Quint. 1. Esp. a letting out, leasing: locatones praediorum rustorum, the farming out of the Macedonian crown-lands, Liv. 2. Meton. a contract of letting or hiring, a lease: Cic.

Locatarius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to letting or hiring out: locatoria provincia, where one will be a mere letter out, Cic.

Locatus, a, um, Part. [loco]. 1. Subst. locatum, i, n. a letting or hiring out: Judicia quae sunt ex conducto aut locato, Cic.

Locito, 1. v. a. freq. [id.] to let or hire out: Ter.

Loco, avi, atum (locassim for locaverim, Pl.: locassint, Cic.): i. v. a. [locus] to place, put, lay, set: locare insulas allici, Pl.: crates adversas locari jubet, Caes. 1. Esp. locare in matrimonium or matrimonio, or simply locare, to give in marriage: virginem locare allici, Pl.: in matrimonium, id.: in matrimonio stabili et certo, Cic. 3. to let, lease, hire, or farm out: vectigalia locare, id. With abl. of the price or rent: agrum frumento, Liv. 4. to contract or bargain for: statum facienda locare, Cic.

5. locare se or locare operam suam, to hire oneself out, hire out one's services: quid si aliquo ad ludos me pro manduco locem, Pl.: vocem, to become a public crier, Juv. 6. to put or lend out money on interest: argentum, Pl. 1. Fig. in gen. to place, put, set: inter recte factum atque peccatum multa locabat quaedam, Cic.: beneficium apud gratos, to confer upon, Liv. 2. Esp. locare nomen, to become surety: Phaedr. (Hence Fr. louer.)

Loculus, i, m. dim. [id.] a little place: in cella est paulum nimis loculi lubrici, Pl. 1. Esp. a coffin: equites in loculis asservati, Plin. 2. Plur. loculi, a small receptacle with compartments, a coffer or casket: gestit numum in loculis demittere, Hor.: e peculiaribus loculis auis, out of his own pocket, Suet.

Locuples, etis (gen. plu. locupletium and locupletum), adj. [derived by the ancients from locus plenus; but etym. unknown] rich, opulent: quod tum erat res in pecore et locorum possessionibus: ex quo pecuniosi et locupletes vocabantur, Cic.: locuples aquila, i. e. the lucrative post of centurion, Juv. With abl.: praedia locuples, Sall. Comp.: locupletior negotior, Quint. Sup.: locupletissimae urbes, Caes. 1. Fig. well stored or provided, richly supplied, rich: Lysias oratione locuples, rebus ipsis se junior, Cic. 2. Transf. responsible, trustworthy, safe, sure: locuples reus, that can fulfill his engagements, Liv.: locuples auctor, or testis, a sufficient surety, a credible witness, Cic.

locupletator, ōris, m. [locupletus] an enricher: familiarium, Eutr.

locuplētō, avi, atum, t. v. a. [locuplēs] to make rich, enrich: homines fortuna, Cic. || Fig.: templum pictura, id.

locus (old form stlocus like stlle for lla), i, m. (in plur. loci, single places; loca, places connected with one another, regions) a place: omnes copias in unum locum convenire, Cic.: Galli qui ea loco incolebant, Caes.: ex (de) loco superiore, of an orator speaking from the rostra, or of a judge: ex aequo loco, of one speaking in the Senate or conversing with another: et ex superiore et ex aequo loco sermones habuit, Cic.: ex inferiore loco, to speak before a judge, id.: locum dare or cedere, to give way, yield, Sall. 2. Esp. a place or seat in the theatre, circus, or forum: locum ad spectandum dare, Cic. 3. a place, spot, locality: magis reprehendimus sum, quod Plineas scripserim, quam quod in aedificum: non enim hoc ut oppido praeposui, sed ut loco, id. Esp. the site, of a city which no longer exists: locus Pherae, Plin. || Fig.: a topic of discussion, a matter, subject, point: loca rectata revolvere, Hor. Esp. the grounds of proof (usu. plur.): quum perverte argumentum aliquid volumus, locos nosse debemus, Cic. 2. room, occasion, place, situation, time, etc. for doing anything: quem locum probanda virtute tuas spectas? Caes.: in poëti non Homero soli locus est aut Archilocho, there is room for, Cic.: at ego in latoc siem loco, dem potius aurum, if I were in your position, Pl.: se eodem loco illos quo Helvetios habuitur, he would regard them as standing in the same position relatively to himself, Caes. Hence, loco or in loco, in the right place, seasonably: postulat loco versus Attilanus, Cic.: dulce est desipere in loco, Hor. As a partitive genitive: quo loci for quo loco, Cic. Also, of time: interest loco for interest, Ter.: adhuc locorum, hitherto, Pl.: ad id locorum, to that time, till then, Liv. 3. position, degree, rank: summus locus civitatis, Cic.: huic Caesar majorem locum restituerat, Caes. So esp. of birth: Tanaquil summo loco nata, Liv. Of things: Socrates voluptatem nullo loco numerat, Cic. 4. Loco, adverbially: in the place of, instead of, for: criminis loco putant esse, quod vivam, id. (Hence lt. luogo; Fr. lieu.)

locusta, ae, f. a locust: Plin. **locutio** (loquutio), ōnis, f. [loquor] a speaking, speech, discourse: ex locutione, ex reticentia, Cic. 2. Esp. pronunciation: locutio emendata et Latina, id. **locutus** (loqu.), a, um, Part. [loquor]. **locutōla**, ae, f. dim. [lodix] a small coverlet, blanket: Suet. **lodix**, icis, f. a blanket, counterpane: Juv. (Hence Fr. lodier.) **loebertas**, loebesum, v. liber.

logica, ae, or **lōgias**, es, f. = *λογική* (sc. *τήν*), logic: Cic.

lōgicus, a, um, adj. = *λογικός*, logical: Cic.

lōgos (-us), i, m. = *λόγος*, a word: non longos logos, Pl. || Esp. mere words, empty talk: dabuntur dotis tibi sexcenti logi, id. 2. a witty saying, bon-mot, jest: logos ridiculos vendo, id.

lōlīgionōla (lōllig.), or **lōlliguncula** (lōll.), f. dim. [lōlligo] a little cuttle-fish: Pl.

lōlligo (lōll.), inis, f. the cuttle-fish: Cic.

lōllum, il, n. darnel, cockle, tares: Intelix lolium et steriles dominatur avenae, Virg.: lolio vicitare, to have bad eyes (because the ancients thought that the use of tares for food injured the sight), Pl. (Hence lt. giuglio, loglio; Sp. jojo.)

lōmentum, i, n. [lavo] a mixture of bean-meal and rice kneaded together, used by the Roman ladies for preserving the skin: Mart. || Fig.: a means of cleaning: Coel. in Cic.

longaevus, a, um, adj. [longus aevum] of great age, aged, ancient (poet.): longaevus parens, Virg. Abol.: longeva, an old woman, Ov.

longē, ade, long, lengthwise: longe lateque, in length and breadth, far and wide, Cic. 2. a long way off, far off, at a distance: longe absum, audio vero, id. Comp.: longius non discedam, id. || Fig. of time: long, for a long period: longe prospicere futuros casus, id.

2. Of speech: long, at length, diffusely, tediously: haec diu longius quam instituta ratio postulabat, id.

3. Longe esse, abesse, with dat.: to be far away, i. e. to be of no assistance, of no avail: longe his fraterum nomen populi R. afuturum, Caes. 4. greatly, very much, by far: esp. with Comp. and Sup.: errat longe, Ter.: longe melior, Virg.: longe nobilissimus, Caes.

longinquitas, ātis, f. [longinquus] length, extent: itinera, Tac. 2. Esp. distance: quo propter longinquitatem tardissime omnia perferuntur, Cic. || Transf. of time: long, long continuance or duration: aetatis, Ter. 2. Abol.: long duration, length of time: dolores longinquitate producti, Cic.

longinquo, adv. v. longinquus.

longinquus, a, um, adj. [longus] long, extensive: linea, Plin. 2. Esp. far removed, far off, remote, distant: nos longinqui et a te ipso misit in ultimas gentes, Cic.: nationes, Caes. Neutr. abol.: ex (e) longinquo, from afar, from a distance: e longinquo inferat, Plin.: Tac. 3. living far off, foreign, strange: homo longinquus et alienigena, Cic. || Transf. of time: long, of long duration or continuance, tedious: vita, Pl.: oppugnatō, Caes. Comp.: longinquiore tempore bellum confecturum, Nep. 2. Esp. long deferred, distant: cum spe perrumpendi periculi vel in longinquo tempus differendi, Cic.

longiter, adv. far: Lucr.

longitudo, inis, f. [longus] length: in hac immensitate latitudinum, longitudo, altitudinum, Cic. || Transf. of time: long, long duration (rare): orationis, id.

longiusculus, a, um, adj. dim. [longus] rather too long (rare): Cic.

longitū, ade, rather far: haud longule ex hoc loco, Pl.

longitūus, a, um, adj. dim. [longus] rather long: iter, Cic.

longum, adv. long, a long while (poet.): et longum, formose, vale, Virg.

longūrus, il, m. [longus] a long pole: falces praescutae insertae alliaesque longurica, Caes.

longus, a, um, adj. long, tall: longo interfecto intervallo, Cic.: longissimus epistola, id.: longa navis, a war-ship, man-of-war, Caes.: an nescis longae regibus esse manus, have far-reaching or powerful hands, Ov. 2. Esp. far off, remote, distant: longinquus (rare): longa domo militia, Just. 3. great, vast, spacious (poet.): longa freta, Hor. || Transf. of time: long, of long duration or continuance, tedious: spe longus, id.: horae quibus expectabam longae videbantur, Cic.: longa interfecta mora, Caes. Hence, longum est, it would take long, it would be tedious: longum est ea dicere, sed hoc breve dicam, Cic. Ellipt. without inf.: ne longum sit, ne longum faciam, not to be tedious, to speak briefly: ac ne longum sit, Quirites, tabellae proferre iussimus, id.: ac ne longum fiat, videte, id. vitae summa brevis spera non vetat inchoare longam, that looks for into the future, Hor. 2. Of persons: prolix, tedious: nolo esse longus, Cic. 3. Of pronunciation: longa syllaba, id.

loquacitas, ātis, f. [loquax] talkativeness, loquacity: Cic.

loquaciter, adv. talkatively, loquaciously: loquaciter litigiosus, Cic.

loquaculus, a, um, adj. dim. [loquax] somewhat loquacious: Lucr.

loquax, ātis, adj. [loquor] talkative, prating, chattering, loquacious: alnum loquax, Cic.: senectus est natura loquax, id.: homo loquacissimus obstruit, id. || Transf.: ranae loquaces, Virg.: nidus, in which the young birds chirp, id.

loquālis, ae, f. [ld.] speech, discourse: fuditque has ore loquelas, Virg. || Transf.: a language: Graia loquela, Or.

loquitor, atus, i, v. n. dep. Irreg. [ld.] to speak often, chatter: alui. ||

loquor, cūsus (quies), 3. v. n. and a dep. A. Neutr. to speak: tūc say (colloquially); as opp. to dicere, orare, to speak oratorically: Scipio mihi bene et loqui videtur et dicere, Cic.: pure et latine loqui, id. With dat.: male loqui alicui, to speak evil of any one, Pl. || Fig. to speak, declare, show, clearly indicate: cū nimis arguti quaedammodum animae affecti simus, loquuntur, Cic.: cum chae a

destra locuta est, has written upon it, Ov. 2. Poet. to rustle, murmur; plos loquente, Virg. 3. Act. to speak out, to say, tell, utter, name: loquere tuum mihi nomen, Pl. ne singulas loquar urbes, mention, Liv.: senec, loquatur, they say, it is said: Jupiter, hospitibus nam te dare Jura loquatur, Virg. 2. to talk of, speak about, have ever on one's lips: omnia magna loquens, Hor.

Loramentum, a, n. [lorum] a strong: capita loramentorum, Just.

Loratus, a, um, adj. [id.] bound with thongs: Jura, Virg.

Loratus, a, um, adj. [id.] of thongs, made of thongs: Pl.

Loricæ, æ, f. [id.] a leather cuirass, a corselet of thongs: lata insignie lorica, Cic.: graves lorica, Liv. || Meton. any defence. 1. a breast-work, parapet: turres contabulantur, planas loricaeque ex cratibus attextur, Cæs. || Fig.: libris mutare lorica, to exchange arts for arms, Hor.

Loricæ, avi, atum, t. v. a. [lorica] to clothe in a cuirass: statua lorica, Liv.

Loricilla, æ, f. dim. [id.] a small breast-plate: meton.: a small breast-work: Hirt.

Loripes, æ, adia, adj. [lorum pes] crook-footed, bandy-legged: loripedem rectus derident, Juv.

Lorum, i, n. a strong: vincere vis? ex ostendo manus: tu habes lora, Pl.

|| Meton. a bridle, reins: loris ducere equos, Liv.: lora dare, to give the reins to the horses, Virg. 2. a whip, lash, scourge: loris urti, Hor. 3. the leather balls, worn by children of the poorer sort: Juv.

Lorus, ii, n. urines: Suet.

Lotos and **lötus**, i, f. = *lotos*: the lotus plant or tree: Plin. || Meton. a flute (because made of lotus-wood): horrendo lotus adunca sono, Ov.

Lötus, i, v. lotos.

Lötus, a, um, Part. [lavo].

Lötens, libenter, v. libens, etc.

Lötet, v. libet.

Lötido, inia, v. libido.

Lötisio, avi, atum, t. v. a. [lubricus] to make smooth or slippery, to lubricate: Juv.

Lötisus, a, um, adj. slippery: loculi lubridi, Pl.: fastigium, Liv. || Meton. smooth: Mart. 2. that easily slips or glides, slippery, slimy, lubri-ous: natura lubricos oculos fecit, Cic.: anguis, Virg. || Fig. slippery, uncertain, ticklish, hazardous, critical: ut vine præcepit et lubrica, Cic.: cupiditas dominandi præcepit et lubrica, id. Poet. with the inf.: vultus nimium lubricus apici, Hor. Subst.: lubricum, i, n. = la lubrico versari, Cic. 2. gliding, fleeting: senex, fleeting, Ov. 3. slippery, deceitful: nequiquam patrias tentasti lubricos artes, Virg.

Lötisus, æ, f. [Lucania] a kind of meat-sauce invented by the Lucanians: Cic.

Lötus bos, Lucanian ox, for elephant

(because the Romans first saw this animal in Lucania, in the army of Pyrrhus): Lucr.

Lötus, æris, n. [lucus] the pay of actors: Plin.

Lötellum, i, n. dim. [lucrum] a small gain, slight profit: lucelli aliquid dare, Cic.

Lötio, xi, 2. v. n. [root LUC: v. lux] to be light or clear, to shine, beam, glitter: (stella) luce lucebat aliena, Cic.: globus lunæ, Virg.: faces, Ov. Imper.: lucet, it is light, it is day: nondum lucebat, Cic. || Meton. to shine or show through, to be discernible, visible (poet.): si qua Arabio lucet dombyce puella, Prop. || Fig. to shine out, to be conspicuous, clear, evident: nunc imperii nostri splendor illis gentibus lucet, Cic. (Hence it. *luceare*: old Fr. *luisir*: Fr. *luire* and *lueur*.)

Lötros, iump, m. plu. one of the three tribes into which Romulus (or one of his successors) divided the Roman patri- cians: Cic.: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 790.)

Lötterna, æ, f. [lucio] a lamp, oil-lamp: in sole lucernam adhibere nihil interest, Cic.: vino et lucernis Medus acinaces immane quantum discrepat, i. e. evening entertainments, Hor. || Meton. a nocturnal labour, lucubration (poet.): hæc ego non credam Venustula digna lucerna? Juv.

Lötoso and **Lötisio**, j. v. n. incomp. [id.] to begin to shine: sol lucefcit, Virg. 2. Imper.: lucefcit/lucefcit, the day is breaking: quum lucefceret, as soon as it was light, at break of day, Cic.

Löt, adv. = luce, by day: Cic.

Lötide, adv. clearly, plainly, distinctly: lucide verbum definire, Cic.

Lötidus, a, um, adj. [lux] containing light, full of light, clear, bright, shining: lucidus ær, Lucr.: sidera, Hor.: gemma, Ov. || Meton.: brilliant, bright, beautiful, transparent, shining, white, etc.: lucida puella, id.: ovis, Tib. || Fig. clear, perspicuous, luminous: lucida: ordo, Hor. Comp.: res lucidior, Quint.

Lötter, æra, ærum, adj. [lux fero] light-bringing: lucifera pars Lunæ, Lucr.: luciferi equi, the horses of Luna, Ov. || Subst. Lucifer, eri, m. the morning star, the planet Venus: stella Veneris, quæ Φωσφόρος Græce, Latine dicitur Lucifer, quum antegreditur solem, quum subsequetur autem Heperos, Cic. Hence, Poet. day: Ov.

Lötifugus, a, um, adj. [lux fugio] light-shunning: biattæ, Virg. Fig.: homines, Cic.

Lötina [lucina], the goddess of childbirth, and Meton. childbirth: Lucina part, Virg.

Lötisio, v. lötoso.

Lötisativus, a, um, adj. [lucror] pertaining to or attended with gain, gainful, profitable, lucrative: opera Quint. Lucrifacio, fæci, factum, j. v. a. and pass. lucriflo, factus, fieri (written

separately: me esse hos trecentos Philippios facturum lucri, Pl.) [lucrum facio] to gain, win, acquire, get, make: quid si ostendo in hac una optioe lucriferi tritici modios centum? Cic. || Fig.: traduc equum ac lucrific fortunæ nam notam, esteem yourself fortunate that you have escaped it, Val. Max.

Lucrificatus, a, um, Part. [lucrificacio]

Lucrificabilis, e, adj. [lucrum facio] gainful, profitable: dies, Pl.

Lucrificus, a, um, adj. [id.] gainful, profitable: Pl.

Lucrificio, v. lucrificacio.

Lucrifica, æ, comm. [lucrum fugio] gain-fleeing, gain-shunning: Pl.

Lucrifica, æ, m. [lucrum peto] a gain-seeker, one fond of lucre: Pl.

Lucrator, atus, i. v. a. dep. [lucrum] to gain, win, acquire, get, make: quum lucrari impune posset auri pondo decem, Cic. || Fig.: lucretur indicia veteris infamiae, i. e. I will make him a present of them, I will not mention them, id.

Lucratus, a, um, adj. [id.] gainful, profitable, lucrative: voluptas, Ov.

Lucrum, i, n. gain, profit, advantage: rem gero et facio lucrum, Pl.: vendendi quæstu et lucro ducerentur, Cic.: ponere or deputare in lucro, to count as gain: omne id deputare esse in lucro, Ter.: quem sors dierum cunque dabit lucro appone, Hor. de lucro prope jam quadriennium vivimus, at the mercy of another, Cic. || Meton. wealth, riches: omne lucrum tenebris alta premebat humus, Ov.

Luctamen, inis, n. [luctor] a wrestling: Lamp. || Meton. a struggling, striving, toil, exertion, contest, fight: remo luctamen abest, Virg.

Luctans, ntis, Part. [id.] || A. J. reluctant: luctantis oscula carpere, Ov.

Luctatio, õnis, f. [id.] a wrestling: sine adversario nulla luctatio est, Cic.

2. Transf. a struggle, contest: tetra ibi luctatio erat, Liv. || Fig. of abstract things: a struggle, contest: nam cum Academicis incerta luctatio est, qui nihil affirmant, Cic.

Lötator, õris, m. [id.] a wrestler: fortior in fulva novus est luctator arena, Ov. Fig.: (vinum) pedes captat primum, luctator dolosus est, Pl.

Lötificabilis, e, adj. [luctus facio] sorrowful, afflicted: Pac. in Pera.

Lötificus, a, um, adj. [id.] causing sorrow or lamentation, doleful, woeiful: Alecro, Virg.

Lötisiosus, a, um, adj. [luctus sonus] sad-sounding, mournful, doleful: luctisio mugit, Ov.

Lötio, i. v. a. = luctor, to wrestle: dum luctat, Ter.

Lötur, atus, i. v. dep. to wrestle: luctabitur Olympis Milo, Cic. || Transf. to wrestle, struggle, strive, contend: in pestilentia atque arido solo luctari, Liv. With inf. (poet.): infracta luctatur arundine talem eripere, Virg. Of things: tristia robustis luctatur funera plaustris, Hor. || Fig. to

struggle, strive, contend: cum aliquo luctari, Cic. With inf.: deducere verum, Ov.

luctuōsē, adv. *dolefully, mournfully:* imperatores vestri luctuosius nobis prope, quam vobis perierunt, Liv.

luctuōsus, a, um, adj. [luctus] *causing sorrow, doleful, mournful:* o divum illum republicae luctuosum, Cic.: luctuosissimum exilium, id. || *feeling sorrow, sorrowful, sad:* Hesperia, Hor.

luctus, ūs, m. [lugeo] *sorrow, mourning, lamentation:* filius luctu perditus, Cic.: luctu atque caele omnia complerent, Sall.: dare animum in luctus, Ov. || Meton. *mourning apparel, mourning* (worn for deceased or exiled friends, and also by accused persons): erat in luctu senatus, squalebat civitas, publico consilio mutata veste, Cic. 2. *a source of grief:* tu non inventa reperta luctu eras levior, Ov.

lucubrātio, ōnis, f. [lucubro] *a working by lamp light, nocturnal study, lucubration:* lucubrationes detraxi, Cic.: ista sunt tota commenticia, vix digna lucubratione anicularum, the evening's gossip, id. || Meton. *what is done or composed at night, a lucubration:* perire lucubrationem meam nolui, id.

lucubrātorius, a, um, adj. [id.] *for working in at night:* Suet.

lucubro, avi, atum, i. v. e. and a. [lux] 1. Neutr. *to work by lamp-light, work at night:* ancillae lucubrantes, Liv. || Act. *to make by lamp-light, to compose at night:* parvum opusculum lucubratum his jam contractioribus noctibus, Cic.

luculentē, adv. *splendidly, excellently, well:* luculente dum habere, Pl.: luculente scripserunt, Cic.

luculenter, adv. i. q. *luculente, splendidly, well:* hoc quidem sane luculenter, very well said, Cic.

luculentus, a, um, adj. [lux] *full of light, bright:* camino luculento uti, brightly burning, Cic. || Fig. *distinguished, excellent, beautiful:* luculenta et festiva femina, Pl.: navigia, Cic. 2. *respectable, considerable, rich:* luculentae divitiæ, Pl.: patrimonium, Cic. 3. *luminous, clear:* verba luculentiora, id. 4. *lucky, fortunate:* dies, Pl. 5. *trustworthy:* auctores, Cic.

luculus, i, m. dim. [lucus] *a small grove:* Suet.

lucumo (lūcōmo, and sync. lucmo), ōnis, m. [an Etrusc. word] *an appellation of the Etruscan princes and priests:* Cic.

lucens, i, m. *a wood or thicket of trees sacred to a deity:* Albani tumuli atque luci, Cic.: lucus frequenti alve septus, Luc. || Transf. in gen. *a wood* (poet.): aut quos Oceano propior gerit lucia lucos, Virg.

lūcus, ūs, m. i. q. *lux, light:* only in abl. sing. cum primo luci, at appella-
brak, Ter.

lūdia, ae, f. [ludius] *an actress, a female dancer:* Mart. || *a gladiator's wife:* Juv.

ludibrium, i, n. [ludo] *a mockery, derision, a jest, scoff, sport, trick:* quodsi ridicula haec ludibriaque esse videmus, Lucr.: hosti ludibrio esse, Cic.: legati per ludibrium auditi dimissique, Liv. With gen. subj.: ille (Bias) haec ludibria fortunae ne sua quidem putavit, worldly goods, Cic. With gen. obj.: ludibrio fratris Remum novos transiluisse muros, Liv. 2. *abuse, violence done to a woman:* in corporum ludibria deslere, Curt. || Meton. *a laughing-stock, butt:* is ludibrium verius, quam comes, Liv.: ludibrium ventis debere, Hor.

ludibundus, a, um, adj. [id.] *playful, sportive, frolicsome, wanton:* milites ludibundi Beneventum rediere, Liv. || Transf. *playing, i. e. at one's ease, free from danger:* coelo sereno in Italiam ludibundi pervenimus, Cic.

ludior or **ludicrus** (the nom. sing. m. is not used), cra, crum, adj. [ludus] *that serves for sport, done in sport, sportive:* exercitatio, Cic.: versus et cetera ludicra pono, Hor. || Esp. *pertaining to stage-plays:* ludicra ars, the histrionic art, Liv.: ludicras partes sustinere, to appear on the stage, Suet. Subst. ludicrum, i, n. *a show, public games:* a stage-play: Olympiorum sollemne ludicrum, Liv.

ludiorus, v. ludicer.

ludi-facio, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. [ludus facio] *to make game of:* Pl.

ludi-ficābilis, o, adj. [ludifico] *employed as means of ridiculing:* ludi, Pl.

ludi-ficatio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a making game, a rallying, jeering, derision, mocking:* exacta prope aestate per ludificationem hostis, Liv.

ludificator, ōris, m. [id.] *one who makes game, a mocker:* Pl.

ludificatus, ūs, m. [id.] *a mocking, mockery, derision:* Pl.

ludifico, avi, atum, i. v. e. and n. [ludus facio] *to make sport of, make game of, to delude, deceive:* Pl. Absol.: si latitare ac diutius ludificare videatur, Cic.

ludiflor, atus sum, i. v. dep. [id.] *to make game of, mock, turn into ridicule:* to delude, deceive: lepide ludificari aliquem, Pl.: virginem, Ter. Absol.: aperte ludificari et calumniari, Cic. || Meton. *to thwart, frustrate, by tricks or contrivances:* locutionem, Liv.

ludi-māgister, tri, m. *a schoolmaster:* Cic.

ludio, ōnis, m. [ludus] *a stage-player, pantomimist:* Liv.

ludius, i, m. [id.] *a stage-player, pantomimist:* Ipse ille maxime ludius, non solum spectator, sed actor et acroama, Cic. || *a gladiator:* Juv.

lūdo, si, sum, 3. v. e. and n. *to play:* to play at some game: with abl. of the game: ludere alea, Cic.: trocho, Hor. With acc.: aleam, Suet.: par impar,

Hor. Absol.: lusimus per omnes dies, Suet. 2. *to play, sport, frolic, frock:* suppeditant et campus noster et studia venandi honesta explem ludendi, Cic.: in numerum ludere, dance, Virg. 3. *to sport, as a lover with his mistresses:* lusisti satis, edisti satis, atque bibisti, Hor. || Fig. *to sport or play well, to practise as a pastime, amuse oneself with:* videant ad ludendum ne an ad pugnandum arma sint sumpturi, Cic.: ludere quae vellem calamo permittere agresti, Virg. 2. *with acc. to play counterfeit, mimic:* civem bonum ludii, Coel. in Cic. 3. *to spend in play or amusement, to sport away:* otium, Mart. Hence, ludere operam, to throw away one's labour, Pl. 4. *to make sport or game of, to ridicule, rally, banter:* Domitius in senatu ludit Apulum collegam, Cic. 5. *to delude, deceive:* ludere aliquem dolis, Ter.

ludus, i, m. [ludo] *a play, game, diversion, pastime:* novum sibi aliquem excogitant in otio ludum, Cic. 2. Esp. in plur. *public games, plays, spectacles, shows, exhibitions:* ludos committere, id.: ludia, during the game, Pl. Freq. with an adj. in neutr. plur.: ludi Taurilia, Liv. Sometimes for stage-plays, in opp. to the games of the Circus: venationes autem ludosque et cum collega et separatim edidit, Suet. 3. *a school of any kind:* in ludum ire, Pl.: ludus litterarum, Liv.: ludus discendi, Cic. || Meton. of something easy or trifling: mere sport, child's play: quum illa perdidere ludum esset, id. 2. *sport, jest, joke, fun:* per ludum et per negligentiam aliquo pervenire, id.: amolo quacramus peria ludo, Hor.: ludos facere aliquem, to make game of, banter, Pl.: nunc et operam ludos facit et retia, he labours at in vain, loses, id. 3. *the pleasures of love, amorous dalliance:* amori dare ludum, Hor.

lūla, ae, f. [luc] *an expiation, a punishment:* Lact.

lūes, is, f. *a spreading fluid:* Lk. Macer. || Meton. *a spreading or contagious disease, a plague, pestilence:* lues et pestifer annus, Virg. || Fig. *any spreading evil, common calamity or misfortune:* of war, Tac.: of a storm at sea, id.

lūgo, xi, ctum, 2. v. n. and a. *to mourn, lament.* || Neutr.: lugere senatus, moeret equester ordo, Cic. 2. *to wear mourning, be in mourning:* annum feminis ad legendum consistere majores, Sen. || Act.: lugere mortem aliquem, Cic. With acc. and inf.: quum (urbem) ex suis faucibus eripiam esse luget, id. In pass.: lugerebire notis, Ov. 2. *to mourn, be in mourning for* (v. luctus): matronae annum, at parentem, eum luserunt, Liv.

lūgubris, e, adj. [lugeo] *pertaining to mourning, mourning:* lamentatio over the dead, Cic.: vestis, mourning apparel, Ter. Subst. lugubria, ian. n. plu. *mourning garments, sable weeds:*

lumbifragia Induere, Ov. *Neutr. ade.*: coenae sanguine lugubre rubent, Virg.

|| Meton. that causes mourning, diastroph: lugubre bellum, Hor. 2. *deiful*, plaintive: vox, Lucr.

lumbifragium, i. m. [lumbus frangit] a breaking of the loins: Pl.

lumbrosus, i. m. an intestinal worm, sea-worm, stomach-worm, Plin. || *as earth-worm*: foras, lumbrice, qui sub terra erepatis modo, Pl.

lumbus, i. m. the loin: lumborum tenuis, Cic.: nautaeque caput lumbosque maligno fuste dolat, Hor. Euphem.: the organs of generation, Juv. [Same as Germ. lende: Eng. loins.]

lumen, inis, n. [for lumen, from *luc*, root of *luceo*] light: solis, Cic.: solare, Ov.

|| Meton. a light, a lamp, torch, etc.: lamine appositio, Cic.: lumen in navibus, Liv. 2. a bright colour (poet.): lumen juvenae purpureum, Virg. 3. daylight, a day (poet.): lumen quarto, id. 4. the light of life, life (poet.): lumen ademptum, Ov. 5. the light of the eye, the eye (mostly poet.): lumbinus amissio, Cic.: astantes lumine turvo Aethnaeos fratres, Virg. 6. an opening for the light, a light: Plin. Esp. a window: cum M. Buccellus sedes L. Fufio venderet, in manipulo lumen, uti tum essent, ita recepit, Cic. || Fig. an excellent or distinguished person or thing, an ornament, glory, luminary: certa dicendi lumen, id.: lumbinus aliquis obstruere officere, to obscure one's glory or reputation, id. 2. a guide, preserver: hunc (puerum) lumen nostris dubilis futurum, Liv. 3. light, clearness: ordo est maxime, qui memorias lumen affert, Cic.

luminaria, lumen, n. plur. [lumen] a window-chamber, a window: Cic.

luminosus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of light, light: lucidus: medicus, Vitr. || Fig. bright, conspicuous, prominent, remarkable: luminosae partes orationis, Cic.

luna, ae, f. the moon: solis annuus cursus spatia mensuris luna consequitur, Cic.: lunae defectus, Liv.: laburnum, eclipsed, Juv. || Meton. a month: Ov. 2. a night: roscida luna, Virg. 3. the figure of a crescent or half-moon, which the senators wore on their shoes: Juv.

lunaria, ae, adj. [luna] pertaining to the moon, lunar: cursus, Cic. moonlike, crescent-shaped: cornua, Ov.

lunatus, a, um, Part. [luno]. || Adj.: crescent-shaped, lunated, falconed: lunatae peliae Amazonidum, Virg.

luno, avi, atum, i. v. a. [luna] to bend like a half-moon or crescent, to crook like a sickle: arcum, Ov.

lunula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little moon, an ornament worn by women: aurea lunula, Pl.

lulo, lul, j. v. a. to wash, lave. [Akin to *lavo*, *lavio*, but rarely used except in compounds: v. diluo, eluo.]

lūo, lul, j. v. a. to pay a debt or penalty: aes alienum, Curt. 2. to atone for, expiate: stuprum voluntaria morte luere, Cic.: noxam pecunia, Liv.

3. to avert by expiation or punishment: pericula publica, id. 4. luere poenas or poenam, to suffer, undergo: itaque mei peccati luo poenas, Cic.: poenam pro caele, Ov. [This root has prob. no connection with the preceding, but is akin to Gr. *lūō*; Germ. *lassen*; Eng. *loose*: whence prob. *laxus*, *lascivus*, etc.]

lūpa, ae, f. [lupus] a she-wolf: rapidae tradis ovile lupae, Ov. || Fig. a prostitute: Pl.: Liv.

lūpānar, āris, n. [lupa, no. II.] a brothel, house of ill fame: Juv.

lūpātus, a, um, adj. [lupus] furnished with wolf's teeth, i. e. iron prickles shaped like a wolf's teeth: Gallica nec lupatis temperat ora frenis, with curbs on armed, Hor. || Subst. lupati, orum, m., and lupata, orum, n. plu. (sc. freni or frena) a bit armed with sharp teeth: duris parere lupatis, Virg.

lūpillus, i. m. dim. [lupinus] a small lupine: Pl.

lūpinus, a, um, adj. [lupus] pertaining to a wolf, wolf's: ubera, Cic.

lūpinus, i. m., and *lūpinum*, i. n., a lupine: Plin. On the stage, lupines were used as substitutes for money: hence, quid distant aera lupinis, Hor.

lūpus, i. m. a wolf: torva leaena lupum sequitur, lupus ipse capellam, Virg.: lupus Martialis, sacer to Mars, Hor.: vox quoque Moerim jam fugit ipa: lupi Moerim vultu priores (from the belief that if a wolf saw a man before the latter saw the wolf, the man became dumb), Virg. Proverb.: lupus in fabula or sermone, like, talk of the devil: de Varrone loquebamur: lupus in fabula: venit enim ad me, Cic. (II) lupum auribus tenere, to catch a Tartar, to be in a situation of difficulty, Ter. (III) hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, to be between two fires, Hor. (IV) ovem lupus committere, to set the fox to keep the geese, Ter. (V) lupum agnum eripere, of a difficult undertaking: as we say, to bell the cat, Pl. (VI) lupus ultro fugiat oves, of something unprecedented, Virg. (VII) lupus (ovium) non curat numerum, the wolf does not care for the number of the sheep, will attack any number, id. || Meton. a voracious fish: Hor. 2. a bit armed with points like wolves' teeth (frena lupata): et placido duro (equis) accipit ore lupos, Ov. 3. a hook with which things were hoisted: in alios lupi superne ferret injecti, Liv. [Cf. Gr. *lūkos*: perh. the Latin *vulpes* and Eng. *wolf* are connected with this word.]

lūro, ōnis, m. a gormandizer, glutton: lūro, edax, furax, fuxag, Pl.

lūridus, a, um, adj. pale yellow, sallow, wan, ghastly, lurid: maculari maculis luridis, Pl.: luridus Orcus, Hor. || Meton. that renders pale or ghastly: horror, Ov. (Hence *l. lardo*.)

lūror, ōris, m. a yellowish colour, sallowness, paleness: Lucr.

lusciniā, ae, f. (masc. luscinius, li, Phaedr.): the nightingale: luscinius soliti impensio prandere coemptas, Hor.

lusciniola, ae, f. dim. [lusciniā] a little nightingale: Varr. Proverb.: metuo lusciniolae ne defuerit cantu, of something highly improbable, Pl. (Hence *li. rossignuolo*; Sp. *ruiseñor*; Fr. *rossignol*.)

luscinius, ii, m. v. lusciniā.

lusciosus and *luscitiosus*, a, um, adj. [lucosus] dim-sighted, purblind: edepol tu quidem caecus, non lusciosus, Pl.

lusciosus, a, um, v. lusciosus.

lucosus, a, um, adj. one-eyed: Cic. || Transf. hollow-eyed, purblind: status lucus, Juv.

ludo, ōnis, f. [ludo] a playing, play: Cic.

lūito, i. v. n. freq. [id.] to play: Pl.

lūsor, ōris, m. [id.] one who plays, a player: sic ne periderit, non cessat perdere lutor, Ov. || Fig. a playful or wanton writer: tenebrem lutor anorum, id. 2. a bawler, mocker: Pl.

lūsorius, a, um, adj. [lutor] pertaining to play: lusoria pila, a playing-ball, Plin.

lustralis, ae, adj. [lustrum, no. 1.] relating to purification from guilt, expiatory: lustrale sacrificium, a sacrifice of purification, Liv.: aqua, lustral water, holy water, Ov. || Meton. of or belonging to a period of five years (from the quinquennial general sacrifice of purification): ceramen, Tac.

lustratio, ōnis, f. [lustrum, no. 2.] a purification by sacrifice, a lustration: lustrationis sacro peracto, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 244). || Meton. (from the fact that the priest carried the lustral sacrifices round the person or thing to be purified) a going or wandering about: lustratio municipiorum, Cic.

lustricus, a, um, adj. [lustrum] pertaining to purification: dies, the eighth (or ninth) day after a child's birth, on which it was purified by a sacrifice and received a name: Suet.

lūstro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [lucro] to make light, illumine: delphinus baud nimio lustratus nitore, Cic.

lūstro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [lustrum, no. 1.] to purify by means of a propitiatory offering: in lustranda colonia ab eo, qui eam deducere, Cic.: ibi instructum exercitum omnem subventurilibus lustravit, Liv. || Meton. (v. lustratio, no. II.) to go round, wander over, traverse: Pythagoras et Aegyptum lustravit et Persarum Magos adiit, Cic.: pede barbaro lustrata Rhodope, Hor. 2. to review an army (because accompanied with a sacrifice): exercitum lustravi apud Iconium, Cic. 3. In gen. to review, survey, observe, examine (poet.): totum lustrabat lumine corpus, Virg. Fig.: omnia ratione animoque, Cic.

lustror. i. r. n. dep. [lustrum, no. 2.] to frequent brothels, to couch: Pl.

Lustrum, i. n. [luto, no. 2.] a purificatory sacrifice, lustration, made by the censors every fifth year, after completing the census, and in which a pig (or ram), a sheep, and an ox were offered (suovetaurilia): Liv.: lustrum condidit et taurum immolavit, Cic.

|| Meton.: any expiatory offering: quinto die Delphis Apollini pro me exercidibusque et classibus lustra sacrificavi, Liv. 2, a period of five years, a lustrum: hoc ipso lustrum, Cic. 3. In gen. a period of several years. Of four years (of the Julian calendar): Ov.: ingens lustrum, a hundred years, at the end of which the ludi saeculares were celebrated, Mart. 4, the Capitoline games, recurring every fifth year: Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 244).

Lustrum [luto, no. 1.] a slough, bog, morass: Varr. || Transf. a haunt or den of wild beasts: lustra ferarum, Virg. 2, a wood, forest: postquam altos ventum in montes atque invia lustra, lat. 3, a brothel: in lustris tempus aetatis consumere, Cic. Hence, Meton. debauchery: studere lustris, Pl.

lūsus, a, um, Part. [ludo].

lūsus, ūs, m. [id.] a playing, a play, game: virginibus exercebat lusus undas Naldae, Ov.: aleae, Suet. || Meton. anything done by way of sport or amusement: a joking, trifling, etc.: dant de se respondentibus venustissimos lusus, make themselves ridiculous, Quint. 2, amorous sportive dalliance, toying: sunt apti lūsibus anni, Ov.

lūtēolus, a, um, adj. dim. [luteus] yellowish: mollia luteola pingit vacinia caltha, Virg.

lūtēus, a, um, adj. [lūtum] dyed with the herb lutum: chrysocolla lutea, Plin. || Meton. golden-yellow, suffron-yellow, orange-yellow: pallor, Hor. 2, rose-coloured: Anrora in roseis fulgelat lutea bigis, Virg.

lūtēus, a, um, adj. [lūtum] of mud or clay: defingit Rheul luteum caput, Hor.: luteum opus, of a swallow's nest, Ov. 2, bemired, muddy, debauched: Vulcanus, Juv. || Fig. dirty, vile, worthless: homo, Cic.

lūto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to be daubed with mud or clay: granaria, Cato.

|| In gen. to be daubed, bemear: crassus lutum amotis, Pers.

lūtulentus, a, um, adj. [id.] muddy: sus, Hor. || Fig. filthy, dirty, nasty, vile: lūtulente Caesoniue, Cic. 2, Of style: turbid, impure: (Lucilius) quum fuisset lūtulentus, Hor.

lūtulo, i. v. a. [id.] to bespatter with mud: Fig. to asperse: Pl.

lūtum, i. n. a plant used in dyeing yellow: yellow weed, dyer's weed, woad: jam croceo mutabit vellera luto, Virg. || Meton. a yellow colour, yellow: id.

lūtum, i. n. mud, mire: voluntari in luto, Cic.: crates luto contegere, Caes. Proverb.: in luto ease or haere, to

stick in the mud, i. e. to be unable to proceed: nunc homo in medio luto est: nunc nescit, Pl. As a term of reproach: Cic. || Transf. loam, clay, potter's earth: pocula de facili luto componere, Tib. Fig.: quibus meliore luto finxit praecordis Titan, of better clay, i. e. of better materials, Juv.

Lux, lūcis, f. light, the light of the sun, stars, etc.: quum id solis luce videatur clarior, Cic. 2, Esp. daylight, day: ante lucem, id.: prima luce adesce, Caes. Hence adv. adverbially, luce, luci, by daylight, in the daytime: quis audeat luci, Cic.: luce, Ov. 3, the reflected light, splendour, brightness of polished bodies: luce coruscus abena, Virg. || Meton. the heavenly bodies: illae, quae fulgent luce, Cic. 2, a day: centesima lux est ab interitu P. Clodii, id. Hence, poet.: lux aestiva, summer, Virg.: lux brumalis, winter, Virg. 3, life: corpora luce carentum, Virg. 4, an eye, the eyesight: damnum lucis ademitae, Ov. || Fig. the public view, the public, the world: nec vero ille in luce modo, atque in oculis civium magnus, Cic. 2, encouragement, help, succour: civibus lucem ingenti et consilii porrigere, id. 3, a light, an ornament: hanc urbem, lucem orbis terrarum, id. 4, light, illustration, elucidation: historia testis temporum, lux veritatis, id. [Root luc-, which appears in luc-o, luc-erna, etc.; also in Gr. λυγρος, λυγρος, λυγρος; Germ. leuchten: Eng. light, lighten.]

lūxo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [luxus] to put out of joint, to dislocate: luxata in locum reponere, Sen. **luxor,** i. v. dep. [id.] to riot, revel, live luxuriously: luxantur, luxanturum, Pl. **luxuria,** ae, and **luxuriōs,** ōi, f. [id.] rankness, luxuriance of trees and plants: luxuriam segetum tenera depascit in herba, Virg. || Fig. riotous living, luxury, extravagance: animus, qui vana luxuria et lascivia diffundit, Ter.: res ad luxuriam pertinetur, Caes. Of style: in oratione, ut in herbis, in summa ubertate inest luxuries quaedam, Cic.

luxurio, avi, atum, i. v. n. and **luxuriōr,** atus, i. r. dep. [luxuria] to be rank, luxuriant (of the soil, of plants, etc.): ager assidua luxuriabat aqua, Ov. 2, to have in abundance or excess: luxuriantque toris animosum pectus, Virg. 3, to swell, increase: membra luxuriant, id. || Fig. to be luxuriant, to be too fruitful, to run riot: luxuriantia compectet, Hor. 2, to wanton, sport, skip, frisk: equus luxurians, Virg. 3, to be wanton or licentious, to revel, run riot, be dissolute: ne luxuriarentur otio animi, Liv.

luxuriōs, ade. wantonly, immoderately, excessively: Cato. 2, luxuriously, voluptuously: cum libidinosae luxuriose vivere, Cic. Comp.: luxuriōsus epulari, Nep.

luxuriōsus, a, um, adj. [luxuria]

luxuriōsus, a, um, adj. [luxuria] rank, luxuriant, exuberant: frumeta, Cic.: seges, Ov. || Fig. immoderate, excessive: luxuriose otio esse, Sall. 2, immoderate, extravagant, wanton: amor, Ov. 3, excessive, profuse, luxurious, voluptuous: reprehendere luxuriosos, Cic.

luxus, ūs, m. a dislocation, luxation: Cato. || Fig. excess, extravagance in eating and drinking, luxury, debauchery: in vino ac luxu, Cic.: per luxum et ignaviam aetatem agere, Sall. 2, splendour, pomp, magnificence: at domus interior regali splendida lux instruitur, Virg.

lychnichus, i, m. = λυχνίος, a lamp-stand, candlestick: ligneolus, Cic.

lychnus, i, m. = λυχνος, a light, a lamp: Cic.

lymphā, ae, f. water; esp. part of spring water (poet.): lymphae puteales, Lucr.: fluvialis, Virg. [Same word as Nympha.]

lymphaticus, a, um, adj. [lymphā] perh. orig. one attacked with hydrophobia; hence, in gen.] distracted, frantic, panic-struck: lymphaticus pavor, a panic, Liv. || Subst. lymphaticum, i, n. the disease of a lymphatic: Pl.

lymphātus, a, um, Part. [lympho] || Adj.: distracted, crazy, beside oneself: lymphati et attollit, Liv.

lympho, avi, atum, i. v. a. and s. [lymphā] to drive out of one's senses, to distract with fear, to make mad: hac herba pota lymphari homines, Plin. || Neutr.: lymphantes animi, driven crazy, mad, id.

lynceus, a, um, adj. [lynx] relating to the lynx, which was famed for its sharp sight. Transf. sharp-sighted: quis est nam lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat, Cic.

lynx, lynce, com. = λυγξ, a lynx: lynce Bacchi variae (Bacchus was represented as drawn by a team of lynxes), Virg.: lynce quae clarescat omnium quadrupedum cornut, Plin.

lyra, ae, f. = λύρα, a lyre, lyre, a stringed instrument resembling the cithara (v. Smith's Ant. 245): curvae lyrae parons, Hor.: Threikam digitis increpuit lyram, Ov. || Meton. lyric poetry, song: Imbellis lyra, Hor. 2, a constellation, the Lyre: exoriente Lyra, Ov.

lyricus, a, um, adj. [lyra] pertaining to the lyre or lyre, lyric: lyrici soli, Ov.: vates, Hor. || Subst. lyricus, orum, m. plu. lyric poems: Plin. 2, lyric, orum, m. plu. lyric poets: Quint.

lyristes, ae, m. = λυριστής, a lute-player, lyrist: Plin.

M.

M, m, the thirteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, resembling in form and sound the Greek *M*; it belongs to

the class of liquids or semivowels, and is closely connected with the labial notes. The Latin language, unlike the Greek, tolerated a final *m*: but its sound was faint, and before an initial vowel, even in prose, was scarcely heard. Hence arose the rule of versification respecting the elision of final syllables terminating in *m*. To this also are owing the forms attinge, dice, ostende, facie, recipe, for attingam, dicam, ostendam, faciam, recipiam; and the forms doneo for donicum, coëo, coëreo, for con-eo, con-erco, etc. Initial *m* cannot be followed by *n*, as in Greek; hence *μῆν* became *μήνα* in Latin.

II. Interchange of *m* with other letters: 1. With *n*: e. g. *candem* for *cundem*; *quorundam* for *quorundam*; *imbellis* for *imbellis*; *imprimis* for *imprimis*; *immanis* for *immanis*, etc. So the Latin termination *m* generally corresponds to the Greek final *ν*, in the inflections both of nouns and verbs. 2. With *b*: e. g. *hiems* and *hibernus*; *tumeo* and *tuber*; *glomus* and *globus*. 3. With *v*: e. g. *promulgis* is prob. another form of *promulgo*.

III. The only change of *M* in the Romance languages is into *n*: e. g. Lat. *maepulum*, It. *napolo*, Sp. *napera*, Fr. *naple*. So with the omission of a vowel: e. g. Lat. *semia*, Sp. *senda*, Fr. *senier*. So when followed by *n*: e. g. Lat. *autumnus*, *columna*; It. *autunno*, *colonna*; Fr. *colonne*. 2. Omission of *n* before *n*: e. g. Lat. *domina*, *sonnus*; Sp. *doña*, *sonno*; Port. *domo*, *sono*. IV. As an abbreviation, *M* usu. denotes the praenomen Marcus, and less freq. noster, monumentum, municipium; *M'* denotes the praenomen Manius; 2. As a numeral, *M*, standing for CIO, denotes the number 1000.

macellarius, a, um, adj. [macellum] pertaining to the meat-market or provision-market: taberna, Val. Max.

II. Subst. macellarius, II, m. a dealer in meat or other provisions: Suet.

macellum, I, n. a provision market (where flesh, fish, and vegetables were sold), surrounded by a maceria or wall, whence its name: venio ad macellum, rogito places, Pl.: putarem annonam in macello cariores fore, Cic.

macero, 2. v. n. [macer] to be lean, meagre: Pl.

macra, crā, crum, adj. lean, meagre: Virg. opp. pinguis, Virg. 2. Of things: solum exilite et macrum, Cic. Fig.: si me palma negata macrum, donata redidit opimum, meagre from disappointment, Hor.

macrator, ōnis, f. [macron] a sleeping, soaking, maceration: Vitr.

maceria, ae, f. an inclosure, a wall: fossam et maceriam sex in altitudinem pedum praeduxerant, Caes.

macro, avi, atum, I, v. a. [perh. another form of marceo] to make soft or tender, to soften by sleeping, to macerate: calamenta, Ter. II. Meton. to weaken, to enaciate, enervate: multos

iste morbus homines macerat, Pl. III. Fig. to fret, vex, torment: cur me macerato? cur me macero? Ter.: me macerat Phryne, Hor. Reflect.: maceror Interdum, quod sim tibi causa dolendi, Ov.

macroso, 2. v. n. incomp. [macro] to grow lean or thin, to become meagre: tu moerore maceror, macroso, consetuo et tabesco miser, Pl.

macrochaera, ae, f. = μακροχαῖρα, a sword: II n. hebes macrochaera fore, Pl.

macroserium, II, n. dim. = μακροσερίον, a small sword: Pl.

macroserphorus, I, m. = μακροσερφόρος, a sword-bearer, a satellite: Cic.

macrohōnis, a, um, adj. [Machon] surgical: Ov.

machina, ae, f. = μηχανή, a machine, i. e. any artificial contrivance for performing work, an engine, scaffolding, staging, easel, warlike engine, military machine, etc.: omnes illae columnae machina apposita delectae sunt, Cic.: torquet nunc lapidem, nunc ingens machina tignum, Hor. Of warlike engines: machinis omnium generum expugnare oppidum, Sall. II. Fig. a device, contrivance; esp. a trick, artifice, stratagem: totum hanc legem ad illius opes everendas tanquam machinam comparari, Cic.: quantas moveo machinas! Pl. (Hence It. *macina*.)

machinamentum, I, n. [machinor] a machine; an instrument, organ: machinamenta alia quatundis muris portabant, Liv.

machinatio, ōnis, f. [id.] artificial contrivance, mechanism: quum machinatione quadam moveri aliquid videmus, ut sphaeram, Cic. 2. Meton. a machine: tantae altitudinis machinationes, Caes. II. Fig. a trick, device, machination: Cic.

machinator, ōnis, m. [machina] a machine-maker, machinist, engineer: inventor, ac machinator bellicorum tormentorum (Archimedes), Liv. II. Fig. a contriver, inventor: omnium architectus et machinator, Cic.

machinor, atus, I, v. a. dep. [id.] to contrive skillfully, to devise, design, frame, invent: incredibile est, quanta opera machinata natura sit, Cic. II. Esp. in a bad sense, to contrive artfully, to scheme, plot: necem alicui, Liv.: periculum alicui, Sall.: pestem in aliquem, Cic. Perf. part. in pass. sign.: iudicium a P. Antonio machinatum, contrived, invented, Sall.

machinosus, a, um, adj. [id.] skillfully constructed: navigium, Suet.

macies, ei, f. [macro] leanness, meagreness: profectus est (ad bellum) Hirtius consul: at qua imbecillitate? quia macie? Cic.: equi macie corrupti, Caes. Of things: seges macie deficit, Ov. II. Fig. of style: meagreness, poverty: qui haec ossa et hanc maciem probant, Tac.

macilentus, a, um, adj. [macies] lean, meagre: macilentio ore, I^l.

macis, idis, f. a scititious spice: Pl. **macroso**, crdi, 2. v. n. incomp. [macer] to grow lean, meagre: macroscit pecus, Col. Fig.: invidus alterius macroscit rebus optimis, *juices away at*, Hor.

macritudo, inis, f. [id.] leanness, meagreness (for macies): Pl.

macrodonum and **macrocollum**, I, n. = μακρόδονος, large-sized paper, royal paper: Cic.

macabillis, e, adj. [macto] deadly: plaga, Lucr.

macatus, ūs, m. [id.] a slaying, killing: mactatu parentis, Lucr.

macie and **macti**, v. mactus.

mactes, v. mattea.

macto, avi, atum, I, v. a. freq. [root mag, "to be great": v. magnus] to magnify. Fig. to extol, glorify, honour: eos ferunt laudibus et mactant honoribus, Cic. 2. Esp. to glorify or worship a deity: puerum extis deos manes mactare, id. II. Meton. to offer up or sacrifice in honour of the gods: lectas de more bidentes, Virg.: mactata veniet lenior hostia, Hor. 2. In gen. to afflict, punish, overthrow, ruin, destroy: hostes patriae aeternis suppliciis viros mortuosque mactabis, pursue, punish, Cic.: aliquem morte, id. Without ablative: peridos et ruptores pacis ulioni et gloriae mactandos, to offer up, immolate, Tac. (Hence Sp. Port. *maltar*.)

mactus, a, um, Part. [v. macto], lit. magnified: hence, glorified, honoured, adored (most freq. in the *mact*: vob. macte, in addressing a deity to whom a sacrifice is offered): Jase pater, macte vino inferis esto, Cat. II. Transf. as an encouraging or congratulatory exclamation addressed to men: macte, macte virtute (esto), macti virtute este, etc.; and simply macte, good luck! hail to thee! etc.: in responses, bravo! well done! go on!: tantumne ad re tua est oti tibi, ut etiam Oratorem legas? Macte virtute! Cic.: macte esto virtute, Hor. In plur.: macti virtute milites Romani este, Liv. Abstr.: Macte! that's right! well done!: Cic. In obliqua oratio: juberem (te) macte virtute esse, Liv.

2. For mactatus: Ait, wounded: boves Luciae, ferro male mactae, Lucr.

macula, ae, f. a spot: bis macula insignis et albo, Virg.: in ipais quasi maculis (terra), ubi habitatur, in those spots, i. e. small places, Cic. 2. Esp. a spot, stain, blot, blemish, mole, etc.: maculas auferre de vestibus, Ov. 3. Meton. a mesh in a net: reticulum minutis maculis, Cic. II. Fig. a blot, stain, blemish, fault: lineas amoris macula bulc homini in pectore, Pl.: est hujus acculi labeis quaedam et macula, virtuti invidere, Cic. (Hence It. *macchia*, *maglia*; Sp. *mancha*; Fr. *maille*.)

maculo, avi, atum, I, v. a. [macula] to make spotted, to spot, speckle: (only poet.): telas maculare ostro, Val. Fl. 2. Esp. to spot, stain, defile, pollute

late: terram tabo, Virg. || *Fig. to defile, dishonour, disgrace, etc.: rex ille optimi regis caecio maculatus, Cic.: partus suos pariticko, Liv.*

maculōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of spots, spotted, speckled, mottled, variegated: maculosae tegmine lyncei, Virg.* 2. *Fig. spotted, blotched, stained, defiled: vestis, Cic.: maculosae sanguine arenae, Ov.* || *Fig. defiled, polluted, filthy: senatores, Cic.: mos et lex maculatum edomuit nefas, unnatural, abominable, Hor.*

madē-facio, feci, factum, *v. v. a. pass. mādēfio*, factus, *fori* [mādeo] *facto* to make wet, to wet, moisten, soak: spongiam (opp. exprimere), Suet.: Imbuti sanguine gladii, vel mādēfacti potius, Cic. Poet.: terram suo mādēfecit odore, steeped, filled, Ov. || *Fig. to drench with wine, to intoxicate: Pl.*

mādēfactus, a, um, *Part.* [mādē-facio].

mādēfio, factus, *fori*, *v. mādēfio*. **mādēna**, entis, *Part.* [mādeo]. || *Adj.*: vet, moist: camp, wet, marshy (corresp. to paludes), Tac.: uix sole mādēna, melting, Ov. 2. *Fig. drunk, intoxicated: mersus viuo et mādēna, Sen. Absol.: distentus ac mādēna, Suet.*

mādēo, 2. *v. n.* [akin to mādāw] to be wet or moist, to become wet, to drip or flow with: natabant pavimenta vino, maribant parietes, Cic.: plurima fuo sanguine terra mādē, Virg. 2. *Fig. to be drenched with wine, to be drunk, intoxicated: membra vino mādēnt, Pl.*

3. *to boil soft or thoroughly, to be boiled, sodden: collyrae facite ut mādēant et colliphia, id.* || *Fig. to be full of, to overflow with, to abound in: Socratica mādēt sermonibus, is full of, familiar with, Hor.*

mādēso, dñi, 3. *v. n. incept.* [mādeo] to become moist or wet: semusta mādēscunt robora, Virg.: tellus nubibus asiduis pluvioque mādēscit ab austro, Ov.

mādēdē, adv. *moistly*: non vides me ut mādēdē mādēam? how thoroughly soaked, gloriously drunk, I am, Pl.

mādēdus, a, um, *adj.* [mādeo] *moist, wet, drenched: fasciculus epistolarum aqua mādēdus, Cic.: capilli mādēdi myrrha, Ov.* 2. *Fig. drunk, intoxicated: mādēdus vino, Pl.* || *Meton. soft, boiled soft, sodden, soaked: mādēdiora lentacula, Plin.*

mādēnula, ae, m. [id.] *a drunken man: Pl.*

māeander, dri, m. [Maeandros, the river Maander] *a crooked or roundabout way, a twisting, winding, meandering: quos tu māeandros, quae devotricula flexioneque quaesisti? Cic.* 2. *Meton. an involuted or winding border: Virg.*

maena (māna), ae, *f.* = *maen*, *a kind of small sea-fish, eaten salted by the poor: acipenserem maena non anteponeo, Cic.*

maenīanum, i, n. *a projecting gallery, balcony of a house (first made use of by a Maenius); usu. plur.: Cic.*

maerō (moer.), 2. *v. n. and a.* (deponent form dub.) [like maestus, akin to miser] 1. *Neutr. to be sad or mournful, to mourn, grieve, lament: quum immolanda Iphigenia tristic Calchas caset, maestior Ulizes, maeretur Menelaus, Cic.: dictis maerentia pectora mulcet, Virg.: fletus maerens, mournful lamentation, Cic.* || *Act. to mourn over, bemoan, lament, bewail: calamitatem rei publicae, id.* With acc. and inf.: qui patriam nimium tarde coudere maerent, id. [The Eng. word contains the same root.]

maeror (moer.), *v. maeror*. **maerior** (moer.), *oria, m.* [maeror] *mourning, sadness, grief, lamentation: maerior est aegritudo febilis, Cic.: clausi in tenebris cum maerore et luctu vitam exiguunt, Sall.: jacere in maerore, Cic.* In plur.: accedunt aegritudines, molestiae, maerores, qui exedunt animos, id.

maestiter (moest.), *adv.* *mournfully: vestiae, Pl.* **maestitia** (moest.), *ae, f.* [maestus] *sadness, sorrow, grief, dejection, melancholy: ex maestitia, ex hilaritate, ex risu, Cic.* Of things: *gloominess, severity: orationis, id.*

maestitudo (moest.), *inla, f.* [id.] *sadness (for maestitia): Pl.*

maestus (moest.), a, um, *adj.* [like maeror, kindr. with miser] *sad, sorrowful, afflicted, dejected, melancholy: quid vos maestos tam tristesque esse conspicio? Pl.: maestus ac sordidatus senex, Cic.: maestissimus Hector, Virg.* Of things: *maestae manus, Ov.: timor, Virg.* || *Meton. gloomy, severe by nature: oratores maestii et inculti, gloomy, Tac.* 2. *In gen.: connected with mourning, causing, or showing sadness, sad, unhappy, unlucky: vestis, a mourning garment, Prop.: funera, Ov.*

māga, ae, *f.* [μάγος] *an enchantress, witch: cantus artesque magarum, Ov.*

māgilla, lum, n. *plur.* [a Punic word] *little dwellings, huts, tents: miratur molem Aeneas, magilla quondam, Virg.*

māgē, adv. *for magis: Pl.: Virg.*

māgiōs, es, *f.* = *μαγικός* (sc. τέχνη), *the magic art, magic, sorcery: Plin.*

māgius, a, um, *adj.* = *μαγικός*, *pertaining to sorcery or magic, magical: magicae artes, Virg.: superstitioes, Tac.*

māgis, adv. (apocop. form māge) *in a higher degree, more completely, more, rather.* 1. *With verbs: magis ut consuetudinem servem, quam quod vos vestra hoc sponte faciat, petam, Cic.* So magis est quod ut, there is greater reason, there is more cause that: magis est quod gratuler tibi, quam quod te rogem, id.: magis ratione et consilio quam virtute vicius, Caes. With ad, instead of quam: Aliburnum sive Palernum to magis appositis delectat, Hor. With utrum, followed by an, instead of quam: jam scibo, utrum

haec me magis amet, an marcupium, Pl.

2. *With adjectives and adverbs, esp. those which have to comp.: ars magis magna atque uber, quam difficultas et obscura, rather, Cic.* With abl. instead of quam: ab secunda rebus magis etiam solito incauti, Liv. Rarely with atque for quam, in the second clause of the comparison: non Apollinis magis verum atque hoc responsum est, Ter.

|| *Abol. or without the second clause: nemo fuit magis severus ne magis continens, id.: quod est magis verisimile, Caes.* 2. *With comparatives: magis est dulcia, Pl.* 3. *Strengthened with various particles: qualis in dicendo Hierocles Alabandus, magis etiam Menecles, frater ejus, iust, Cic.: quum Vercingetorix nihil magis in aequum locum descendere, Caes.*

4. *By reduplication, magis magisque, magis et magis, magis ac magis, and poet. also, magis magis, more and more: quum quotidie magis magisque perdit homines tectis ac templis urbis minarentur, Cic.: magis deinde ac magis, Suet.* || *Non (neque, nec) magis quam: no more . . . than or just as much . . . as; or neg. no more . . . than or just as little . . . as: datus erat non domino magis ornamento quam civitati, just as much to the city as to its owner, Cic.: non Hannibale magis victo a se quam Q. Fabio, Liv. (Hence It. magai; Fr. mais; and from jam magis. Id. glauco; Fr. jamais.)*

magister, tri, m. [from the root māc, whence magistri; correl. to mātōr, from minus] *a master, chief, head, superior, director, president, leader, conductor, etc.: the Dictator in the earliest times was called magister populi, the chief of the people: (sapient) appellatur magister populi (is enim dicitur est), Cic.: Lartium moderatorem et magistrum consilibus appositum, Liv.* The chief of the cavalry, appointed by the dictator, was called magister equitum: *dictator magistrum equitum dicit L. Tarquitium, id.: magister morum, of the censor, Cic.: magister sacrorum, the chief-priest, Liv.: auctoritas, the conductor of an auction, Cic.: gubernatores et magistri navium, Liv.* 2. *Fig. a teacher, instructor: pueri apud magistros exercebant, Cic.* Of things: *stilus optimus dicendi effector ac magister, id.* 3. *a guardian, tutor, pedagogue: senes me filius rebusque quasi magistrum, Ter.* || *Fig. an adviser, instigator, author (rare): magister ad despoliandum Hispani tempulum, Cic. (Hence It. and Sp. maestro. Fr. maître.)*

magisterium, ii, n. [magister] *the office of a magistrate, of a president, chief, director, superintendent, etc.: dictatus ac magisterio equitum honorata familia, Suet.: morum, the censorship, Cic. me magisteria delectant a majoribus instituta (sc. convivorum), the custom of having presidents at feasts, id.* 2. *Fig. the office of a governor, tutor, or*

instructor of youth, tutorship, guardianship (rare): Jam excessit mihi aetas ex magistro tuo, I have now outgrown your tutorship, Pl. || *Fig. teaching, instruction, advice*: virtute id factum, et magisterio tuo, id. (Hence *It. maestra*.)

magistra, ae, f. [Id.] a *mistress, superior, conductress, directress*, etc.: hodie magistra, mistress, instructress, Ter. || *Fig.*: vita rustica parsoniae magistra est, Cic. Adject. (poet.): arte magistra, with the aid of art, Virg. (Hence *It. maestra*; and through the low Latin *magistrissa*, *It. maestra*; Fr. *maîtresse*; Eng. *mistress*.)

magistratus, us, m. [Id.] the *office or rank of a magistrate, a magisterial office, magistracy*: honores, magistratus, imperia, potentates, Cic. Adject. habere, id.: obtinere, to hold, administer, Caes.: ingredi, to enter upon, Sall. (Respecting the different kinds of Rom. magistracies, v. Smith's Ant. 246.)

As a general rule, magistratus is used of civil offices only, and not of military commands, which were called imperia: for examples vide Imperium, no. 1. Sometimes, however, we find it applied to military commands: Nep. Occasionally magistratus denoted magisterial offices in the city, in opp. to those in the provinces: Suet. || Meton. a *magistrate, public functionary*: est proprium munus magistratus, intelligere, o gerere personam civitatis, Cic.: seditionis, Sall.

magnānimitas, ātis, f. [magnanimus] greatness of soul, magnanimity (rare): Cic.

magnānimus, a, um, adj. [magnus animus] great-souled, magnanimous: vir fortis, magnanimi, Cic.: herōes, Virg.

magnēs, ētis, m.=μῆγνης, with or without lapis, a *magnet*, the magnetic iron ore, of which several varieties exist: lapis, quem magnetā vocant patrio de nomine Grall, Magnetum quia ex patris in filibus oritur, Lucr.: Cic.

magnificus, a, um, adj. [magnus] that talks big, boastful, bragging: homo, Pl.

magnificō (and separately, magnifico), 3, r. a. to make or think much of: Pl.

magnificē, adv. nobly, magnificently, splendidly, excellently: magnifice laetare, Cic.: vincere, splendidly, gloriously, id. || In a bad sense: pompously, proudly: Incedere, Liv.

magnificenter, adv. nobly, magnificently: Virg. Comp.: magnificentius et dicere et sentire, Cic. Sup.: consultatum magnificentissimū gerere, id. || Considerably, much: magnificentius virtutes asperere et ardentius, id.

magnificētia, ae, f. [magnificus] greatness in action or feeling, nobleness, eminence, high-mindedness, magnanimity: et magnificentia et despicentia adhibenda est rerum humarum, great-

ness of soul, Cic. 2. Transf. of things: grandeur, magnificence, splendour, sumptuousness: epularum, id.: exhaustus magnificentia publicorum operum, Liv. In a bad sense: verbo-rum magnificentia, pomposity of language, bombast, Cic.

magnifico, avi, atum, r. v. a. [magnificus] to make much of, to value greatly, esteem highly: Ter. || To magnify, extol, praise highly: Plin.

magnificus, a, um, adj. Comp. magnificentior; Sup. magnificentissimus [magnus facio] great in action or feeling; noble, distinguished, eminent, high-minded: vir factis magnificus, Liv.: animus excelsus magnificusque, Cic.

2. In a bad sense, haughty, bragging, boastful: cum magnifico milite, urbes veras qui inermis capit, Pl. Of things: verba, Ter. || Transf. of things: splendid, sumptuous, magnificent: et: magnificae villae, Cic.: funera, Caes. Of style: magnificentius dicendi genus et ornatus, Cic.

magniloquentia, ae, f. [magniloquus] sublime or elevated language, a lofty style or strain: Homer, Cic. || In a bad sense: pompous language, magniloquence, brag,rodomontade: Liv.

magniloquus, a, um, adj. [magnus loquor] that speaks in a lofty style, sublime: Homerus, Stat. || In a bad sense: that speaks in a pompous style; magniloquent, ranting: Tac.: Ov.

magnipendo (also separately, magnipendo), 3, v. a. [magnus pendo] to esteem greatly, prize, think much of: magnipendi et amari, Ter.

magnitudo,inis, f. [magnus] greatness, bulk, magnitude: mundi, Cic.: fluminis, Caes.: corporum, id. In plur.: magnitudines religionum, Cic. Of number and quantity: pecuniae, id. || Fig. of abstract things: acerbissimae et odii, id.: poenae, Caes. 2. Esp. rank, dignity: imperatoria magnitudo, Tac.

magnopere (also separately, magnopere), adv. very much, greatly, exceedingly, particularly, etc.: ego tibi Romam propterandum, magnopere censeo, Cic.: nulla magnopere clade accepta, Liv. Separately: magnopere opere ab se peto, Cic. Sup.: meministi mihi te maximopere dicere? Ter.: a te maximopere etiam atque etiam quaeso et peto, most particularly, Cic.

magnus, a, um (old fem. gen. magnal for magnae, Pl.), adj. Comp. maior, us; Sup. maximus, a, um, great, large, tall, broad, full, etc.: magna et pulchra domus, Cic.: aquae, great floods, inundations, Liv.: oppidum maximum, Caes. Of the voice: loud: magna voce confiteri, Cic. || Of mental or abstract qualities and things: great, grand, noble, lofty, important, momentous: virtus, Caes.: causa, great, important, Cic. Absol. neut.: quanquam id magnū et arduū est, something great, id. || Esp. of age, In Comp. and Sup. with or without natu or annis: older, the elder the oldest or

eldest: audivi ex majoribus natu, id.: hic una e multis, quae maxima natu, Pyrgo, Virg.: annos natus major quadraginta, Cic.: cum liberis, majoribus quam quindecim annos natis, above the age of fifteen, Liv. Absol.: ex duobus filius major, Caes.: maxima virgo, the eldest of the Vestal virgins, Ov. In plur. absol. majores, um, m. ancestors, forefathers: L. Philippus, vir patre, avo, majoribus suis dignissimus, Cic.: majores natu, of the Senate: de istis rebus in patria majores natu consulemus, Liv. IV. Of rank and dignity: chief, head, most important, etc.: Jupiter optimus maximus, most or all-powerful, id.: praetor maximus, in ancient times, the dictator, id. V. Of value or price, in the neut. absol. magni and magno. high, dear, at a high price, etc.: majoris et maximi, higher, highest, very high: emere agros poterunt quam volent magno, Cic.: magno illi ea cunctatio stetit, cost him dear, Liv. Comp.: multo majoris alapse mecum veneunt, at a much higher price, Ibaedr. Hence, 2. Of value, importance, or worth in gen.: magni existimans intere-ace ad decus, to be of great importance, Cic.: extollere aliquid in majus, more highly than it deserves, Tac. VI.

Magnum and maximum, adverbially: greatly, excessively: magnum clunat, Pl.: exclamant derепente maximum, id. [Root MAO, same as Sans. mah 'crevere'; the verbal root has disappeared in Lat.: cf. Gr. μάωας, μάωω; Germ. macht; Eng. mickle, much, might, also Lat. mactus, mactio.] (Hence, from major, It. maggiore; old Fr. majeur; Fr. maître.)

māgus, i, m.=μαγος, a *Magian*, a learned man or philosopher among the Persians: Cic.

māgus, a, um, adj. [magus] magical (poet.) artes, Ov. māialis, is, m. a gelded boar, a barrow hog: Varr. As a term of reproach: in hoc mājalis, Cic.

mājestas, ātis, f. [mag-nus] the magnitude or greatness of a thing, dignity, majesty, esp. of the gods: dii non censent esse suae majestatis, praesignificare hominibus quae sunt futura, Cic. Of men: regia, Caes.: senatus, Liv.: patria, the paternal authority, id.

2. Esp.: the sovereign power of the Roman people: majestatem populi It. defendere, Cic.: heuce, crimen majestatis laesae or minutae, and majestas laesa or minuta, and majestas alone, high treason, an offence against the sovereign authority (Smith's Ant. 246): legem sollicitare, res aut quae lege majestatis tenetur, by the law against treason, id.: laesae majestatis accusari, Sen. || In gen. honour, dignity, excellence, splendour: majestas et pudor matronarum, Liv.: quanta illi fuit gravitas: quanta in oratione majestas: Cic.

mājor, mājōrēs, v. magnus, no. III. mājus, i, m. (usually memis Malus), the month of May: Cic. Adverbially.

Calendae Majae, id. (Hence It. *Maggio*; Fr. *Mai*; Germ. *Mai*.)

maiusculus, a, um, adj. dim. [major] somewhat greater or larger; somewhat great (rare): cura Cic. II. Meton. somewhat older: Thals, quam ego sum, maiuscula est, Ter.

māla, ae, f. [mando, cf. scala, from scando] the cheek-bone, jaw: ambassa subigat malis absumere mentes, Virg. II. Meton. the cheek (in plur.): (juventus) molli vestit lanugine malas, Lucr.

mālācia, ae, f. = μαλακία, a calm at sea, dead calm: tanta subito malacia ac tranquillitas exstitit, ut se loco movere non possent, Caes.

mālācissō, i. v. a. = μαλακίζω, to render soft or supple, to soften: Pl.

mālācus, a, um, adj. = μαλακός, soft, supple, pliant: Pl. II. delicate, luxurious: id.

mālē, adv. comp. pējus, pessimē: badly, ill, wrongly, wickedly, unfortunately, etc.: male olere, Cic.: dum male optatos nondum premis inscius axes, foolishly wished for, Ov.: male facere with dat. of pers. to do harm to, punish, injure: dilii illi Segullo male faciant, punish him, Cic.: male emere, to give too much, id.: equitatu agmen adversariorum male habere, to harass, annoy, Caes.: hoc male habet virum, annoy, vexes him, Ter.: male se habere, to feel ill or low-spirited, id.: male vivere, to lead an unhappy life, Hor.: male cadere, to turn out unluckily, Caes. 2. very much, violently: male metuo, Ter.: raudi, Hor. 3. very little, scarcely: male viva, Ov. 4. When connected with an adjective, it freq. gives it the opposite meaning: male sanus for insanus, not sane, deranged, Cic.: gratus, i. e. ungrateful, Ov.: statio male fida carinus, unsafe, Virg. (From male aptus, Prov. male lant: Fr. *malade*.)

mālē-dīxax (and separately, male dīxax), &cis, adj. foul mouthed, abusive, slanderous: Subst.: a slanderer: Pl.

mālēdīcō, adv. slanderously, abusively: Cic.: Liv.

mālēdīcōns, entis, Part. [maledico]. II. Adj. foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous: maledicentes homines, Pl. Comp.: maledicentior, id. Sup.: In maledicentissima civitate, Cic.

mālē-dīcō (and separately, male dīcō), xi, cum, i. v. n. to speak ill of, to abuse, revile, slander, asperse: constr.: absol. or with dat.: aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, Cic.: optimo viro maledicere, id. Pass. imper.: Indignis si maledicatur, maledictum id esse dico, Pl.

mālēdīctio, ōnis, f. [maledico] evil-speaking, reviling, abuse (rare) Cic. **mālēdīctio**, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to revile or abuse often or much: Pl.

mālē-dīctum, i, n. a foul or abusive word: maledicta in aliquem dicere, Cic. **mālēdīctus**, a, um, Part. [maledico]. **mālēdīcus**, a, um, adj. [id.] foul-

mouthed, abusive, scurrilous: conviciator maledicus, Cic. Transf. of things: civitas, id.

mālē-fāctō, (and separately, male factō), &cis, factum, i. v. n. to do evil, harm, to injure: aliquid, Pl.

mālē-fāctor, ōris, m. [malefacto] an evil-doer, malefactor: Pl.

mālē-fāctum (and separately, male factum), i, n. an evil deed, injury: augere, Cic.

mālēfīcō, adv. mischievously: Pl. **mālēfīcōntia**, ae, f. [maleficus] a doing ill, mischievous conduct, harm, injury: Plin.

mālēfīcūm, ū, n. [id.] a doing ill, mischievous conduct: ab injuria et maleficio se prohibere, Caes. 2. an evil deed, offence, crime: conscientia malefiorum, Cic. 3. fraud, deception: Quint. 4. enchantment, sorcery: Tac.

mālēfīcus (in MSS. also **mālīficus**), a, um, adj. [malefacto] that does ill, vicious, wicked, criminal: Subst.: an evil-doer, criminal: homo natura maleficus et injustus, Cic.: malefica vita, Tac. Sup. maleficientissimus (cf. magnificus): Suet. 2. Esp. pertaining to sorcery, magical: carmina et devotiones allaque malefica, enchantments, charms, Tac. II. Meton. hurtful, noxious, mischievous: superstitio, Suet.: natura malefica, inimical, unpropitious, Nep.

mālē-nūdus, a, um, adj. [male nudo] ill-advising, seductive (poet.): vitellina, Pl. Of things: fames, Virg. **mālē-vōlens** (malivolo), entis, adj. ill-disposed, spiteful, envious, malevolent (rare): Pl. Sup.: malevolentissimae obtructiones, Cic.

mālē-vōlentia (maliv.), ae, f. [malevolens] ill-will, dislike, hatred, spite, malevolence: malevolentia est voluptas ex malo alterius sine envolumento suo, Cic.: malevolentia et invidia, Sall. **mālē-vōlus** (maliv.), a, um, adj. [male volo] ill-disposed, envious, spiteful, malevolent: constr. with dat. or in and acc.: omnibus est malevolus, Cic.: Cato in me turpiter fuit malevolus, id. Of things: sermones, id. Subst.: malevolus, i, m. an ill-disposed person, a hater, an enemy: id. Malevola, ae, f. a female hater, enemy: nea inimica et malevola, Pl.

mālīfer, a, um, adj. [malum fero] apple-bearing (poet.): Abella, Virg. **mālīficus**, v. maleficus.

mālīgnē, adv. ill-naturedly, spitefully, enviously, malignantly: maledice ac maligne loqui, Liv. Comp.: Curt. II. Meton. stingily, grudgingly:

ager maligne plebi divisus, Liv.: quipiam laudare, Hor. **mālīgnitas**, &is, f. [malignus] ill-will, spite, malice, envy, malignity: malignitatis falsa species libertatis inest, Tac.: malignitatis auctores, Liv. II. Meton. stinginess, niggardliness: Pl.: Liv.

mālīgnus, a, um, adj. [constr. for malivolo] ill-disposed, envious, spiteful, malevolent (rare): Pl. Sup.: malevolentissimae obtructiones, Cic.

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genus; cf. benignus] of an evil nature or disposition, ill-disposed, wicked, mischievous, malicious, envious, malignant: maligni caupones, Hor. Of things: leges, Ov.: oculi, Virg. II. Meton. stingy, niggardly: malignus, largus, Pl. Fig. factus, Ov. 2. barren, unfruitful: colles, Virg. 3. scornily, petty, small: aditus, id. (Hence Fr. *maligne malin*.)

mālītia, ae, f. [malus] bad quality, badness: terrae malitia, Pall. II. Fig. wickedness, vice: virtute, non malitia, P. Scipioni placuisse, Sall. 2. Esp. craft, cunning, malice: malitia est versuta et fallax nocendi ratio, Cic. In plur.: collatio nostrarum malitiarum, Pl.

mālītiosē, adv. wickedly, knowingly, perfidiously: agere quippiam dolose aut malitiose, Cic. Comp.: id.

mālītiosus, a, um, adj. [malitia] full of wickedness, wicked, knowing, crafty, malicious: homo, Cic. Of things: juris interpretatio, id.

mālīvōlens, **mālīvōlentia**, and **mālīvōlus**, v. malevolens, &c.

mālīolus, i, m. dim. [malleus] a small hammer or mallet: Cels. II. Meton. a hammer-shaped slip, a mallet-shoot for planting: Col. 2. a kind of fire-dart used in sieges: malleolos et faces ad inflammandum urbem comparare, Cic. (P. Smith's Ant. 247).

mālīolus, i, m. a hammer, mallet, maul: Pl. Of the maul or axe for felling animals to be sacrificed: Ov. Proverb.: malleum sapientem vidi excusare manubrio, Pl. (Hence It. and Sp. *maglio*; Fr. *mail*; and the verbs, It. *magliare*; Sp. *majar*; Fr. *mailleur*.)

mālo, mālū, male, irreg. v. a. (old forms: mavolo for malle, Pl.: mavellum for malim, etc., id.) [magis volo] to wish or choose rather, to prefer: constr. with acc., with subj., with acc. and inf. or with simple inf.: ambigua, acutipia malobat, Tac.: maluit illud esse drem, Hor. With acc. of the subject and inf.: vera autem et sapientis animi magnitudo principem se esse mavult quam videt, Cic. With subj.: mallem cognoscerem, id. With comp. abs. for quam: salvis his mallem ludos spectare, rather than these, Hor. 2. Pleonastic with potius and magis: ab omnibus se desertis potius quam abs te defensus esse mullunt, Cic.: strengthened by multo or hand paulo: meo iudicio multo stare malo quam aliorum, much rather, id.

II. Esp. with dat. of person: to be more favourable to: quamquam illi omnia malo, quam mihi, id.

mālōbathron (malobathrum), i, n. = μαλοβαθρον, an Indian or Syrian plant, from which a costly ointment was prepared: Plin. II. Meton. the oil procured from this plant, malobathron: coronatus nitentes malobathro Syrio capillos, Hor.

mālūm, i, n. an evil, misfortune, calamity, etc.: orare, ut ei, quod per-

res mali facere, faceres, Pl.: quam sit bellum, cavere malum, Cic. || *Eap. pessimum, torture*: malo domandam tribunicianam potestatem, Liv. 2. *hurt, injury, detriment*: clementiam illi malo fuisse, was injurious, unfortunate, Cic. || As an interjection of dislike and aversion: quid tu, malum, me sequere? Pl.

malum, i. n. = μήλον (Doric μάλα), an apple; also, any tree-fruit having a kernel within (opp. to nux); hence, of quinces, pomegranates, peaches, oranges, lemons, etc.: Plin. Pro verb.: ab ovo usque ad mala, i. e. from beginning to end from the Roman custom of beginning dinner with eggs and ending with fruit, Hor.

malus, a. um, adj. Comp. pejor, pejus; Sup. pessimus, a. um: bad, either physically or morally (opp. to bonus), evil, injurious, destructive, mischievous, wicked: malus et nequam homo, Pl.: philosophi minime mali illi quidem, sed non satis acuti, Cic.: libido, Liv.: sibi in malum rem, go and be hanged? Ter. 2. *unfortunate, unsuccessful*: pugna, Cic.: mala res, spes multo asperior, Sall. 3. *ugly, ill-looking*: haud mala est mulier, Pl. 4. *sly, roguish, villain*: pessimae puellae, Cat. 5. *Of weight*: light: pondus, Pl. In neut. sing. for adv. male: ne gallina malum respondeat dura palato, Hor. (Hence Prov. max: Fr. mauvais: malheur, from lat. mala hora, like bonheur, from bona hora.)

malus, i. f. = μηλιά, an apple-tree: steriles platani malos gessere valentes, Virg. || Meton. m. a mast of a ship: quoniam illi malos scandant, Cic.: saucius, injured, Hor. 2. a mast or pole, to which the awnings spread over the theatre were attached: Liv.

malva, ae. f. [μαλάχη] the mallow: Plin.: Cic.: Hor.

māmilla (mamm.), ae. f. dim. [mamilla] a breast, pap, teat: Juv.

mamma, ae. f. [same root as mater] a breast, pap, esp. of females, rarely of males: also, a teat, dug of animals: pueri latii dante mammas, give him the breast, Pl.: puer in gremio matris sedens, mammas appetens, Cic.

mammātus, a. um, adj. [id.] for mammosus, having large breasts: Pl.

mammōsus, a. um, adj. [mamma] having large breasts, full-breasted: Laber. Of animals: canes feminae, Varr.

mānābilis, e. adj. [mano] flowing, running: Fig. penetrating: Lucr.

manco, ipis. m. [manus capio] a purchaser, one who purchases any thing from the state, or agrees to pay a certain sum by way of farm or the like, a renter, farmer, contractor, etc.: si res abiret ab eo mancipio, quem ipse apposuisset, contractor for building, Cic.: operarius, one who hires labourers to let them out again, Suet.: itinera fraude mancipum et incuria magistratuum interrupta, of the contractors for repair-

ing the roads, Tac. || Transf. *surety, bondsman*, i. q. praes: ego mancipem te nihil moror, Pl.

mancipi, v. mancipium, ad init. **mancipium** (mancupium), ii. n. (the contr. form of the gen. mancipi, like Imperi, ingent, etc., predominates in jurid. lang.) [manco] a formal mode of purchase among the Romans by taking a thing in the hand and weighing out the money: a legal, formal purchase (mancipatio) per aes et libram: v. Smith's Ant. 247: hoc in mancipio Marius non dixerat, at the sale, Cic. || Meton. a possession, property, right of ownership, acquired by such purchase: mancipio (dat.) dare, or accipere, to give or take possession of: Ca. Memini et mancipio tibi dabo. Cu. Ego? ab lenone quicquam mancipio accipiam? Pl.: res mancipi (for mancipi), also res mancipi (for mancipi), property, that of which we can dispose: in its rebus repetenda, quae mancipi sunt, Cic.: sul mancipii ease, to be one's own master, Brut. in Cic.

2. Esp. a slave obtained by mancipium, a slave in general: mancipiis locuplet egret aeris Cappadocum rex, Hor.: mancipia argento parata, purchased slaves, Liv.

mancipio (mancupio), avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to make over or deliver up as property by means of a formal act of purchase (v. mancipium), to dispose of, transfer, alienate, sell: alienos mancupatis, alienos manumittitis, Pl.: quaedam, si credis consultis, mancipat usque, gives a title to, Hor. 2. Fig.: luxu et saginae mancipatus emptusque, Tac. **mancupatio**, **mancupium**, and **mancupio**, v. mancip.

manco, a. um, adj. maimed, injured, in a limb or member, esp. in the hand: mancus et membris omnibus captus ac debilis, Cic. || Fig. infirm, defective, imperfect: manca ac debilis praetura, id.: fortuna, Hor. (Hence It. mancare; Fr. manquer.)

mandator, oris. m. [mando] one who gives a charge or commission: Gal.

|| Transf. one who investigates or suborns accusers or informers: delatores mandatoresque erant ex licentia veteri, Suet.

mandatum, i. n. [id.] a charge, order, commission, injunction: ut mandatum acies me procurasse, was performed the commission, Cic. More freq. plur.: his mandatis eum ab se dimittit, Caes.: frangere, Hor. Poet. with inf.: producere virum, dabit et mandata reverti, and enjoy him to return, Ov.

mandatus, ūs. m. [id.] (only in abl. sing.) a command, mandate: Cic.

mando, avi, atum, i. v. a. [manus do] lit. to put into one's hand: hence, to commit to one's charge, to commission, order, command: constr. with acc. of thing and dat. of pers., with subj., or acc. and inf.: praeterea typos tibi mando, Cic.: Voluseno mandat ut ad se quam primum revertatur, Caes. ||

Meton. in gen. to commit, consign, entrust, confide, intrust: aliquid alicuius fidei, Ter.: alicui magistratum, Caes.: filium virum, to give in marriage, Pl.: se fugae, to betake oneself to flight, Caes.: litteris, to commit to writing, Cic. 2. To send word to, announce, inform: moadare ad aliquem noli, Suet.: senatus mandavit, bellum se il laturum, Eutr.

mando, di, sum, j. v. a. to chew, masticate: animalia alla eugunt, alla carpunt, alla vorant, alla mandunt, Cic. Poet. (equi) fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum, champ, Virg.: tristia vulnera saevo dente, i. e. to eat the flesh of slaughtered animals, Ov.

|| Meton. in gen. to eat, devour: lora mandere, Liv. Poet.: humum, like mordere humum, to bite the ground, said of those who fall in battle, Virg. [Root MAD, same as Gr. μάω-αμα.]

mandra, ae. f. = μάδρα, a stall: mulorum, Mart. || Meton. a herd of cattle: Juv.

manduco, avi, atum, i. v. a. [a lengthened form of mando] to chew, masticate: manducato candido pane, Varr.

|| Meton. to eat: buccae, Aug. in Suet. (Hence It. mangiare; Fr. manger.)

manducos, i. m. [manduco] a glutton: Pompon. || A ludicrous masked figure representing a person cheating, used in processions, etc.: Pl.

mane, neutri. indecl. (old abl. mani, like luci, vesperi: Pl.) the morning, morn; noctes vigilabat ad ipsum mane, Hor.: (litteras) multo mane mihi dedit, very early in the morning, Cic. || As adv. in the morning, early in the morning: postroide ejus diel, mane, Caes.: bodie mane, this morning, Cic.: cras mane, to-morrow morning, Ter. With other adverbs: bene mane, very early in the morning, Cic. (Hence It. dimani, domani; Fr. demain.)

manō, nel, num, 2. v. n. and a. [akin to mō] 1. Neutr. to stay, remain: facillime esse rem, seu maneat, seu proficiat, Caes.: In loco, id.:

in patria, Cic. 2. As impers.: in Italia fortasse manebit, id. 2. Esp. to stay, tarry, pass the night: sub Jove frigido, Hor.: extra domum patris, Liv. 3. To stay: haud mansisti, Pl.

4. Fig. to remain, last, endure, continue: si in eo manerent, quod convenisset, would adhere to, fulfil, Caes.: in vita, to remain alive, Cic. Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: munitiones, Caes.: regna, Virg. With dat.: manent ingentia senibus, Cic. Abstr.: quoniam rem illud maneat, et fixum sit, id. || Act.: to wait for, await: hostium adventum mansit, Liv. 2. Esp. to await one (as his fate): quis me manet exitus? Ov.: quae (acerba) manent victos, Liv.

manes, lum, m. plu. [mānus; lit. the good, benevolent] with or without diti, the infernal deities, manes (as benevolent spirits, opp. to larvae and leumures, malevolent spirits): deorum manum jura sacra sunt, Cic. 2. the

souls of the dead, ghosts, shades: nec patris Anchisae cinerem manes revelli, Virg.: manes Virginiae, Liv.

|| Meton. the Lower World, infernal regions (poet.): manes profund, Virg. And in apposition: fabulae manes, Hor. 2. punishments inflicted in the Lower World (likewise poet.): quisque suos patimur manes, Virg.

3. a corpse: accipiet manes parvula testa meos, Prop.

mango, ðnis, m. [máyyavor] a dealer who polishes up and sets off his wares: gemmarum, Plin. 2. Esp. a dealer in slaves: mangoes, qui colorem fugo mentuntur, Quint.

mangónicus, a, um, adj. [mango] pertaining to a dealer: quaestus, Suet. máni, abl. v. mane, ad init.

manicæ, arum, f. plu. [manus] the long sleeve of a tunic, reaching to the hand, and therefore serving as a glove: et tunicae manicæ (habent), Virg.: miror, tamdiu morari Antonium: solet enim accipere ipse manicas, fur-purges, iussa, Cic. Worn by soldiers as a protection: an armlet, gauntlet: Juv.

|| Meton. a handkerchief, manicle: manicæ alioqui injicere, Pl.: manicæque jacentem occipit, Virg. (Hence Prov. manegæ; Fr. manche.)

manicatus, a, um, adj. [manicæ] furnished with long sleeves: tunica, Cic. manícula, æ, f. dim. [manus] a little hand: Pl.

manifestarius, a, um, adj. [manifestus] plain, clear, evident, manifest (for manifestus): fur, Pl.

manifestæ, adv. clearly, evidently, manifestly: App. Comp. manifestus ipse apparere, Virg.

manifesto, adv. clearly, openly, evidently, manifestly: ut tota res a vobis manifesto deprehenderetur, Cic.

manifesto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [manifestus] to make public, discover, show, clearly exhibit, manifest: aliquem latente, Ov.: gratam voluntatem, Just.

manifestus, a, um, adj. [manus and root PAS to bind: v. fas: hence lit. bound or grasped by the hand] palpable, clear, plain, apparent, evident, manifest: Penates multo manifesti lumine, Virg.: res ita notas, ita manifestas proferam, Cic.: peccatum, id. || Esp. convicted of, caught or apprehended in, manifestly betraying: con str. abs., with gen. or inf.: nec magis manifestum ego hominem unquam ullum videri vidi, Pl.: ut conjuratos quam maxime manifestos habent, Sall. With gen.: mendaci, Pl.: vitæ, giving manifest signs of life, Tac. With inf.: dissentire manifestus, id.

mānplāris, mānplūs, v. manipularis, etc.

mānprētum, v. manipretum. mānplāris (synecop. manipularis, Ov.) e, adj. [manipulus] pertaining to a manipule or company: peritica suspensio portabat longa manipulos: unde manipularis nomina milites habet, Ov.: manipulares, Judices, who once were common

soldiers, Cic. || Subst. manipularis, is, m. a soldier regarded as belonging to a manipule, a private: I. Fabius centurio, tres suos nactus manipulares, Caes.

mānplāris, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a manipule or to a common soldier, Suet.

mānplātim, adv. [id.] by handfuls, in bundles: Plin. || By maniples: manipulatim structa acies, Liv.

mānplūs (synecop. mānplūs, in poets), i, m. [manus and PIE root of plenus] a handful, a bundle of hay, etc.: de his (herbis) manipulos fieri, Varr.: Virg. || Milit. t. i. a company, manipule of foot soldiers (in the early times of the republic the hastati, principes, and triarii of each legion, contained 15 maniples each; afterwards 10. The velites were not divided into maniples. The name was derived from a wisp of hay, carried as a standard in the time of Romulus: v. Smith's Ant. 165): adeo ut lidem ordines manipulique constarent, Caes. (Hence Sp. manajo.)

mannus, i, m. [a Celtic word] a kind of small Gallic horse, a cob: agens mannos, Lucr.: Hor.

māno, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. A. Neutr. to flow, run, trickle, drop, distil, etc.: tepidæ manant ex arbore guttae, Ov.: lacrima, Hor. || Meton. of things not liquid: to diffuse or extend itself, to spread: atr, qui per maria manat, Cic.: alvei manantes per latera, leaky ships, Tac. || Fig.: quum malum manaret in dies latius, daily spread farther, Cic.: manat tota urbe rumor, Liv. 2. Esp. to flow, spring, arise, proceed, emanate, originate from: peccata ex vitis manant, Cic.: ab Aristippo Cyrenalca philosophia manavit, id. 3. to slip or escape from: omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat, Hor. B. Act. to cause to flow, to give out: lacrimas marmora manant, Ov. Poet.: poetica mella, to distil poetic honey, i. e. to be a poet, Hor.

manolo, ðnis, f. [maneo] a staying, remaining, stay, continuance: is sæpe mecum de tua mansione, aut decensione communicat, Cic.: diutinae Lemni, Ter. || Meton. a place of abode, a dwelling, habitation: pecorum manolo, Plin. 2. Esp. night-quarters, a halting-place, station, inn: hence also a day's journey: deinde ad primam stationem mansione febrim nactus, Suet. (Hence It. magione; Fr. maison.)

maneto, i. v. n. freq. [id.] to stay, tarry, abide, dwell: sub eodem tecto, Tac.

mansuē-facio, feci, factum, 3. r. a. pass. mansuefactus, factus, fieri [mansueco facio] to make tame, to tame: uris assuecere ad homines et mansue fieri, ne parvuli quidem excepti, posunt, Caes. || Fig. to make gentle, to pacify: plebem, Liv. 2. to civilize: a quibus (nos) mansuefacti et exultati, Cic.

mansuefactus, a, um, Part. [mansuefactus].

mansuefactio, pass. v. mansuefactio. mansuevis, utis, and ðtis, adj. tame, wild, etc.: Pl.

mansueco, ðviri, ðviri, ut, v. e. and a. insep. [mansuo suco; lit. to accustom to the hand: hence] A. Act. to tame, to make tame: alivestria animalia, Varr. || Neutr. (q. mansuetum fieri) to become or grow tame: buculi triduo fere mansuecunt, Col. Fig. to grow tame, gentle, wild, soft: neclaque humanis precibus mansuare corda, Virg.

mansuetus, adv. gently, mildly, calmly, quietly, etc.: Cic.

mansuetus, a, um, Part. [mansueco]. || Adj.: tame: sens, Liv. 2. Fig. mild, soft, gentle, quiet, etc.: illud quæro, cur tam subito mansuetus in senatu fuerit, cum in edictis tam fuisset ferus, Cic. (swp.: Ita, Or. Sup.: ut mansuetissimus viderer, Ck. (Hence It. manso.)

mansuetudo, ðnis, f. [mansuetus] tameness: elephantus, Just. || Fig.: mildness, gentleness, clemency: clementia ac mansuetudine in aliquem uti, Caes.: Imperii, Cic.

mandus, a, um, Part. [mando]. || Part. [maneo].

mantile (mantle), is, n., and mantellum (mantillum), i, n. [maneo] a towel, napkin: tounisque ferunt mantella villis, Virg.

mantellum and mantellum, i, n. a cloak, mantle: Fig.: nec mendacis subdolis mihi unquam mantellum ex meis, Pl. (Hence It. and Sp. manto; It. ammantio; Fr. manteau.)

mantica, æ, f. [maneo] a vallet, cloak-bag, portmanteau: mantica cui (mulo) lumbos onere ulceret, Hor. || Fig.: sed non videmus, mantice quid in tergo est, i. e. do not learn to know ourselves, Cat. (Hence It. mantaco.)

mantle and mantillum, v. mantile.

mantisolinor, stus, i. v. e. dep. [mantis] to prophesy, divine: Pl.

manio, i. v. n. and a. freq. [maneo].

|| Neutr. to stay, remain, wait: Pl.

|| Act. to wait for: aliquem, id. mānplūs, e, adj. [manus] pertaining to the hand, that is held in or fills the hand: manualia saxa, that can be thrown with the hand, Tac. (Hence Sp. mangual.)

mānplūs, arum, f. plu. [id.] money obtained from the sale of booty (opp. to præda, the booty itself): qua ex præda aut manubilis luæ ab te donatio constituta est? Cic.: aedem Fortis Fortunæ de manubilis faciendam locavit, Liv. 2. In gen. the booty itself, spoils taken from the enemy: contenti armorum manubilia, Flor. 3. Transf. unlawful gain, plunder: ad manubiles et rapinas compulsus, Suet.

mānplūs, e, adj. [manubilis] pertaining to booty: Suet.

manubiarus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to booty: transf. amicus manubiarus, that brings one profit, Pl.

manubius, a, um, adj. [id.] taken from the enemy: Pl.

manubrium, n, n. [manus] a handle, hilt, haft: trulla excavata, manubrio auro, Cic. Proverb. eximere alicui manu manubrium, to deprive one of an opportunity, Pl.

manufactus, a, um, more correctly written as two words, manu factus.

manula, ae, f. [manus] a long stick reaching to the hand = manica: Pl.

manubiarus, n, m. [manulae] a maker of sleeves or cuffs: Pl.

manulatus, a, um, adj. [id.] furnished with long sleeves: homo, Suet.

manumissio, ois, f. [manumitto] the freeing of a slave, manumission: (Respecting the various forms of manumission, see Smith's Ant. 248): Cic.

manumissus, a, um, Part. [manumitto]

man-mitto (also separated), misl, missum, j, v. a. lit. to let go from the hand; hence, to set at liberty, to emancipate, manumit a slave: alienos mancipatis, alienos manumittitis, Pl.: at sum servi de cognatorum sententia manumitto, Cic.

manu-præmium (manipr.), n, n. (and separate, manum pretium) a workman's or artist's pay, wages: In auro, præter manum pretium, nihil interimentum fit, Liv. 2. Fig. In gen. pay, reward: manum pretium perditæ civitatis, Cic.

manus, ūs, f. a hand: quam vero apicis, quamque multarum artium ministras manus natura homini dedit! Cic.: Epicurum in manus sumere, i. e. to read his writings, id.: In manibus nostris hostes videntur, seemed to be close to us, Cæsar: prolium in manibus facere, near at hand, Sall.: ad manum esse, at hand, in hand, near, Liv.: servus a manu, q. scribe, secretary, Suet.: manibus pedibusque aliquid facere, with hands and feet, i. e. with might and main, Ter.: per manus tradere, to deliver from hand to hand, to hand down from father to son: traditæ per manus reliquias, Liv.: manu, by hand, i. e. artificially, opp. to natura: oppidum et naturæ loci et manu munitum, Cæsar: urbs manu manifestissima, Cic.: dat Cotta manus, gives away, Cæsar: numum non vertere, not to turn the hand, proverb, for, not to take the least pains: qui se fidenter virtutis causa ne iunium quidem versuros facit, Cic. || Meton the fist, the armed hand, personal valour: Cæsar: manu fortissimus, Liv. 2. force, violence, fighting, close combat: res venit ad manus atque ad pugnam, Cic.: pugna jam ad manus venerat, Liv. 3. power, might: hæc non sum in nostra manu, Cic. (II) Esp. the legal power of a husband over his wife: Id. 4. manus extrema or ultima, the last hand, the finishing touch: manus extrema non accessit ejus operi-

bus, id.: bello extremam manum imponere, to put the finishing hand to, bring it to a close, Virg. 5. handwriting: in gen. style of artist, workmanship: librari manus, Cic.: artificum, Virg. 6. For pars, a side: est ad hæc manum scellum, Ter. 7. In gambling, a stake: quæ manus remisit, I hæc thrown up, Aug. In Suet.

8. In fencing, a thrust, hit: rectæ, aversæ, tæctæque manus, Quint. 9. the trunk of an elephant: manus etiam data elephantis, Cic. 10. manus ferreæ, grappling-irons: manus ferreæ atque harpagoes paraverant, Cæsar.

11. a band or corps of soldiers: Hasdrubalem propediem affore cum manu haudquaquam contemnenda, Liv. (II) In gen. any body of persons, a number, company, multitude, gang, etc.: Romam veniet cum magna manu, Cic.: purpuratorum et satellitum, Liv.: magna manus clientium, Suet.

mapale, is, n. [a Punic word] an African hut, cottage (gen. in plur.): ædificia Numidarum agrestium, quæ mapalis illi vocant, Sall. 2. a village: Liv.: raris habitata mapalis tectis, Virg.

mappa, æ, f. [acc. to Quint. a Punic word] a napkin, table-napkin: Varius mappa comescere risum vix poterat, Hor. || Transf. a cloth with which the signal for starting was given to racers in the circus, a signal-cloth: Juv.: Suet. (Hence Fr. nappe.)

marceo, 2. v. n. to wither, droop, shrink, shrivel: marcentes uvæ, Mart. || Fig. and meton. to be faint, drooping, feeble, languid, lazy: marcent luxuria, vino et epulis per totam hiemem confecti, Liv.: stomachus, Suet.: pax, Tac. Absol.: totius marcentem aquillis recrebæ, Hor.

marcesco, 3. v. n. incept. [marceo] to wither, pine away, decay: fagus et cæterus celeriter marcescunt, Plin.: vino, Ov. || Fig. to become weak, feeble, powerless: to languish: equitem marcescere desidâ, Liv.

marcidus, a, um, adj. [id.] withered, wasted, shrunk, decayed, rotten: illis marcidis, Ov. || Fig. weak, feeble, languid, enervated: somno aut libidinosis vigiliis, Tac.

marcor, ōis, m. [id.] decay, rottenness: Plin. || Fig. faintness, languor, indolence: ducis, Vell.

mare, is, n. (abl. sing. mare, Lucr.: Ov. etc.) the sea: mare infidum, Pl.: ventosum, Hor.: vastissimum, Cic.: vastum atque apertum, Cæsar. Poet. as a figure for hard-heartedness: de sævæ progenere feræ aut mare, Ov. In apposition with Oceanus: proximum mare Oceanum in Andibus hiebat, Cæsar. Proverb.: (I) clamet licet, et mare coelo confundas, homo sum, i. e. make a great bluster, Juv. (II) marie et montes polliceri, i. e. to promise more than one can perform, Sall. (III) in mare fudere aquas, i. e. to carry coals to Newcastle, Ov. 2. Esp. of

some particular sea: mare nostrum, the Mediterranean, Cæsar: superum, the Adriatic, Cic.: inferum, the Etruscan Sea, id. || Meton. sea-water, salt-water: Chium maris expers, unmixed Chian wine, Hor. 2. Of the air, id. omne æbris in magnum fertur mare, into the expanse of air, the atmosphere, Lucr. [Same as Sans. varî, "water"; Eng. water, etc.: v. letter m.] (Hence Fr. mer.)

margarita, æ, f. a pearl: Cic.

margaritum, i, n. (for margarita), a pearl: gignit et Oceanus margarita, Tac.

marginò, avi, atum, t. v. a. [margo] to furnish with a border or margin: viæ marginatæ, Liv.

margo, inis, m. and f. an edge, brink, border, margin: fontis, Ov.: libri, Juv. || Meton. a boundary, frontier: imperii, Ov. (Hence lit. margin; Fr. marge.)

marinus, a, um, adj. [mare] pertaining to the sea, sea-, marine: marini terrenique humores, Cic.: Venus, sea-born, Hor. (Hence Fr. marin.)

marisca, æ, f. a large inferior kind of fig: pingues mariscæ, poet. Col. || Meton. the piles: tuniudæ mariscæ, Juv.

marita, æ [maritus] a married woman, wife: Hor.: Ov.

maritalis, æ, adj. [id.] pertaining to married people, matrimonial, nuptial: vestis, Ov.: capistrum, the marriage-halter, Juv.

maritatus, a, um, Part. [marito] married: dos non maritata, perh. which is at a wife's disposal, Pl.

maritimus (also written maritimus), a, um, adj. [mare] pertaining to the sea, sea-, maritime: homines maritimi, naves, mariners, Cic.: civitates, Cæsar: imperium, the chief command at sea, Cic. || Subst.: maritima, orum, n. plu. maritime parts or places, the sea-coast: in maritimus sum, id.

|| Fig. changeable, inconstant, like the sea mores, Pl. (Hence from fem. it. maremma.)

marito, avi, atum, t. v. a. [maritus] to marry, give in marriage: maritandum principem suaderent, Tac. || Transf. of plants: to wed, i. e. to fasten to another tree: adulta vitum propagine alas mariat populus, Hor.

maritus, a, um, adj. [mas] pertaining to marriage, matrimonial, conjugal, nuptial: foedus, the conjugal tie, Ov.: lex, respecting marriage, a marriage-law, Hor. Rarely in prose: vagatur per maritas domos dies noctesque, i. e. the houses of married people, Liv. 2. Transf. of plants: wedded, i. e. tied up: arbores, Cato. || Subst.: maritus, i, m. a married man, husband: ut maritus sis quam optime (mulieris), Cic.: patrius, Virg. 2. Transf. a lover, suitor, bridegroom (poet.): ægram nulli quondam flexere mariti, id. 3. Of animals: olens maritus, i. e. a hog, Hor.

marmor, *ōris*, *n.* = *μαρμαρος*, *marble*: In omni marmore, *Cic.*: in secunda marmora locas, *Hor.* || *Meton.*: a piece of wrought marble, *marble statue*, etc.: hoc tamen in tumuli marmore carmen erit, *Ov.*: and in plu. marmora, public monuments: incisa notis marmora publica, *Hor.* || *2. Poet.*: the white foaming surface of the sea: lento luctantur marmore tonasae, *Virg.* (Hence *Fr. marbre*.)

marmoreus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*marmor*] made or consisting of marble, *marble*: signum aeneum, marmoreum, eburneum, *Cic.*: facere or ponere aliquid marmoreum, to make a marble statue of, *Virg.* || *Transf.* pertaining to marble, *marble*: ars, *Vitr.* || *2. resembling marble, marble-like, marble-* (mostly poet.): cervix, *Virg.*: Paros, so called on acc. of the white marble found there, *Ov.*

marra, *ae*, *f.* a sort of hoe, a weeding-hook: *Juv.*

mars, *tis*, *m.* [*Mars*, anc. *Mavors*, the god of war: hence, *Meton.*] war, battle, a conflict, engagement, contest, etc.; also, the art of war: Martem accendere cantu, to incite to battle, *Virg.*: equis, fighting in the open field, *Ov.*: equitem suo alienoque Marte pugnare, i. e. to fight both in their own fashion (on horseback) and in one which was strange to them (on foot), *Liv.* || *Poet.*: Mars forensis, a legal contest, *Ov.* || *Proverb.*: suo (nostro, vestro) Marte, by one's own exertions, without the assistance of others: rex ipse suo Marte res suas recuperavit, *Cic.* || *2. military resources or circumstances*: parati prope aequo Marte ad dimicandum, *Caes.* || *3. the issue of a war or a battle, the fortune of war*: aequato Marte, *Liv.* || *4. the planet Mars*: Jovis stellae proximum inferiorem orbem tenet vespere, quae stella Martis appellatur, *Cic.* (Hence from Martis dies, *It. martedì*; *Fr. mardi*.)

marsupium, *il*, *n.* = *μαρσινιον*, a pouch, purse: *Pl.*

martialis, *e*, *adj.* pertaining to Mars: lupus, sacred to Mars, *Hor.* || *Subst.*: Martiales, the priests of Mars: Martiales quidam Larini appellabantur, ministri publici Martis, *Cic.* || *The term Martiales was applied also to the soldiers of the legio Martia, id.*

marticōla, *ae*, *m.* [*Mars colo*] a worshipper of Mars: *Geles*, *Ov.*

martigēna, *ae*, *com.* [*Mars*, and *GEN.* root of *gigno*] begotten by Mars (poet.): Martigēna Quirinus, *Ov.*

martius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*Mars*] pertaining to Mars: lupus, sacred to Mars, *Virg.*: legio, *Cic.*: gramen, i. e. the Campus Martius, *Hor.* || *2. Meton.* warlike, martial: Martia Pentheselea, *Virg.*

mas, *māris*, *m.* a male (opp. to *femina*), of god, human beings, animals, and plants: congressio maris et feminae, *Cic.*: marium expertus, *Suet.* || *Adj.* male: mares homines, *Pl.*: mas

vitellus, a male yolk, i. e. which would produce a male chick, *Hor.* || *Of plants*: ure mares oleas, *Ov.* || *2. Meton.* masculine, manly (poet.): maribus Curulis, *Hor.*: marem strepitum fides intendisse Latinae, a vigorous, noble strain, *Pers.*

masculinus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*masculus*] male, masculine; of human beings, animals, and plants: membra, the male organs of generation, *Phaedr.* || *Meton.* in gramm. of gender, masculine: *Quint.*

masculus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *dim.* [*mas*] male, masculine. *Subst.* a male: bona femina, et malus masculus, *Pl.* || *Incertus infans natus masculus an femina esset, Liv.* || *Meton.* worthy of or befitting a man, manly, vigorous, bold: proles, *Hor.*: Sappho, *id.* (Hence *It. maschio*; *Fr. mâle*.)

massa, *ae*, *f.* = *μαῖσα*, that which adheres together like dough, a lump, mass: massa pictis, *Virg.*: lactis coacti, cheese, *Ov.* || *Of metals*: versantque tenaci forcipe massam, *Virg.*: contactu gleba potenti massa fit, a mass of gold, nugget, *Ov.*

mastigia, *ae*, *m.* = *μαστρυγία*, one that is always being spotted; a scowder, rascal, rogue: non manum abstinēs, mastigia? *Ter.*

mastrūca (*mastrūga*), *ae*, *f.* [*a Sardin. word*] a sheepskin, a skin: *Quint.* || *As a term of abuse*: a sheepskin, a ninny: *Pl.*

mastrūctus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*mastruca*] clothed in a sheepskin: *Cic.*

matāra, *ae*, *f.* v. *matēria*.

matēria, v. *matēria*.

matello, *ōnis*, *m.* *dim.* [*id.*] a pot, vessel: *Corinthius*, *Cic.*

māter, *tris*, *f.* a mother: si quidem istius regis matrem habemus, ignoramus patrūm, *Cic.*: mater familias or familiae, the mistress of a house, *matron* (v. *familia*, II. 2). || *Of animals*: excretos prohibent a matribus boeodas, *Virg.* || *Meton.* a nurse: *Pl.* || *Applied to priestesses and old women*: Jubeamus te salvere, mater. *Sa.* || *Salvete puellae, Pl.* || *To goddesses*: *Virg.*: mater magna, or aboul, mater, i. e. *Cybele*, the mother of all the gods: matris magnae sacerdos, *Cic.* || *Of the earth*, as the mother of all: exercitum Idis Manibus matricque Terrae debet, *Liv.* || *Of the trunks of trees, etc.*: plantas tenero abscondens de corpore matrum, *Virg.*

2. the mother, i. e. maternal love: simul matrem labare sensit, *Ov.* || *3. a producing cause, origin, source, etc.*: mater omnium bonarum artium sapientia est, *Cic.* || *The same in all the cognate languages*: Sans. *mātri*; *Gr. μήτηρ*; *Germ. mutter*; *Eng. mother*.

matēriōla, *ae*, *f.* *dim.* [*matēria*] a little mother: *Cic.*: *Hor.*

matēr-familias and **matēr-familias**, v. *familia*, II. 2.

matēria, *ae*, and **matēries**, *ēi*, *f.* [*prob.* from *matēr*, the mother-stuff], the materials, stuff, matter, of which

any thing is composed: materia rerum, ex qua et in qua sunt omnia, *Cic.*: materia superabat opus, *Ov.* || *2. the wood of a tree, timber for building* (opp. to *ligna*, fire-wood): caesa, *Caes.*: materiae, lignorum agrestia, *Tac.* || *Fig. matter, subject matter, subject, topic, ground, theme*: materiam artis eam dicimus in qua omnis ars et facultas, quae conficitur ex arte, versatur, *Cic.*: materia aequa viribus, a subject suited to your powers, *Hor.* || *3. a cause, occasion, source, etc.*: materies ingentis decoris, *Liv.*: ne quid materiae praebere Neroni, occasion of jealousy, *Suet.* || *With inf.*: a materia dicere, for dicendi, *Cic.* || *3. natural abilities, talent, genius, disposition*: fac, fuisse in isto C. Laelli, *Id.* || *Catonis materiam atque indolem*, *Id.*: non sum materia digna perire tua, thy unfading disposition, *Ov.*

matēriārius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*materia*] pertaining to stuff, wood, timber: fabrica, carpentry, *Plin.* || *Subst.*: materiārius, *il*, *m.* a timber-merchant: *Pl.*

matēries, *ēi*, v. *materia*.

matērio, *alumi*, *i.* v. *a.* [*materia*] to build of wood (rare): aedes male materiatae, of bad wood-work, *Cic.*

matērior, *i.* v. *dep.* [*id.*] to sell or procure timber: *Caes.*

matēris or **matēris** (*medaris*), *is*, and **matēra**, *ae*, *f.* [*a Celtic word*] a Celtic goddess, *pict.*: *Caes.*: *Liv.*

matērnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*matēr*] pertaining to a mother, motherly, maternal: paternum maternusque sanguis, *Cic.*: tempora, time of pregnancy, *Ov.*: Caesar cingens materna tempora myrto, i. e. of Venus, the mother of Aeneas, and hence of the Caesars, *Virg.*

matēritera, *ae*, *f.* [*id.*] a mother's sister, an aunt by the mother's side: *Cic.*: *Ov.*

matēmāticus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *μαθηματικός*, pertaining to mathematics, mathematical: disciplinae, i. e. geometry, arithmetic, astronomy, music, geography, optics, *Gell.* || *Subst.*: mathematica, *ae*, *f.* the mathematics: *Sen.* || *2. astrology*: addictus mathematicae, *Suet.* || *3. mathematics*, *i.* *m.* a mathematician: *Cic.* || *(ii) on astrology*: mathematici, genus hominum potentibus infidum, sperantibus fallax, *Tac.*

matrālīs, *e*, *adj.* [*matēr*] pertaining to a mother: matrālīs festa, (*h.*) or simply Matralia, the festival of Mater Matua, i. e. *Ino*, celebrated annually on the 11th of June: *Id.*

matricida, *ae*, *c.* [*matēr cado*] a mother's murderer, a matricide (rare): *Cic.*: *Suet.*

matricidīum, *il*, *n.* [*matricida*] the murder of one's mother, matricide: *Cic.*

matrimōnium, *il*, *n.* [*matēr*] + *lock*, marriage, matrimony: aliquis (vir) tenere, to be one's wife, *Cic.*: alius filium suum in matrimonium dare, to give in marriage, *Caes.* (v. *Smith's*

Ant. 150 sepp.).

II. Meton. matrimonia, orum, n. plur. wives: matrimonia et pecudes hostium praelae deestare. Tac.

matrimus, m. the quantity of the is doubtful, a. um, adj. [id.] that has a mother still alive: decem ingenui, decem virgines, patrum omnes matrumque, Liv.

matrux, idia, f. [id.] a female animal kept for breeding: Varr. II. Meton. of plants: the parent stem: Suet.

matrona, ae, f. [id.] a married woman, wife, matron (properly a wife not in manu, whereas mater familias always denoted one in manu: v. Smith's Ant. 251). The word very early acquired the accessory idea of (moral or social) dignity, and is used even by Ennius of women of quality, ladies: ubi istas videas summo genere natas summatae matronas, Pl.: ut matrona meretrici dispert erit aqua discolor, Hor. Hence, an appellation of Juno: hinc matrona Juno (stetit), id. Only rarely of a married woman, woman in general: quae (dea) partus matronarum tæstatur, Cic.

matronalia, e, adj. [matrona] pertaining to a married woman or matron, womanly, matronly: oblitae decoris matronalia, of womanly honour, Liv.: genae, the matron's cheeks, Ov. Subst. matronalia, tum, n. plur. a festival celebrated by matrons in honour of Mars, on the first of March, id.

mattea, ae, f. a mat made of rushes: scirpea mattea, Ov.

mattea (also written mattea and mattea), ae, f. = mattea, a dainty dish, dainty, delicacy: Suet.

mattea, ae, v. mattea.

matula, ae, f. a vessel, pot for liquors: Ulp. As a term of abuse, a simpton, noodle: Pl. II. Esp. a chamber-pot, urinal: id.

matutinus, adv. betimes, quickly (rare): sequi, Liv.

matutinus, ade. betimes, early, speedily, quickly, soon: satis matutinus occurrit Caes.: ubi consuleris, matutis facile opus est, Sall. Comp.: matutinus pervenire, Cic. Sup.: matutissime and matutissime: res matutissime vindicanda est, as early as possible, id.

2. Fig. seasonably, at the proper time: cunctos matutis sentit, id.

matutinus, rui, j. v. n. incep. [matutinus] to become ripe, ripen, to come to maturity. Lit. of fruits: quum maturare frumenta incipient, Caes. II. Fig. partus matureascant, Cic.

matutinus, itia, f. [id.] ripeness, maturity: frugum, Cic.: beque multum a maturitate aberrant (frumenta), Caes. II. Fig. the full or proper time, perfection, ripeness, maturity: maturitate signandi, Cic.: maturitas Galli, mental maturity, ripe understanding, Tac. In plur.: maturitates temporum, the maturing of the seasons, i. e. the

development of their distinctive characters, Cic.: but, maturitas temporum, the ripening of the corn in due season, Liv.

2. promptness, expedition: poenae, Suet.

maturo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [id.] 1. Act. to make ripe, ripen, to bring to maturity: uvae, Tib. Reflect.: to grow ripe, ripen, to come to maturity: omnia maturata, ripened, Cic. II. Fig. to hasten, accelerate. With acc.: domum ad coepa maturanda redire jubet, Liv.: Iter, Caes. With inf.: to make haste, to hasten: venire, Cic.: to hurry too much, precipitate: ni Catilina maturasset signum dare, had not Catiline given the signal too soon, Sall. Poet.: multa maturare datur, i. e. to do betimes, Virg. B. Neutr. to make haste, hasten: successor tuus non potest maturare, Cic.: maturavit Romanus, Liv.

maturo, s, um, adj. (sup. usually maturissimus; less freq. maturissimus, Tac.) ripe, mature: lit. of fruits: poma maturata et cocta, opp. cruda, Cic. II. Transf. in gen. ripe, mature, of the proper age, proper, fit, seasonable, timely, etc.: soles, powerful, Virg. With dat.: filla matura viro, marriageable, id.: progenies matura militiae, Liv. Of mental qualities: annis gravis aetate animi maturus Aletes, mature in judgment, Virg.: scribendi tempus maturius, more seasonable, more favourable, Cic.

2. early, speedy, quick: hilemes, early, Caes.: iudicium, quick, Cic. [Ma-turus, perh. orig. mac-turus, from an obsol. verbal root MAO, same as Sans. mah, "crescere" v. magnus.] (Hence old Fr. mûr; Fr. mûr.)

matutinus, s, um, adj. pertaining to the morning, morning: tempora, the morning hours, Cic.: frigora, Hor.: arena, the morning-hunt in the circus, Ov.: Aeneas se matutinus agebat, was early a-foot, Virg. (Hence It. mattino and mattino; Fr. matin, matin.)

mausoleus, s, um, adj. [Mausolus] pertaining to Mausolus, Mausolean: sepulcrum, or abso. mausoleum, i. n. = Mausoleion, the magnificent tomb erected in memory of Mausolus by his wife Artemisia: Plin. Hence transf. in gen. a splendid sepulchre, mausoleum: Caesarum, Suet.

maulo, v. malo, ad init.

maurivus, s, um, adj. [Mavors, old form of Mars] pertaining to Mars: meton. martial, warlike: Amazon, Val. Fl. 2. pertaining to the planet Mars: fulgor, Cic.

maxilla, ae, f. dim. [maxilla] the jawbone, jaw: maxillae superiores, Plin.

maxillaris, e, adj. [maxilla] pertaining to the jaw, maxillary: dentes, the maxillary teeth, grinders, Cels.

maxime (maxime), adv. in the highest degree, most of all, especially, exceedingly, very, etc.: in re publica maxime conservanda sunt jura belli, most especially, Cic.: loca maxime frumentaria, Caes. 2. Strengthened with

unus, unus omnium, omnium, multo, vel, and other particles: maxime omnium belli avida, Liv.: hoc uno praestatum vel maxime feris, Cic. With an adverb: ut dicatis quam maxime ad veritatem accommodato, id.

3. With ut quisque... ita (maxime, potissimum or minime), the more... the more (or less): hoc maxime officii est, ut quisque maxime opus indigeat, ita ei potissimum optulatur, id.

4. In gradations: first of all, in the first place: bujus indistram maxime quidem vellem, ut imitarentur illi, quos oportebat: secundo autem loco, ne alterius labori inviderent, id. II. especially, particularly, principally: scribe aliquid, et maxime, at Pompeius Italia cedit, id. So in the phrases, quam... tum maxime, tum... tum maxime, ut... tum maxime: but more especially: scio et perspeti saepe: verum quum antehac, tum hodie maxime, Pl. With nunc, nuper, tum, quum: just, precisely, exactly: cum ille, quos nuper maxime liberaverat, Caes.: haec quum maxime loqueretur, sex hictores eum circumstant valentissimi, Cic.

2. In colloq. lang. to denote emphatic assent: certainly, by all means, very well, yes: and with immo, to express emphatic dissent, certainly not: Ar. Jace, pater, talos, ut porro nos iaculam. De maxime, Pl.: scilicet res ipsa aspera est, sed vos non timetis eam. Immo vero maxime, Sall.

maximitas (maximitas), itis, f. [maximus] greatness, magnitude: Lucr. maximopere, v. magnopere.

maximus (maxim), s, um, v. magnus.

maximomus, i, m. (acc. to others, mazonomus, i, n.) = μαζονόμος (sc. κίνλος), a dish, char: Hor.

meamet, for mea or mea ipais: culpa, Pl.

meapte, for mea or mea ipais: causa, Ter.

meatus, us, m. [meo] a going, passing, motion, course: solis lunaeque meatus, Lucr.: coeli, Virg.: Danubius in Ponticum sex meatibus erumpit, discharges itself through six channels or mouths, Tac.

meceator, v. oecator.

mechanica, s, um, adj. = μηχανικός, pertaining to mechanics, mechanical: disciplina, Gell. II. Subst. mechanicus, i, m. a mechanic: Suet.

med, for me: Pl.

medix (medix), idia, m. a magistrate among the Romans: with the epithet tuticus in one word, medix tuticus or medix tuticus: Liv.

medela, idia, f. [Μέδεια] Medean, magical (poet.): medekles herbae, Ov.

medona, entis, Pat. [medeor]. II. Subst. a physician: Lucr.: Ov.

medeor, 2. v. n. dep. to heal, cure, be good for or against: constr. with dat., rarely with contra or with acc.: morbo, Cic. Abso.: aegressit medendo, his disorder increases with the remedy,

Virg. Proverb. quum capiti mederi debeam, reduviam curo, i. e. to neglect matters of importance while attending to trifles, Cic. || Fig. to remedy, relieve, amend, correct, restore, etc.: inoplae rei frumentariae, Caes. With acc.: quas (cupiditates) mederi possis, Ter. *Pass.* medeunda valetudini, Suet.

mediastinus, i. m. [medius] a *kelp*, common seaweed, drudge: tu mediastinus tacita praese rura petebas, Hor.

medica, ae, f. *Medica*, an excellent kind of clover introduced from Media: Burgundy clover, Lucern: Virg.

medicabilis, e, adj. [medicor] that can be healed or cured, curable (poet.). With dat.: ergo ubi visus eris nostrae medicabilis arui, Ov.

medicamen, inis, n. [medicor] a drug, medicament, remedy, medicine: violentis medicaminibus curari, Cic. 2. Fig. a remedy, antidote (poet.): istae medicamina fortia praebent, Ov. || Transf. a poisonous drug, poison: lufusum delectabili cibo boletorum venenum, nec vim medicaminis statim intellectam, Tac. 3. a colouring-matter, tincture, dye: Plin. Esp. a paint, wash, cosmetic: Ov.

medicamentum, i, n. [id.] a drug, remedy, physic, medicine, medicament: medicamentum alicui dare ad aquam interitem, Cic. Also of external remedies: medicamentis delibutus, id. || Transf. like the Gr. *pharmakon*, of every artificial means for producing physical effects: a hurtful drug, poison: coquere medicamenta, Liv.: amatorum, a love-poison, Philstr. Suet.

|| Fig. a remedy, relief, antidote: multorum medicamentum laborum, Cic. 2. an embellishment: medicamenta fucati candoris et ruboris, id.

medicatus, us, m. [id.] a charm (poet.): Ov.

medicina, ae, f. (sc. ars) [medicus] the healing or medical art, medicine, surgery: ut medicina (ars est) valetudinis, Cic. 2. (sc. taberna) the shop of an apothecary or surgeon: per medicinas, per tonstrinas, Pl. 3. (sc. res) a remedy, medicine: facere alicui, Cic.

|| Fig. a remedy, relief, antidote: sed non ego medicina me ipse consolor, id.

medicinalis, e, adj. [medicina] pertaining to medicine, medical, medicinal: cucurbitulae, cupping-glasses, Plin.

medicinus, a, um, adj. [medicus] pertaining to physic or surgery, medical: Varr. (Hence *Res medicae*.)

medico, avi, atum, i, v. a. [id.] to heal, cure (for mederi): (apea) odore galbani, Col. || Transf.: to besprinkle with the juice of herbs, to medicate: semina, Virg.: medicatus somnus, produced by a juice or a charm, Ov.

2. to colour, dye: lana, medicata fucis, stained, dyed, Hor. 3. to poison, render poisonous: boletum medicatum, Suet.

medicor, atus, i, v. a. dep. [id.] to

heal, cure. With dat.: senibus medicor anhelis, Virg. With acc.: cupidis ictum, id. || Fig.: to cure, relieve: cum ego possim in hac re medicari mihi, Ter.

medicus, a, um, adj. [medeor] pertaining to healing, healing, curative, medicine: medicas adhibere tanus ad vulnera, Virg.: Subst. medicus, i, m. a medical man, physician, surgeon: medicus nobilissimus atque optimus quaesitur, Cic.

medie, ade, in the middle, middlingly, moderately: Tac.

medietas, atis, f. [medius] the middle, place in the middle, midst: vix audeo dicere medietates, quas Graeci *μεσότητες* appellant, Cic.

medinnum, i, n., and **medimnus**, i, m. = *medusos*, a Greek bushel (containing 6 modii): medinnum tritici scitur, Cic.

mediocritas, e, adj. [medius] middling, moderate, tolerable, ordinary, indifferent, mediocre: orator, Cic.: copiae, Caes. Freq. with a neg. not insignificant, not common or trivial: non mediocritas hominis haec sunt officia, Ter.: non mediocrem sibi diligenter adhibendum intelligebat, Caes.

mediocritas, atis, f. [mediocritas] a middle state between too much and too little, a medium, mean; moderation: mediocritatem illam tenere, quae est inter nihilum et parum, Cic.: aureum quisquis mediocritatem diligit, the golden mean, i. e. between poverty and great wealth, Hor. In plur.: mediocritates illi probabant, moderate passions, Cic. || *mediocritas*, insignificance, mediocrity: hominum, Vell.

mediocriter, ade, moderately, tolerably; ordinarily, not particularly: ordo annuum mediocriter nos retinet, Cic.: non mediocriter animos perturbare, in no slight degree, Caes. || With moderation, calmly, tranquilly (rare): aliquid ferre, Cic. Comp.: hoc vellem mediocritus, id.

mediocrinus (mediorum), a, um, adj. [medius] that is in the middle, middlemost: ita me dii deaque superi atque inferi et mediorum, i. e. holding a middle place between the supernal and infernal deities, Pl.

meditabundus, a, um, adj. [meditor] earnestly meditating, designing: with acc.: Just.

meditamentum, i, n. [id.] a thinking upon, a preparation: bell, Tac.

meditatus, ade, thoughtfully, designally: illorum mores perquam meditate tenes, known thoroughly, Pl.

meditatio, onis, f. [meditor] a thinking over, contemplation, meditation: stultam esse meditationem futuri mali, aut fortasse ne futuri quidem, Cic. || Meton. preparation: multa commentatio atque meditatio, id.

meditatus, a, um, Part. [meditor]. **medi-terraneus**, a, um, adj. mid-land, inland, remote from the sea (opp. to maritimus): nascitur ibi plumbum

album in mediterraneis regionibus, in maritimis ferrum, Caes.: homines maxime mediterranei, Cic.

meditor, atus, i, v. a. and n. dep. [same as *mederari*; cf. letter D, no. 1.] constr. with acc., ad, de, *in*, a relative clause, or *ad* + *inf.*, exercise oneself in, meditate, study: si vestrem tenui musam meditaris: aena, Virg.: Demosthenes perfecti meditando, ut nemo planius esse locutus putetur, Cic.: ne ad eam rem meditare, id.: ut de tua ratione meditare, id.: jam designatus alio incensum esse meditabatur, id.: meditabor, quomodo cum illo loquar, id. || to revolve in one's mind, design, purpose, intend, etc.: fugam ad legiones, Suet.: multos annos regnare meditatus magno labore, Cic.

|| In pass. *signif.*: esp. in part. perf.: thought upon, meditated, weighed, considered, studied: ea, quae meditata et praeparata inferuntur, Cic.: doli, Pl.

medium, ii, n. [medius] the middle: in medio stadium sedens, Liv.: medio stans hostia ad aras, Virg.: tanquam arbitri honoratus medium ferre voluisse, to cut through the middle, Cic.

|| Transf. the public, the community, the world; also, the presence of the public, publicity, etc.: ponam in medio sententias philosophorum, id.: rem in medium proferre, to publish, make known, id.: quum iacenta verba sustulimus e medio, adopt words from the people, common words, id.: tollere hominem de medio, to put out of the way, id. Esp. in medium, for or on behalf of the public: communes utilitates in medium afferre, id.: cedere, to fall or devote to the community, Tac.: conferre laudem, i. e. so that all may have a share of it, Liv. 2. In medio relinquere, to leave undecided: nullum nullam nominabo, tantum in medio relinquam, Cic.

medius, a, um, adj. that is in the middle, mid, middle: versus reque prima, et media, et extrema pars attenditur, Cic.: in foro medio, in the middle of the forum, id.: in solio medio consedit, sat in the middle, Ov.: medium arripere aliquem, to seize me by the middle, around the body, Ter. With ab: si medius Pollux et Orestes ponar, Ov. With inter: quum inter bellum et pacem medium nihil sit, there is no medium, Cic. With pro: locus medius regionum earum, Caes.

|| Fig.: middling, common, ordinary: media bella, Liv.: medium officium, common to all, Cic. 2. moderate, temperate: media oratio, Liv. 3. undetermined, undecided, neutral: medios esse, Cic.: medium ne gerere, Liv.

4. that acts between, mediates: alio, that inclines neither way: medium seae offert, as a mediator, Virg.: paucis et mediisque belli, Hor. [Cf. Sans. *madhya*; Gr. *μέσος*; Germ. *mitte*, *mit*; Eng. *mid*: the Lat. *medi-* for *bel-* belongs to this root.] (Hence *It. medi-* and from *medius* dies, *messodi*; Fr.

medi, from *medius locus*, Fr. *milieu*, and from *media vox*, Fr. *minuit*.)

medius fidius and **mediusfidius** [fidius, a surname of Jupiter] as an oath or asseveration (= me deus Fidius servet, etc.): by Heaven! most certainly: unum medius fidius tecum diem libentibus posuerim, Cic.

medix, v. *medix*.

medixructus, v. *medix*.

medulla, ae, f. dim. [medulus] marrow: quam hic fervor tanquam in venis medullisque inaserit, Cic. 2. Transf. the pith of plants, the inside, kernel: vitis medulla, Col. || Fig. the marrow, kernel, innermost part, best part, quintessence: in medullis populi Romani ac viceribus haerebant, Cic.: haec mihi semper erunt inima infixa medullis, Ov. (Hence *lit. medulla*; Fr. *moëlle*.)

medullitus, adv. in the marrow, to the very marrow: Varr. || Fig.: aliquem amare, heartily, in one's inmost soul, Pl.

medullula, ae, f. dim. [medulla] marrow: anseris, Cat.

megastates, um, m. plu. = μεγαστάτης, the grandees in a king's suite: Tac. **mehercule**, **mehercule**, and **mehercule**, v. *hercule*.

melio, i. v. n. to make water: sacer est locus, extra melite, Pers. Transf. ditior aut fortius melioris meliat eodem (i. e. concumbat cum eodem), Hor.

mel. mellis (abl. sing. *melli* Pl.), v. *melle*: villa abundat lacte, caseo, melle, Cic. || Fig. sweetness, pleasantness: poetica mella, Hor. Proverb. (I) mel mihi videor lingere, it seems to me as sweet as honey, Pl. (II) mella petere in medio flumine, i. e. to seek for what is not to be found, Ov. (Cf. Sans. *madhu*, "honey"; Gr. *μέλι*, [Hence *lit. melle*; Fr. *miel*].)

melancholicus, a, um, adj. = μελαγχολικός, having black bile, melancholy: Aristoteles quidem ait, omnes ingeniosos melancholicos esse, Cic.

melancharus, i. m. = μελαγχάρως (black-tail), a kind of sea-fish: Ov. **meletium**, i. n., and **meletius**, i. n. dim. [mel]. A term of endearment, little honey, darling, pet: Pl.

mélis, Gr. plur. of *melos*, q. v.

mellona, a, um, adj. = μελιώδης, musical, tuneful, melodious: sonorus, Lucr. 2. Esp. lyric, lyrical: poëma, Cic.

mellotus, i. f. = μελιώδης, a kind of clover, melilot: Ov.

mellomela, orum, n. plu. = μελιώματα, honey-apples, previously called must-apples (mustea mala): Hor.

mellina, ae, f. [melle], "a badger" [a purse or wallet of badger-skin]: Pl.

mellina, ae, f. [mel] mead: Pl.

mellinus, i. v. *mellinus*.

mellus, a, um, adj. = μέλιος, pertaining to quinces, quince: Plin. || Sabot, n. a quince-yellow garment: Pl.

mellior, ius, better; comp. of *bonus*, q. v. (Hence *lit. mellioris*, migliore: Fr. *mellieur*; from adv. *mellus*, *lit. mellus*; old Fr. *mels*; Fr. *mieux*.)

mélisphyllum and **mélisophyllon**, i. n. = μελιφύλλον and μέλισσοφυλλον (honey-leaf, bee-leaf), an herb of which bees are fond, *balm*, also called *splastrum*: Virg.

mellus, comp. adj. and adv. v. *bonus* and *bene*.

mellusculus, adv. rather better, pretty well: cum mellusculus tibi esset, when you were somewhat better (of a convalescent), Cic. || rather more: Pl.

mellusculus, a, um, adj. dim. [mellus] somewhat better, rather better: of a convalescent: Ter. Of things: mellusculum est monere, Pl.

mellifer, a, um, adj. [mel fero] honey-producing, melliferous (poet.): apia, Ov.

mellilla, ae, f. dim. [mellina] a term of endearment, a little honey, little sweetheart: Pl.

mellina, ae, f. [mel] sweetness, deliciousness, delight: Pl.

mellitina, a, um, adj. [id.] of honey, honey: melliti favi, Varr. 2. Sweetened with honey: placenta, Hor. || Fig. honey-sweet, darling, lovely: Cicero, Cic.: oculi, Cat.

mélis, i. n. (Greek plur. *mele*, *mela*, Lucr.) = μέλος, a tune, air, strain, song, lay: longum, Hor.

membrana, ae, f. [membrum] a membrane, skin: natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit, Cic. Of the skin or slough of snakes: Ov. || Meton. the thin skin of plants and other things: Plin. 2. a skin prepared for writing, parchment: sic raro scribis, ut toto non quater anno membranam poscas, Hor. 3. the surface, outside (poet.): Lucr.

membrānula, ae, f. dim. [membrana] a little membrane or skin: Cels.

|| Meton. a parchment, a document written on parchment: Cic.

membratim, adv. by limbs or members, in the limbs, limb by limb: membratim vitalem deperdere sensum, Virg. || Transf. in gen. piecemeal, singly, generally: gestum negotium, Cic. 2. Esp. of style: in short sentences: dicere, id.

membrum, i. n. a limb, member of the body: membrorum, id est partium corporis, alia videntur propter eorum usum a natura esse donata, ut manus, crura, pedes, Cic. || Transf. of things: a part, portion, division: ratio, Ov.: omnes philosophiae partes atque omnia membra, Cic. 2. Esp. of style: a member, clause: quae Graeci καμάρια καὶ μέλη dominant, non recte incisa et membra dictus, id. [*Mem-brum* comes apparently from the same root *men*, with which *membra* is connected, prob. signified "to divide," "to measure," and hence *mem-brum* signified "a part, member, or limb."]

mēmet, acc. of ego with *met*.

mēmīni, isse, v. n. a defect. [a reduplicated perf. of the root *men*, but

with imperf. sign.] to remember, recollect, to think of, be mindful of, to bear in mind: constr. with gen., acc. of person and thing, with de, a relative clause, the *subj.*, acc. and inf. (usually the imperf. inf.): vivorum memini, Cic.: numeros, Virg.: de Herode, Cic.: meminit, quanta hominum esset admiratio, id.: memini Catonem mecum disserere, id.: Poet. of things: Lucr.

|| Transf. to be mindful, i. e. to be careful, to take care (chiefly in imperat.): memento hoc esse pertimescendos, Cic. 2. to hold in remembrance, i. e. be grateful for: patriae beneficia meminisse, id. 3. to make mention of, to mention: meminit ipse de exiliis, id. (Root *men* appears in Sans. *man*, "to think"; Gr. *μνήσκω* the Lat. *mon-eo* belongs to the same root: the Latin root prob. signified orig. "to think, to notice carefully," hence *memini*, "I have noticed carefully, I remember.")

mēmōr, ōris, adj. [mem- or instead of men- or from root *men*: v. *memini*] mindful of, remembering: hence also, careful, revengeful, grateful, etc. constr. with gen., acc. and inf., a relative clause, and absol.: se eorum facti memorem fore, Caes.: memor Lucullum perisise, Plin.: vive memor quam sis aevi brevis, Hor.: memorem et gratum esse, Cic. Of things: cadum Marci memorem duelli, i. e. made during the Marston war, Hor.: ira, vindictive, Virg. 2. Esp. possessed of a good memory: homo ingeniosus ac memor, Cic. Proverb.: mendacem memorem esse oportet, a liar should have a good memory, Quint. || Poet. transf. that reminds: nostri memorem sepulcro scalpe querelam, Hor.

mēmōrabilis, ae, adj. [memoro] heard of, conceivable: hocce credibile est aut memorabile: Ter. 2. worthy to be mentioned, memorable, remarkable: vir, Liv.: familiaritas, Cic.

mēmōrandus, a, um, Part. [memoro]. || Adj.: worthy of remembrance, memorable, celebrated: juvenis memorande, Virg.

mēmōratus, us, m. [id.] a mentioning, relating: a relation: istaec lepida sunt memoralia, Pl.

mēmōria, ae, f. [memor] the faculty of remembering, memory: ubi me fugiet memoria, Pl.: bona, Cic. || Transf. (the exercise of the faculty) memory, remembrance: rei memoriam deponere, Caes.: traditur memoriae, prolapsum cecidisse, it is related, Liv.

|| Meton. the time of remembrance, period of recollection, and in gen. time, lifetime: multi superiori memoriae se in alias civitates contulerunt, in earlier times, Cic.: patrum nostrorum memoria, Caes.: post hominum memoriam, since the memory of man, Cic. 2. an historical account, relation, narration: liber, quo late omnium rerum memoriam breviter complexus est, id.: sine ulla pristini auc-

toris memoria. Suet. 3. Of something future: *a thought, design*: ut belli inferendi memoria patribus aut plebi non esset. Liv.

mēmōriālis, *e*, *adj.* [memoria] pertaining to memory or remembrance: libellus a memorandum-book. Suet.

mēmōriōla, *ae*, *f*. dim. [id.] a weak memory: memoria vacillare, Cic.

mēmōriter, *adv.* in or from the memory, by heart: orationem memōriter habere, Cic.

mēmōro, *avi*, *atum*, *i*. v. a. [memor] to call to remembrance, remind of: memorare amicitiam ac focum, Tac.

||. *to mention, recount, relate, tell, speak of*. With *acc.*: superbia, Cic. With *de*: de natura nimis obscure memoravit, id. With *acc.* and *inf.*: quem infestum ac odiosum sibi esse, memorabat, Pl. (Hence *It. memorare*: old Fr. *membre*.)

mēnda, *ae*, *f*. a fault, defect, blemish of the body: in toto nusquam corpore menda fuit, Ov. ||. Transf. of style, etc.: a mistake error, blunder, slip of the pen: Suet.

mēndacilōquus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [mendacium loquor] false-speaking, lying, mendacious: nihil est stolidius neque mendacilōquus, Pl.

mēndacilōlum, *i*, *n*. v. mendaculum.

mēndacium, *ii*, *n*. [mendax] a lie, untruth, falsehood, deceit: mendacium magnum et impudens, Cic. ||. Meton. of things: famae mendacia, Cic.

mēndaculūculum, *i*, *n*. dim. [mendacium] a little lie, little fiction: Cic.

mēndax, *acis*, *adj.* [mentior] given to lying, false, mendacious: sub st. a liar: mendacem esse adversus aliquem, Pl.: quum mendaci homini, ne verum quidem dicenti, credere soleamus, Cic. With *gen.*: rei, Pl. Proverb: mendacem memorem esse oportet, a liar should have a good memory, Quint. Comp.: Parthis mendacior, Hor. Sup.: mendacissimus, the greatest liar, Pl.

||. Meton. of things: false, deceptive, feigned, fictitious, counterfeit, etc. (mostly poet.): mendacia visa, Cic.: fundus, that does not yield the expected produce, Hor.

mēndicābūlum, *i*, *n*. [mendico] a beggar, mendicant: Pl.

mēndicitas, *itis*, *f*. [mendicus] beggary, pauperism, indigence: in summa mendicitate esse, Cic.

mēndico, *avi*, *atum*, *i*. v. a., and **mēndicor**, *atus*, *i*. v. dep. [id.] to beg, ask for alms, go a begging: mendicantem vivere, to live by begging, Pl.: paupis mendicatus, Juv. (Hence Fr. *mendier*, *mendiant*.)

mēndicōla, *ae*, *f*. [id.] a beggar's garment: Pl.

mēndicus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* beggarly, needy, in want, indigent: sub st. a beggar, mendicant: pauperas si malum est, mendicus esse beatus nemo potest, Cic. As a term of abuse: a beggar,

ragamuffin: Ter. ||. Meton. in gen. poor, paltry, pitiful: instrumentum mendicum, Cic.

mēndōsē, *adv.* faultily, falsely: mendose colligit, Pers. Sup.: ars mendosissime scripta, Cic.

mēndosus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [mendum] full of faults, faulty, erroneous, incorrect: mores, Ov. Comp.: historia mendosior, Cic. ||. A ct. that commits faults, makes mistakes: servus mendosus, id. 2. false, deceptive: mendosum pro mendose, adverbially, falsely: mendosum tinnire, Pers.

mēndum, *i*, *n*. a blemish, fault: rara tamen mendo facies caret, Ov.

||. an error, blunder: quod mendum ista litura correxit? Cic. Fig.: Idus Martiae magnum mendum continent, mistake, error, id.

mēns, *mentis*, *f*. [from the root MEN: v. memin] lit. the faculty or power of recollection, or of association of ideas; and this being the foundation of the reasoning or logical faculties, hence, the pure intellect, the intellectual faculties, the understanding, reason, judgment, discernment, consideration, reflection, etc. (Hence sometimes found with animus, as being only a part, or the more active principle, of the soul): huc ex tempore dicenti effluit mens, his recollection vanished, Cic.: mens animi vigilat, Lucr.: sanum mentis esse, to be of sound mind, Pl.: mentis suae esse, to be in one's senses, Cic. With *gen.*: non minus saepe ei venit in mentem potestatis, quam aequitatis tunc, he thought himself of, id. ||. Transf. the heart, disposition, feelings: mala mens, malus animus, bad disposition, bad heart, Ter. 2. courage, resolution: mens mollis ad calamitates perferenda, Caes.: demittunt mentes, lose courage, Virg. 3. opinion, thoughts, determination: his ego sanctissimis republicae vocibus et eorum hominum, qui hoc idem sentiunt, mentibus pauca respondebo, Cic. 4. plan, design, intention: Dolabella classem ea mente comparavit, id.

mēnsa, *ae*, *f*. a table: cibos in mensam alicui apponere, Pl.: ad mensam consistere, to wait at table, Cic. ||. Meton. of food: parvior mensa uis, Tac.: secunda mensa, the second course, the desert: haec ad te scripsi, apposta secunda mensa, during the desert, Cic. 2. the guests at table: quum primum istum conduxit mensae choragum, Suet. 3. a butcher's block: mensa lanionia, id. 4. a money-changer's counter: mensam poni jubet atque effundi saccos nummorum, Hor. 5. a sacrificial table: mensae deorum, Virg.

mēnsārius, *ii*, *m*. [mensa] a money-changer, banker: mensarii numularii, Fest. 2. Esp. a state banker: Cic.

mēnsio, *ōnis*, *f*. [MEN: v. metior] a measuring, measure: vocum, melre, quantū, Cic.

mēnsis, *is*, *m*. (gen. plur. some-

times mensum, Cic.: Ov.), a month: lunae curas qui quia mensa spatia conficiunt, menses nominantur, Cic.: mense primo, at the beginning of the month, Virg. (Hence *It. mese*: Prov. *mes*; Fr. *mois*.)

mēnsor, *ōris*, *m*. [root MEN: v. metior] a measurer: to maria et terrae numeroque carentis aeneae mēnsorem cōhibent, Archita, Hor. ||. Esp. a surveyor: Ov. 2. an architect: Plin.

mēnsūriālis, *e*, *adj.* [mensurus] monthly, every month, for a month: menstruales cupulae, Pl.

mēnsūrus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [mensis] pertaining to a month, that happens every month, monthly: usura, Cic. ||. That lasts a month, for the space of a month: spatium, id.: mēnsurus cibaria, id. Sub st. menstruum, *i*, *n*. a month's provisions: Liv.

mēnsūla, *ae*, *f*. dim. [mensa] a little table: Pl.

mēnsura, *ae*, *f*. [root MEN: v. metior] a measuring, measure: mensuram facere aliquid, Ov. ||. Meton. that by which any thing is measured, a measure: majore mensura reddere, Cic.: ex aqua, i. e. clepsydra, Caes. 2. rhythm: quicquid sub aurium mensuram aliquam cadit, numerus vocatur, Cic. Fig.: dare aliquid mensuram bibendi, to prescribe how much he should drink, Ov.: mensura ficti crescit, ris, id.: buccae, the measure of one's mouth, powers of eloquence, Juv.

mēnsus, *a*, *um*, Part. [mentior].

mēnta (mentha), *ae*, *f*. = *mint*, *mint*: Ov.

mēnthā, *v*. menta.

mēntēns, *entis*, Part. [mentior].

||. Sub st. a fallacy, sophism, a transf. of the Gr. *πρόλογος*: Cic.

mēntio, *ōnis*, *f*. [root MEN: v. memin] a calling to mind, a cursory speaking of, mention: civitatis, Cic.: casus eorum mentionem incidit, accidentally happened to mention them, id.: mentionem facere de puella, to propose for a girl, Pl. With subj.: mentione illata a tribunali, ut liceret, Liv. In plur.: occasioneis mentiones ad vulgus militum sermonibus occultis serere, to throw out hints, id.

mēntior, *itus*, *4*. v. n. and *a*. dep. (old sup. mentibitur for mentitor, Pl.)

A. Neutr. to speak falsely, to lie, deceive: aperte, Cic.: in re aliqua, id.: de re aliqua, id. With *acc.* and *inf.*: certum me sum mentitus habere horum, Cic.

||. Fig. of things: to beguile, deceive: frons, oculi, vultus persaepe mentuntur, oratio vero maxime, Cic.

B. A ct. to pretend, feign, etc.: tantum rem, Sall. 2. to promise falsely: noctem, Prop.

3. to assume an appearance, imitate, counterfeit: nec varios discret mentiri laque colores, Virg. Perf. Part. pass.: figure, Ov. [Mentior from root MEN, of me-min-i, prob. signified orig. 'to invent.']

mēntitiō, *ōnis*, *f*. [mentior] a lying, deception: Auct. Her. (Hence *It.*

mentis; Pr. *mentis*; Fr. *mentis*.

mentitus, a. um. Part. [mentior].
mentum, i. n. the chin of men and animals: Hercules mentum paulo attritus, Cic. 2. Meton. the beard: nosco crines incanagente menta regis Romani, Virg. [Perh. same as Eng. *menth*.] (Hence Prov. *mento*; Fr. *menton*.)

meo, avi, atum, i. v. n. to go, to pass: quo simul meam, Hor.: in orientem neavisse, Tac. Of things: sidera, Ov.

merphitis, is, f. a noxious, pestilential exhalation from the ground, *merphitis*: Virg.

merito, i. e. me ipsum: Pl.
meritulus (also *synop*, *merculus*), a. um, adj. dim. [meritor] tolerably pure, with very little mixture: Pl.

meritosa, a. um, adj. [merus] pure, unmixed, esp. of wine: vinum meracius, Cic. Of other things: helleborum, Hor. 2. Fig.: libertas, Cic.

mercabilis, c. adj. [mercor] that can be bought: meretrix, Ov.

mercans, antis, Part. [mercor]. 2. Subst.: a buyer, purchaser: Suet. (Hence It. *mercante*; Fr. *marchand*.)

mercor, oris, m. [id.] a trader, merchant, esp. a wholesale dealer, open to capto (a retailer): Cic.: Caes.

mercorarius, a. um, adj. [mercor] mercantile: Pl.

meretrix, ae, f. [mercor] trade, traffic, commerce: meretrices, si tenuis est, sordida putanda est, sin magna et copiosa, non est admodum vituperanda, Cic. 2. Fig.: ad quos (Athenas et Cratippum) cum tanquam ad mercatorem bonarum artium sis profectus, to the purchase of, id. 2. Meton.: goods, wares, merchandize: Pl.

meretrix, is, m. [id.] trade, traffic, buying and selling: turpissimus meretrix, Cic. 2. Meton.: a place for trade, market, mart: frequens meretrices, Liv.: habere mercatum, to hold a market or fair, Cic. 2. any public assembly: in mercato Olympico, Just.

mercedula, ae, f. dim. [merces] small wages, poor pay: infimi homines mercedula adducti, Cic. 2. hire, rent, income: constituere mercedulas praediorum, id.

mercedarius, a. um, adj. [id.] that does any thing for wages or pay; paid, hired, mercenary: comes, Cic.: miles, Liv.: testes, hired, bribed, Cic. 2. Of things: mercenaria arma, Liv.: vincula, his hiring fethers, i. e. his salaried office of praeco, which kept him confined, Hor. 2. Subst. mercenarius, ii. m. a hiring, hired servant, day-labourer: vos male praecipit, qui ita jubent ut servia, ut mercenarius, Cic.

merces, edis, f. [merx] hire, pay, wages, salary, fee, reward, bribe, etc.: manum mercedem inopiam tolerare, Sall.: ne ars tanta abducceret ad mercedem atque quaestum, Cic.: uti ab Arvernus Sequanisque Germani mercede arceas-

erentur, Caes.: magna mercede pacisci am alquo, Liv. 2. Transf. rent, revenue, income, interest: mercedes habitum annuae, house-rents, Caes.: quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, interest on capital, Hor. 2. Fig. reward, wages: mercedem alijus rei constituere, Cic.: non alla bibam mercede, on any other terms, Hor. 2. punishment, cost, injury: temeritatis merces, punishment, Liv.: gaudeo, te eam fidem cognoscere hominum non ita magna mercede, price, cost, Cic. (Hence It. *merci*; Sp. *merced*; Fr. *merci*.)

merces, plu. v. merx.

mercionium, ii. n. [merx] goods, wares, merchandize: Pl.: Tac.

mercor, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. [id.] 1. Neutr. to trade, traffic: dico futurum esse me mercatum, Cic. 2. Act. to buy, purchase: constr. with acc. of thing and abl. of pers. with ab or de, and with abl. or gen. of the price: aliquid ab aliquo, Cic.: fundum de pupillo, id.: aliquid tanto pretio, id. 2. Fig.: ego haec officia merceda vita puto, to be purchased with life, id.

merda, ae, f. dung, ordure, excrement: corvorum, Hor.

merē, ade. purely, wholly, entirely: Pl.: Plin.

merenda, ae, f. a luncheon, an afternoon meal: Pl.

merens, entis, Part. [mereo]. 2. A. d. that deserves or merits, whether well or ill: constr. with de, rarely with dat.: quem perisse, ita de republica merentem, doleo, Cic.: quando tu me bene merentem tibi habes despiciat, Pl.

merē, ti, itum, and **merē**, itus, 2. v. n. and a. 2. A. Act. to earn, gain, get, acquire: non amplius duodecim acria, Cic.: aera, Hor. Fig.: gloriam, Plin. Esp. Milit. i. t.: mereri and merere stipendia, or simply merere (lit. to earn pay), to serve as a soldier, or in the army: adolescens patre suo imperatore meruit, Cic.: merere equo, to serve in the cavalry, id.: merere pedibus, to serve in the infantry, Liv. 2. to buy, purchase: uxores, quae vos dole meruerunt, Pl. 2. Meton.: to deserve, merit: constr. with acc., subj., inf. and absol.: mereri praemia, Caes.: respondit, se meruisse ut decoraretur, Cic.: quae merui vito perdere cauta meo, Ov.: dignitatem meam, si mereor, tuarisi, if I deserve it, Cic. 2. to do, commit: culpam, Ter.

B. Neutr. to deserve or merit either praise or blame, etc.: constr. with de: in Plaut. also with erga: ut ut erga me est merita, Pl. Esp. with bene, male, optime, etc.: de rebus bene mereri, Cic.: stet haec urbs praecleara, quomodo modo merita de me erit, id.

merē, itus, v. mereo.

meretriciosus, adv. after the manner of harlots, meretriciously: Pl.

meretricius, a. um, adj. [meretrix] pertaining to harlots, meretriciously: quaestus, Cic. domus, a courtesan's

house, Ter. 2. Subst.: meretricium ii. n. the trade of a harlot: meretricium facere, Suet.

meretriciola, ae, f. dim. [id.] a courtesan: meretricula Leontium, Cic.

meretrix, icis, f. [merco] who earns money, esp. by prostitution; hence a prostitute, courtesan: proterva meretrix procaexque, Cic.

mergas, arum, f. plu. [merges] a two-pronged pitchfork: Pl.

merges, itis, f. a sheaf of corn: cerealis mergite culmi, Virg.

mergo, si, sum, 3. v. a. to dip, dip in, immerse; absol. to plunge into water, to sink: eos (pulos) mergi in aquam jussit, Cic.: nec me Deus aequore mersit, Virg. Absol.: ut delectus ad caput aquae Ferentinae, crate superne injecta mergeretur, Liv. 2. Transf. to sink down, sink in, to plunge or drive in, to fix in, etc.: mergere in effossum terram capita, id.: canes mersis in corpore nostris dilacerant dominum, Ov. Reflect.: Bootes, qui vix seto alio mergitur Oceano, sinks into, sets in, Cat.

2. Esp. to hide, conceal: mersit suos in cortice vultus, Ov. 3. Fig. to sink, overwhelm: aliqueum malis, Virg.: se in voluptates, Liv. Esp. in part. perf.: Alexander merus secundis rebus, overwhelmed with prosperity, id. [Prob. connected with *mare*, which signified orig. "water," the *g* in *mergo*, as in *spargo*, *tergo*, *vergo*, being no part of the root.]

mergus, i. m. [mergo] a diver, a kind of sea-bird: Ov.: Hor.

meridianus, a. um, adj. [meridies] pertaining to mid-day or noon: tempus, Cic.: hence, meridiani, sc. gladiatores, gladiators, who fought at mid-day, Suet. 2. Meton. southern, southerly: circulus, the equator, Sen. Subst. meridianum, i. n. the south: Vell.

meridialis, is, f. [meridio] a mid day nap, siesta: Cic.

meridies, is, m. [Merus dies, lit. pure, unmixed day, erroneously derived by Varr. from medius dies] mid-day, noon: ante meridiem, post meridiem, Cic. 2. Meton. the south: infensius sol cursum tum ad septentriones, tum ad meridiem, id.

meridio, i. v. n. and **meridior**, i. v. dep. [meridies] to take a mid-day nap or siesta: dum ea meridiare, Suet.

meritissimo, v. merito.

merito, adv. according to desert, deservedly, justly: quanquam merito sum iustus Metello, Cic. Sup.: meritissimo, id.

merito, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [merco] to earn, gain: villicus, qui sceleris dena meritaasset, Cic.

meritorius, a. um, adj. [id.] by which money is earned, for which money is paid, that brings in money: vehicula, hackney coaches, Suet.: artificia, Sen. 2. Subst. meritoria, orum, n. plu. rooms let out for a short time, lodgings: Juv. 2. Esp. that earns money by prostitution: pueri, Cic.

mēritum, *i. n.* [id.] *that which one deserves, desert; either reward or punishment: nihil suave meritum est, Ter.*

|| *that by which one deserves, a merit; esp. in a good sense, a service, kindness, benefit: propter eorum (militum) divinum atque immortalē meritum, Cic.: et hercule merito tuo feci, according to your merits, as you deserved, Id. Also desertive, blame, fault: Caesar, qui a me nullo meo merito alienus esse debebat, without any fault of mine, Id.*

2. *worth, value, importance: quo sit merito quoque notata dies, Ov.*

mēritus, *a. um, Part. [meru].* **||** *A d. j.: deserving, esp. with bene, optime: Caesarem imperatorem bene de republ. meritum, deserving well, Caes. 2. Pass. deserved, due, fit, just, right: ignarus, laus an poena merita esset, Liv.: transcendit, just, Cic.*

mērobilus, *um, adj. [merum bibo] that drinks unmixed wine (which among the ancients was done only by drunkards): Pl.*

mērops, *ōpis, f. = μέρως, a bird that devours bees; hence also called apiastra, the bee-eater: Virg.*

mergo, *avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [mergo] to dip in, immerse: balan- tumque gregem fluvio mergare salubri, Virg. || *Fig. to overtake: mergor civilibus undis, plunge myself into, Hor.**

merus, *a. um, Part. [mergo].*

merula, *ae, f. a blackbird, owl, merle: evolare merulas, Cic. || *Transf. a fish, the sea-carp: merulae virentes, Ov. (Hence Lit. smerlo, smeriglione: Sp. cerniti, emersion; Fr. émerillon.)**

merum, *i. n. [merus] pure, unmixed wine: ingurgitare se in merum, Pl.: Hor.*

mērus, *a. um, adj. pure, unmixed, unadulterated, esp. of wine not mixed with water: vina, Ov. Hence, Fig.: velut ex diutino sibi nimis avide meram haurientes libertatem, Liv. Of other things: argentum merum, Pl.: undae, Ov. || *Meton. bare, naked, uncovered: pes, Virg. 2. In gen. bare, nothing but, only, mere: nihil, nisi apud meram, Ter.: mera monstra nuntiare, Cic. || *Fig. pure, real, genuine, unadulterated: libertas, Hor.***

merx, *cis, f. goods, wares, commodities, merchandize: Invenidilli merce oportet ultro emptorem adducere: pro merx facile emptorem reperit, Pl.: fallaces et fucosae, Cic. || *Fig.: in gen. a thing: ut aetas mala merx est tergo! Pl. Of persons: mala merx haec, et callida est, a bad piece of goods, Id.**

messis, *is, f. (acc. sing. messim, Pl.) [mēto] a reaping and gathering of the fruits of the earth, a harvest: Cic.: messim facere, to get in the harvest, Plin. Of the gathering of honey: Virg. || *Meton. the harvested crops, the harvest: illius immensae ruperunt horrea messes, Id. 2. the outstanding or unharvested**

*crop: adhuc tua messis in herba est, your wheat is still in the blade, i. e. you are premature in your expectations, Ov. 3. the time of harvest, harvest time: si frigus erit, si messia, Virg. || *Fig.: pro benefactis mali messem metere, to receive evil for good, to reap ingratitude, Pl.: Sullani temporis messem, i. e. the slaughter which was caused by his proscriptions, Cic.**

messor, *ōris, m. [id.] a reaper: Cic. || *Fig.: sator scelerum et messor maxime, Pl.**

messōrius, *a. um, adj. [messor] pertaining to a reaper: messoria corbula, a reaper's basket, Cic.*

messus, *a. um, Part. [mēto].*

met, *a suffix attached to personal pronouns, and (less freq.) to pronom. adj.: Eng. self: v. ego, tu, and meus.*

mēta, *ae, f. [metior] the conical stone for measuring the distance in the race-course: a turning-post, goal, of the circus at Rome (v. Smith's Ant. 87): nunc stringam metas interiore rota, Ov.: meta ferrivili evitata rota, Hor. Fig.: in hoc flexu quasi aetatis haesit ad metas notitia mulieris, i. e. he was unfortunate, Cic. 2. Transf.: any turning point: praestat Transcri metas lustrari Pachyni, Virg. (1) a goal, end, extremity, limit (poet.): vitae metas tangere, Ov.: optata, Hor. || *any thing of a conical or pyramidal form: ipse collis est in modum metae, in acutum cacumen a fundo satis lato fastigatus, Liv.: umbra terrae est meta noctis, Cic.**

metallum, *i. n. = μέταλλον, a metal, gold, silver, iron, etc.: auri, Virg.: potior metallis libertas, i. e. than gold and silver, Hor. || *Transf. a mine: metalla vetera intermissa recoluit, et nova multis locis instituit, Liv.: condemnare aliquem ad metalla, Suet.**

metamorphōsis, *is, f. = μεταμορφωσις, a transformation, metamorphosis: in plur. Metamorphoses, Æon, the Metamorphoses, the title of one of Ovid's poems: Quint.*

metāphōra, *ae, f. = μεταφορά, a rhetorical figure, metaphor, a transferring of a word from its proper signification to another (in pure Lat. translatio, Cic.): Quint.*

metātor, *ōris, m. [metor] one who makes out or marks off boundaries: castrorum metator, Cic.*

metidōlōsus, *a. um, adj. [metus] full of fear. 1. Pass. fearful, timid: nullus est hoc metidolus aequus, Pl. || *Act. frightful, terrible: res, Id.**

metior, *mensua, 4. v. a. dep. to measure, mete (landa, corn, etc.): metiri agrum, Cic.: frumentum, Id.: pedes syllabiles, to measure by syllables, Id. 2. with dat.: to measure out, distribute by measure: frumentum militibus metiri, Caes. 3. Poet. transf. to measure by passing through, to walk or sail through, trācere: aequor curru, to sail through, Virg.: aquas carina, Ov. 4. In part. perf. with pass. sign.: mensa spatia*

*conficere, Cic. || *Fig. to measure, estimate, judge, consider: with abl. loci latus, Hor.: peccata vultu, Ck. With acc (rare): fidelitas, quam ego mea conscientia metior, Id. [The root MET also appears in Lat. in the form MEN, whence comes the part. mensus, and men-sor, men-sura, men-sia, and prob. membrum: mod-us and mod-us belong to the same root.]**

mēto, *atum, i. v. a. [meta] to measure, mark out, etc.: loca, Virg.*

mēto, *messali, messum, 3. v. a. to reap, mow, crop: In metendo occupatus, Caes.: pabula falce, Ov. Proverbially: (1) ut sementem feceris, ita et metes, as a man sows, so shall he reap, Cic.: (2) nihil istis nec seritur, nec metitur, i. e. I have no share in it, it does not concern me, Pl.: (3) sibi quisque ruri metit, every one looks out for himself, Id. Of the vintage: postremum metito, Virg. Of bees: purpureosque metunt flores, Id.*

|| *Meton. In gen. to cut off, pluck off, crop (poet.): virga lilla summa metit, Ov. 2. Esp. to mow down in battle, cut down: proxima quoque metit gladio, Virg. So of death: metit Orcus grandia cum parvis, Hor. (Hence Lit. metiere: Sp. mear.)*

metēpōscopus, *one, m. = μετεωροσκοπος, one who tells fortunes by examining the forehead, a metoposcopus, Suet.*

mētor, *atus, i. v. a. dep. [meta] to measure, measure off, mete out: coelum, Ov. || *Meton. to define by boundaries, lay out: castra, Caes.: agnari, Liv.**

metrēta, *ae, f. = μετρητής, an Athenian measure for liquids, containing 12 congi (χόες) and 144 sordi (about 9 gillons English): navis metretas quae trecentas tolleret, of the burthen of 300 metretas, Pl. || *Meton. a large vessel, cask: hic igitur capiti incutit, ille metretas, Juv.**

metrōnis, *a. um, adj. = μετρωνικός, pertaining to measuring or measure: leges metrōnis, Plin. || *Esp. relating to metre, metrical: metrical pedes, Quint.**

metrum, *i. n. = μέτρον, a measure: esp. a poetical measure, metre: Quint.*

mētōnis, *Part. [metuo].* **||** *Adj. fearing, afraid of, anxious for: with gen. or absol.: contentus parvo metuetis que futuri, Hor. Comp.: non fuit illi metuentior ulla decorum, Ov.*

mētō, *ōtis, atum (nihil ante metutum, Lucr.): 3. v. a. and 2. [metus].*

|| *Act. to fear, be afraid of: metuere aliquem, Cic.: supplicia vobis metuere debent, to fear from you, Id. With inf.: tentare apertum certaminis metuerant, Liv. With ne, ut, ne non: to fear or apprehend lest, lest and: metuere fratrem, ne Intus sit, Ter.: ornamento, quae locati, metuo, ut possim recipere, Pl.: Of inanim. subject: illum acipere penna metuentis solvi sustinet, Ter. 2. to reverence, guard against: nocentem corporibus metu-*

metus, Anstrum, Hor. || Neutr. to fear, be in fear, be afraid: with de: *metus tam sua vita, quam de meo metui, fears not so much for his own life as for me*, Cic. With ab: *metuosus ab Hannibale, afraid of Hannibal*, Liv. With dat.: *to be anxious about or for*: *metuosus, Virg. With depend. sentence: metu quid futurum denique esset, I dreaded, awaited with fear*, Ter.

metus, *tu, m. fear, dread, apprehension, anxiety*: in metu esse, to be in fear, be fearful, Cic.: *metum concipere, to become afraid*, Ov.: *capere, Liv. With gen. object: est metu futurae aegritudinis sollicita expectatio*, Cic. With ab: *metus ab hoste et cive*, Liv. With acc. and inf.: *quantum metus est mihi venire hic saluum nunc patrum!* Ter. 2. Poet. of religious awe: *latus sacra cum multosque metu avertit per annos, Virg. Of poetic awe: ecce! recenti mens trepidat metu*, Hor.

metuosus, a, um, Part. [metuo].

metus, a, um (vocat. meus for mi: *propterea tela manu, sanguis meus, Virg. gen. plur. metum for meorum: pietas meorum metum, Pl.). pronom. adj. [me] my, mine, belonging to me*: de: *scriptio, made by me, Cic. non mea est simulatio, is not my way*, Ter. In appoa. with gen.: *meum factum dicuntur consulis, Liv. meus hic est: hancum vorat, I have him*, Pl. In voc. mi, my dear!: *my beloved! o mi Aeschine, o mi germane!* Ter. Also in plur.: *mi homines, mi spectatores, dear people, good spectators*, Pl. Objective: *crimina mea, accusations brought against me*, Liv. || Subst. mei, *crum, m. plur. my friends or relatives, my adherents, my followers*: *flamma extrema meorum, Virg. 2. meum, i. n. my own, mine: obnoxi potat de meo, at my expense*, Ter.: *puto esse meum, quid sentiam, exponere, it is my duty*, Cic. (Hence *it. mio*; Fr. *mon, mon*).

metus, *det. v. ego. || voc. v. meus. metus, ae, f. a crumb, little bit, morsel*, Lucr.: *salient, i. e. mica salis, Hor.*

micans, *antis, Part. [mico]. || Adj. twinkling, sparkling, glittering, gleaming*: *micantes stellae, Ov.*

mico, *si, i. v. n. to move quickly in a vibrating or quivering manner, to quiver, tremble, palpitate, pulsate*: *venae et arteriae micare non desunt*, Cic.: *lingula micat ore triscula, Virg. quous micat auribus, id. 2. micare (sc. digitis), to raise the fingers suddenly while another guesses the number of them, as in the modern Italian game of mora*: *freg. resorted to, like our fess, to decide some matter: quid enim sors est? item propemodum, quod micare, quod talia facere, Cic. Proverb. dignus est, quicum in tenebris mico, i. e. he is a thoroughly honest man, id. || Meton. to flash, gleam, glitter, sparkle*: *micant gladii, Liv. micat hinc oculus, ex Jullum sidus, Hor.*

micturio, *4. v. n. desider. [migo] to desire to make water, to make water: micturium hic, Juv.*

migratio, *onis, f. [migo] a removal, a changing of one's habitation, migration*: *haec migratio nobis misera, Liv. || Fig. of speech: a transferred meaning, figure: cui verbo (delictor) domicilium est proprium in officio, migraciones in alienum mutae, metaphorical uses, Cic.*

migo, *avi, atum (migrasset for migraverit, Cic.), i. v. n. and a. || Neutr. to change one's abode, remove, migrate*: *itaque non solum inquilini sed etiam mures migrarunt, Cic. ad integra omnia, Liv. 2. Fig. to go away, depart: ex hac vita, to die, Cic. equitis migravit ab aure voluptas ad oculos, Hor. (||) to change, pass into: omnia migrant, Lucr. || Act. to carry away, transport, transfer (rare): *reliota quae migratu difficilia essent, Liv. 2. Fig. to transgress, break, violate, opp. to servare: his civile migrare (opp. conservare), Cic.**

mihipe, *l. q. mihipei, v. ego. mile, milicimus, etc., v. mille, millesimus, etc.*

miles, *itis, c. a soldier; esp. a foot-soldier*: *miles, qui locum non tenuit, Cic. scribere, to enroll, Sall. deligere, Liv. dimittere, to disband, Cic. Of foot-soldiers, infantry, in opp. to eques: tripartito milites equitesque in expeditionem misit, Caes. Opp. to the general: a common soldier, private: strenui milites et boni imperatoris officia simul exaequabatur, Sall. || Meton. the soldiery, the army: *hic miles magis placuit, Liv. 2. a raw recruit, i. e. inexperienced: et rudis ad partem et nova miles eram, Ov. 3. a retainer, follower: miles erat Phoebus, id. 4. a piece in some game of skill: id.**

militaris, *e, adj. [miles] pertaining to soldiers, war, or military service, soldier-like, warlike, military: militares pueri, soldiers' children, officers' sons, Pl. tribuni, Cic. v. Tac. Of things: disciplina, Liv. signa, military emblems, standards, Caes. aetas, the age for bearing arms (from the seventeenth to the forty-sixth year), Liv. v. via, a military road, id. Subst. militaria, *la, m. a military man, soldier, warrior: our noque militaria inter sequeles equitibus? Hor.**

militariter, *adv. in a soldierly or military manner (rare): Liv. Tac.*

militarius, *a, um, adj. [miles] soldier-like, military: gradus, Pl.*

militia, *ae, f. [id.] military service, warfare, war*: in militia disciplina profectus est, Cic.: *munus militiae sustinere, Caes. militiae magna scientia, Sall. 2. Militiae, in war, on the field of battle: usu. opp. to domi: quorum virtus fuerat domi militiaeque cognita, at home and in the field: militia domique, Liv. || Meton. the soldiery, military: cum omni militia interficitur, Just. 2. military spirit,*

courage, bravery: virilis militiae uxor, Flor. 3. a civil service, office, profession, employment, esp. a laborious one: hanc urbanam militiam respondendi, scribendi, Cic.

militia, *ae, f. dim. [militia] a short, insignificant term of military service: semestris militiae tumens, Suet. militio, avi, atum, i. v. n. [miles] to be a soldier, to perform military service, to serve as a soldier, or simply to serve: in cujus exercitu Catonius filius tiro militabat, Cic. sub eignis alicuius, Liv.*

|| Fig. of other than military service, and esp. of love-affairs: vixi puellis nuper idoneus, et militavi non sine gloria, Hor.

gloria, *ii, n. millet, Virg.*

mille (also written mile), *plur. millia (milla), card. num. a thousand, thousands, sometimes in the sing. subest with gen.; in the plur. always subest: mille et quingentes passibus abesse, Caes. With gen.: mille hominum, Cic. Plur.: sexcenta milia mundorum, id. Rarely without a gen.: sagittarios tria milia numero habebat, Caes. Distributively: in millia aera asses singulos, on every thousand, Liv. 2. Esp.: mille passuum or simply mille, a thousand paces, i. e. a Roman mile (142 yards less than the English statute mile): ut mille passuum conficiatur, Cic. || Meton. innumerable, countless (poet.): mille trabes varios adverso sole coloras, Virg. (Hence *It. miglio*; Fr. *mille*).*

milleni, *ae, a, adj. num. distrib. [mille] a thousand each, a thousand: millenium navium, Pl. millenarius, a, um, adj. [id.] the thousandth: millenarium partem vix intelligo, Cic. milliarium, *ii, n. [id.] a milestone: quorum plebes prope ripam Anienis ad tertium milliarium coniescunt, Cic. Esp.: milliarium or milliarium aureum, a milestone set up by Augustus in the forum, Tac. Hence Meton. a Roman mile: Suet.**

milliarus (millarius), *a, um, adj. [id.] containing or comprising a thousand: decuriae, Varr.: porticus, a thousand feet in length, Suet. milles (milles), *adv. a thousand times: quinquies milles, Plin. || Meton. innumerable times: moretur prius milles, Cic.**

milvius (also milvius, quadrisyl.), *a, um, adj. [milvus] pertaining to the kite: milvinae plumae, Plin. || Subst. milvina, ae, f. (sc. fames) a kite's, i. e. a ravenous appetite: Pl. || Fig. rapacious, insatiable: Lacinium plagiarium cum suo pullo milvino tributa exigere, Cic.*

milvus (poet. also, milvus, trisyl.), *i, m. a bird of prey, a kite, glede: milvo est quoddam bellum quasi naturale cum corvo, Cic. Proverb.: dives aru-ribus, quantum non milvus oberret, of extensive possessions, Pers. || Meton. a flash of prey, a gizzard: (metuit)*

opertum millius hamum, Hor. 2. a constellation: Ov. (Hence It. *nubio*).

mima, ae, f. [mimicus] a female mimic or mime: Cic.

mimio, adv. like a mime: Cat. **mimiosus**, a, um, adj. = *μυμικός*, pertaining to mimes, mimic, farcical: ne aut scurrilis locus sit, aut mimicus, farcical, extravagant, Cic.

mimographus, l, m. = *μυμογράφος*, a writer of mimes: Suet.

mimula, ae, f. dim. [mima] a female mime, actress: Cic.

mimus, l, m. = *μῦμος*, a mimic actor, mime: Cic. || Meton. a mimic play, mime, farce: Tutor, mimus vetus, id. = mimos scribere, Ov. || Fig. any thing farcical, pretended, unreal: of the sham triumph of Calpurnia, Suet.

min, for minium, q. v.

min, for mihine, v. ego.

mina (mna, Plin.), ae, f. = *μνᾶ*, a Greek weight of a hundred Attic drachmas, a mina: the mina was of different values in the various systems of weights adopted in Greece (v. Smith's Ant. 431): as an Attic silver weight it was nearly equal to 16 oz., and hence as money of account (for it was not a coin), the mina was worth about £4. sterling: argenti, Pl.: also absol. Cic.: auri, Pl.

minaclos, arum, f. plu. [minax] threats, menaces: minaclos ego istas flocci non facio tuas, Pl. (Hence It. *minaccia*: Prov. *menassa*; Fr. *menace*).

minactior, adv. threateningly, menacingly, with threats or menaces: adversarios minactior terrere, Cic. Comp.: minacius dicere quam facere, id.

minae, arum, f. plu. [mineo] lit. the projecting points or pinnacles of walls: minae murorum, Virg. || Fig. threats, menaces: virtutem hominibus instituendo et persuadendo, non minis et vi ac metu tradi, Cic. 2. Of things: frigoris, Ov.

minanter, adv. threateningly, with threats: multa minanter agant, Ov.

minatio, ōnis, f. [minor] a threatening, threat, menace: minationes, Cic.

minax, acis, adj. [id.] lit. jutting out, projecting: minax pendens scopolis, overhanging, projecting, Virg.

|| Fig. threatening, menacing, full of threats or menaces: Indutiorum late minax atque arrogans, Cic. Sup.: adversus barbaros minacissimus, Suet.

2. Of things: aequor saevum et minax, Ov.: peccitientia minacior, Liv. **minō**, 2. v. n. [min, root of minae, emineo, promineo] to jut, project: Lucr. **minerva**, ae, f. [Minerva, the goddess of wisdom; hence, meton.] genius, learning, skill, art: rusticus crassa Minerva, Hor.: invita Minerva, contrary to the bent of one's genius, id. || Transf. a working in wool, spinning and weaving: tocare solo vitam tenuique Minerva, Virg.

mingo, mimi, minctum, and mictum, 3. v. n. to make water: In me venias mictum atque caecum, Hor.

minianus, a, um, adj. [minium] painted with vermilion: minianus Jupiter (i. e. statua Iovis), Cic.

ministilus, a, um, adj. dim. [ministulus] coloured with red lead or cinnabar: cerula, Cic.

ministus, a, um, Part. [minio] **minime** (minime), sup. adv. least, very little: quum minime vellem, minimeque opus fuit, Ter.: quod minime ad eos mercedem saepe comenat, extremely seldom, Caes.: Strengthened with omnisium and gentium, ac to minime omnium pertinet, Cic.: Illa exclamat, minime gentium, not for anything in the world, Ter. 2. In replies, as an emphatic negative, by no means, not at all: M. An to haec non credis? A. Minime vero, Cic.: Strengthened with gentium: Nam, Meriton' hoc meo videtur factum? De. Minime gentium, Ter.

minimus, a, um, v. parvus, adv. fin. **minio**, atum, l. v. a. [minium] to colour with red-lead or cinnabar, to paint red: quae quidem, veroer, ne miniatia cerula tua pluribus locis notandas sint, with your red-lead pencil, Cic.

minister, tra, trum, adj. and sube. [minus; like magister from magis] an inferior, one subject to another, a servant: centum aliae (famulae), totidemque pares aetate ministri, Virg. 2. An attendant priest, minister: ministri publici Martis, Cic. 3. Of public officers: ministros imperii tui, under-officials, id.: pacis bellique ministros, assistants, advisers, Virg. 4. In gen. a furtherer, promoter, helper, abettor (both in a good and in a bad sense): infimi homines ministros se praebent in iudicis oratoribus, i. e. inform the orators what the law is, Cic.: regis ministri, the supporters, friends, Sall.: Calchante ministro, with the help of Calchas, Virg. 5. Fig.: legum ministri magistratus (sunt), the executors, Cic.: ministro baculo, with the aid of a staff, Ov.

ministerium, ii, n. [minister] the office or functions of a minister, attendance, service, ministry: an office, occupation, employment, administration, etc.: aquila velut ministerio missa capiti (pileum) apte reponit, Liv.: diurna, Ov.: triste, Virg.: Quirinus scribis ministeria consulatum adeptus, Tac. || Meton. a suite of attendants: ministeria magistratibus conscribere, i. e. licitores, viatores, etc., id.: varia arena ministeria, managers of the games, Suet. (Hence It. *mezziero*; Sp. *menester*; Fr. *métier*).

ministra, ae, f. v. minister. **ministrator**, ōris, m. [ministro] an attendant, waiter, servant, Sen. || Transf. in gen. one who helps, advises, serves, etc. ministratorem exhibere, to play the assistant, the instructor, Suet.: cum te ipsum, Salpici, objugabam, quod ministratorem peteres, non adversarium, Cic.

ministratrix, icis, f. [id.] for ministratrix, a female attendant, handmaid: ministratrices oratoria, Cic.

ministro, avi, atum, l. v. a. [ministro] to attend, wait upon, serve, esp. at table: constr. with dat. (rarely acc.) of the pers. and acc. of the thing; or absol.: servi ministrant, Cic.: coena ministratur pueris tribus, Hor.: ministrare alicui festilibus, to serve up, Tac. With acc.: nosmet inter nos ministrare, Pl. || Transf. to manage, direct, execute, supply, furnish, etc.: ministrant (navis) vella, Virg.: facis furta Clodiana, Cic. Also of inanimate subjects: furor arma ministrat, Virg.: vinum verba ministrat, Hor.

minitabundus, a, um, adj. [minitor] threatening: Liv.

minito, l. v. a. for minitor, to threaten: quae minitas mihi, Pl.

minitor, atus, l. v. a. dep. [minor] to threaten, menace: constr. with dat. of pers. and acc. or abl. of thing; with inf., acc. and inf., and absol.: ista horribilia minitor purpuratis tula, Cic.: Caesaris gladio, Sall.: quod nunc minit-are facere, Ter.: cur ergo minitatis tibi te vitam esse amissurum? Pl.

minium, ii, n. (apoc. form. min, Virg. in Quint.) [a Spanish word] native cinnabar, vermilion, or sulphur of mercury: Prop. || **minium**, red oxide of lead: Plin.: Virg.

minor, atus, l. v. dep. [minae] lit. to jut, project: geminique miniantur in coelum scopuli, Virg. || Transf. to threaten, menace: constr. with dat. of pers. and acc. of thing; and with acc. and inf.: crucem minari alicui, Cic. Of things: nec semper feret quocumque minabitur arcus, threaten to strike, is aimed at, Hor. 2. Esp. to promise boastfully (poet.): atqui valens erat multa et praecurva minantia, id.

minor, va, Comp. of parvus, q. v. (Hence It. *minore*, meno; Fr. *moindre*, moins.) **minumē**, for minime, q. v. **minimus**, for minimus, v. parvus. **minio**, ū, atum, 3. v. a. and s. [minus]. A. Act to make smaller, to lessen, diminish; hence, to break in pieces, chop, grind, etc.: sumptus citatum, Cic.: rem familiarem, Hor.: minuitur corporis artus, diminish in size, Ov.: ligna, id. || Fig. to impair, detract from, diminish: gloriam alicuius, Cic.: spem, Caes.: suspitionem protectionis, Cic.: religionem, Nep. 2. to refuse, destroy: minuenda est haec opinio, Cic. 3. to restrict, restrain: magistratum, censuram, Liv. 4. to alter, modify: nec in ea causa minueris haec quae facis, ne in mutis suam sententiam, Ter. 5. Neutr.: minuente aesta, at the ebbing of the tide, Caes.

minus, a, um, adj. smooth: minus ovīs, smooth-bellied, with no wool on the belly, Pl.

minūs, comp. adv. less: ita imperium semper ad optimum quonque minus bono transferitur, less good, not

no good, Sall.: minus late, Caes. With quod: respondebo tibi minus fortasse vehementer, quam ab te sum provocatus, Cic. With atque: qui peccas minus auge ego? Hor. Elliptically: maderfactum tri minus XXX. diebus Graeciam sanguine, Cic. 2. Esp. non (hæd) minus quam (atque) not less, no less, quite as much: non minus nobis jamdiu atque illustres sunt illi dies, quibus conservamur quam illi quibus nascimur, id.: laudibus habet minus quam præmio gaudent militum animi, Liv. (ii) Nihil minus, by no means: Ter. (iii) Minus minusque, minus et (ac) minus, less and less: mihi jam minus minusque obtemperat, id. (iv) Also alone, as an emphatic negation, set at all, not: nonnumquam ea quæ prædicta sunt, minus eveniunt, Cic. (v) Si minus, sin minus, if not, but if not otherwise: Syracusis, si minus supplicio affici, ac custodiri oportebat, id. (vi) Quo minus, and as one word, quominus, lit. by which the less: used as a conjunction to connect subj. clauses with principal verbs implying hindrance, etc.: stetitse per Trebonium, quo minus oppido potirentur, volebatur, Caes. Reversed, minus quo: ne veretur, minus jam quo redeat domum, Ter. **minusculus**, a, um, adj. dim. [minu] rather less, rather small: nomen, i. e. very short, Pl.: villa, Cic.

minutal, alis, n. [minutus] a dish of minced meat: Juv.

minutim, adv. [id.] piecemeal, in little bits: nasturtium consecutum minutim, Varr. 2. bit by bit, gradually: interrogare, Cic.

minutè, adv. into small or fine pieces, finely, minutely: sal minette trivus, Col. || Fig. in a petty, paltry manner: res minutius tractare, Cic.

2. minutely, closely, accurately: Quint.

minutia, ae, f. [minutus] smallness, fineness, minuteness: ad minutiam redigere, to make quite small, reduce to powder, Sen.

minutulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] very little, very paltry: Pl.

minutus, a, um, Part. [minuo] || A. d. little, small, minute: diffo omnes magni minutique, Pl. Of things: litteræ, id.: opuscula, Cic. 2. Fig. paltry, paltry, insignificant: alii minuti et angusti, id. (Hence Fr. menu.)

mirabilis, e, adj. [miror] to be wondered at, wonderful, marvellous, extraordinary, admirable: strange, singular: nec hoc est tam re, quam dictu inopiamus atque mirabile, Cic.: hic ubi sit potius quam ad mirabilis illi, Hor. Comp.: quo lata majora ac mirabilia fecisti, Cic. With acc. and inf.: res esse istiusmodi, haud mirabile est, Ter. With relat. clause: mirabile est, quam non multum differat, Cic. With acc. supine: mirabile dictu Virg. (Hence It. miragiglio; Fr. merveille.)

mirabiliter, adv. wonderfully, astonishingly, marvellously, extraordi-

narily, surprisingly: mirabiliter vulgi mutata est voluntas, Nep.: cupere, Cic. Comp.: mirabilibus augere, id.

mirabundus, a, um, adj. [miror] astonished, full of wonder or astonishment: Liv.

miraculum, i, n. [id.] a wonderful, strange, or marvellous thing, a wonder, marvel, miracle: wonderfulness, marvellousness: portentosa et miracula philosphorum somniantium, strange and wonderful opinions, Cic.: adjucent miracula huic pugnae, Liv.: omnia transformat esse in miracula rerum, Virg.: miraculum magnitudinis, extraordinary size, Liv. (Hence It. miraciglio; Sp. milagro.)

mirandus, a, um, Part. [miror] || A. d.: wonderful, admirable, strange, singular: in mirandam altitudinem depressum, Cic.

miratio, ōnis, f. [id.] wonder, admiration: mirationem facere, Cic.

mirator, ōris, m. [id.] an admirer: mirator rerum, Ov.

miratrix, icia, f. [id.] she that wonders or admires (poet.): Juv.

mirè, adv. wonderfully, admirably, strongly, very: puero mundaia mire favent, Cic.

mirificus, adv. wonderfully, admirably, extraordinarily, exceedingly: delectat, Cic.

mirificus, a, um, adj. [mirus facio] causing wonder or admiration, wonderful: extraordinary, admirable: strange: homo mirificus, Cic. Of things: turris mirificæ operibus extracta, Caes. Sup.: mirificissimum facinus, Ter.

mirillo (murmillo), ōnis, m. [μωρμύλλος] a kind of gladiator that used to fight with a Thracian (Threx), or a net-fighter (retiaris), and wore a Gallic helmet, with the image of a fish for a crest (whence the name): v. Smith's Ant. 195: ille ex mirillone dux, ex gladiatore imperator, Cic.

miror, atus, i. v. a. and n. dep. to wonder or marvel at, to be astonished or amazed at: constr. with acc., acc. and inf., with relat. clause, etc.: negligentiam hominis, Cic.: si quis forte miratur, me ad accusandum descendere, id.: mirari se aiebat, quod non rideret harsupex, harsupicem cum videret, id. || to look on with wonder, to admire: signa, tabulas pictas, vasa caelata, Sall. Poet. with the gen.: justitiæne præsens mirer belline laborum? Virg.

mirus, a, um, adj. wonderful, astonishing, admirable, extraordinary: mirum me deskertum tenet urbis, Cic.: miris modis odiase aliquem, wonderfully, exceedingly, Ter.: mirum in modum conversæ sunt hominum mentes, astonishingly, surprisingly, Caes.: mirum n, uel, or quin, it would be wonderful, I am very much mistaken, if not, i. e. most probably, undoubtedly: mira sunt, nisi invitavit sese in coena plucuum, Pl.: mirum, quin ab avo ejus aut proavo accipere, id.

miscellaneus, a, um, adj. [miscel-] mixed, miscellaneous: turba miscellanea of all sorts, App. || Subst. miscellanea, orum, n. plus a hash of broken meat, a gallimaufry, hodgepodge, the coarse diet of gladiators: Juv.

miscellus, a, um, adj. [miscuo] mixed: uvæ miscellæ, Cato: ludi, of several kinds, Suet.

miscō, miscui, mistum, or mixtum, 2. v. a. to mix, mingle, to intermingle, blend: constr. with abl., dat., cum, and abol.: (sortes) pueri manu miscunt, Cic.: mella Falerno, Hor.: stetur cruri, Ov.: cumque meis lacrimis miscuit usque suas, id. 2. Esp. to have carnal intercourse with: corpus cum aliqua, Cic.: sanguinem et genus, to intermarry, Liv. 3. to mix, prepare a drink: alteri miscere malum, Cic.: pocula alculi, Ov. 4. Reflect. or with prom. reflect.: to mingle with others, to unite, assemble: miscet (se) viris, Virg.: ipsa ad prætoria densæ miscuntur, assemble, id. 5. Miscere manus or proelia, to join battle, engage (poet.): miscere manus, Prop.: vulnera, to inflict wounds on each other, Virg.

6. Of storms: to throw into confusion, to disturb, confound, embroil (poet.): coelum terraque miscere, id. Hence, Prop.: coelum ac terras and mare coelo miscere, to disturb heaven and earth, raise a great commotion, Liv. || Fig. to mix, mingle, unite, etc.: animum alicuius cum suo miscere, Cic. 2. Esp. to share with, impart to: to take part in: miscere se partibus alicuius, to mix oneself up with, Veil.

3. to throw into confusion, to embroil, disturb: to stir up, occasion, excite: omnia infima summis paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit, Cic.: coetus, Tac. (Hence It. mischiare; Sp. mesclar, meclar: Fr. mêler, mélange.)

misellus, a, um, adj. dim. [miser] poor, wretched, unfortunate: homo, Cic. Of things: reductus sum usque ad hoc misellum paltium, Pl.

miser, a, um, adj. wretched, unfortunate, miserable, pitiable, lamentable, etc.: nihil est tam miserabile, quam ex beato misere, Cic.: miserrimus fili fugidant, am completely tired out, Ter. With gen.: cultus miser, anxious about, Hor. Of things: amor, Virg. Often inserted parenthetically: ossa atque pellis sum, misera, maceritudine, Pl. 2. sick, ill: quo morbo misera sum, id. 3. bad, worthless: hominem perditum miserrumque, Ter.: carmen, Virg.

miserabilis, e, adj. [miseror] pitiable, miserable, deplorable, lamentable, wretched, etc.: nihil est tam miserabile, quam ex beato miser, Cic. Comp.: miserabilior causa mortis, Liv. || mournful, plaintive: aspectus, Cic.: elegi, Hor.

miserabiliter, adv. pitiablely, sadly, miserably: emori, Cic. || mournfully, plaintively: scripta epistola, id.

miseratio, ōnis, f. [miseror] a pining, pity, compassion, commiseration: Juv.

cum quadam miseratione delectare, Cic.

||. In rhetoric a *pathetic speech*: miserationibus uti, id.

misère, adv. *wretchedly, miserably, lamentably*: vivere, Cic. ||. *vehemently, violently*: misere amare, Pl.: invdere, Ter.

misérô, ut, Itum, 2. v. n. [misér] to pity, compassionate, commiserate: tipe sub misere, Lucr. ||. Impera. miseret, it *excites pity or compassion*: constr. with acc. of person who experiences, and gen. of that which gives rise to the feeling: miseret te aliorum, tui te nec miseret nec pudet, Pl.: eorum nos miseret, Cic. With acc. instead of gen.: Menedemi vicem miseret me Ter.

misérôr, itua, 2. v. dep. [id.] to have pity, to pity, compassionate. With gen.: miserenlini soclorum, Cic.: deos miseritos nominis Romani, Liv. ||. Impera. miseretur, miseritum (miserum) est, etc., it *excites pity or compassion*: (on constr. v. misereo): cave te fratrium pro fratri salute obsecramum misereatur, Cic.: me ejus miseritum est, Pl. With the gen. only: ut supplicum misereatur, that we should feel pity for supplicants, Cic.

misereô, 3. v. n. incomp. [misereo] to feel pity, have compassion (poet.): his lacrimis vitam damus et miserecimus ultro, Virg. ||. Impera: it *excites pity or compassion* (on constr. v. misereo): inopis nunc te miserecat mel, Ter. ||. to become wretched, miserable: Pl.

misérêt, v. misereo, no. II.
misérêtur, v. misereo, no. II.
miséria, ae, f. [misér] wretchedness, misfortune, misery, affliction, distress, etc.: ubi virtus est, ibi esse miseria et aeruma non potest, Cic. ||. *irksomeness, trouble, fatigue*: miseriam capere, Ter. ||. *anxiety*: Stolti omnia superstitiosa sollicitudine et miseria credunt, Cic. ||. *poverty*: in urbe vis patrum in dies miseriaque plebis crescebant, Liv.

misérôcordia, ae, f. [misérôr] tender-heartedness, pity, compassion, mercy: misérôcordia est segnitudo et miseria alterius injuria laborantia, Cic.: puerorum, for the children, id.: misérôcordia vulgi, for the common people, Caes. ||. Meton. plainness, pathos: haec magna cum misérôcordia beliquis pronuntiantur, id. 2. a pitiful state or condition, unhappiness: Cic.

misérôcor, dis, adj. [misérô cor] tender-hearted, pitiful, compassionate, merciful: misérôcorum esse in aliquem, Cic. Comp.: misérôcordior, Pl.

misérêr, adv. *sadly, wretchedly, lamentably*: alloqui, Cat.

misérêr and **misérêr**, Part. [misérêr].

misérô, atus, 1. v. dep. [misér] to lament, deprecate, deplore: quis illas reat mulier, quae ipsa se miserauit? Pl.: commune periculum miserabatur, Caes.

||. to pity, commiserate: juvenem,

animi misera, Virg.: miserandum in modum, in a pitiable manner, Cic.

missicô, or -tius, a, um, adj. [mittô] discharged from military service: praetorianus, Suet.

missicô, 1. v. a. freq. [id.] to send often: ad me litteras missicôlabas, Pl.

missilis, e, adj. [id.] that may be thrown, that is thrown or hurled, missile: lapides missiles, sling-stones, Liv.: ferrum, a javelin, Virg. ||. Subst. missile, is, n. a missile weapon, missile, a javelin: missilibus Laedaeonem pugnant, Liv. 2. missilla, lum, n. p. or res missiles, presents thrown by the emperors among the people: sparsa et populo missilla omnium rerum, Suet.

missio, ônis, f. [id.] a letting go, a sending, despatching: litterarum, Cic.

2. a release from captivity, liberation: munus pro missione dare, id.

3. a discharge from service (of soldiers, office-holders, gladiators, etc.), a dismissal: praemium missionis ferre, Caes.: quibus (militibus) senatus missionem redituque in patriam negasset ante belli finem, Liv. (Of the various kinds of military discharge, v. Sinith's Ant. 167.) Of a quaeator: Suet. Of gladiators: quum Myrino peteretur missio laeso, Mart. Hence, spectaculum sine missione, in which the gladiators fought to the death, Liv. 4. a cessation, termination: ante ludorum missionem, Cic.

missitins, a, um, v. missicô.

missitô, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [mittô] to send repeatedly: auxilia, Liv.

missor, ôris, m. [id.] one who sends, throws, or shoots, an archer (rare): Cic.

missus, a, um, Part. [mittô].

missus, is, m. [id.] a sending away, a sending, despatching: missu Caesaris ad Ambiorigem ventitare conseruaret, Caes. 2. a throwing, hurling: pilli, Liv. Meton. a shot: vix absunt nobis missus bis mille sagittae, two thousand bow-shots, Lucr. 3. a course, round, heat in the games: spectaculum multiplicatis missibus in serum produxit, Suet.

mistim (mix.), adv. *mixedly*: Lucr. **mistâr** (mix.), ae, f. [misceô] a mixing, mingling: rerum, Lucr. ||. Fig.: a mixing, mingling: vitiorum atque virtutum, Suet.

mistus (mix.), a, um, Part. [misceô].

mitô, adv. *mildly, softly, gently* (rare): mite convivere, App. Comp.: mitius ille perit, Ov. Sup.: quam mitissime potest legatos appellat, Caes.

mittella, ae, f. dim. [mitta] a head-band, a kind of turban: Cic.

mitescô, 3. v. n. incomp. [mitis] to become mild or mellow, to ripen: uvae a sole mitescunt, Cic. 2. In gen. to grow mild, soft, gentle, calm: hieus, Liv.: frigora, Hor. ||. Fig.: nemo adeo ferus est, ut non mitescere possit, id.

2. to moderate, abate: discordiae mitescunt, Liv.

mitifico, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [mitificus] to make mild or mellow: mitifica-

tus cibis, well digested and changed into chyle (al. modificatus), Cic.

mitigatô, ônis, f. [mitigo] a soothing, mitigating, mitigation (rare): Cic.

mitigo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [mitis ago] to make mild, mellow, soft or tender: cibum, to make soft or tender by boiling or roasting, Cic.: agros, to cultivate, make fruitful, id. ||. Fig. to make gentle, to lull, soothe, assuage, appease, mitigate, etc.: acerbum eventalem condimentis humanitatis, id.: aliquem pecunia, Tac.

mitis, e, adj. *mild, mellow*: of the soil, kindly, fruitful; of a river, gentle, placid: sunt nobis mitia poma, Virg.: mite solum Tiburia, Hor. ||. Fig. *mild, soft, gentle*: nihil tam vidi miti, nihil tam placatum, quam tum meus frater erat in arorem tuam, Cic.: consillum, Ov. With dat.: poenitentiae mitior, towards the penitent, Tac. Of style: Thucydides al. posterus fuisse, multo maturior fuisse et mitior, riper and mellow, more easily understood, Cic. (Hence It. mezzo).

mitra, ae, f. = *μῆτρα*, an Asiatic head-dress, a cowl, turban; in Greece and Rome worn only by women or effeminate young men: Plin.

mittô, misti, missum, 3. v. a. to let go, cause to go, send, send off, despatch: filium suum foras ad propinquum suum quendam mittit, Cic.: legatos de deditione ad eum misereunt, Caes. Of things: luna mittit lucem in terras, Cic. 2. With the ellipse of a clause containing nuntiare, dicere, etc.: Deiotarus legatos ad me misit, se cum omnibus copiis esse venturum, sent ambassadors to inform me, id. ||. to send, yield, furnish, export: India mittit ebur, molles sua tura Sabae, Virg. ||. to let or bring out, to put forth, emit: sanguinem incisa vena, to let blood, Cels. so Fig.: mittere sanguinem provinciae, to bleed, i. e. drain, exhaust, Cic.: serpens horrenda sibilis misit, gave forth, emitted, Ov. ||. to send, throw, hurl, cast, launch: pia, Caes.: fulmina, Hor. Of throwing dice: talos in pyrrum, id. V. to let go, let loose, to release, dismiss: quadrages aequo carcere misit equos, Ov.: mittit me intro? will you let me in? Pl. Exp. in the connection, misum facere: misum fieri, to be let loose, set at liberty, Nep.: misos faciant honores, renouance, Cic. ||. to dismiss from the mind: moestum timorem mittit, Virg.: leves spei, Cic. 2. Exp. of speech, to pass over, omit, cease, forbear: mitto proelia, praetero pugnationes oppidorum, Cic. (Hence It. mettere; Fr. mettre.)

mitulus and **mytilus** (mytilus), il, m. = *μῆτιλος*, a kind of muscle, sea-muscle: Hor.

mnâ, ae, v. m. v. m. v. m.

mnâmnâ, 1. v. n. = *μνήσκω*, to memorial: Cat.

môbilis, e, adj. [constr. from motus]

bila, from moveo] easy to be moved, movable: mobiles turres, Curt.: oculi, Cic. 2. nimble, active, fleet, etc.: perit sum manibus, pedibus mobilibus, simile of foot, Pl.: venti, the fleet winds, Ov. 11. Fig. pliable, pliant, movable: mobilia aetas, Virg.: populi mobilior ad cupiditatem agri, Liv.

2. changeable, inconstant, fickle: nec in te animo fuit mobilis, Cic.: Galli sunt in consiliis capidibus mobiles, Caes.

mobilitas, ātis, f. [mobilis] movement, mobility: animal mobilitate ceteris, Cic.: mobilitatem equum, stabilitatem pedum praestant, the rapid movement, Caes. 11. Fig. inconstancy, fickleness: quid est inconstantia, mobilitate, levitate turpis? Cic.

mobilitas, adv. with easy or rapid motion: cor mobilitur palpitate, Cic. Comp.: reverti mobilibus, Lucr. 11. Fig.: omnes fere Gallos ad bellum mobilitur celeriterque excitari, easily, Caes.

mobilitas, i. v. a. [mobilis] to make movable, to make quick: Lact.

moderabilia, e, adj. [moderor] that can be restrained, moderate: Ov.

moderamen, inis, n. [id.] a means of managing or governing, e.g. a ruler: hence, management: innoxius moderamine navis, Ov. 3. Fig.: rerum, the management of affairs, the government of the state, id.

moderanter, adv. with moderation: Lucr.

moderatus, adv. with moderation, moderately: moderate et clementer his dicere, Caes. Comp.: moderatus id voluit ferri, Cic. Sup.: res moderatissimo constituta, id.

moderatim, adv. moderately, gradually: crescere, Lucr.

moderatio, ōnis, f. [moderor] a limiting, restraining, controlling: moderatio: effrenati populi, Cic.: moderatio modestiae in dicendo, id.

11. regularity, arrangement: moderatio numerorum, id. 2. guidance, government: mundi, id.

moderator, ōris, m. [id.] a manager, governor, director: rector et moderator tanti operis, Cic.: equestrum, Ov.

modetratrix, icis, f. [id.] she who restrains or controls, a directress, governor: Pl.: Cic.

moderatus, a, um, Part. [modero]. 1. Adj. restrained, controlled: moderate: moderati senes, Cic. Of things: vestes, Ov.: mores, Cic. Comp.: quando annona moderator? Vel.

modero, avi, atum, i. v. a. [modus, q. v. infra] to keep within bounds, restrain, control: ego voci moderabo meae, Pl. 11. Meton. to regulate: moderatum aequale aliquid, Cic. [There must have been a neuter noun modus, modis: otherwise we could not account for modero and modestus.]

modior, atus, i. v. dep. [id.] to set a measure, set bounds: non vinum ho-

minibus moderari, sed vino homines solent, Pl. 2. Fig. to restrain, control, moderate, mitigate: with dat.: moderari uxoriis, Cic. With acc.: duritiam legum, Suet. 11. Meton. to manage, regulate, govern, direct: with acc.: deus, qui regit et moderatur, et movet id corpus, Cic.: equos moderari ac flectere, Caes.

modestus, adv. with moderation, moderately: modeste insolentiam continere, Cic. 11. modestly, humbly: in-terui, Ter.

modestia, ae, f. [modestus] lit. the keeping within due bounds, freedom from excess of any kind: hementia, mildness, Tac. 11. Of the intellect: modestia: ille varie discebat, de magnitudine imperii, qua modestia, id. 11. Of moral conduct or behaviour: moderate-ness, moderation, sobriety: eam virtutem Graeci σωφροσύνη vocant: quam soleo equidem tum temperantiam, tum moderationem appellare, nonnunquam etiam modestiam, Cic. 2. Esp. unassuming conduct, discretion, moderation, sobriety of behaviour: non minus se in milite modestiam et continentiam, quam virtutem et animi magnitudinem desiderare, Caes. 3. Shamefacedness, modesty: vultus, Quint. 4. Honour, chastity: neque sumptus, neque modestiae suae parcere, Sall. 5. Correctness, propriety: Cic.

modestus, a, um, adj. [modus: v. modero] keeping due measure or limits, moderate, not excessive: rari per Italian Caesaris agri, modesta servitia, intra paucos libertos domus, Tac. 11.

moderate, unassuming, modest: vir modestus et frugi, Cic. 2. mild, gentle, kind: o modestum ordinem, id. 3. chaste, modest, decent, shamefaced: mulier proba et modesta, Ter.

modestia, e, adj. [modus] containing a modius or Roman peck: Pl.

modicus, adv. with proper measure or restraint, moderately, modestly: modice hoc faciam, Cic.: se respicere, in good order, Liv. 11. slightly, not much: locuples, id. 11. meanly: modicis instratus torus, Suet.

modicellus, a, um, adj. dim. [modicus] very moderate, very little: Suet.

modicus, a, um, adj. [modus] observing a proper measure or limit, moderate, moderate-sized, middling: potiones, Cic.: Andromache, of a moderate size, not too large, Ov. 11. moderate, temperate, modest, etc.: domi modicus, Sall. 2. In gen. middling, ordinary, mean, scanty, etc.: genus diendi subtile in probando, modicum in delectando, Cic.: Graecis hoc modicum est, not frequent, id. With gen.: Sabini modicus origina, Tac.

modificatus, a, um, Part. [modifico]

modifico, i. v. a. [modificus] to measure, moderate, etc.: Cic.

modius, ii, m. (gen. plur. modium, Cic.) [prob. same root as metior] the Roman corn-measure, a peck, containing

sixteen sextarii, or the sixth part of a Greek medimnus = 1.92 Eng. gallons: tritici modius, Cic. Of other things besides corn: ut metuentibus dimidium (annulorum aureorum) super tres modios explesse, Liv. Proverb.: (i) verum illud est, quod dicitur, multos modios salis simul edendos esse, ut amicitia munus expletum sit, Cic.: (ii) pleno modo, in full measure, abundantly, id.

modo, adv. (modo, poet. Cic.) [modus] lit. by measure, with a limit: hence it serves to express restriction; only, but: semel modo, only once, Pl.: paulum modo, Cic.: modo facto ut illam serves, only see that, Ter. For dummodo, solummodo, and tantummodo. 2. Negatively: non modo ... sed (verum) etiam (also, or simply sed) not only ... but also: ut non modo secunda sperare debeas, sed etiam adversa fortissimo animo ferre, Cic. 3. Esp. in restrictive clauses, for ullo or aliquo modo: any how, at all, only, provided: servus est nemo, qui modo tolerabili conditione sit servituti, who is in any tolerable condition, id. (ii) So freq., si modo, if only: tute sis (si modo meministi) me tibi tum dixisse, id. (iii) modo si for dummodo: if only, provided that: persequar infernus, modo si licet ordine ferri, Ov. (iv) also without si, for dummodo, with subj.: if only, provided that: quos valetudo morbo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat, Cic. So too, modo ne for dummodo ne: if only not, provided that not: si quis est paulo ad voluptates propensior, modo ne sit ex pecudum genere, id.

4. Modo non, at all, but, almost, nearly: modo non montes auri pollicens, Ter. 5. With imperatives, just, now: sequere hac modo, Pl.: vido modo, Cic. Indignantly: quin tu i modo, begone now, Pl. 11. Of time: just now, just: (i) Of present time: advenis modo, Ter. (ii) Of time just past: just now, but this moment, a little while ago, lately: sum illi villas ante modo factus, Cic. Elliptically: superesse videt de tot modo milibus unum, out of so many thousands lately existing, Ov. Opp. to nunc: qui nunc primum te advenisse dicas, modo qui hinc abieris, Pl. (iii) Of time just to come: immediately, directly, in a moment: domum modo ibo, Ter. 2.

Modo ... modo ... now ... now, at one moment ... at another, sometimes ... sometimes: Cotta meus modo hoc, modo illud, Cic.: citus modo, modo tardus incessus, Sall. With another ad, instead of the second modo: modo ... nunc, Ov.: modo ... aliquando, Tac. Sometimes instead of the first modo: aepe cum tibus anella, modo laeva inani, Hor. 3. modo ... tum (deinde, postea, etc.) at first ... then, at one time ... at another: sol modo accendit, tum autem recedens, Tac.: modo ... modo ... postremum, Tac. (Hence it. mo.)

modûlâtus, *adv.* measuredly, according to measure, in time, harmoniously: modulate cantes tibiae, Cic.

modûlâtio, *ônis*, *f.* [modulator] a regular measure: operis modulationes, Vitr. || *Esp.* a rhythymical measure, modulation in singing and playing, melody: Quint.

modûlâtôr, *ôris*, *m.* [id.] one who measures rhythmically, a director of music, a musician, Hor.

modûlâtus, *a. um*, *Part.* [modulator]. || *Adj.*: properly measured, in time, melodious, musical: ipso modulata dolore verba fundebat, Ov.

modûlôr, *atus*, *i. v. dep.* [modulus] to measure off properly, to measure: Gell. 2. to regulate, arrange: Plin.

|| *Esp.* of poetry, music, and rhythm in gen.: to measure rhythmically, to modulate: ipsa natura, quasi modularetur hominum orationem, In omni verbo posuit scitam vocem, Cic. Hence 2. Meton. to sing, play, dance, etc.: virgines sonum vocis pulu pedum modulantes incesserunt, beating time to, accompanying with the dance, Liv.: verba fidibus Latinis, Hor. *Pass.*: barbaros Lesbio modulatus civil, played by, id.

modûlus, *a. m. dim.* [modus] a small measure, a measure: ab imo ad summum moduli bipedalis, two feet high, Hor. *Proverb.*: metiri quemque suo modulo ac pede, id.

modûs, *i. m.* [same root as metior] a standard by which any thing is measured, a measure: modî, quibus metientur rara, Varr. 2. the measure or size of any thing: de modo agri scriptis, Cic. 3. *Esp.* proper measure, due measure: modum aliquis rei habere, to observe measure in a thing, not to exceed the bounds of moderation, id. Hence, *Fig.* moderation: sine modo modestaque, Sall. 4. In poetry and music: rhythm, time, measure, metre, mode: lyrici, Ov.: fidibus Latinis Thebanos aptare modos, Hor. || Meton. a bound, limit, end, restriction, etc.: modum aliquem et finem orationi facere, to set bounds to, Cic.: imponere allici, Liv. With the *gen.* *gerund.*: modum lugendi aliquando facere, Cic. 2. a way, manner, mode: in modum venti, according to the direction of the wind, Liv.: nec semper (hæc partes) tractantur uno modo, Cic.: omniibus modis miser aum, in every way, completely, Ter. *Poet.* with *inf.*: nec modis inserere atque oculos imponere simplex, Virg. Hence modum, in modum, or ad modum, with *gen.* or *adj.*: in the manner of, like: servorum modo, slavishly, Liv.: in nostrum modum, in our manner, Tac.: ad hunc modum distributis legionibus, in this manner, Caes.

3. In grammar: the voice or mode of a verb: In verbo sunt octoaliami per genera, tempora, personas, modos, Quint. (Hence *It.* *moda*: Fr. *mode*.)

moecha, *æ*, *f.* = μοιχῆ, an adulteress: ne sequeretur moechas, Hor.

moechismo, *i. n. a.* [moechus] to commit adultery with: aliquam, Pl. **moechor**, *atus*, *i. v. dep.* [id.] to commit adultery (poet.): Hor.

moechus, *i. m.* = μοιχός, a fornicator, an adulterer (pure Lat. adulter): Ter.: Hor.

moenia, *ium*, *n. plu.* [moenio, munio] town walls, ramparts: domi illa conjuncta, quas urbes dictimus, moenia sepeperunt, Cic.: altissima, Caes.

2. *Poet.* In *gen.* walls or inclosures of any kind: moenia navis, Ov.: theatri, Lucr. || Meton. a city inclosed by walls: nulla jam perniciem moenibus ipsa intra moenia comparabitur, to our walls, i. e. our city, Cic. *Poet.*: Ditis magni sub moenia, the citadel, realm of Pluto, Virg.

moenera, *for* munera, *v. munus*

moenia, *for* mania, *q. v.*

moenio, *for* munio, *q. v.*

moenitus, *Part.* [moenio] *v. munio*

moero, **moeror**, **moeror**, *v. mæreo* and *mæro*

moerus, *i. for* murus, *q. v.*

moester, **moestitia**, **moestitudo**, **moestas**, *v. mæstiter*, *etc.*

moirus, *i. v. murus*

mola, *æ*, *f.* [molo] a mill of any kind: pumiceæ, Ov. || *grits* or grains of spelt coarsely ground and mixed with salt (hence called mola salsa), with which the heads of victims were besprinkled; also used at weddings (v. Smith's Ant. 325): sparge mola, Virg.: mola et vinum inspersione, Cic.

molaris, *e. adj.* [mola] pertaining to a mill or to grinding: mola: molaris lapis, a mill-stone, Plin. || *Subst.* molaris, *is*, *m.* a mill-stone: poet. for any large stone: ramis vastique molaribus instat, Virg. 2. (æ. dens) a grinder, molar tooth: Juv.

môles, *is*, *f.* a shapeless, heavy, huge mass. In *gen.* (poet.): Chaos, rudis indigestaque moles, Ov.: vasta se mole moventem pastorem Polyphemum, Virg.

2. *Esp.* a huge, massive structure, part of stone: a dam, pier, mole, a foundation, etc.: molem atque argerem ab utraque parte litores jaciebat, Caes.: moles oppositæ fluctibus, moles, Cic.

3. *warlike apparatus, machines, munitions of war*: refectis vineis, allaque mole belli, Liv. || *Fig.* greatness, weight, might, strength, great quantity, heap, etc.: molem invidiæ sustinere, Cic.: vis consilii experta mole ruit sua, Hor. 2. a burthen, difficulty, labour, trouble: transveham naves baid magna mole, Liv.: tantæ molis erat Romanam condere gentem, Virg. 3. distress, calamity: major exorta domi moles, Liv. (Hence *It.* *molo*: Sp. *muelle*: Fr. *mole*.)

molestâ, *adv.* with trouble or difficulty: molestæ fero, I take it ill, it annoys me, Cic. 2. in a troublesome or offensive manner: of style, in a laboured manner, affectedly: minime ac moleste, Cat.

môestia, *ac. f.* [molestus] trouble, troublesomeness, irksomeness, uneasiness, annoyance, molestation, vexation, disgust, dislike, etc.: sine molestia tua, without trouble to yourself, Cic.: fasces habent molestiam, are attended with, id. Of style: stiffness, affectation: diligens elegantia sine molestia, id.

molestus, *a. um, adj.* [moles] troublesome, irksome, grievous, annoying: abscedo hinc, molestus ne sis! Pl.: provincia molesta, Cic. 2. *Esp.* of style: laboured, affected: simplex in agendo veritas, non molesta, id.: verba, Ov. || Meton. dangerous, injurious: otium, Catullæ, tibi molestum est, Cat.

môlîment, *inis*, *n.* [molior] a great exertion, effort, endeavour, attempt, undertaking: quanto cum fastu, quanto molimine circum spectemus vacuum Romanæ vaibus sedem, Hor.: sceleris, Ov.: res, suo ipsa molimine gravis, Liv.

môlîmentum, *i. n. [M.]* a great exertion, effort, undertaking: motus certe sede sua parvi molimenti admittitur, by machines of little power, Liv.: eo minoris molimenti ac claustra eæ, would cost the less labour, id.

môlîôr, *itus*, *a. v. n.* and *a. dep.* [moles]. A. *Neutr.* to put oneself in motion, to exert oneself, to endeavour, struggle, strive, toil, etc. (rare): æquam per me ipse et mollar, Cic. 2. *Esp.* to set sail, sail (either of persons or ships): molientem hinc Hannibalem, Liv. B. *Act.* to act in motion (with exertion and effort), to throw, cast, hurl, remove, displace, etc.: validum in rites mollire bipennem, wield, Virg.: ancoras to weigh anchor, Liv.: terram, to till the ground, Virg.: corpora ex somno, to rouse from sleep, Liv. 2. to construct, erect, build, etc.: muros, Virg.: clauem, id. || *Fig.* of any undertaking, attempt, or design, esp. when accompanied with labour and difficulty: sedem moliri coepit, he endeavoured to impair public credit, Liv.: struere et moliri aliquid calamitatis allici, to try to bring upon, Cic.: crimina et accusatores, to bring about, find out, Tac.: de occupando regno molientis, striving to usurp the government, Cic.

môlîtio, *ônis*, *f.* [molior] a putting in motion: a laborious undertaking, contrivance: molitio agrorum, cultivation, Col.: quæ molitio (of the creation of the world), Cic. 2. For demolition: facilis molitio eorum vallî erat, a tearing out, demolishing, Liv.

môlîtôr, *ôris*, *m.* [id.] one who undertakes, an attempter, author, framer, contriver: effector mundi moliturse Deus, Cic.: navis, Ov.

môlîtrix, *icis*, *f.* [id.] she who attempts, contrives: Suet.

môlîtus, *a. um, Part.* [molo]

môlîtus, *a. um, Part.* [molior]

môllesco, *i. v. n. incomp.* [molis] to become soft: ebar, Ov. || *Fig.* to

become soft, mild, gentle; also, to become effeminate, unmanly: tum genus humanum primum mollescere coepit, Lucr.: pectora, Ov.

mollifolius, a, um, adj. divm. [id.] soft, tender, delicate: caesae, Plin. || Fig. voluptuous: Cat.

mollis, ivi and ii, itum, 4. v. a. [id.] to make soft or supple, to soften: frigidus durescit humor, et idem vicissim trahitur tepefactus, Cic.: mollire lanam trahendo, to spin, Ov.: artus oleo, Liv.: dum ferrum molliat ignis, Hor.

|| Fig. to soften, mitigate: to tame, check; to render easier, lighter, or less disagreeable: Hannibalem exultantem patientia sua molliebat, Cic.: iram, Liv.: clivum, to make the ascent easier, Caes. 2. to soften, render effeminate: legionem, Cic. (Hence Fr. *moultier*.)

mollis-pes, edis, adj. [mollis pes] soft-footed (poet.): boves, poet. Cic.

mollis, e, adj. soft, tender, mild, pleasant, pliant, supple: mollie litus, Caes.: arena, Ov.: lana, id.: arcus, unbent, unstrung, id.: mollissima cora, Cic.: Euphrates mollior undis, gentler, calmer, Virg.: fastigium, gentle, not steep, Caes. Proverb.: *mollis brachio oburgare aliquem*, i. e. in a gentle, forbearing manner, Cic. || Fig. tender, delicate, susceptible: homo mollissimo animo, most sensitive, id.: mollibus annis, in tender youth, Ov. 2. pliant, supple, yielding: mollis animus et ad accipiendam et ad deponendam offensam, Cic. 3. soft, effeminate, unmanly, weak: philosophus tam mollis, tam languidus, tam enervatus, id.: vita, Ov.: vententia, Cic. 4. soft, pleasant, mild, easy: orationem mollem teneramque reddidit, id.: verba, Hor.: mollis versus, an elegiac or amatory poem, opp. to durus versus, an heroic poem, Ov. 5. touching, affecting: querelae, Hor. 6. changeable, fickle: nihil est tam molle quam voluntas erga nos civium, Cic. [Mollis is usu. derived from *molis*: but it is prob. the same word as Germ. and Engl. *mild*.] (Hence old Fr. *mol*: Fr. *mou*, softly.)

molliter, adv. soft, gently, agreeably: aves nidus mollissime subternunt, Cic.: excedunt alii spirantia mollis aera, more gracefully, Virg. || Fig.: quod ferendum est molliter sapienti, calmly, patiently, Cic.: interpretari mollius aliquid, rather mildly, favourably, Tac.

mollitia (mollities), ae, f., and **mollities** (mollities), ei, f. [mollis] weakness, pliability, flexibility, softness: mollitia cervicium, Cic. || Fig. tenderness, susceptibility: agilitas mollitiesque naturae, sensitive disposition, id. 2. weakness, irresolution: animi est ista mollities, non virtus, inopiam paupers ferre non possent, Caes.: mollitia et inertia animi, Sall. 3. voluptuousness, effeminacy: civitatum mores lapsi ad mollitiam, Cic.

4. unchastity: corpora, Tac.

mollitudo, Inis, f. [id.] suppleness, flexibility, softness: mollitudo assimilis spongilis, Cic. || softness, susceptibility: humanitatis, id.

mollitus, a, um, Part. [mollis]. **mōlo**, āi, itum, 3. v. a. to grind in a mill: molendum uquum in pistrino, Ter.: mollita cibarior, ground corn, Caes. (Hence Fr. *moudre*.)

mollischinarius, ii, m. [molochae, "a mallow"] one who dyes with the colour of mallows: Pl.

mollisus, a, um, adj. = *Μολοισος*, Molossian. In prosody, pes, a metrical foot consisting of three long syllables (e. g. Arpinas, evertunt): Quint.

mōmen, Inis, n. [for movimen, from moveo] movement, motion: e salso con-surgere momine ponti, i. e. from the salt billosa, Lucr.

momentum, i, n. [contr. from movimentum, from moveo] a balancing or oscillating motion; a balance, equipois: astra forma ipsa figuraque sua momenta sustentant, their balance, equilibrium, Cic. || Meton. an alteration: nullum momentum annonae facere, to effect no alteration in the price of corn, Liv. 2. a particle sufficient to turn the balanced scales, hence a particle, a part, a point: myrrhae momentum, Plin.: officiorum, parts, Cic. 3. Esp. of time: a short time, brief space, moment: parvis momentis multa natura affingit, instants, moments, id.: parvo momento, in a short time, Caes.: momento temporis, in a moment, Liv.

|| Fig.: a cause, impulse; weight, influence, importance, moment: minimis momentis maximae inclinationes temporum fiunt, from the slightest causes spring the greatest changes, Cic.: parvae res magnam in utramque partem momentum habuerunt, influence, Caes.: momenta potentia, motives, Ov.: levi momento aestimare, to consider of little moment, Caes.

mōnētila, ae, f. a jackdaw, dav. Proverb.: non plus aurum tibi quam monedulae commitebant, Cic. As a term of endearment: Pl.

mōneo, āi, itum, 2. v. a. [from the root MEN; cf. memini; lit. to cause to think, to cause to remember; hence] to remind, admonish, warn, instruct, teach. Constr. the direct object in acc. (or nom. in pass.); the indirect in acc. when expressed by a neut. pron. or adj., in gen., with de and by a clause: sometimes absol.: ea (auctoritas) adhibetur ad monendum non modo aperte, sed etiam acriter, Cic.: oro, ut Terentium monentis de testamento, id.: id ipsum, quod me mones, id.: Caecina milites temporis ac necessitatis monuit, Tac.: monere te atque hortari, ut in rempublic, incumbere, Cic. 2. Of things as subjects: sol caecos instare tumultus saepe monet, Virg.: immortalia ne speres monet annus, Hor. || Meton. to teach, instruct, tell: monente et denuntiante te, Cic.: velut divinitus

mente monita, Liv. 2. to announce, foretell: vates Helenus quum multa horrenda moneret, Virg. 3. to punish, chastise: puerili verbera moneri, Tac.

mōnēria, is, f. = *μονηρια* (sc. ναῖς), a vessel with a single bank of oars, a galley: Liv.

mōnēta, ae, f. [Moneta, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined; hence] the place for coining money, the mint: ad Philotum scripsi de viatico, sive a moneta, sive ab Oppia, i. e. taken from the mint or borrowed from the Oppis, Cic. 2. coin, money: viaticum concedit prisca moneta novae, Ov. 3. a stamp or die for coining money: a nova moneta, of a new stamp, Mart. Hence, Fig.: communis ferat carmen triviale moneta, of the common stamp, in ordinary style, Juv.

mōnētālis, e, adj. [moneta] pertaining to the mint; minted, coined: Cic.

mōnile, is, n. a necklace, collar: quum (Eriphya) vidisset monile ex auro et gemmis, Cic.: colloque monile baccatum, Virg. Worn by boys: vidit in Herculeo suspensa monilla collo, Ov. (Hence It. *maniglio*, *maniglia*; Sp. *manilla*; Fr. *manille*.)

mōnimentum, v. monum.

mōnitio, Inis, f. [monere] a reminding, admonishing, advice, admonition (rare): monitio acerbitate, oburgatio contumelia caret, Cic.

mōnitor, oris, m. [id] one who reminds, an admonisher, monitor: nil opus fuit monitore, Ter.: officii, Sall.

2. Esp. a remembrancer, prompter, assistant: video mihi non te sed hunc librum esse responsurum, quem monitor tuus hic tenet, Cic. (It) a *mon-clator*: per monitorem appellandi sunt, id. || one who reminds another of his duty; a preceptor, tutor, etc.: praecceptor monitoris non fatui, id.: juvenis monitoribus asper, Hor.

mōnītum, i, n. [id.] an admonition: meis consilia, monitua, Cic. || a prophecy, warning: Carmentis Nymphae, Virg.

mōnitus, a, um, Part. [monere]. **mōnitus**, ōs, m. [id.] a reminding, warning, admonition (poet.): monitu nutricula, Ov. || Esp. an admonition from the gods by omens, etc., a warning by oracles, lightning, etc.: fortunae monitu, Cic.

mōnogrammus or **-os**, i, m. = *μονογραμμος*, lit. of pictures, that consist of lines merely, an outline, sketch; hence, transf. shadowy: Epicurus monogrammos Deos et nihil agentes commentus est, Cic.

mōnōpōdium, ii, n. = *μονοπόδιον*, a table or stand with one foot: Liv.

mōnōpōllum, ii, n. = *μονοπόλιον*, the exclusive privilege of selling, a monopoly: Suet.

mōnōsyllābus, a, um, adj. = *μονοσύλλαβος*, monosyllabic: monosyllaba, ac verba, Quint.

mōnotrophus, *i. m.* = μόντροφος, *one who eats by himself*: nosmet inter nos ministrare, monotrophe, Pl.

mons, *ita, m.* a mountain, mount: montium altitudines, Cic.: altissimi, Caes. Proverb.: parturit montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, said where much is expected, but little happens. Hor.

|| **Transf.** a large mass, quantity, heap: argenti montes, Pl.: mons Tusculanus, a lofty, splendid building in or near Tusculum, Cic. Proverb.: montes auri polliceri, to make extravagant promises, Ter. 2. a rock in gen. (poet.): fertur in abruptum magno mons improbus actu, Virg.

monstratio, *ōnis, f.* [monstro] a showing: Ter.

monstrator, *ōris, m.* [id.] a pointer out, incenitor, teacher: aristi, l. e. Triptolemus, Virg.

monstratus, *a, um, Part.* [monstro].

|| **Adj.** conspicuous, distinguished, remarkable: et hostibus simili auique monstrati, Tac.

monstro, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [monstrum] to show, point out, inform, teach: iter, Curt.: palmam, Cic.: digito, Hor. || **Exp.** to ordain, institute, appoint (poet.): monstratas excitatas, Virg.: ignis, Ov. 2. to denounce, inform against: alii ab amicis monstrabantur, Tac. 3. to advise: allici bene, Pl. 4. to demonstrate, prove: Plin. 5. to describe, represent: puertia ac juvenia qualem monstravimus, Tac. 6. to incite: ira monstrat, Virg. (Hence *lit.* monstrare: Fr. *montrer*.)

monstrōse, monstrōsus, *v.* monstruosus, monstruōsus.

monstrum, *i. n.* [moneo] lit. that which teaches or points out; hence any occurrence out of the usual course of nature, supposed to indicate the will of the gods; an omen, portent: quia ostendunt, portentum, monstrum, praedictum, ostenta, portentia, monstra, prodigia dicuntur, Cic. 2. Exp. of something foreboding evil: an evil portent, unlucky omen: monstra Deum, Virg.

|| **Transf.** any ugly, misshapen, or unnatural person or thing, a monster, monstrosity: monstrum hominis, your monster of a man, Ter. Also with respect to character: nulla jam perniciēs a monstro illo atque prodigio comparabitur, Cic.: fatale, of Cleopatra, Hor. Of beasts: succinctam latrantibus lingua monstra, i. e. canibus, Virg. Of things: of the sea, id. 2. In gen. of any unusual or extraordinary appearance or thing: a prodigy, marvel: non mihi jam furtum, sed monstrum ac prodigium videbatur, Cic.

monstrōsē and monstrōsē, *ade.* strangely, unnaturally, monstrously: cogitare, Cic.

monstrōsus or monstrōsus, *a, um, adj.* [monstrum] strange, preternatural, monstrous: monstruosissima bestia, of the ape, Cic.

montānus, *a, um, adj.* [mons] pertaining to a mountain, mountain-:

flumen, taking its rise in a mountain, Virg.: homines asperi et montani, Caes.

2. Subst. montani, orum, *m. plu.* mountaineers: id. || **Full of mountains, mountainous**: montana Dalmatia, Ov. 2. Subst. montana, orum, *n. plu.* mountainous regions: inter montana, Liv.

monticola, *ae, c.* [mons colo] a dweller in the mountains, a mountaineer (poet.): monticolae Silvani, Ov.

montivagus, *a, um, adj.* mountain-roaming, that wanders over mountains: gen. Lucr.: montivagus curans, Cic.

montuosus or montuosus, *a, um, adj.* [mons] mountainous, full of mountains: regio, Cic.

mōndimentum (mōnim.), *i. n.* [moneo] that which preserves the remembrance of anything, a memorial, monument: pecunias monumentaque, quae ex fano Herculis collata erant, memorialis, votive offerings, Caes. 2. buildings, statues, etc. erected by or in remembrance of a person; esp. a tomb, sepulchral monument: regia, Hor.: Marit, the temple built by him, Cic.: senatus, the house of Cicero, built by order of the Senate, id. (|| Meton. a sepulchre, tomb: sepulchus est in monumento avunculi sui, Nep. 3. a written monument or record: monumenta rerum gestarum, books of history, chronicles, Cic.

4. a token or means of recognition: cistellam domo effer cum monumentis, Ter. || **Fig.**: monumentum laudis, a memorial, Cic.: amoris, Virg.

mōra, *ae, f.* [prob. connected with moneo] a delay, hindrance: tarditas sententiarum, moraue rerum, Cic.: moram ad insequendum intulit, Caes.: facere delectat, Liv.: facere creditioribus, to put off payment, Cic.: nec mora ulla est, quin eam uxorem ducam, I will without delay, Ter.: so freq. In the poets: nec (haud) mora: Ov.: Virg.

2. Exp. a stop or pause in speaking: morae respiratioesque, Cic. || **Meton.** anything that delays, a hindrance: restituentiae Romanis Capuae mora atque impedimentum es, Liv. 2. a space, space of time: dolor finitus est mora, Ov. 3. a staying, sojourning: signis mora, Liv.

mōra, *ae, f.* = μῶρα, a division of the Spartan army, consisting of three, five, or seven hundred men: Nep.: Cic.

mōrālis, *e, adj.* [mos] pertaining to manners or morals, moral: Cic.: Quint.

mōrator, *ōris, m.* [mōror] a delayer, loiterer: Liv. 2. an advocate who spoke only to gain time: Cic.

mōratus, *a, um, Part.* [mōror].

mōratus, *a, um, adj.* [mos] mannered, having certain manners: viri bene morati, Cic. || **Adapted to manners or character, characteristic**: poema, id.: recte morata fabula, in which the characters are accurately drawn, Hor.

|| **In gen.** conditioned, constituted, circumstanced: ita haec morata est Janua, is of such a nature, Pl.

morbīdus, *a, um, adj.* [morbū] sickly, diseased (rare): apes morbidus, Varr.: || *causing sickness, unwholesome*: vls, Lucr.

morbū, *i. m.* [perh. from same root as morior] a sickness, disease, distemper, illness, malady, of body or mind. || **Bodily**: morbum appellat totius corporis corruptionem: agrotationem morbum cum imbecillitate, Cic.: in morbo esse, to be sick, id.: ex morbo convalescere, to recover, id. || **Mental**: morbus et cupiditas, id.: ut, si qui aegrotet, quo morbo Barrus, Hor. 2. distress, affliction: Pl. (Hence Port. morno: Sp. *maurmo*: Fr. *morre*.)

mordāciter, *ade.* biting, bitingly: lima mordacis uti, more sharply, Ov.

mordax, *ācis, adj.* [mordere] biting, given to biting, snappish: mordax canis, Pl. 2. Meton. stinging, sharp, biting: urtica mordax, stinging, Ov.: mordaci terro licta pinus, deep-cutting, Hor. (|| Of taste: pungent, tart: acetum, sharp flavoured, Pers. || **Fig.** biting, disposed to bite, virulent, satirical: Cynicus, mordax, Hor. Of things: carmen, Ov. 2. wearing, corroding: sollicitudo, Hor.

mordē, *mōmordi* (old form *momerdi*), *morum*, 2. v. a. to bite, to bite into: canes mordere possunt, Cic.: terram, to bite the ground, bite the dust, of those slain in battle: proculuit moriens et humum semel ore momordit, Virg. 2. Exp. to eat, devour, consume (poet.): ostra, Juv. || **Transf.** to bite into, take fast hold of; to press or cut into: laterum juncturas fibula mordet, clasp, Virg.: rursus quae Liris quietam mordet aqua, wears away, inundates, Hor. 2. to nip, bite, sting: matutina parum cautos jam frigora mordet, pin, pinch, id. || **Fig.** to bite, backbite, sting, pain, hurt: invadere omnes mihi, mordere clanculum, Ter.: mordet dictis, Ov. 2. **Over, mortify, grieve**: valde me momorderunt epistolae tuae, Cic.

mordicōs, *v.* mordiculus.

mordiculus, *ade.* with bites, with the teeth: asini me mordiculus scindat, Pl. (Some read mordiculus, from mordices.)

mordicus, *ade.* with biting, with bites, with the teeth: mordicus arripere, Pl.: premere capita mordicus, Cic. || **Fig.**: verba tenent mordicus, id.

mōrē, *ade.* foolishly: Pl.

mōrētum, *i. n.* a country dish composed of garlic, vinegar, oil, etc.: Ov.

mōribundus, *a, um, adj.* [morior] dying: jucentem moribundumque vidit, Cic. || **Act.** causing death, deadly, unwholesome (poet.): moribunda a sede Pisauri, Cat.

mōrigero, *atus, i. v. a.* for morigeror, to comply with, gratify: Pl.

mōrigero, *atus, i. v. dp.* [mos gero] to comply with, gratify, amuse, endeavour to please: adolescenti, Ter.: voluptati aurium morigerari delat oratio, Cic.

morigerus, a, um, adj. [id.] *compelling, obsequious, obedient*: meo me acquum est morigerum patri, Pl.

mōrior, mortis (ful. part. mortura, Virg. *Inf.* moriri for mori, Pl.) s. a dep. to die: moriendum certe est, Cic.: desiderio, of desire, id.

Transf. of things, to die away, decay, to wither away, pass away, vanish, lose strength, etc.: unguenta moriuntur, lose their strength, Plin. Of fire: flammæ et vidi nullo concutiente mori, die out, go out, Ov.

III. Fig.: ut iste interpositus sermo deliciarum desidiaeque moreretur, Cic.: gratia, Ov. (Hence *It. morire*; Fr. *mourir*.)

MORITV, *yris*, f. = *μοριτύς*, an unknown fish in Pontus: Ov.

mōrōlōsus, a, um, adj. = *μωρολόγος*, that talks foolishly, foolish: sermone, Pl. Subst. a fool: id.

mōror, *atua*, i. v. n. and a dep. (mora).

A. Neutr. to delay, tarry, stay, remain, wait, linger, loiter: quod adhuc Brundisii moratus es, Cic.: nihil ego quidem moror, quinoniam decemviri abeam, I do not hesitate to, I will immediately, Liv.: ne multis morer, to be brief, in short, Cic.

B. Act. to delay, retard, detain, cause to wait, hinder: morari ac sustinere impetum hostium, Caes.: eum, Cic. II. Fig. with nihil, to let a thing go, i. e. to be satisfied with it, to care nothing about it, to have nothing to say against it, etc.: constr. with acc., *inf.*, and acc. and *inf.* C. Sempronium nihil morar, Liv.: negativ. ac Gracchum morari, id.: alieno uti nihil moror, I do not want to, Pl. 2. to detain the attention, amuse: morata recte fabula valdeus oblectat populum meliusque moratur, Hor.

mōrer, i. v. n. dep. [*μωρός*] to be foolish, be a fool: Suet.

mōrōsē, adv. peevishly, morosely: morose terre hominum ineptias, Pl.

II. scrupulously, carefully: Plin. *Sup.* morosissime, Suet.

mōrōstas, *stis*, f. [*morosus*] peevishness, fretfulness, moroseness (rare): si in morositatem inutiliter et odiosam incidamus, Cic. II. over-scrupulousness, peevishness: affectionate et morositate nimis obscurabit stilum, Suet.

mōrōsus, a, um, adj. [*mos*] wayward, capricious, peevish, capricious, morose: usque eo difficile ac morosum sumus, ut nobis non satisfaciat ipse Demosthenes, Cic.: cantiles, Hor. 2. over nice or scrupulous, fastidious: circa corporis curam morosior, Suet. II. Transf. Of things: morbus. stubborn, Ov.

mōrs, *tis*, f. [*mori*] death: omnium rerum mors est extremum, Cic.: mortem sibi conciliare, to kill oneself, Caes.: obire, to die, Cic.: morti dare, Hor. In plur. when several persons are spoken of: praeclaræ mortes sunt imperatorum, Cic. II. Meton. a dead body, corpse: mortem ejus (Clodii) laetari, id.

morsuonōla, ae, f. dim. [*morsus*] a biting, bite: App. 2. a biting with the lips, a kissing, Pl.

mōrsu, i. n. [*mordeo*] a bit, little piece (poet.): lanea morsu, Cat.

MORSUS, a, um, Part. [*mordeo*].

MORSUS, *us*, m. [id.] a biting, a bite: contra avium minorum morsus munitur vallo arlartum, Cic.: nec tum menatur morsus borresce futuros, i. e. the eating of your tables, Virg. 2. Transf. a catching hold; and Meton. that which catches hold, as a prong, anchor, etc. (poet.): discludere morsus roboris, to loosen the grip, id.: unco non alligat ancora morsu, id. II. Fig. a malicious attack, etc.: carmina venenare odio obscuro morsuque, Hor. 2. rezeation, grief, pain, etc.: sic mea perpetuus curarum pectora morsus habent, gnævins, pains, Ov.: doloris, a bite, sting, Cic.

mortalis, e, adj. [*mors*] subject to death, mortal: quid in its mortale et caducum, quid divinum aeternumque sit, Cic. II. Transf. mortal, perishable, transient: neque me vero poenitet, mortales inimicitias, sempiternas amicitias habere, id. 2. human, mortal: mortalis mero, of human workmanship, Virg.: opera, Liv. Subst. mortalis, a man, a mortal: Pl. Esp. in plur. mortali, mortals, men, mankind: diu magnam inter mortales certamen fuit, Sall. (II) mortalis, *um*, n. plu. human affairs: Virg.

mortalitas, *stis*, f. [*mortalis*] the being subject to death, mortality; a dying, death: omne quod ortum sit, mortalitas consequitur, Cic. II. Meton. mortali, mankind: contra fortunam non satis causa mortalitas est, Curt. 2. **mortificus**, a, um, adj. [*mors*] dead (only of animals); hence, pertaining to an animal that has died, carrion: mortificæ ovis carne vesci, Varr. As a term of abuse: mortificus, you carrion, Pl.

mortifier or **mortiferus**, a, um, adj. [*mors*] death-bringing, death-dealing, deadly: multa mortifera, Cic.: bellum, Virg.

mortuāla, *um*, n. plu. [*mortuus*] ac. carmina, funeral songs, dirges: Pl.

mōrtuus, a, um, Part. [*mori*] *mōrtuus*, i. A. J. dead, deceased: sanguine tauri potio mortuus concidit, Cic. Proverb. mortuum esse aliquid, to be dead to one, to wish to have nothing further to do with him, Pl. Subst. mortuus, i. m. a dead person, dead man: mortuum in domum inferre, Cic. Proverb. mortuo verba facere, to talk in vain, Pl. 2. Transf. of things: dead, decayed, withered, passed away, etc.: laetari mortui, Cic.: plausus, id. b. Mare mortuum: (I) the North Sea of Europe, Plin. (II) the Dead Sea of Judaea, Just.

mōrtuus, a, um, adj. dim. [*morsus*] black, dark-coloured: Pl.

mōrtuus, i. n. = *μωρον* and *μωρον*: several plants seem to be confounded under this name: nigra mora, Hor. may

be either the mulberry or the blackberry: in duris haerentia mora rubetis, blackberries, Ov.

mōrus, a, um, adj. = *μωρός*, foolish, silly: amor mores hominum mores et morosus facit, Pl. II. Subst. morus, i. m. a fool, simpleton: morus es, id.

2. **mōra**, ae, f. a foolish woman: id. (Hence Sp. *murrio*.)

mōrus, i. f. = *μωρὸς*, a mulberry-tree: arbor libi, niveis uberima pomis, ardua morus erat, Ov.

mōs, *mōris*, m. manner, custom, way, fashion, use, wont of individuals or communities, as determined not by laws, but by their own will and pleasure: more et exemplo Populi R., Caes.: huncine erat aequum ex illius more, an illum ex hujus vivere? Ter.: alieno more vivere, according to the will or humour of another, id.: morem alicui gerere, v. gero, mo. ii. 5: virginibus Tyrilis mos est gestare pharetram, it is the fashion with them, they are accustomed, Virg.: quod jam in morem venerat, had become customary, Liv. 2. Esp. in a moral point of view, conduct, behaviour: in plur.: *mōrēs*, morals, character: suaviissimi mores, Cic.: just, id.: totam vitam, naturam, moresque alicujus cognoscere, character, id. II. Transf. of things: quality, nature, manner: coeli, Virg.: morem vestis, tener, male, fashion, Just. 2. precept, law, rule: moresque virtus et praemia ponet, Virg. (Hence Fr. *mœurs*.)

mōtio, *ōnis*, f. [*moveo*] a moving, motion: principium motionis, Cic. II. Fig.: motiones animi, emotions or affections of the soul: id.

mōtiōnōla, ae, f. dim. [*motio*] a slight motion, shaking: in medicine, a slight attack of fever: Suet.

mōto, *avi*, *atun*, i. v. a. freq. [*moveo*] to keep moving, move about (poet.): Zephyris motantibus, Virg.

mōtus, a, um, Part. [*moveo*].

mōtus, *us*, m. [id.] a moving, motion: orbes, qui versantur contrario motu, Cic.: crebri motus terrae, earthquakes, Curt. Poet.: a stir, preparation for departure: motus praesentis futuros, Virg. 2. Esp. artistic movement, gesticulation, dancing: haud indecoros motos more Tusco dabant, gesticulated, Liv.: Ionici, dances, Hor. Of the gestures of an orator: Cic. Of military movements, evolutions: Nep. II. Fig. a movement of the mind, mental operation, thinking, emotion, affection, passion: quum semper agitur animus, nec principium motus habet, Cic.: Manto, divino concita motu, impulse, inspiration, Ov. 2. Esp. a political movement, sudden rising, tumult, commotion: omnes Catilinae motus conatusque prohibere, Cic.: servilis, a rising of the slaves, Liv. 3. a change, revolution: motum in republica impendere, Cic. 4. In rhetoric: a figure of speech: Quint.

mōvens, *entis*, part. [*moveo*]. II. Adj.: morabile: ex ea praeda, quae

rerum movementum sit, *moveable things* (as clothes, arms, furniture), Liv.

mōvēo, mōvī, mōtūm, 2. v. a. and n. **A.** Act. to move, stir, set in motion: ita fit ut motus principium ex eo sit, quod ipsum a se moveatur, Cic.: *fla sonantia movit*, Ov. **2.** movere membra, or reflect, moveri, to dance: ut festis matrona moveri jussa diebus, Hor. **3.** to move (from a place), remove: movere signa e castris, Liv.: signum movere loco, Cic. Esp. with pron. reflect, or reflect. in an Intransitive sign. to move, i. e. to change one's place or position: praecipit eis ne se ex eo loco moverent, *not to stir from the spot*, Liv.: glebae coepere moveri, Ov.

4. to drive out, dislodge, eject, expel, etc.: hostem statu, to drive from his position, Liv.: aliquem possessione, Cic. **II.** Transf. to excite, promote, act upon: exercitatione sudor movetur, Cels. **2.** to trouble, torment: intoleranda vis aestus omnium ferme corpora movit, Liv. Of plants: to put forth: de palmis gemma movetur, *is produced*, Ov. **III.** Fig. to excite, occasion, cause: fletum populo, Cic.: indignationem, Liv. **2.** to begin, commence, undertake, etc.: multa movens animo, meditando, Virg.: bellum, Cic.: mentionem cuiuspiam rei, to make mention, Liv. **3.** to shake, to cause to waver, to alter: aliquis sententiam, Cic. **4.** to move, influence, excite, inspire: quae me causae movent, id. multum consuetudine moveri, to be much influenced, Caes. **5.** to affect the feelings, touch, melt, make an impression on: moverat plebem oratio consula, Liv.: flectere si nequeo Superos, Acheronta movebo, Virg. **B.** N. Intr. to move itself, move (rare): terra dies duodequadraginta movit, of an earthquake, Liv. (Hence It. *muovere*; Fr. *mouvoir*.)

mox, adv. soon, directly, immediately: jussit mihi nuntiari, *mox* se venturum, Cic.: *mox ubi, as soon as*, Liv. **2.** Relatively: soon afterwards, thereupon: nam exemplo fusi, fugati: *mox* intra vallum compulsi: postremo exiunt castris, id. **3.** some time afterwards, at a later period: a quo mox principe Nero adoptatus est, Suet.

mu, interj. = *mū*, expressing dissatisfaction or sorrow: neque, ut aiunt, *mu* (al. *mū*) facere audent, to *mutter*, make a *muttering*, Enn. in Varr. Jestingly, a *trifling*: negato esse quod dem, nec *mu* nec *mutuum*, Pl.

mūcidus (mucc.), a. um, adj. [mucus] *mouldy, musty*: mucida panis frusta, Juv. **II.** *motly*: homo es, qui me emunxisti mucidum, Pl.

mucro, ōnis, m. a sharp point or edge: medio jugularibus enis mucrone, *sword's point*, Ov.: coruscus, Virg. **III.** Meton. a sword: nisi mucrone militum tremere vultis, Cic. **2.** a point, extremity, end: Lucr. **III.** Fig. edge, point, sharpness: censorii stili, Cic.

mūcus (mucc.), i. m. [MUG, root of mungo] *mucus of the nose*: Cat.

mūgens, ntis, Part. [mugio]. **II.** Subst.: *that which bellows, an ox*, etc., Hor.

mūgil and **mūgillis**, is, m. a sea-fish; acc. to some, the mullet: Plin. An instrument in the form of this fish was used in punishing adulterers: quodam moechos et mugillis intrat, Juv. (Hence It. *muggine*; Sp. *mujol*; Fr. *muge*.)

mūginor, i. v. dep. to dally, trifle, hesitate, delay (rare): Cic.

mūgio, ūvi, and ūi, itum, 4. v. n. to low, bellow: inde cum actae boves mugissent, Liv. **II.** Transf.: Tyrrenusque tubae mugire per aethera clangor, to bray, Virg.: si mugiat Africa muls procellis, groans, Hor. [Formed from the sound like Gr. *μυγάω*.] (Hence It. *muggiare*; Fr. *mugir*.)

mūgitus, ūs, m. [mugio] a loving, bellowing: mugitusque boum, Virg.: edere, to utter lowings, to low, Ov. **II.** Transf.: a bellowing, roaring, loud noise: mugitus terrae, Cic.

mūla, ae, f. [mulus] a she-mule; also, in gen. a mule: Cic. Proverb.: quum mula peperit, *when a mule foals*, i. e. never, Suet.

mūlcō, si, sum (rarely multum), 2. v. a. to stroke, to touch or move lightly: manu mulcens barbam, Ov.: aethera pennis, to move, Cic. **II.** Fig. to soothe, soften, appease, allay: multum tigris, of Orpheus, Virg.: aliquem dictis, id. **2.** to allenate, mitigate: variis vulnera mulcet opo, Ov. **3.** to flatter, delight: puellas carmine, Hor. [Another form of *mulgeo*, q. v.] (Hence It. *molcare*.)

mulciber, ūris, and ūri, m. [a surname of Vulcan; hence,] Transf. fire: Ov.: poet. Cic.

mulco, avi, atum, i. v. a. to beat, cudgel: ipsum domum atque omnem familiam mulcavit usque ad mortem, Ter.: lictoribus mulcatis, Liv. **II.** Fig. Cic. [Mulco is prob. merely another form of *multo* or *multo*.]

mulcta, mulctatiōnis, mulctatio, mulcto, v. multa, etc.

mulctra, ae, f. [mulgeo] a milk-pail: bis venit ad mulctram, Virg.

mulctralis, is, v. mulctarium.

mulctarium, ūi, n. [mulgeo] a milking-pail: nivea implebant mulctaria vaccae, Virg. (al. *multraria*, al. *multralla*, al. *mulgaria*.)

mulctrum, i, n. [id.] a milking-pail: Hor.

mulgō, si (mulxit, Lucr.) sum or ctum, 2. v. a. to milk: oves, Virg. Proverb.: hircos = to milk the bull, of something impossible, id. [Cf. Gr. *μυλγω*; Engl. *milk*.] (Hence It. *mungere*.)

mullebris, e, adj. [muller] pertaining to a woman, womanly, female, feminine: sacinus, Pl.: comitatus, Cic. **2.** womanish, effeminate, unmanly: mullebris enervataque sententia, id.

mullebriter, adv. in the manner of a woman, like a woman, womanishly, effeminately: nec mullebriter expavit ense, Hor.: si se lamentis mullebriter lacrimisque dedet, womanishly, Cic.: ne quid serviliter mullebriter faciamus, id.

mullebrōsus, a. um, adj. [muller] fond of women: Pl.

muller, ūris, f. a woman, whether married or not: mulieres omnes propter infirmitatem consilii, majores in tutum potestate esse vellent, Cic. **2.** Esp. a wife, opp. to a maiden: pudica mulier, Hor. **III.** Transf. as a term of reproach, a woman, i. e. a coward, poltroon: non me arbitratul militem, sed mulierem, Pl. (Hence It. *muglier*.)

mullerarius, a. um, adj. [muller] pertaining to a woman: mulieraria manus, the hand sent by Clodia, Cic.

mullerōtia, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little woman: qui illo sursum delectari esse dicebat aquam ferentis mulierculas, Cic.

mullerōtias, ūis, f. [mulierosus] a fondness for women: Cic.

mullerōsus, a. um, adj. [muller] fond of women: Cic.

mullinus, a. um, adj. [mulus] pertaining to a mule: Juv.

mūlio, ōnis, m. [id.] a mule-keeper or dealer: Planc. ap. Cic. A sobriquet applied to Vespasian, because his necessities had obliged him to make money by trading: Suet. **2.** a mule-driver, mulctator: Caes.

mullōnōsus or **mullōnōsus**, a. um, adj. [mulio] pertaining to a mule-driver: Cic.

mullus, i, m. di m. [mulus] a little sur-mullet: barbarulus mullus exceptans, Cic. (dub. *orell*, mullus).

mullus, i, m. a kind of fish highly esteemed, the red sur-mullet: Cic. (Hence Fr. *mulet*.)

mulsa, ae, f. v. mulsus.

mulsum, i, n. v. mulsus.

mulsus, a. um, Part. [mulceo].

mulsa, a. um, adj. mixed with honey, sweet as honey: mulsa aqua, honey-water, hydromel, Col. **2.** Fig.: sweet as honey, honeyed: ut mulsa dicta dicat: Pl. **II.** Subst. mulsa, ae, f. terms of endearment: *my sweetheart, my honey*: age mulsa mea, id. **2.** mulsum, i, n. (ac. vinum), *honey-wine, mead*: i. e. wine mixed or made with honey: frigidum, Cic. [Usa. regarded as identical with *perf.* part. of *mulceo*; but this is very doubtful: it is prob. connected with *mel*: v. letter E. n. v.]

mulsa (mulcta), ae, f. a penalty involving loss of property, a fine, amercement, mulct; anciently, a fine in cattle: (the highest being 30 oxen, the lowest, one sheep): in later times, a pecuniary fine: multa praesens quingentum millium aeris in singulas civitates imposita, Liv.: multam alicui dicere, to decree, award, Cic. **II.** In gen. a penalty: haec ei multa esto: vixit vixit dies ut crearet, Pl.

multangulus (multiang.), a, um, adj. [multus angulus] *having many angles*. **multangular**: Locr.

multatidus (multet.), a, um, adj. [multa] *pertaining to lines*: Liv.

multatio (multet.), ōnis, f. [multo] a penalty, amercement, fine: *misera est multatio bonorum*, Cic.

multatidus (multet.), v. multatidus. **multatimus**, a, um, adj. [multus] *multitudinal*. i. e. *very small, trifling*: para, Locr.

multibibus, a, um, adj. [multus bibo] *much-drinking*: Iena, Pl.

multicavus, a, um, adj. [multus cavus] *many-holed*: pumex, Ov.

multiculus, or **culus**, a, um, adj. *soft, transparent*: Valerian. Aug. in Vopisc. Aurel. || Subst. **multicula**, oram, a, plur. c. *vestimenta, soft, transparent garments*: an decent *multicula testem?* Juv.

multi-facio, feci, j. v. a. for magnifico, *to make much of, to esteem or value highly*: Pl.

multifarium, ade, on *many sides, in many places*: *multifarium defossum aurum*, Cic.

multifarius, a, um, adj. [multus] *manifold, various, multifarinus*: Gell.

multifidus, a, um, adj. [multus finis] *many cleft*. i. e. *cleft or divided into many parts*: facies, Ov.

multiformis, e, adj. [multus forma] *many-shaped, multiform*: qualitates, Cic.

multiforus, a, um, adj. [multus foris] *for multiforis, having many openings, pierced with many holes* (poet.): *multifori tibia buxi*, Ov.

multigenus, e, adj. [multus genus] *of many kinds*: *multis et multigenis opus est tibi multibus*, Pl.

multigenus, a, um, adj. [id.] *of many kinds, various*: Locr.

multiglus, a, um, and **multiglus**, a, adj. [multus jagum] *yoked many together*: *multijugi equi*, Liv. || Fig. *many, manifold, complex, various*: *literae multiglus*, Cic.

multigluar, ōis, adj. [multus loquax] *talkative, loquacious*: Pl.

multigluum, li, n. [multus loquor] *talkativeness*: Pl.

multigluus, a, um, adj. [id.] *talkative, loquacious*: coquus, Pl.

multimodis, ade, in *many ways or modes, variously*: *multimodis injurias* ex, Ter.

multimodus, a, um, adj. [multus modus] *manifold, various*: ara, Liv.

multiplex, v. multiplex.

multiplex, ōis, adj. [multus plica] *that has many folds*: *alvus est multiplex et tortuosa*, Cic.

|| Transf. *that has many windings or concealed places*: *videtur serpente multiplex lapeus et erratico*, Cic.

|| domus, the labyrinth, Ov. 2. *that has many parts, manifold, many, numerous, various*: *lorica multiplex*, Virg.: *fecus*, Cic.

|| F. g. : *aerumina*, Pl.: *genus orationis*, Cic. 2. *inconstant, changeable, fickle*: *natura*, id.

3. *sty, cunning* (opp. simplex): *multiplex ingenium pueri*, id.

4. *much, great, possessing much or many*: *multiplex quam pro numero damnus est* (for multiplex), *greater than the number would warrant* Liv.

multiplicabilis, e, adj. [multiplico] *manifold*: poet. Cic.

multiplicatio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a making manifold, increasing, multiplying*: Sen.

|| Esp. in arithmetic, *multiplication*: Col.

multipliciter, ade, in *manifold or various ways*: Sall.: Quint.

multiplo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [multiplex] *to multiply, increase, augment*: *aes alienum*, Caes.: *multiplicata gloria*, Cic. || Esp. in arithmetic, *to multiply*: *multiplicatur in se duo latera*, Col.

multipotens, tis, adj. c. [multum potens] *very powerful, very mighty*: *multipotens pectus*, Pl. (al. *multipotens*).

multitudo v. multitudine.

multitudo, ōnis, f. [multus] *a great number, multitude*: *nationes, quae numero hominum ac multitudine ipsa poterant in provincias nostras redundare*, Cic.: *nativum*, Caes. || Esp. *a great number of people, a crowd, multitude*: *tanta multitudo lapides ac tela conjiciebat*, id. 2. *Of the common people, the crowd, the multitude, populace*: *ex errore imperitiae multitudinis*, Cic.

multivulus, a, um, adj. [multus volo] *wishing or longing for much* (poet.): *mulier*, Cat.

multo, ade, by *much, much, a great deal, by far*: with comparatives: *multo facilius* atque *expeditius iter*, Caes. With verbs: *virtutem omnibus rebus multo antepones*, Cic. 2. With *Sup.* (rare): *multo maxima pars*, id.

3. With particles denoting a difference: *multo aliter*, Ter.: *non multo secus, non far otherwise, not very differently*, Cic. 4. In specifications of time, before *ante* and *post*: *non multo ante, non long before*, Nep.: *multo ante*, Cic. 5. Very rarely with the positive for *multum*: *maligna multo, very*, Ter.

multo or **multeto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [multa] *to punish*; mostly of judicial punishment. With *abl.* of the means or method: *accusatorem multa et poena multavit*, Cic.: *populos stipendo, to sentence them to pay*, id. With the *dat.* of the person for whose benefit: *Veneri esse multatum*, id. || Meton. *to torment, distress*: Col. 2. *to suffer, endure, as punishment*: *miseria*, Pl.

multum, ade, *much, very much, greatly, very, often, far, etc.*: *salve multum*, *gnate mi*, Pl.: *non multum confidere, not very much*, Caes.: *res multum et saepe quaesita*, Cic.: *longe omnes multumque superabit*, id. With adjectives: *multum loquaces, very talkative*, Pl. With *Comp.* (poet.): *multum robustior illo*, Juv.

multus (old form, *moltus*), a, um, adj. *Comp. plus*; *Sup. plurimus*: in sing. *much, great*; in plu. *many*: *multo labore quaerere aliquid, with great exertion*, Cic.: *multum salutem dicere alicui, to greet heartily*, Pl.: *multum eat, it is of importance*, Virg.: *minime multi remiges, exceedingly few*, Cic. Multi = οἱ πολλοί, *the many, the common mass, the multitude*: *numerare in multa, among the herd of orators*, id. Esp. unus e or de multis, *one of the multitude, a man of no distinction*: *tenuis L. Virginus unusque e multis*, id. The sing. also, is used poet. for the plur.: *trudere multa cane apros in obstantes plagas, with many dogs*, Hor.: *multa, many things*, *much*: *minum multa*, Cic. Of time: *jam multum diel processerat, a great part of the day*, Sall.: *ad multum diem, till late in the day*, Cic.: *multo denique die, when the day was far spent*, Caes. *Neutr. plur. absol.*: *ne multa, or ne multis, not to be prolix, in short*: *ne multa*: *perquirat a coactoribus*, Cic. Sometimes multa is used adverbially: *much, greatly, very*: *multa reluctari*, Virg. 2. *Especially too much, overmuch, excessive*: *supellex modica, non multa*, Nep. 3. *speaking much, diffuse, prolix*: *qui in aliquo genere aut inconcinuus aut multus est*, Cic. 4. *Frequent, frequently present*: in operibus, in agmine, atque ad vigilias multus adesce, Sall. || Comp. plur. pluris; plur. pluris, pluris [from the root *PLX*, whence *plenus, complex*, etc.]; hence, *orig. plus, ultra; cf. Sup. more*. In the sing. (seldom strictly an adj.): *preti pluris, of greater value*, Varr. 2. In statements of value the gen. pluris is used with the ellipsis of *gen.*: *of more value, of a higher price, for more, higher, dearer*: *ager multo pluris est, it is worth much more*, Cic.: *pluris est oculatus testis quam auriti decem*, Pl. 3. Usually as a *neut. subst.*: *ne plus minusve loqueretur*, Suet. tantum et plus etiam ipse mihi deberet, Cic. With a partitive gen.: *nostris causis plus bonoris habuerunt quam laboris*, id.: *plus hostium*, Liv. With *quam*: *confitor eae plus quam scarios esse*, Cic. With *abl.*: *de pauperate tacentes plus poscente ferent, more than the importunate*, Hor. In the plur.: 1. Comparatively: *more*: *omnes qui aere alieno premantur, quos plures ease intelligo quam putarem*, Cic. 2. Positively: *many, several*: *pluribus praesentibus eas res lactari nolebat*, Caes.: *quae consuetudo sit, pluribus verbis docere*, Cic. Elliptically: *quid ego plura dicam?* id. (1) Euphemistically, *plures*, *oi = aei-ores, the dead*: *quin prius me ad plures penetravi?* Pl. || Sup. plurimus, a, um, [from *PLX*; whence, *placissimus* and *placissimus*, from which are formed *plurimus, plurimum*, the latter for *plurissimus*; and, lastly, in analogy with the comparative plus, *pluris*, the form

plurimus, most, very much or many (usu. plur.). *hujus sunt plurima simulacra*, Caes.: nos plurimis (ignotissimis) gentibus, Cic. In sing.: me plurima praedia onustum, Pl. Esp. in the standing form of salutation: *impertit salutem plurimum*: and salutem plurimum dicit (abbrev. S. P. D.) at the beginning of letters. Poet.: medio quum plurimus orbe sol erat, very powerful, oppressive, Ov. And collectively: plurimus in Junonis honorem aptum dicit equis Argos, very many, Hor. 2. Esp. in statements of value, the gen. plurimi is used with the ellipsis of pretit: of the greatest value or importance; at a very high price: immo unice unum plurimi pendit, values very highly, esteem very much, Pl.: quod plurimi sal posseder, and acc. In the neut. absol. (substantively): ut haberet quam plurimum, id. In the neut. with participial gen.: sententiarum et gravitatis plurimum, id.

mulus, i. m. a mule: ciltellarius, Cic. As a term of abuse, you mule, you ass: mule, nihil sentis, Cat.

mundanus, a. um, adj. [mundus] pertaining to the world, mundane: anima mundana, Macr. 2. Subst. mundanus, i. m. a citizen of the world, a cosmopolite: Cic.

mundè, adv. cleanly, neatly, prettily: Pl.

munditer, adv. cleanly, neatly: cum sedulo munditer nos habemus, Pl.

munditia, ae. and **mundities**, ði. f. [mundus] cleanliness, cleanliness: munditia illecebra animo est amantium, Pl. 2. In gen. neatness, elegance, spruceness, smartness, in furniture, dress, etc.: munditia non odiosa neque exquisita nimis, Cic. 11. Fig. of style: neatness, terseness: id. 2. politeness of manner, urbanity: munditiae urbanae, Sall.

mundulus, a. um, adj. dim. [id.] cleanly, neat, spruce: Pl.

mundus, a. um, adj. clean, neat, elegant: supellex, Hor. 2. Transf. of mode of living: neat, elegant: homines, Cic.: cultus justo mundior, toto elegant dress, Liv. 11. Fig. of style: neat, fine, elegant: verba, Ov.

mundus, i. m. [mundus, adj.] toilet, ornaments, decorations, dress (of a woman): munditiae et ornatus et cultus, haec feminarum insignia sunt: hunc mundum muliebrem appellatur majores nostri, Liv. 2. Transf. in gen.: an implement: operae measoriae mundus, implements for the harvest work, App. Hence, in mundo, in readiness: accipe habeo in mundo, Pl. 11. = *κόσμος*, the order of the universe, the world, esp. the heavens and the heavenly bodies: ut hunc hac varietate distinctum bene Graeci κόσμος, nos lucentem mundum nominavimus, haec heavens, Cic.: innumerales, id. 2. Meton. like our world, for the earth, the inhabitants of the earth, mankind

(poet.): quicunque mundo terminus obstitit, Hor. (Hence *It. mondo*; Fr. *monde*.)

munerarius, ii. m. [munus] an exhibitor of gladiators: Thracem miramilloni parem, munerario imparem dixerat, Suet.

muneritor, ðria, m. [munero] an exhibitor of gladiators: Flor.

munerigerus, i. m. [munus geror] a bearer of presents: Pl.

munero, avi, atum, i. v. a. [munus] to give, bestow, present; to present with: ea, quibus rex te munera constituerat, Cic.

muneror, atus, i. v. dep. [id.] to give, present to, bestow, etc.: natura aliud sibi munerat, Cic.

munia (old form *moenia*), orum, n. plu. (in class. per. only in nom. and acc.) [munia] duties, functions, esp. official or professional duties: munia candidatorum, Cic.: munia vitae servare, Hor.

municeps, ipia, c. [munia capio] an inhabitant of a municipium or free town, a burgher, citizen: municeps Coanum, a citizen (of the municipium) of Coae, Cic. 11. Transf. a fellow-citizen, fellow-countryman: municeps noster, id. Poet. of things: municeps Jovis advenisse lagenas, bottles, the countrymen of Jove, i. e. Cretan bottles, Juv.

municipalis, e, adj. [municipium] pertaining to a municipium, municipal: est ipsa, a materno genere, municipalis, Cic. As a term of contempt, like our provincial: municipalis eques (of Cicero), Juv.

municipatim, adv. by municipia: municipatim dividendo censuit, Suet.

municipium, ii. n. [municeps] a town, esp. in Italy, subject to Rome, but governed by its own laws, a free town (cf. *municipae*): Sex. Roscius sui municipii facile primus, Cic.: Italiae municipium, id.: milites in proxima municipia deducti, Caes. Sometimes for colonia: L. Castronius longe princeps municipii Lucensis, Cic.

munificè, adv. bountifully, munificently: dare, Cic.: adjuvare, Liv.

munificentia, ae. f. [munificus] bountifulness, munificence: Caesar beneficis ac munificentia magnus habebatur, Sall.

munifico, i. v. a. [id.] to present with: aliquem aliqua re, Lucr.

munificus, a. um, adj. [munus facio] bountiful, liberal, benevolent, munificent: ut munifica sim bonis, Pl.: in dando munificum esse, Cic. 11. Of things: opes, Ov.

munimen, inis, n. [munio] for munimentum, a defence, fortification, rampart, inclosure: munimen ad imbræ, a defence against the rains, Virg.

munimentum, i. n. [id.] a defence, fortification, rampart, bulwark, protection, muniment: ut instar muri haec opes munimenta praebent, Caes.: fossa, haud parvum munimentum, Liv.

Of a defence or covering for the body: munimenta togæ, Juv. 11. Fig. defence, protection, shelter: id munimentum (Horatium Coelen) illo die fortuna urbis Romanæ habuit, Liv.: rati poctem sibi munimenta fore, Sall.

munio (anciently *moenio*), i. v. or ii, itum, 4. v. n. and a. A. Neutr. to raise a wall, to fortify: undique quod idoneum ad munendum putarent, congerent, Nep. B. A. c. t. to build a wall around, to defend with a wall, to fortify, secure, put in a state of defence: palatium, Liv.: locum, Caes. With abl.: Alpihus Italiam munitat ante natura, Cic.: castra vallo fossaque, with palisades and a trench, Caes. 2. Transf.: in gen. to defend, protect, shelter: spica contra avium morus munitur vallo aristarum, Cic. 3. To make a road, to make passable: quasi Appius Caecus viam munit, id.: Rupem, Liv. 11. Fig. to defend, secure, protect, shelter: munio me ad haec tempora, Cic.: se contra perfidiam, id. 2. Munire viam, to make or open a way: sibi viam ad stuprum, id.

munio, ðnis, perh. a kind of verb: pascam aut munionem, Cic.

munis, e, adj. [munus] ready to be of service, obliging: Pl.

munitione, ðnis, f. [munio] a defending, fortifying, protecting: milites munitione prohibere, Caes.: summum, a bridging over, Tac. 2. Meton. a means of fortification or defence, a fortification, rampart, bulwark, intrenchment, walls: nisi munitione ac mole lapidum a mari (fons) disjunctus esset, Cic.: facere, Caes.: munitiones et castella, Tac. 11. a making, paring, or repairing a road: ex viarum munitione quaestum facere, Cic. 2. Fig.: additum ad causam et munitionem (cf. *vias*), id.

munio, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to make passable, to open (a road): viam, Cic.

munitor, ðria, m. [id.] a fortifier, a worker on fortifications, an engineer, miner, etc.: Tac.: Liv. Poet.: Trojae, i. e. Apollo, the builder of the walls of Troy, Ov.

munus, a. um, Part. [munio] 11. A. ð. defended, fortified, protected, secured, safe: pudicitia munus contra tuam cupiditatem, Cic. Comp.: ac muniterem ad utendum vitam suam fore, id. Sup.: munitionis castra, Caes. 2. Subst. munus, orum, v. plu. roads that have been repaired, rendered passable: Liv.

munus (old orthog. *moenus*): meenere, military, Lucr.), ðria, n. a service, office, charge, function, duty: munus curare, to discharge an office, Pl.: senectutis munere fungi, Cic.: republicae, a public office, id. 11. Meton. a visit: solitudinis, a book written in solitude, id. 2. a service, favour: totum munus hoc tui est, quod monstror digito praeteritum, it is entirely owing to your favour, Hor. (11) Esp. the last

service to the dead, burial: suprema munera, Virg. 3. *a present, gift:* bonum datum deorum concessu atque munere, Cic.: munere aliquem donare, to present one with a gift, Virg.: munera Liberi, ovine, Hor. (ii) *Esp. a public show, entertainment, exhibition, in particular a show of gladiators* (as being provided gratuitously by various magistratus): erat munus Scipionis, dignum et eo ipso et illo Q. Metello, cui dabatur, Cic.: functus est aedilicio maximo munere, i. e. gave a splendid exhibition, Id. (iii) *a public building for the use of the people, erected at the expense of an individual:* Pompei munera, the theatre, Vell. Fig. of the universe: moderator tanti operis et munera, Cic.

mūnuscūlum, i, n. dim. [munus] a small present: Cic.

mūraena, ae, f. = *μύρανα*, the muræna, a kind of eel: murænam ex dorsua, Pl.

mūralis, e, adj. [murus] pertaining to a wall, mural: pla, used in fighting from walls, Caes.: tormentum, for battering walls, Virg.: falces, hooks for pulling down walls, Caes.: corona, a mural crown, given as a reward to him who first scaled the enemy's walls, Liv. (Hence It. *meraglia*: Fr. *muraille*.)

mūrex, icis, m. the purple-fish, a kind of snail-like mollusk, from which the Tyrian purple was obtained: Baiarus, Hor. The shells were used for adorning grotesques: summa lacunabata alterno murice conchae, Ov. || Meton. the purple dye, purple, made from the juice of this mollusk. The colouring matter is contained in a vesicular reservoir near the stomach: Tyriusque ardebat murice laena, Virg. 2. Of bodies shaped like a mollusk. (i) *a pointed rock or stone:* acuto in murice remi obnixi crepente, Id. (ii) *a caltrop:* murices ferreos in terram defodisse Darium, qua hostem equites emissurum esse credebant, Curt.

mūria, ae, f. salt liquor, brine, pickle: ut melius muria, quam testis marina remittit, Hor.

mūriatilis, a, um, adj. [muria] pickled or lying in brine: Pl.

mūricidus (murric), i, m. [perh. mus caedo, mouse-killer] as a term of abuse, a coward, poltroon: Pl.

mūrinus, a, um, adj. [mus] of mice, mouse: pelles, the skins of martens, crinæ, and the like, Just.

murmillo, v. *mirmillo*.

murmur, ōris, n. a murmur, murmuring: a humming, roaring, growling, etc.: murmur populi, Liv. Of indistinct speech: Ov. Of the humming of bees: strepit omnis murmur campus, Virg. Of things: a murmur, roar, rushing, crashing, rumbling: et murmur maris, et dulcedo orationis sunt ducta a ceteris sensibus, Cic.: magno masei murmure coelum, Virg. Of a volcanic mountain: Aetnaei verticis, Suet. Of wind-instruments: cornum,

the sound, Hor.: inflati buxi, Ov. (Hence It. *mormorio*.)

murmūllum, i, n. dim. [murmur] a murmuring: Pl.

murmūro, avi, atum, i. v. n. [id.] to murmur, mutter: secum murmurat, Pl. Of discontented persons: to mutter, grumble: servi murmurant, id. Of things: to murmur, roar, rumble: murmurans mare, Cic.: unda, Virg.

mūrtha (murra, myrrha), ae, f. = *μύρρα*, a material of which costly vessels were made, supposed to be fluted spar: Plin. (v. *murrhinus* and *murrheus*.)

mūrthēus (murrēus, myrrhēus), a, um, adj. [mūrtha] pertaining to murrha, murrhaen: pocula, made of murrha, Prop.: Sen.

murrhinus (murrinus, myrrhinus), a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to murrha, murrhine: trulla, made of murrha, Plin. || Subst. murrhina, orum, n. plu. (sc. vasa), vessels of murrha, murrhine vases: murrhina et crystallina ex eadem terra effodimus quibus pretium faceret ipsa fragilitas, id. (v. Smith's Ant. 257.)

murrhinus for myrrhinus, q. v.
mūrus (old orthography, moerus), i, m. a wall, esp. a city wall: muri urbis, Cic.: Helvii intra oppida murosque compellunt, Caes. (ii) *the wall of a house:* Cic. Poet.: muri = urbe: Ov. || Transf. the rim of a pot, etc.: Juv. || Fig. a wall, safeguard, protection, defence: lex Aella et Fufia, propugnacula mique tranquillitatis, Cic. Also of persons: Grialum murus Achilles, Ov. [Murus belongs to the same root as *murio* and *moenia*, the n and v being interchangeable.]

mūs, mūs, c. = *μῦς*, a mouse: non solum iniquissimi, sed etiam mures iniquaverunt, Cic. The ancients included under this name the rat, marten, sable, ermine, etc. Fig. of parasites: quasi mures semper edunt alienum cibum, Pl. [This word occurs in all the cognate languages: Sans. *mūṣa*; Gr. *μῦς*; Eng. *mouse*, etc.]

mūsa, ae, f. = *Μοῦσα*, a muse: hence, meton. genius, wit, talent, taste: crasiore musa, in a plain or rude manner, without much refinement, Quint. 2. a song, a poem: musa prociac, Hor. In plur. sciences, studies: musae agrestiores, Cic.

musca, ae, f. a fly: puer, abige musca, Cic. Transf. of troublesome or inquisitive persons: Pl.

muscularium, ii, n. [musca] a fly-brush, fly-brush, used also as a clothes-brush, made of peacocks' tails: Mart.

muscipula, ae, f. and **muscipulū**, i, n. [mus caplo] a mousetrap: Phaedr.
muscipulū, i, v. *muscipula*.
muscosa, a, um, adj. [muscus] full of moss, mossy: fontes, Virg. Comp.: Cic.

musculus, i, m. dim. [mus] a little mouse, the common mouse: Cic. || Transf. a sea-muscle: Pl. (al. myti-

lins.) 2. a muscle of the body: Cels. Fig.: hauc (historiam) ossa, musculi, nervi decunt, Plin. 3. In milit. lang. a shed, mantlelet: Caes. (Hence Fr. and Eng. *muscle*.)

muscus, i, m. moss: musco circumlita saxa, Hor.

mūsium, i, and **mūsium**, ii, n. = *Μουσῖον*, a seat of the Muses, a museum: a library, academy, study: Suet.

mūsicus, a, um, adj. = *Μουσικός*, pertaining to the Muses, poetical or musical (poet.): musea mele, Lucr.

mūsica, ae, and **mūsio**, es, f. = *μουσική*, the art of music, music; also poetry, and every higher kind of artistic or scientific culture or pursuit: musicam Damonem aut Aristoxeno tractante, Cic. Proverb.: occultae musicae nullum esse respectum, a concealed talent brings no reputation, Suet.

mūsio, es, adv. pleasantly: Pl.

mūsio, es, v. *musica*.

mūsionis, a, um, adj. = *μουσικός*, pertaining to music, musical: also pertaining to poetry, or to the highest pursuits of science, practical, scientific: leges musicae, the rules of music, Cic.: applicare ad studium musicum, the art of poetry, Ter. || Subst. musica, i, m. a musician: musicorum aures, Cic.

2. musica, orum, n. plu. *music*: in musicis numeris, et voces, et modi, id.

mūsium, i, v. museum.

musitō, i, v. n. and a. freq. [mus so]. I. Neutr. to be silent, not to let oneself be heard: also to speak in an undertone, to mutter, grumble: ita clam quidam musantantes, Liv. || Act. to say in a low tone, to mutter: to be silent respecting: accipienda et musantanda injuria adolescentium est, is to be borne in silence, Ter.

musso, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [mutio] to say in an undertone, to mutter, murmur: soli Aetoli id decretum clam musantes carpebant, Liv. Poet. of the murmuring sound of bees: Virg. 2. to keep silence: aequum non est occultum id haberi, neque per metum musari, to bear or brook in silence, Pl. || Meton. to be in fear or uncertainty: musat rex ipse Latinus, quos generos vocet, Virg.

mustaceus, i, m., and **mustaceum**, i, n. a must-cake or laurel-cake, a kind of wedding-cake mixed with must and baked on bay-leaves: Juv. Proverb.: laureolum in mustaceo quaerere, i. e. to look for fame in trifles, Cic.

mustela or **mustella**, ae, f. [mus] a weasel: certum est mustelae posthac nunquam credere, Pl.

mustellinus (mustell.), a, um, adj. [mustela] pertaining to a weasel, weasel: color, Ter.

mustum, i, n. new or unfermented wine, must: dulce, Virg. Poet. in plur.: musta, orum, for *Austum*: tercentum musta vleret, Ov. Fig.: quasi de musto ac lacu fervidam orationem fugiendum, Cic.

mutabilis, e, *adj.* [mutō] *changeable, mutable*: omne corpus mutabile est, Cic.: varium et mutabile semper femina, an *inconstant thing*, Virg.: animus vulgi, Liv.

mutabilitas, *stis*, *f.* [mutabilis] *changeableness, mutability*: mentis, Cic.

mutatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [mutō] *a changing, altering*: a change, alteration, mutation: consilii mutatio optima est portus poenitentia, Cic. *Abol.*: cupidō mutationis, of a revolution, Tac.: an *exchanging, exchange, barter*: mutatio vestis, Ter.

mutilo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [mutilus] *to cut or lop off, to cut short, clip, crop*: to maim, mutilate: naso auribusque mutilatis, Liv.: caudam colubrae, Ov.

|| *Transf.* to make shorter, to shorten, to diminish: aliquem, *i. e.* to curtail his fortune, rob him, Ter.: exercitum, Cic.

mutilus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *maimed, mutilated*: nares (al. mutilatae), Liv. Of animals which have lost a horn or horns: alces mutilae sunt cornibus, Caes. || *Fig.*: mutila sententia, Cic.

mutio or **muttio**, *ivi*, *4. v. n.* *to mutter, mumble, speak in an under tone* (poet.): nihil jam mutire audeo, Ter. [*Mutio, musso, mutus*, Gr. *μῦσος*, come from *mu*, a sound produced by closing the lips.]

mutatio or **muttio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [mutio] *a muttering, mumbling*: Pl.

muttus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [mutto]

mutto, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* and *n.* *A.*

Act. to move: neque se luna quouam mutat, does not move, Pl.: ne quis invitavit civitate mutetur, be forced to leave, be driven from, Cic. || *Meton.* to alter, change: consilium, Caes.: fidem cum aliquo, not to keep one's word, Pl.: facillis mutata gens, changeable, fickle, Tac.: orationem, to vary one's expressions, Cic. 2. *Esp.* to colour, dye: aries croceo mutabit vellera luto, dye yellow, Virg. 3. *to make better, to improve*: placet tibi factum, Micio? *Mi.* Non, si queam mutare, Ter.

4. *to make worse, to spoil*: in the pass. of wine, to turn: vinum mutatum, Hor. || *III.* to exchange, interchange: barter: pecoris et mancipiorum praedas mutare cum mercatoribus vino advectionis, for wine, Sall.: vestem cum aliquo, to exchange clothes, Ter. || *IV.* to desert, forsake: mutare principem, Tac.

B. Neutr. for mutari, to alter, change: quantum mores mutaverint, Liv. (Hence Fr. *muér*.)

mutio, *ōnis*, *m. the penis*: Hor.

muttio, *muttio*, *etc.*, *v. mutio*, *etc.*

mutuatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [mutuo] *a borrowing*: Cic.: translationes quasi mutationes sunt, id.

mutuatus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [mutuo]

mutuo, *adv.* mutually, in return: respondere, Cic. (al. mutuo).

mutuito, *i. v. a.* [mutuo] *to wish to borrow*: Pl.

mutuo, *adv.* in return, by turns,

reciprocally, mutually: exercere officia cum multis, Suet.

mutuor, *atus*, *i. v. a. dep.* [mutuus] *to borrow*: mutuari pecunias, Caes.: a Coello mutuabimur, Cic. || *Fig.* to borrow, to take for one's use, to derive from: orator subtilitatem ab Academia mutuatur, id.: verbum a simili, to speak metaphorically, id.: consilium ab amore, Liv.

mutus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [on etym. v. mutio] *that does not speak, silent, dumb, mute*: vere dici potest, magistratum legem esse loquentem, legem autem mutum magistratum, Cic. Of animals which can utter only inarticulate sounds: bestiae, id.: agna, Hor. || Of things: dumb, mute, silent: tintinnabulum, Pl.: artes, the plastic arts, arts of design, opp. to eloquence, Cic.: also, the silent arts, *i. e.* which do not concern themselves with language, as medicine, Virg.: nunquam vox est de te mea muta, Ov. Of places, silent, still: mutum forum, eloquium curiam, tacitum et fractum civitatem videbatur, Cic. Of times: nullum fuit tempus, quod magis doberit mutum esse a litiis, in which nothing should have been written, id. (Hence Fr. *muet*.)

mutuus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *borrowed, lent*: nullus est tibi, quem roges mutuum argentum, to lend you money, Pl.: mutuas pecunias sumere ab aliquo, to borrow money, Cic. 2. *Fig.*: si pudoris egeas, sumas mutuum, borrow shame, if you have none, Pl. || *Transf. reciprocal, mutual*: funera, Virg.: officia, Cic.: nox omnia erroris mutui implevit, on both sides, Liv. Subst. mutuum, *i. n.* reciprocity, exchange of good offices, etc.: quid te existimes esse in amicitia mutuum nescio, Cic.: mutuum facere, to do the same, return like for like, Pl.

myōphro, *ōnis*, *m.* = *μυοφάρος*, a kind of light piratical vessel: Cic.

myrōis, *ēs*, or *myrīca*, *ae*, *f.* = *μυρίκη*, the tamarisk, a kind of shrub: Plin. Proverb.: pingula corticibus sudent electra myricae, of something impossible, Virg.

myrmillo, *v. myrmillo*.

myrōpōla, *ae*, *m.* = *μυροπώλη*, a dealer in ointments, essences, balsams, etc., a perfumer: Pl.

myrōpōlion, *ii*, *n.* = *μυροπώλιον*, a perfumer's shop: Pl.

myrrha (murra, murra), *ae*, *f.* = *μύρρη*, the myrrh-tree, Plin. 2. *Meton.* the gum which exudes from the tree, myrrh: crines myrrha madidi, Ov.

myrrha, *v. murra*.

myrrhēus (murhēus, murhēus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [myrrha] *anointed or perfumed with balsam of myrrh* (poet.): Hor.

myrrhinus (murhinus, murrinus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to myrrh*, myrrh: murhinus odor, Pl.

myrrhinus, for murhinus, *q. v.*

myrris and **murra**, *ae*, *f.* v. myrrus.

myrtetum (murētum), *i. n.* [myrtus] *a place full of myrtles, a myrtle-*

grove: collis vestitus oleastro ac mur-tetis, Sall.: litorea myrtis laetissima, Virg.

myrtēus (murēus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to myrtles, myrtle*: murēus aliva, Virg. || *Transf.* furnished or adorned with myrtle: coma, Tib.

myrtum, *i. n.* = *μύρτον*, the fruit of the myrtle, a myrtle-berry: Virg.

myrtus (also, myrris or murra, *ae*, *f.*) *i. f.* (gen. myrtus, Virg.) = *μύρτος*, a myrtle, myrtle-tree: viridi caput impedit myrto, Hor. Poet. a spear of myrtle-wood: pastorem praedixit cuspidē myr-tum, Virg.

mystra or **mystēs**, *ae*, *m.* = *μυστήρ*, a priest of the mysteries of Ceres: Ov.

mystagogus, *i. m.* = *μυσταγωγός*, one who conducts through secret and sacred places in order to show them, a mystagogue: Cic.

mysterium, *ii*, *n.* = *μυστήριον*, the secret worship of a deity, divine mystery: of the mysteries of Ceres, otherwise called sacra Eleusinia: Cic.: mysteria facere, to celebrate the sacred mysteries, Nep. Also, the festival on which these mysteries were celebrated: In quem diem Romana incidunt mysteria, the festival of the goddess Bona Dea, Cic.

|| *Transf.* in gen.: a secret thing, secret, mystery: rethorum mysteria, id.

mystes, *ae*, *v. mysta*.

mysticus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *μυστικός*, pertaining to secret rites or mysteries, mystic, mystical (poet.): vannus lachri, Virg.

N.

N, *n*, the fourteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding in form and sound to the Greek Ν. It is one of the liquids or semi-vowels, and is closely allied with the dental mutes. There appears to have been a general tendency in Latin to get rid of the sound of n before s; hence we find *frus* for *frons*; *mensis* for *mensis*, etc. This occurs also, but less frequently, before other consonants: e. g. *laterna* for *lanterna*; *lingula* for *lingula*. So, too, at the end of words, where, indeed, it is very rare; *alioquin* for *alioquin*; *ceteroquin* for *ceteroquin*, etc. On the other hand, n is sometimes (as in Greek) inserted before the final gutturals of roots, to make a strengthened form from which the imperfect tenses are derived: e. g. *leg-n-g-*, "touch"; *liqu-n-g-*, "leave".

|| Interchanges of n with other letters. These are almost wholly confined to its assimilation with, or change into, the other liquids. 1. For its changes with l and m, vide those letters.

2. Before r it is assimilated: e. g. *tr-rumpo*, *cor-rumpo*. || *III.* Changes of n in the Romance languages. These, for the most part, are similar to those which occur in Latin itself. 1.

Initial *n* undergoes no change. 2. Medial *n* is changed (i) into *l*: e. g. *Lat. cernensum*, *It. celeno*. (ii) It is omitted, often with some modification of the accompanying vowels: e. g. *Lat. diurnum*, *German. Aibernum*, *infernum*: Fr. *jour*, *four*, *hiver*, *enfer*. This takes place especially when *n* is followed by *s*: e. g. *Lat. constare*, *It. costare*, Fr. *coûter*: *Lat. mensis*, *It. Sp. Port. mesa*, Fr. *mois*. (iii) *nn* becomes *gn*, *ñ*, or *ny*: e. g. *Lat. grunnire*, *It. grunnire*, Fr. *grugner*, *Sp. grunnir*, *Port. grunnir*.

IV. As an abbreviation, *N* usually stands for *natus*, *nefastus* dies, *nepos*, etc. *N* = *nations*, *natus*, *nostri*, *nostro*, etc., *numerus*, *numero*, etc. *N. L.* = *nunti*, *nunti* domini *noti*. *N. L.* = *non* liquet (v. *liquo*). *N. M. V.* = *nobilis* memorie *vir*. *NN. BB.* = *nobilissimi*. *NP.* = *nefastus* prior. *NVM.* = *numum*.

nactus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*nanciscor*]. *nae*, *ne*, *adv.* = *nae*, *vi*, *truly*, *verily*, *really*; *indeed*: *nae* tu, *si* *id* fecisses, *melius* *famae* *tuae* *consulisses*, *Cic.* *Exp.* in *oaths*: *nae* *ista* *edepol* *examinis* *est* *optima*, *Pl.* *medius* *fidus* *nae* *tu* *omni* *locum* *praeclearum*, *Cic.*

naenia, *v*, *nenia*. **naevus**, *i*, *m*, *a* *mole* *on* *the* *body*: *est* *corpore* *macula* *naevus*, *Cic.*: *egregio* *lasperos* *reprehendas* *corpore* *naevos*, *Hor.*

naïas, *Idis*, *and* **naïs**, *Idis* *and* *Idos* *f.* = *Naïas*; *and* *Naïs* (*floating*, *swimming*, *that* *is* *in* *the* *water*), *a* *water-symph*, *Naïad*: *illum* *fontana* *petebant* *puerina*, *Nalades*, *Ov.* *Adj.*: *puellae* *Naidae*, *Virg.* *II.* *Transf.* in *gen* *a* *sympa* (*chamadyrad*, *nerleid*): *Naidæ* *ruberibus* *succidit* *in* *arbore* *factis*, *Ov.*

naïle, *Idis* *and* *Idos*, *v*, *naïas*. **nam**, *causal* *or* *explanatory* *conj.* *placed* *in* *prose* *at* *the* *beginning* *of* *a* *sentence*, *for*, *for* *example*, *thus*: *quamobrem*, *Quirites*, *celebrate* *illos* *dies* *com* *conjugibus* *ac* *liberis* *vestris*. *Nam* *multi* *sepe* *honores* *dies* *immortalibus* *visi* *habiti* *sunt*, *sed* *perfecto* *justiores* *unquam*, *Cic.* *Poet.* *after* *another* *word*: *ego* *nam* *videor* *mibi* *sanna*, *Hor.*

II. *In* *transitions* *or* *to* *anticipate* *an* *objection* *relating* *to* *something* *which* *has* *been* *omitted*: *una* *domus* *erit*, *idem* *victus* *ille* *communis*. *Nam* *quid* *ego* *de* *studii* *diciam* *cognoscendi* *semper* *aliquid* *atque* *discedi*? *Cic.*

III. *In* *emphatic* *interrogations*, (*In* *good* *prose*, *usually* *subjoined* *to* *a* *pron.* *or* *placed* *after* *a* *word*): *cujusnam* *modi* *est* *Superbi* *Tarquini* *comitum*? *Id.* *Plac* *frus*: *nam* *quid* *ago*? *aut* *quae* *hanc* *spondet* *fortuna* *salutem*? *Virg.* [*Cl. Or. vii*; *German. noch*; *Eng. now*.]

nanque (also written **nanque**), *adv.* [*nam* *que*] *an* *emphatic* *nam*, *for* *indeed*, *for* *truly*, *for* (*usu.* *at* *the* *beginning* *of* *a* *sentence*): *nanque* *est* *ille*, *pater* *quod* *erat* *meus*, *Hor.* *After* *a* *word*: *virgini* *venienti* *in* *forum* (*ibi*

namque *in* *tabernis* *literarum* *ludi* *erant*), *Liv.*

naniscor, *nactus* (*in* *the* *best* *MSS.* *also* *freg*, *nactus*), *j*, *v*, *a*, *dep.* [*root* *nac*: *cf.* *Sana*, *nakis*, "obtinere"] *to* *get*, *obtain*, *receive*; *to* *meet* *with*, *light* *on*, *find*: *unde* *anulum* *istum* *nactus*? *Ter.* *quoniam* *nacti* *te* *inquit* *sumus* *aliquando* *otiosum*, *Cic.*: *se* *in* *silvas* *abduerunt*, *locum* *nacti* *egregie* *et* *natura* *et* *opere* *munitum*, *Caes.*: *vidis* *claviculis* *uis* *quicquid* *est* *nata*, *complectitur*, *Cic.*

nanotus, *Part.* [*nanciscor*]. **nanque**, *v*, *namque*.

navus, *i*, *m*, = *navos* *and* *navos*, *a* *divar?* *Juv.* (*Hence* *Fr. nain*.)

napeus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *navaios*, *pertaining* *to* *a* *wooded* *vale* *or* *dell*: *nymphae* *napeae*, *dell-nymphs*, *Col.* *Hence* *II.* *Subst.* *Napeae*, *arum*, *f*, *plu.* *the* *dell-nymphs*: *faciles* *venere* *Napeae*, *Virg.*

nardinus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *νάρδιος*, *of* *or* *made* *of* *nard*: *vinum*, *flavoured* *with* *nard* *oil*, *Pl.*

nardus, *i*, *f*, *and* **nardum**, *i*, *n*, = *νάρδος*, *nard*: *various* *aromatic* *plants* *are* *included* *under* *this* *name*: *Plin* *II.* *Meton.* *nardi-balsam*, *nardi-ol*: *Assyriaque* *nardo* *potamus* *uncti*, *Hor.*

naïris, *is*, *f*, [*another* *form* *of* *nasus*] *a* *nostril*, *usu.* *plu.* *naris*, *lum*, *the* *nostrils*, *the* *nose*. *Sing.*: *et* *late* *ricus* *et* *panda* *loquenti* *naris* *erat*, *Ov.* *Plur.*: *naris*, *eo*, *quod* *omnis* *odor* *ad* *supera* *fertur*, *recte* *sursum* *sunt*, *Cic.* 2. *the* *nose*, *as* *an* *organ* *expressive* *of* *sagacity*, *and* *also* *of* *scorn* *and* *anger*: *ne* *sordida* *mappa* *naris* *corrigit*, *causa* *you* *to* *turn* *up* *your* *nose*, *Hor.*: *Aesopus* *naris* *emunctae* *senex*, *i*, *e*, *keen*, *acute*, *Phaedr.*: *homo* *naris* *obese*, *of* *a* *thick* *nose*, *i*, *e*, *slow* *of* *apprehension*, *Hor.*: *narius* *ut*, *to* *turn* *up* *the* *nose*, *i*, *e*, *to* *banter*, *ridicule*, *Id.*

narrabilis, *e*, *adj.* [*narro*] *that* *can* *be* *narrated*: *Ov.*

narratio, *onis*, *f*, [*id.*] *a* *relating*, *narrating*, *a* *narration*, *narrative*: *narrationes* *credibiles*, *Cic.* *II.* *Exp.* *in* *rhetoric*: *narratio* *est* *rerum* *gestarum*, *ant* *ut* *gestarum*, *expositio*, *Id.*

narrator, *oris*, *m*, [*id.*] *a* *relater*, *narrator*: *narratores* *facit*, *Cic.*

narratus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*narro*]. *II.* *Subst.* *narratum*, *i*, *n*, *that* *which* *is* *told* *or* *narrated*: *Hor.*

narratus, *us*, *m*, [*id.*] *a* *narration*, *narrative*: *Ov.*

narro, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v*, *a*, [*gnarus*] *lit.* *to* *make* *known*, *hence*, *to* *tell*, *relate*, *narrate*: *narrare* *virtutem* *aliquid*, *Ter.*: *male*, *bene* *narrare*, *to* *tell* *bad* *or* *good* *news*: *male* *narras* *de* *Nepotis* *filio*, *Cic.* *With* *acc.* *and* *inf.*: *mibi* *Philargyus* *narravit*, *te* *interdum* *solicitem* *esse* *vehementius*, *Id.* *With* *subj.*: *narrat*, *ut* *virgo* *integra* *etiam* *tum* *aliet*, *Ter.* *With* *de*: *qua* (*epistola*) *Crassi* *libertum* *ais* *tibi* *de* *mea* *solicitudine* *maclaque* *narrasse*, *Cic.* *Of*

things: *quid* *istae* *tabellae* *narrant*? *Pl.* *Impers.* *narratur* *and* *narrant*, *it* *is* *said*, *they* *say*: *propter* *Paridis* *narratur* *amorem* *Gracia* *Barbariae* *lento* *collisae* *duello*, *Hor.* *II.* *Transf.* *in* *gen.* *to* *say*, *speak*, *tell*: *ego* *quid* *narras*, *nescio*, *Ter.* *Hence*, *narro* *tibi*, *I* *tell* *you*, *I* *assure* *you*, *in* *fact*, *seriously*, *a* *form* *of* *assertion*: *narro* *tibi*, *plane* *relegatus* *mibi* *videor*, *postea* *quam* *in* *Formiano* *sunt*, *Cic.*

narthecium, *il*, *n*, = *νάρθηκον* (*lit.* *a* *piece* *of* *narthex*-wood *which* *has* *been* *hollowed* *out* *for* *keeping* *ointments* *and* *medicines* *in*; *hence* *any* *vessel* *in* *which* *these* *articles* *are* *kept*), *an* *ointment-box*, *a* *medicine-chest*: *Cic.*

narus, *a*, *um*, *v*, *gnarus*, *ad* *init.* **nascentis**, *entis*, *Part.* [*nascor*]. *II.* *Adj.* *arising*, *beginning*, *nascenti*: *ante* *non* *nascentibus* *Athenis*, *sed* *jam* *adultis*, *Cic.*

nascor, *natus* (*and* *gnatus*) *j*, *v*, *n*, *dep.* *to* *be* *born*: *quod* *ex* *nobis* *natos* *liberos* *appellamus*, *icitro* *Cerere* *nati* *nominati* *sunt* *Liber* *et* *Libera*, *Cic.*: *poet* *homines* *natos*, *since* *men* *have* *lived*, *Id.*: *Apolline* *natus*, *Ov.*: *in* *miseriam* *nascitur*, *Cic.*: *nascetur* *pulcra* *Trojanus* *origine* *Caesar*, *Virg.* *II.* *Transf.* *of* *inanimate* *and* *abstract* *things*: *to* *arise*, *take* *its* *beginning*, *derive* *its* *origin*, *spring* *forth*, *proceed*: *nascitur* *tibi* *plumbum* *album* *lu* *mediterraneis* *regionibus*, *Caes.*: *nascentia* *luna*, *Hor.*: *scribes* *ad* *me*, *ut* *mibi* *nascatur* *epistola* *argumentum*, *Cic.* 2. *to* *rise*, *mount* *up*, *ascend*: *ab* *eo* *flumine* *collis* *nascetur* *barbari*, *Caes.* [*Root* *of* *gnascor* *is* *gna*, *which* *is* *only* *another* *form* *of* *the* *root* *gna*: *v. gigno*.] (*Hence* *Fr. naitre*.)

nasisterna (*nasit*), *ae*, *f*, [*nasus* *ternus*] *a* *watering-pot* *with* *three* *sprouts*: *Pl.*

nasxa (*naxa*), *ae*, *f*, *a* *wicker-basket* *with* *a* *narrow* *neck* *for* *catching* *fish*, *a* *vool*: *Plin.* *II.* *Fig.* *of* *a* *dangerous* *place*: *a* *snare*, *net*: *ex* *hac* *naxa* *exiit* *constitit*, *Cic.*

nasisterna, *v*, *nasisterna*. **nasisturnum**, *il*, *n*, [*nas* *isturnum*, *from* *nasus* *torquus*] *a* *kind* *of* *criss*, *Prob.* *the* *garden* *criss*: *Persas* *negat* *Xenophon* *ad* *panem* *adhibere* *quoloquam* *praeter* *nasisturnum*, *Cic.* (*Hence* *It. nasisturno*; *Sp. maitisero*.)

nasus, *i*, *m*, (*nasum*, *i*, *n*, *Pl.*) *a* *nose*: *nasus* *ita* *locatus* *est*, *ut* *quasi* *muris* *oculis* *interjectus* *esse* *videatur*, *Cic.*: *pravus*, *Hor.* 2. *Meton.* *the* *sense* *of* *smelling* (*poet.*): *cf.* *naris*: *rancidum* *aprum* *antiquum* *laudabant*, *non* *quia* *nasus* *illis* *nullus* *erat*, *Id.* (ii) *the* *nozzle* *or* *sport* *of* *a* *vessel* (*cf.* *nasisterna*): *calix* *nasorum* *quatuor*, *Juv.*

II. *Fig.* *as* *expressive* *of* *sagacity*, *taste*, *etc.*: *non* *culcumeque* *datum* *est* *habere* *nasum*, *Mart.* *Of* *anger*: *diace*: *sed* *ira* *cadat* *nasus*, *rugosaque* *sanna*, *Pers.* *Of* *scorn*, *derision*, *satirical* *wit*: *nasio* *adunco* *aliquem* *suspendere*, *Hor.*

[Cf. Sans. *nasá*; Eng. *noor*, etc.] (Hence Fr. *nez*.)

nasūtis, adv. *perly, satirically, scornfully*; Phaedr.

nasūtus, a, um, adj. [nasus] *that has a large nose, large-nosed*; dypyriss, nasuta, Hor. || Fig. *sagacious, witty, satirical, censorious*: homo nasutissimus, Sen.

nāta (gnata) ae, f. [natus] (*dat.* and *abl.* natabus, only to avoid ambiguity) *a daughter* (poet.): si quis gnatum pro matula devovet agna, Hor.

nātāleus or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [natalis] *pertaining to the hour or of one's birth, natal*: qui haec Chaldaeorum natalicia praedicta defendunt, a casting of natalities, Cic. || Subst. natalicia (-tia), orum, n. plu. *a birth-day entertainment*: hodie non descendit Antonius. Cur? Dat natalicia in bottis, id.

nātālis, e, adj. [natus, nascor] *pertaining to birth, natal*: natali die tuo scripsisti epistolam ad me, Cic.: scit genius natalis comes qui temperat astrum, Hor. Fig. *dies natalis* hujus urbis, Cic. || Subst. natalis, is, m. (sc. dies) *a birth-day* natales grate nuberis, Hor.: meus est natalis, Virg.

2. In plur. *birth, origin, lineage, extraction, descent, family*: Cornelius Fuscus claris natalibus, of distinguished birth, Tac.: mulier natalibus clara, Plin. (Hence Fr. *noël*.)

nātālitus, a, um, v. natalitius. **nātans**, antis, Part. [nato]. || Subst. natantes, ium, f. plu. (sc. bestiae), *fishes*; Virg.

nātāto, ōnis, f. [id.] *a swimming, natation*: habebant igitur sibi natalitones atque cursus, Cic.

nātātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a swimmer*: pugnat in adversa ire natator aquas, Ov.

nātes, ium, v. natis.

nātio, ōnis, f. [nascor] *a being born, birth*: Varr. Personif. *the goddess of birth*: nato quoque dea putanda est, quae, quia partus matronarum theatur, a nascentibus Natio nominata est, Cic.

|| Meton. *a species, race* of men: officiosissima candidatorum, id. Also in a contemptuous sense: salve te, fures maritimi, famelica hominum natio, quid agitis? Pl.

2. *a nation, people*: omnes nationes servitutem ferro possunt: nostra civitas non potest, Cic.: eas quoque nationes adire volebat, Caes.

nātis, is, more freq. *plur. nates*, ium, f. *the hump, the buttocks*. Sing.: diffusa nate, Hor.: solea pulsare nates, Juv.

nātivus, a, um, adj. [nascor] *that has arisen by being born, created*: Anaximandri opinio est, nativos esse deos, Cic. || Transf. *imparted by birth, inborn, innate*: ut apparet, in eo nativum quandam leporem esse, non acitum, Nep. 2. *produced by nature, not artificial, natural, native*: beluae partim fluitantes, partim nativis testis inherentes, Cic.: arcus, Ov. 3. Esp.

In gramm.: *nativa verba, primitive words, primitives*, Cic. (Hence Fr. *natif, naïf*.)

nāto, avi, atum, i. v. n. freq. [no] *to swim*: qui in Oceano natante volueris studiosissimus homo natandi, Cic.: nantant aequore places, Ov.: natat unda carina, Virg. Of shipwrecked persons: *to float about*: naufragus natans, Cic. Poet. with acc.: nocte natat caeca serus freta, scivimus, Virg. Hence pass.: quot piscibus unda natatur, Ov.

|| Transf. *to swim or spread about* (poet.): qua Tiberinus campo libere natat, id. 2. *to swim or overflow with anything*: *to be overflowed* with abl.: natabant pavimenta vino, Cic.: plenis rura natant fossis, Virg.

3. Of the eyes, *to swim, to be feeble, glassy* (poet.): vinis oculique amniquae natabant, Ov. 4. *to move to and fro, be restless*: nec vagus in laxa pes tibi pelle (i. e. calceo) natet, id. || Fig. *to fluctuate, waver, be uncertain*: pars multa (hominum) natat, modo recta capessens, interdum pravus obnoxia, Hor.

natrrix, icis, f. [id.] *a water-snake*: cur deus tantam vim natricum viperarumque fecerit? Cic. Fig. of a dangerous person: se natricem educare, Suet.

natura, ae, f. [nascor] *blood-relationship, natural affinity*: natura tu illi pater es, consilii ego, Ter.: natura frater, adoptio filius, Liv. || Transf. *the nature, i. e. the natural constitution or quality of a thing*:

quod autem animal est, id motu cietur interiore et suo: nam haec est natura propria animae et vis, Cic.: qualis esset natura montis, qui cognoscere misit, Caes.

2. Of character: *nature, natural disposition, inclination, bent, character, habit*: cognitum per te ipsum, quae tua natura est, dignum tua amicitia iudicabis, Cic.: naturam expelles furca, tamen usque recurrit, Hor.

3. *Natural propensity, instinct*: natura victus, Cic. 4. *the nature, course, or order of things*: naturae fundamenta pervertiere, id. 5. *nature, i. e. the world, the universe*: Cleanthes totius naturae menti atque animo hoc nomen (del) tribuit, id. 6. *an element, thing, substance*: Aristoteles quintam quandam naturam censet esse, e qua sit mens, id. 7. *the organs of generation*: quaedam matrona visa est in quiete obseignatam habere naturam, id.

nātūralis, e, adj. [natura] *natural, i. e. by birth, one's own*: naturalis pater, opp. to adoptive father, Cic.: filius, Liv. || *produced by or agreeable to nature, natural*: motus naturalis, Cic.: lex, id. || *pertaining to nature, natural*: naturales quaestiones, id.: historia, Plin.

nātūraliter, adv. *naturally, conformably to nature, by nature*: quod homini naturaliter insitum est, eo uti decet, Cic.: alacritas naturaliter innata, Caes.

nātus, a, um, Part. [nascor] *born*:

hence, || Subst. natus (gnatus), i. m. *a son*; in plur. nati (gnati), children: confiteor solum hoc tibi, nate, negarem, Ov.: caritas, quae est inter natos et parentes, Cic. || Ad. *born, made, destined by nature*: With dat.: me credo hunc esse natum rei, ferundis miseris, Ter.: non sibi se soli natum meminerit, sed patriae, sed suis, Cic. With ad.: natus ad haec tempora, id. With inf. (poet.): animal natum tolerare labores, Ov. With in and acc. (poet.): nati in usum laetitiae scyphi, Hor.

2. *formed or constituted by nature*: its natura locus est, Liv. 3. *pro (e) re nata, under the present circumstances, as matters are*: ut in his pro re nata non incoveniende possint esse, Cic.: e re nata melius feri haud potuit, quam factum est, Ter.

4. *With a specification of time*: *so old, of the age of, etc.*: eques Romanus annos prope XC. natus, Cic. Sometimes with major or minor, without or with quam: homo annos natus major quadraginta, more than forty years old, id.: cum liberis majoribus quam quindecim annos natia, Liv.

nātus, ūs, m. (only in old.) [id.] *lit. birth*; hence, 1. Of plants, *a growing, growth*: cupressus natu morosa, *slow of growth*, Plin. || Esp. *age, years, time of life*: non admodum grandis natu, not very old, Cic.: adrixi eae majoribus natu, id.: maximas natu ex illis in concilio respondit, the oldest, Liv.

nauci, v. naucum.

nauclerius, a, um, adj. = *nauclerius*, pertaining to a ship-owner or ship-master: Pl.

nauclerius, a, um, adj. = *nauclerius*, pertaining to a ship-owner or ship-master: nauclerio ornato, Pl.

nauclerus, i, m. = *nauclerus*, a ship-owner, a ship-master, skipper: Pl. (Hence It. *nocchiere*; Fr. *nocher*.)

naucum, i, n., or **naucus**, i, m. *something slight or trivial, a trifle*. Usu. In gen. with a negative, non *nauci* (habere, facere, or esse), of no value, good for nothing: homo timidus naci non erit, Pl.

naufragium, i, n. [for navifragum, from navis and FRAG, stem of frangere] *a shipwreck*: multa naufragia fecerunt, Cic.: naufragio interire, Caes. Proverb.: naufragia alijus ex terra inveniunt, to behold the dangers of others from a place of safety, Cic. (ii) *tabula ex naufragio*, a plank on which a shipwrecked person saves himself; hence, *a means of deliverance, a solace*, id. 2. Meton. and poet. *a storm*: naufragis magnis multaque coërit, Lucr. || Fig. *shipwreck, ruin, loss, destruction*: naufragium fortunarum, Cic. 3. *disaster* remains, wreck: colligere naufragium respiciunt, id.

naufragus, a, um, adj. [id.] *shipwrecked, wrecked*: Maritum Africa devicta expulsum et naufragum vidit, Cic.: naufraga corpora, Virg. Subst.

a shipwrecked person: naufragus natus, Cic. 2. Meton. and poet. that causes shipwreck: mare naufragum, Hor. || Fig. ruined: naufragorum cuncta ac debilitata manus, Cic.

navia (also **navia**), *orum*, *n. plu.* = *navia*, *navia*, a kind of stringed instrument: Ov.

navium, *i. n.* = *navios*, *passage-money, fare*: perdere navium, Juv. (Hence *li. nolo, navio*: Fr. *navie*.)

naumachia, *ae, f.* = *ναυμαχία*, the representation of a sea-fight, a mock sea-fight: naumachiam commisit, Suet.

|| Meton. a place where such exhibitions were given: edidit et navale proelium in veteri naumachia, id. v. Smith's Ant. 268.

naumachiarius, *a, um, adj.* [naumachia] pertaining to a mock sea-fight: puer, Plin. || Subst. *ii, m.* a combatant in a mock sea-fight: Suet.

nausea, *ae, f.* = *ναῦσα*, sea-sickness: ne nauseae molestiam suscipias iuger, Cic. 2. In gen. sickness, nausea, vomiting: nauseam sumentem cohibere, Hor. (Hence Fr. *nausee*.)

nauseo, *avi, atum, i. v. n.* [nausea] to be sea-sick: Hor. 2. In gen. to be seasick, to vomit: quidlibet, modo ne nauseet, faciat, Cic. || Fig. to feel disgust or loathing: ista effluentem nauseare, id.

nauseola, *ae, f. dim.* [id.] a slight seasickness: Cic.

navia, *ae, m.* [confr. from *navita*] a sailor, seaman, mariner: navitas gubernatoresque comparari jubet, Caes. Of the captain of a vessel: Cic. Of a merchant at sea: Hor.

navia, *ae, f.* = *ναῦα* (another form of *navia*) a quail, *nausea*: nautem facere, Pl. || a stinking liquid, perh. bilge-water: hircus unctus nausia, id.

navitiosus, *a, um, adj.* = *ναυτιός*, pertaining to ships or sailors, nautical: inhilare est verbum totum navitium, Cic. scientia navitium rerum, Caes.

|| Subst. *naviti, orum, m. plu.* sailors, seamen: Maestri nautici vocant, Liv.

navitius, *i, m.* = *ναυτιός*, a mollusk that sails like a ship, the *nautilus*: which was long supposed to raise the mantle like a sail, and row itself by the arms; but it is now known that this notion is fabulous, and that the broad mantle is spread over the sides of the shell, which it serves to secrete, as in other mollusca: Plin.

navis, *is, v. navalis, m. n.*

navis, *ae, adj.* [navis] pertaining to ships, naval: pedestres navaleque pugnas, Caes. castra, to protect the ships drawn up on land, Caes.: corona, a naval crown, as the reward of a naval victory, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 118): *navis surgentes aere columnae, made of the brass from the beaks of captured ships, id.*: stagnum, a basin in which to exhibit mock sea-fights, Tac.: *navales* scilicet, sailors, seamen (chosen from the

freemen of the colonists and allies, and also from those of the colonists and allies who had themselves been slaves), Liv. Sometimes the socii navales are distinguished from the seamen: id.

|| Subst. *navis, lum, n. plu.* (poet. also *sing. navis, is*), a dockyard, naval arsenal; and in gen. a dock, port, haven: navalis, portus, aquarum ductus, Cic. *Sing.*: stetit aequore puppis haud aliter, quam al si siccum navale teneret, Ov. 2. materials for ship-building, tackling, rigging: Liv.

navarchus, *i, m.* = *ναρχος*, the captain of a ship: Cic.

navicula, *ae, f. dim.* [navis] a small vessel, a boat, skiff: Cic.: Caes.

navicularia, *ae, f.* [navicularius, sc. res] the letting out for hire of small vessels, the shipping business: Cic.

navicularius, *a, um, adj.* [navicula] pertaining to a ship-owner or ship-master: navicularium facere, to carry on the business of a ship-owner, Cic.

|| Subst. *m.* a ship-owner, ship-master: id.: mercatores, navicularii, id.

navistragus, *a, um, adj.* [navis and FRAG, stem of frango] causing shipwreck (poet.): fretum, Ov.

navigabilis, *e, adj.* [navigo] navigable: annis, Liv.: mare, id.

navigatio, *onis, f.* [id.] a sailing, a voyage: ex tuis literis cognovi cursus navigationum tuarum, Cic.

naviger, *a, um, adj.* [navis gero] ship-bearing, navigable: mare navigerum, Lucr.

navigium, *ii, n.* [navigo] a sailing, voyage: navigii ratio Jacobat, Lucr.

|| Meton. a vessel, a ship: navigia facere, Cic.: speculatoria navigia, reconnoitring vessels, Caes. Proverb.: in eodem velut navigio participem esse periculi, Liv.

navigo, *avi, atum, i. v. n.* and *a*, [navis ago] to sail, navigate. A

Neutr.: quum per anni tempus navigare poteris, ad nos veni, Cic.: nactus idoneum tempus ad navigandum, Caes. Of ships: utrum ista classis navigarit, Cic. Proverb.: navigare in portu, i. e. to be in safety, Ter. Fig.: quam celeriter belli impetus navigavit, Cic. 2. to swim: Ov.

B. Act. to sail over, navigate: quum Xerxes maria ambulasset, terrarumque navigasset, Cic.: Tyrrhenum aequor, Virg. Hence *Pass.*: Tac. *Pass. impers.*: ille ventis istinc navigavit, Cic. 2. to gain by navigation: quae homines arant, navigant, aedificant, Sall.

navis, *is, f.* (acc. *navem*, or *navim*; the latter freq. in Cic.) a ship: navis longa, a ship of war, Caes.: oneraria, a transport, id.: praetoria, the admiral's ship, Liv.: tectis, having a deck, decked, id.: aperta, without a deck, id.: navis auri, pelase, laden with gold, Chaff, Cic.: deducere in aquam, to launch, Liv.: or simply, deducere, Caes.: deprimere, to sink, id.: navibus rem gerere, by naval expeditions, Hor.: navium tutela, the image of the tutelary deity on the

stern of a vessel, Ov. But the distinctive emblem of a vessel was at the prow (v. Smith's Ant. 263). Proverb.: (i) navibus et quadrigis petere aliquid, i. e. with might and main, Hor. (ii) navem perforare, qua ipse quis naviget, to do an injury to oneself, Cic. 2. Navis Argolica, or simply Navis, the constellation Argo: id. || Fig.: una navis est jam bonorum omnium, id. [Cf. Sans. nau; Gr. *navis*; Anglo-Sax. *naea*, etc.]

navita, *ae, m.* [navis] a sailor, seaman, mariner: vela dabat ventis, nec adhuc bene noverat illis navita, Ov. (v. *navita*.)

navitas (gnav.), *atis, f.* [navus] promptness, assiduity, zeal: Cic.

naviter, *adv.* diligently, actively, zealously: pugnare, Liv. || wholly, completely: bene et naviter impudens, Cic.

navo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [navus] to do, conduct, or accomplish with zeal, and diligence: nemo est tam afflictus, qui non possit navare aliquid et efficere, Cic.: fortiter in acie navare operum, to act vigorously, Liv.: quisque operum navare cuperet, Caes. || to show, exhibit: quam vellem Bruto studium tuum navare potuisses! Cic.

navus (gnavus), *a, um, adj.* active, diligent, assiduous: homo navus et industrius, Cic. [The orig. form was *gnavus*; cf. *i-gnavus*; prob. from root *gna* or *gen* (nascor, gigno), like the Gr. *γενναος* (others derive it from root *ano*, "to know.")

ne (old forms *nei* and *ni*), *adv.* and *conj.* the primitive Latin negative particle, the Eng. *no*; whereas *non* is a derivative (v. *non*, ad *ini*); cf. Anglo-Sax. *na* and *ne* (Eng. *no*), whence *naht* (Eng. *not*) is derived. || The absolutely negative and purely adverbial nature of *ne* is exhibited in the early stage of the language, in the negation of a single word: *ne minores* (verres) quam semestres, Varr. 2. This adverbial use was retained at later periods, (1) in connection with *quidem*, to negative emphatically the word placed between them, *not* even: *ne in oppidis quidem*; *ne in fanis quidem*, Cic. (ii) In composition it, as an absolute negation, as in *neque*, *nequiquam*; *necio*, *nevol*; *nefas*, *nepus* (for non *purus*), *nequeo*; *nemo*, *nilhil*, *nullus*, *nunquam*, etc.; and with a paragogic *c* before: *necopinans* and *negligio*; *negotium* (i. e. *ne-lego*; *nec-otium*). || But the proper use of *ne*, in contradistinction to *non*, esp. in the more developed stages of the language (though this use is also found in the earlier stages), is to negative a proposition, not absolutely and as a matter of fact (objectively) like *non*, but relatively or as matter of opinion, desire, etc. (subjectively). Thus *ne* answers to the Gr. *μή*, and *non* to *οὐ*. Hence it is used, 1. With the imperative in prohibitions: *ne, pueri, ne tanta animis assuesce bella, Virg.* So in prohibitions expressed by the subj.: *ne aut suus*

multa petit, unde ex necopinato aversum hostem invadat, *unexpectedly, unawares*, Id.

necopinus, a, um, adj. (poet.): I. *Pass. unexpected*: necopina mora, Ov.

II. Act. *not expecting, unsuspecting, careless*: ipsum accipiter necopinum rapit, Phaedr.

nectar, āris, n. = *nectar*, the drink of the gods: non ambrosia deos nectare laetari, arbitror, Cic.

Poet. transf.: *any thing sweet, pleasant, delicious*. Of honey: alias (apes) perissatima mellia stipant et liquido distendunt nectare cellas, Virg. Of milk: quid meruistis oves pleno quae fertile in ubere nectar, Ov. Of a pleasant smell: laeti florem nectar qui naribus halat, Lucr. Fig. of poetry: cantare credas Pegasus nectar, Pers.

nectāreus (nectāritus), a, um, adj. [nectar] pertaining to nectar, nectared: nectareus quod alatur aqua, Ov. II. Transf. *sweet or delicious as nectar*: Faernum, Mart.

necto, xūl, and xl, xum, j. v. a. to bind, tie, join, fasten together, connect: necce tribus nodis ternos, Amaryll, colores, Virg.: catenas, Hor.: talaria pedibus, Virg. 2. Esp. to bind, fester, make, esp. for debt: eo anno peli Romanæ velut aliud initium liberatis factum est, quod neci dalerunt, Liv. Hence, Fig. to bind, oblige: sacramento quodam nexi, Just.

Fig. to affix, attach, join, connect, make: ut ex alio alla nectantur, Cic.: necere dolum, Liv.: causas inanes, Virg. (Root nec: the root also appears without the final guttural in Lat. nec; Gr. nek.)

nectūbī, adv. [cubi, old form of ubi] that we where, lest any where: dispositis exploratoribus, nectūbī Romani copias transducerent, Caes.: Liv.

nectūdē, adv. [cunde, old form of unde] that from no place, lest from any place: circumspiciens necunde impetus in frumentarios feret, Liv.

nectum, conj. much less, still less. After an expressed negation: ne voce quiesce innotuimus, nectum ut ulla vis feret, Liv.: vir in ipsis tectis et oppidis frigus infirmas valetudine vitatur: nectum in mari, Cic. 2. After an implied negation: quippe secundae res sapientum animos fatigant: nectum illi corruptis moribus victorise temperant, Sall.

III. Affirmatively, not to say, not only, much more: adulationes etiam viciis Macedonibus graves, nectum victoribus, much more as victors, Liv. In the first clause: nectum morbum remota, sed etiam gravidinem, not only, Cic.

nefandus, a, um, adj. [ne fari, lit. not to be mentioned; hence] impious, heinous, execrable, abominable: nefandum adulterium, Cic.: nefandum vehiculum, Liv. Of persons: homo nefandus, Plin. Absol.: sperate deos memores laedi atque nefandi, Virg.

nefariū, adv. impiously, execrably,

heinously, abominably: aliquid nefario flagitioseque facere, Cic.

nefarius, a, um, adj. [nefas] impious, execrable, abominable, nefarious: homo nefarius et impius, Cic.: singularis et nefaria crudelitas, Caes.: multa commemorare nefaria in sociis, Cic.

II. Subst. nefarium, li, n. a heinous act, a crime: rem publicam nefario obstringere, Liv.

ne-fas, n. indecl. that which is contrary to divine law, a sin, crime, wickedness, abomination: quicquid non licet, nefas putare debemus, Cic.: quibus nefas est deserere patronos, Caes.: corpora viva nefas Stygia vectare carina, Virg.: fas et nefas, right and wrong, id.: per fas et nefas, in every way, Liv. 2. As an exclamation: horridū! shocking! dreadful!: quatenus, heu nefas, virtutem incolumem odimus, Hor. II. Meton. a horrible or monstrous person or thing (poet.): extinxisse nefas landabor, i. e. Helen, as the destroyer of Troy, Virg. 2. An impossibility: levius sit patientia quicquid corrigere est nefas, Hor.

ne-fastus, a, um, adj.: dies nefasti, days on which judgment could not be pronounced nor assemblies of the people be held: ille (Numa) nefastus dies fastosque fecit, quia aliquando nihil cum populo agit utile futurum erat, Liv.

II. Transf. contrary to the sacred rites or to religion: in gen. irreligious, impious: quas augur, injusta, nefasta, depulerit, Cic. 2. In gen. wicked, profane, execrable, nefarious: quid intactum nefasti liquitus? what crime, Hor. 3. Unlucky, inauspicious: ne qua terra sit nefasta victorie suae, Liv.

negantia, se, f. [nego] a denying, a negation: Cic.

negatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a denying, denial, negation: Cic.

negito, i, v. a. freq. [id.] to deny often or steadfastly (rare): Lucr.: rex primo negitare, Sall.

neglectio, ōnis, f. [negligo] a neglecting, neglect: amolcorum, Cic.

neglectus, a, um, Part. [negligo]. II. A d. neglected, slighted: quum ipsi inter nos abjecti neglectique simus, Cic.: religio, Caes.: di neglecti, Hor.

neglectus, ūs, m. [id.] a neglecting, neglect (rare): Ter.

negligens, entis, Part. [negligo]. II. A d. heedless, careless, unguarded, indifferent, negligent: improvidi et negligentes duces, Cic.: adolēscentia negligens luxuriosaque, Liv. With gen.: legum, officii, rei publicae, sociorum atque amolcorum negligentior, Cic. With circa: circa deos ac religiones negligentior, Suet. With inf.: post illa obtere eam negligens fui, Plin. With subj.: negligens ne qua populus laboret, Hor.

negligenter, adv. heedlessly, carelessly, negligently: scribere, opp. diligenter, Cic. Comp.: negligentius asserere aliquid, id.

negligentia (negigentia), se, f.

[negligens] carelessness, heedlessness, negligence: negligentia, pigritia, inertia impediri, Cic.: caerimoniarum auspiciorumque, neglect, Liv.

neg-ligo (also neglego and negligo), lexi, lectum, j. v. a. [neg lego] (lit. not to sweep up, i. e.) not to heed, not to trouble oneself about, to slight, neglect: constr. with acc. or inf.: rarely with de or absol.: si mandatum neglecturus es, Cic.: neglectis urenda filix inuasit agris, Hor.: herus quod Imperatū, neglecti persequi, Pl.: de Theopompo neglecturus, Cic. II. Esp. to slight, despise, disregard, neglect: qui periculum fortunarum et capitis sui pro mea salute neglecti, id.: imperium allicius, Caes. Absol.: bonus tantummodo segnorum sit, ubi negligas, Sall. III. To overlook, pass over: negligere pecuniam captam, Cic.

negō, avi, atum (perf. subj. negasism for negaverim, Pl.) i. v. n. and a. [ne aio] to say no, to deny: Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, Cic. With acc. and inf.: to say not, deny: Stoli negant quicquam esse bonum, nisi quod honestum sit, id.: Cotta se ad armatum hostem iturum negat, says that he will not go, refuses to go, Caes. Sometimes two depend. clauses follow negare, although the first only is connected with it, the second being dependent on an affirmative verb not expressed: plerique negant Caesarem in conditione mansurum: postulataque haec ab eo interposita esse, and affirm that these demands, Cic. Pass.: causa negor, Ov. II. To refuse, decline: nunquam re cuiquam tam praeciae negavi, quam hic milici, Cic. (II) with pron. reflect.: to refuse: obscuro, ut sibi ejus faciat copiam: illa enim se negat, Ter. 2. Of things (poet.): poma negat regio, Ov. (Hence lit. nego; Fr. nier.)

negotialis, e, adj. [negotium] pertaining to affairs (rare): Cic.

negotians, antis, Part. [negotior]. II. Subst. a wholesale dealer, trader, banker: negavi me cupiam negotianti dare (praefecturam), Cic.

negotiatio, ōnis, f. [id.] banking business (v. negotiator): reliquiae Asiae negotiationis, Cic.

negotiator, ōris, m. [id.] a money-lender, banker: the negotiatores were Roman citizens who carried on money lending and a banking business in the provinces, and different from the mercatores (v. Smith's Ant. 266): negotiatoribus comis, mercatoribus justus, Cic. II. In gen. a trader, tradesman: mercis sordidae negotiator, Quint.

negotium, i, n. dim. [negotium] a little business, small matter: Cic.

negōtior, atus, i. v. m. and a. dep. [id.] to carry on a banking business in the provinces (v. negotiator): quum se Syracusan otlandi, non negotiandi causa contulisset, Cic. 2. In gen. to trade, traffic: negotiandi causa, Liv.

negotiosus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of business, busy: provincia negotiosa

et molesta, Cic.: negotiosus dies, *business days, working days*, Tac. Comically: tergum, a *back on which business is performed*, i. e. which receives a drubbing, Pl.

neg-otium, ii, n. [nec otium] lit. want of leisure; hence, a business, employment, occupation, affair: qui deum nihil habere negotii volunt, Cic.: negotio destitute, Cæs.: in magno negotio habere aliquid, to regard a thing as important, Suet.: mirabar, quid hic negotii esset tibi, what you had to do here, Ter. Esp. with reference to affairs of state: nostrum otium negotii inopia, non requiescendi studio constitutum est, Cic. Of military operations: copulavit occasionem negotii bene gerendi amittendam non esse, Cæs. Of the management of domestic concerns: qui suum negotium gerunt otiosi, Cic. Of money-lending or banking in the provinces (v. negotiator): Trebonius amplia et expedita negotia in tua provincia habet, id. Of a law-suit: Suet. II. Transf. difficulty, pain, trouble, labour: satis habeo negotii in sanandia vulneribus, Cic.: neque esse quidquam negotii, and that it was no trouble, Cæs.

2. Like the Gr. *negma*, for res, a matter, thing: quid est negotii? Pl.: ineptum negotium et Graculicum, Cic. So of persons: Teucris lila lentum negotium, a slow affair, id.

nemo, inis, m. and f. [ne and homo, old form of homo] no man, no one, nobody: facio pluris omnium hominum neminem, Cic. Nemo non, every one: aperte adulantem nemo non videt, id. Non nemo, many a one: video de istis abesse non neminem, id.: nemo unus, no one, Liv. Fem.: vicinam neminem amo magis quam te, Pl.: Ter. II. Adj.: ut per biduum nemo hominem homo agnosceret, Cic.

nemorialis, e, adj. [nemus] of groves or woods, woody, sylvan (poet.): templum memorale Dianae, Ov.

nemoriosa, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to a grove or wood: mel, Col. II. Esp. pertaining to the grove of Diana, near Aricia: Ov. Hence, rex nemorensis, the presider over the sacrifices to Diana of Aricia, Suet.

nemorialis-cultrix, icis, f. she that dwells in the woods: sus, Phaedr.

nemorialis-vagus, a, um, adj. that wanders in the woods: asper, Cat.

nemorosus, a, um, adj. [nemus] full of woods, woody: nemorosa Zanthos, Virg.: Atlas opacus, nemorosus, Ov.

nempe, conj. [nampe, a collat. form of namque; cf. quippe] certainly, truly, forsooth, to be sure, to wit, namely: scio jam quid velis: nempe hinc me abire vix, Pl.: unde iustitia, fides, aequitas? Nempe ab his, without doubt, Cic.

nemus, oris, n. = *vjeus*, a wood with open glades and meadows for cattle, a wood with much pasture land, a grove: poet. a wood in gen.: multos nemora

silvaeque commovent, Cic.: montium custos memorumque (Diana), Hor.

2. Esp. the sacred grove of Diana at Aricia, where Caesar had a villa: Cic.

nenia (naenia), ae, f. a funeral dirge sung in praise of the dead: honoratorum virorum laudes cantu ad tibicinem prosequantur, cui nomen neniae, Cic.: absint inani funere neniae, Hor. II. Transf. a mournful ditty of any kind: Cæse retracts munera neniae, id. Proverb.: idulit nenialudo, my joy has turned to grief, Pl. 2. a magic song, incantation: Maris, Hor. 3. a common, trifling song, popular song; a nursery song, lullaby; a song in gen.: puerorum neniae, quae regnum recte facientibus offert, id.

nenia and **nenium**, v. non, ad init. **neō**, nēvi, nētum, 2. v. a. to spin: subtemen tenue nere, Pl. II. Transf. to weave; to interlace, entwine: tunica quam nevat auro, Virg. [Same root as necto, q. v.]

nepa, ae, f. [an African word] a scorpion: Cic. 2. a constellation, the Scorpion: pectus Nepal, poet. Cic.

II. Transf. a crab: recessim cedam ad parietem, imitator nepam, Pl.

nenpenthēs, n. indecl. = *νενπενθής* (that drives away sadness), a plant which, mingled with wine, had an exhilarating effect: Plin. Many conjectures have been made respecting this plant; the most generally received opinion is that it was opium.

nepos, oris, m. a son's or daughter's son, a grandson: Metellum multum filii, filiae, nepotes, nepes in rogum impoauerunt, Cic. 2. a brother's or sister's son, a nephew: tres instituit heredes sororum nepotes, Suet. 3. In gen. a descendant (poet.): filius, an aliquis magnus de stirpe nepotum? Virg.: in nepotum pernecium, Hor. II. Transf. a spendthrift, prodigal: quis ganeo, quis nepos, quis adulter? Cic. [Nepos and Nepitis occur in the cognate language.]

nepōtātus, ūa, m. [nepos] extravagance, prodigality, profusion: Suet.

nepōtātus, a, um, adj. [id.] extravagant, profuse: sumptus, Suet.

nepōtulus, i, m. dim. [id.] a little grandson: Pl.

neptis, is, f. [v. nepos] a granddaughter: filii, filiae, nepotes, nepes, Cic.: neptis Veneris, l. e. *Venus*, Ov.: nepes Cybeles, l. e. the *Muses*, id. (Hence Fr. *nièce*.)

neptunus, i, m. [Neptunus] the sea (poet.): credere se Neptuno, Pl.: iherbarns, Hor.

nequam, adj. indecl. worthless, good for nothing, wretched, vile, etc.: placis nequam est nisi reus, Pl. II. Esp. of character, worthless, vile, bad: opp. frugi: liberti nequam et improbi, Cic.: quid est nequius aut turpius? id.: homo nequissimus, id.

nequaquam, adv. in no wise, by no means, not at all: ut nequaquam fuerit illius commodi magnitudo cum eo in-

commodo comparanda, Cic.: hunc ad egrediendum nequaquam idoneum arbitratus locum, Cæs.

nequus or **nece** (used indifferently before vowels and consonants) adj. and conj. [ne que]. In the earlier periods of the language neque and nec (and esp. the latter) like ne = non, not, in which way they are sometimes used by later writers. I. *Ado.*: alter, qui ne procul aberat, Liv. II. *Conj.* = et non, and not, also not: illa quae alicui, alicuius nec finem semper uno modo videtur, facta esse dicimus, Cic. Connected with vero, enim, autem, tamen: neque vero hoc solum dixit, sed ipse et sentit et fecit, id.: neque enim tu is es, qui quid sis neccias, id. 2. *Exp.* repeated, neque, (nec) ... neque (nec), neither ... nor: virtus nec eripit nec surripit potest unquam: neque naufragi neque incendio amittitur, id.: haec si neque ego neque tu fecimus, Ter. With a preceding negative, which, however, does not destroy the negation contained in neque ... neque: non mediocriter prae lacrimis possum reliqua nec cogitare nec scribere, Cic. 3. *Neque* (nec) ... et (que) and et ... neque (nec) when one clause is affirmative: on the one hand not ... and on the other hand; not only not ... but also; or the contrary: on the one hand ... and on the other hand not; not only ... but also not: (i) Neque (nec) ... et (que): animal nullum inveniri potest, quod neque natum unquam sit, et semper sit futurum, id. (ii) Et ... neque (nec): ego vero et expectabo ea quae polliceris neque exanimari tuo commodo, id. 4. *Neque* (nec) non (also in one word, *neque*), emphatically affirmative, and also, and besides, and indeed, and: neque meum mentem non domum saepe revocat animata uxor, id. (ii) Nec non, as a simple conjunction: and likewise, and so too, and also: necnon et Tyri per limina laeta frequentes convenire, Virg.

5. *Neque* (nec) dum, and in no word, nequid, and not yet, etc.: ille autem quid agat, si acis neque dum Roma eae profectus, scribas ad me velim, Cic. 6. *Nec* ... quidem, v. quidem.

7. *but not*: si neque censu, neque vindicta, neque testamento liber factus est, non est liber: neque est illa eorum rerum, ob motum de his haec haec, id. (Hence *but not*: Fr. *mais*; from Lat. *ne ipse unus, l. nequid*; from Lat. *neque*, *id. acente*, Prov. *neque*; Fr. *neque*.)

nequidum (nequidum), v. neque, n. ii, 5.

nequēdo, ivi and ii, itum, 4. v. n. not to be able, to be unable: ubi habitaret, inveneris saltem, si nomen nequis, Pl.

II. Esp. of care, vexation, laziness, nequicquid. Cic. *Poss.* (followed by an inf. pass.): quicquid sine sanguine civium elici nequitur, iure factum est, Sall.

nequicquidam (nequicquidam and nequicquidam), adv. in vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly: et sero et nequicquidam pedit, Cic.: nequicquidam auxilium

plurare, Caca. 2. *without ground, without reason*: ut non nequiquam tantae virtutis homines iudicari deberet auctore esse transire latissimum flumen, id. 3. *with impunity*: nequiquam dicere tam indignum dictum in re, Pl.

nequior, *lus, v. nequam.*

nequiquam, *v. nequiquam, ad. uid.*

nequis or ne quis, for ne aliquis. nequissimus, a, um, v. nequam.

nequiter, *adv. wickedly, licentiously, badly, miserably, etc.*: turpiter et nequiter facere, Cic. Comp.: utrum bellum susceptum sit nequius, an incassum gestum, dici non potest, Liv.

nequitia, *ae, and nequitiae, f.* [nequam] *badness*: aceti nequitia, Plin.

nequitia, *Fig. moral badness*. 1. *sin, sickness, inactivity, remissness, negligence*: me ipsum inertiae nequitiae condemnare, Cic. 2. *prodigality, profusion*: illum aut nequitiae expellet, Hor.

nequitia, *3. profligacy, wantonness, lewdness*: uxor pauperis Ibyci tandem nequitiae pone modum tunc, id.

nequitia, *4. wickedness, villainy*: si domus haec habenda est potius quam officina nequitiae et deversorium flagitiorum omnium, Cic.

neptis, *idea, f.* [Nereus] *a daughter of Nereus, a sea-nymph, Nereid*: virides Sericides, Ov.

nerveus, *adv. strongly, boldly, vigorously, energetically*: vigilanter nerveoque aliquem subornare, Plaut. ap. Cic. Comp.: nervosius dicere, Cic.

nerveus, a, um, *adj.* [nervus] *full of sinews, sinewy, nervous*: nervosus populus, Ov. Fig.: nervos, vigorosus, energetic in expression: quis Aristotele nervosus, Cic.

nervulus, *i, m. dim.* [id.] *nerve, vapour*: Cic.

nervus, *i, m.* [nervus] *a sinew, tendon, nerve*: his adde nervos, a quibus artus continentur, Cic. Fig.: Transf. the joints: Hor. 2. the strings of a musical instrument: nervi in fidibus, Cic.

3. a bow-string: nerveoque obversus equino intendit telum, Virg. 4. the leather with which shields were covered: Tac. 5. a thing with which a person was bound: Pl. 6. a feller: id. Hence, 7. a prison: eximere de nervo aliquem, Liv. Fig.: 8. nerve, vigor, force, strength: digna res est ut nervus intendas tuos, Ter.: opibus ac nervis auti, Caca.: nervi belli pecunia, Cic.: nervi conjunctionis, the leaders, Liv. 9. Esp. of style: force, energy: horum oratio neque nervos, neque sculos oratoricos ac forenses habet, Cic. (Hence *It. nervo*; Fr. *nerf*.)

nequius, *entia, Part.* [nescio]. II. *Ignorant, unaware*: Ter.

nequeo, *ivi, or ii, Ium, a, v. a. not to know, to be ignorant*: nec me videri fuisse nescire, quod nesciam, Cic.: nesci quanta cum expectatione sim te nescitura, you cannot think, id.: quod scies, nescia, a phrase to inculcate

secrecy: tu nescis id quod scis, Dromo, si sapias, Ter. Pass.: utrum contemneris usquam velit an mare transire nescitur, Cic. 2. Esp. in the phrases, nescio quia, nescio quid, nescio quomodo, nescio an, etc., to denote uncertainty: nescio quia, I know not who, somebody, a certain person: nescio quid, I know not what, something: prope me hic nescio quis loquitur, Pl.: nisi me forte Patenti nescio cuius querelis moveri posset, Cic.: in affected ignorance, to denote insignificance, meanness, etc.: fortasse non jejunum hoc nescio quid quod ego gessi, et contemnendum videtur, id.: ingens eo die res et nescio an maxima illo bello gesta sit, Liv. (v. an, no. ii.). II. not to know, to be unacquainted with: illa illum nescit, Pl.: non nescire hilem, Virg. 2. not to understand; to be unable: non tam praecare est scire Latine, quam turpe nescire, Cic.: stare loco nescit, said of a horse, Virg.

nescitus, a, um, *Part.* [nescio].

nescius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *not knowing, ignorant, unaware*. With gen.: nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae, Virg. With de: Ov. With relative clause: arvaque Cycloppum, quid nastra, quid usque aratri nescia, id. With acc. and inf.: non sum nescius, Scaevola, ista inter Graecos dici, Cic. 2. not knowing how, not understanding, unable, incapable. With inf.: pueri fari nesci, Hor.: vinet nescius, Ov. II. Pass. not known, unknown (rare): locus, Pl.: nescia tributa, Tac.

netus, a, um, *Part.* [neo].

neus, *adv. v. neve.*

neuter, *tra, -trum, adj.* [ne uter] *neither the one nor the other, neither of two*: ut neutri illorum quiquam esset me carior, Cic. With plur. verb.: ut caveres, neuter ad me tretis cum querimoniis, Pl. In the plur.: in quo neutrorum contemnenda est sententia, Cic.

II. Esp. of neither sex: neuter angulus, id. Hence 2. in gramm. of neither gender: neutra nomina, or usu. abed. neutra, neuter nouns: id.

neutiquam (in Plant. and Ter. to be read nūquam), *adv.* [ne utiquam] *by no means, in no wise*: id neutiquam mihi placet, Pl.: indissolubiles vos quidem esse potestis, neutiquam tamen dissolvimini, Cic.

neutro, *adv. to neither side, neither way*: neutro inclinata spe, Liv.

neutrūbi, *adv.* [neuter ubi] *in neither the one place nor the other*: Pl.

neve (neu), *adv.* [ne ve] *and not, nor*: ut eam ne quis nobis minuat, neve vivus, neve mortuus, neither . . . nor, Cic.: corroboratus est ut suae pristinæ virtutis memoriam retineret, neu perturbarentur animo, Caca.

nevōlo, *adv.* [ne v. nolo].

nex, *necia, f.* [on root v. neco] *death: violent death, murder, slaughter*: insidiatori et latroni, quae potest esse injusta nex, Cic.: vitæ neque in suis

habet potestatem, Caca.: neci dedere, Virg. With gen. obj.: multorum civium necis, Cic. With gen. subj.: venatorum, Phaedr. 2. a natural death (rare): post necem consulis, Suet. II. Transf. the blood of the slain: manus necis Phrygia imbutas, Ov.

nexilis, *e, adj.* [necto] *tied or bound together* (poet.): vestis, Lucr.

nexo, *i. v. a. freq.* [id.] *to tie or bind together, to interlace, entwine*: Lucr.

nexum, *i, v. nexus, no. ii.*

nexus, *us, m. um, Part.* [necto].

nexus, *us, m.* [id.] *a tying or binding together, an interlacing, entwining*: jam contulerant autem luctantia nexa pectora pectoribus, Ov.: brachiorum nexibus elidere aliquem (of a wrestler), Suet. II. Transf. (and in this signif. also nexum, i. n.) the state or condition of a nexus, a personal obligation, a voluntary assignment of the person for debt, slavery for debt (for the legal explanation of the term, v. Smith's Ant. 269): abalienatio est ejus rei quae mancipi est, aut tradito alieni nexu, aut in jure cæsto, Cic.: nexum inire, Liv.

nexus, *i, m.* [id.] *a Freeman who has pledged his person as security for a debt* (v. preced. art.): ita nexi soluti cuncti in posterum, ne necerentur, Liv.

ni (sciently nei), *adv. and conj.* [identical with ne] is an absolute negative only in the interrogative form quidni? (or separately, quid ni?) why not?: quid ego ni ita censeam? Pl.; and in the combination nimirum (v. nimirum). II. like ne, with clauses denoting a prohibition, a purpose, or a condition, not, that not, unless: moment ni teneant cursus, Virg. 2. As a conditional negative ni has the same force as nisi, which indeed is formed from it by the addition of si: if not, unless. In this constr. it is found, like si, with the indic. in purely conditional clauses, and with the subj. in hypothetical sentences: With indic.: moriar ni puto, Cic. With subj.: ni ita se res haberet, id.: ni faciat, Virg. (II) Esp. in legal agreements, stipulations, etc.: quum is sponsionem fecisset, ut vir bonus esset, Cic.

noctērium, *ii, n. = nuptialis, the prize of victory*: Juv.

noeo, *ci, j. v. a. to decken*: Pl.

nocto, *avi, atum, i. v. n. and nictor, atus, i. v. n. dep.* [nico] *to move the eyelids up and down, to wink*: Plin.

3. to wink as a sign: neque illa ulli homini nictet, nictet, annual, Pl.

3. Transf. of fire: nictantia fulgura flammæ, Lucr. II. Fig. to exert oneself, to strive: hic ubi nictari nequeunt (ad. nictari), id.

nictus, *us, m.* [nicto] *a winking, blinking*: Ov.

nidamentum, *i, n.* [nidus] *materials for a nest*: in nervum ille bodie nidamenta congerit, i. e. he will get himself a drubbing, Pl.

nidifico, i. v. n. [nidificus] *to build a nest*: nidificant aves, Col. (Hence Fr. *nicher*.)

nidor, ōris, m. a *vapour, steam, smell*, from anything boiled, roasted, larded, etc.: galbanus nidor, Virg.: ganeaurum nidor atque fumus, Cic.

nidulus, i. m. dim. [nidus] *a little nest*: lthacum illam, in asperissimis saxulis, tanquam nidulum, affixam, Cic.

nidus, i. m. a *nest*: fingere et construere nidos, Cic.: nidum tignis suspendit hirundo, Virg. Poet.: pennas majores nidulo extendere, i. e. *to raise myself above one's birth*, Hor. 2.

Meton. the young birds in a nest (poet.): nidi loquaces, Virg. 11. Transf. a duelling, residence, house: tu nidum servas, Hor. (Hence It. *nido*; Fr. *nid*; Germ. *nische*.)

niger, gra, grum, adj. *black, sable, dark, dusky*: quae alba sint, quae nigra, dicere, Cic.: quamvis ille niger, quamvis tu candidus esses, Virg.: nigros efferre maritos, i. e. *killed by poison*, Juv. Subst. nigrum, i. n. a *black spot*: Ov. 11. Fig. pertaining to death: nigrorumque memor, dum licet, ignum, of the funeral pile, Hor. 2.

unlucky, ill-omened: huncine solem tam nigrum surrexe mihi? id. 3. Of character, black, bad, wicked: Cic.: hic niger est, hunc tu, Romane, caveto, Hor. (Hence It. *nero*; Fr. *noir*, *noir*; Eng. *negro*.)

nigrans, antis, Part. [nigro]. 11. Adj. *black, dusky*: color, Lucr.: nigrantes terga Juveni, Virg.

nigresco, grīti, 3. v. n. incorp. [niger] *to become black, grow dark*: latices nigrescere sacros, Virg.: nigrescunt sanguine venae, Ov. (Hence Fr. *noir-cir*.)

nigro, avi, atum, i. v. n. [id.] *to be black*: ea, quae nigrant, Lucr.

nigror, ōris, m. [id.] *blackness*: mortis, Lucr.

nihil, n. indecl. [by apocope, from nihilum, i. e. ne hilum] *nothing*: nihil ergo agebat Q. Maximus? nihil I. Paulus? ceteri senes nihil agebant? Cic. With gen.: nihil mali, id. With an adj.: nihil expectatione vestra dignum dico, id. Of persons: victor, quo nihil erat moderatius, id. (11) nihil agere, to accomplish nothing: nihil agis dolor! id. (111) nihil, nec... nec, without destroying the negation: nihil me nec subterfugere voluisse reticendo, nec obscurare diceo, id. (iv) nihil non, everything: nihil non ad rationem dirigebat, id. (v) non nihil and haud nihil, something, somewhat: non nihil ut in tantis malis, est profectum, id. (vi) nihil quicquam or nihil unum, nothing whatever, nothing at all: Rhodius ut nihil unum insignie, ita omnis generis dona dedit, Liv. (vii) nihil nisi, nihil aliud nisi, praeter, praeterquam, etc., nothing else than, nothing but: tu, quantus, quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es, Ter.: amare nihil aliud est, nisi eum ipsum diligere, quem amas, Cic. (viii)

nihil... quoniam or quominus: id. Liv. (ix) nihil est quod, cur, quamobrem, etc., there is no reason why: nihil est, quod adventum nostrum extineas, Cic. (x) nihil est ut, there is nothing that: id. (xi) nihil est, it is of no use, to no purpose, in vain: Pl.: Hor. (xii) nihil ad me (sc. pertinet): recte an secus, nihil ad nos: aut si ad nos, nihil ad hoc tempus, Cic. Also, non ad, nothing in comparison with: nihil ad Persium, id. (xiii) nihil minus, nothing less so, i. e. by no means, not at all: cedit ergo in virum bonum mentiri, fallere? nihil minus, id. (xiv) nihil dum, nothing as yet: id. (xv) nihil mihi cum illo est, I have nothing to do with him: tecum nihil rei nobis Demipho est, Ter. (xvi) nihil esse, to be nothing or nobody, to have no power, to be of no use: sin mecum in hac proloquio nihil fueris, quem te in ipsa pugna fore putemus? Cic. 11. Adverbially, as an emphatic non, lit. in nothing, not at all: nihil opus est, Ter.: beneficio isto legis nihil utitur, Cic. 2. to no purpose, in vain: Pl. 3.

for no reason: Cic.

nihilum, v. nihil (xiv).

nihilū, v. nihilum.

nihilū, v. nihilum.

nihilominus, v. nihilum (iv).

nihilum, i. n. [ne hilum] *nothing*: docui nil posse creari de nihilo, Lucr.: erit aliquid, quod aut ex nihilo oriatur, aut in nihilum subito occidat, Cic. (11) Nihilū, of no value, worthless: nihil est autem aenum qui officium facere immemor est, Pl. Hence, nihil pendere or facere, to esteem as nothing, Ter. (111) De nihilo, for nothing, without cause or reason: mali rem exempli esse, de nihilo hospites corpi, Liv. (iv) Nihilū with comparatives, by nothing, no: nihilū benevolentior, Cic. So, nihilū minus, or, in one word, nihilominus, no less, nevertheless, notwithstanding: in his rebus, quae nihilū minus ut ego absum, confici possunt, id. With minus omitted: nihilū ego quam tu nunc amata sum, Pl. (v) Nihilū alteri, no otherwise: Ter. 11. Adverbially, for non, not: nihilum metuenda timere, Hor.

nil (contracted form of nihil) *nothing, no* (rare, and mostly poet.): si nil sit durius, Caes.: nil intra est oleum, Hor.

nilum, i. q. nihilum, *nothing*: ad nilum reverti, Lucr.

nilus, i. m. [Neilos, the river Nile] *a canal, conduit, aqueduct*: plicula et nilus, Cic.

nimbatus, a, um, adj. [nimbus] *perh. light, trifling, frivolous*: Pl.

nimbifer, ōra, ōrum, adj. [nimbus fero] *storm-bringing, stormy*: Ov.

nimbosus, a, um, adj. [nimbus] *full of storms, stormy, rainy*: nimbosus Orton, Virg.

nimbosus, i. m. a *violent or pouring rain, a rain-storm*: terrere animos fulminibus, tempestatibus, nimbus, nivibus, grandinibus, Cic. 11. Meton.

a *black rain-cloud, a thunder-cloud*: involvere diem nimbi, Virg. (11) *rain-water*: Plin. (111) *a cloud or mist in gen.*: tempestas densa regem operuit nimbo, Liv. So the *bright cloud or cloud-shaped splendour* which enveloped the gods when they appeared on earth: nimbo succincta, Virg. (iv) *a cloud of smoke, dust, etc.*: fulvae nimbus aeneae, id. 2. Like the Eng. cloud, of a multitude of things which spread out like a cloud: nimbus pedum, id. 11. Fig. a *storm, i. e. sudden misfortune*: hunc quidem nimbum cito transisse laetor, Cic. [Nimbus perh. comes from the same root as nubes.]

nimietas, ōtis, f. [nimius] *a too great number or quantity*: Eatr.

nimio, v. nimius, ad fin.

nimiosper, more correctly separate, nimio opere: too much, Cic.

nimirum, adv. [ni, i. q. ne and mirum, lit. not wonderful, no wonder; strange if it were not so; hence] *without doubt, indisputably, certainly, surely, truly*: nimirum Themistocles est auctor adhibendus, Cic.: non omnia nimirum eidem dii dedere, truly, Liv. 11. Freq. in an ironical sense: *doublets*: to be sure, forsooth: nimirum contra dici nihil potest, Cic.

nimis, adv. *too much, overmuch, excessively, beyond measure*: nec nimis valde nec nimis saepe, Cic. With gen.: haec loca lucis habent nimis, Ov. 2. With a preceding negative, not too much, not particularly, not particularly, not very: Philotimi litterae me quidem non nimis, sed eos admodum delectant, Cic.: praesidium non nimis firmus, Caes. 11. Transf. very much, very exceedingly: nimis velim lapidem, Pl. So nimis quam, very much: nimis quam formidulo, id.

nimumum, adv. *too much, too*: nimumum parare facere sumptum, Ter.: nimumum diu, Cic. 2. Non nimumum, not very much, not particularly: illud non nimumum proba, id. 11. Transf. very much, greatly, exceedingly: homo nimumum lepidus, Pl.: o fortunatus nimumum, suus si bona norint, agricolas! Virg. 2. Nimumum quantum, as much as case is, very much indeed, exceedingly, very: differt inter honestum et turpe nimumum quantum, Cic. Also, nimumum quam (rare): nimumum quam, o Lyde, es barbarus, Pl.

nimius, a, um, adj. [nimis] *beyond measure, excessive, too great, too much*: vitium cohercet, ne in omnes partes nimis (for nimis) fundatur, Cic.: nimis pertinaciter atque arrogantia, Caes. (11) with abl.: immoderate, intemperate: rebus secundis nimis, Tac. With gen.: impotens et nimis animi est, Liv. Subst. nimumum, i. n. *too much, superabundance, excess*: medicoriam illam tenebat, quae est inter nimumum et parum, Cic. 2. Esp. too mighty, too powerful: Cn. Pompeium esse nimumum jam libere republicae, Vell. 11. Transf. very great, very much: homo nimis pauci-

tudine. Pl. Subst.: nimium boni est, cui nihil est mali, *it is great good fortune*. Enn. in Cl. Hence, adverbially, in the abl. nimio, *exceedingly, by far, much*: nimio mavolo, Pl.: nimio melius, Id.

ningo (ninguo), *nxit*, j. v. n. (mostly *impers.*) *it moves*: Virg. || Fig. *to shower down, scatter*: ningunt rosarum floribus, Lucr. [The root is *nig* or *rv*: hence *nix* (nig-), *nivis*.]

ningaria, la, f. (root *nig*; v. *ningo*) *move*: albas decedere ningues, Lucr.

ningat and **ninguo**, v. *ningo*.

nisi, *conj.* [ni si] *if not, unless*: Its construction is the same as that of *si* (q. v.), being followed sometimes by the indic., sometimes by the subj.: quid tu malum curas, utrum crudum an coctum edim? nisi tu mihi es tutor, Pl.: quod nisi esset, certe poëta non discessisset, Cic. (iv) With negatives, *except, save only, only*: ne quis enuntiare, nisi quibus mandatum esset, Caes. Sometimes the negative is omitted: Liv.: Sall. (ii) After interrogatives, *nihil aliud, etc., save, but, than*: quid est pietas, nisi voluntas grata in parentes? Cic. (iv) Nisi si, *except if, unless*: nisi si quid in Caesare sit auxilli, Caes. (v) Nisi ut, *except that, unless*: neque convisare inire ausus est, nisi ut speculatores cum lanceis circumstarent, Suet. (vi) Nisi quod, *except that*: praedia me valde delectant, nisi quod me ere circumforaneo obruerunt, Cic. (vii) Nisi quia, *except because*, l. e. *until* that: si verissime id dicere illam, nisi quia correxit milles, quod intellexi milia, Ter.

2. In transitions, *nisi vero*, *nisi forte*, *nisi tamen*: nisi forte volumus Epicureorum opinionem sequi, Cic.

nisus, a, um, *Part.* [nitor].

nisus, *ns*, m. [id.] *a pressing or resting upon or against, a pressure*: hostiles docuere nisus, Hor.: uti prospectus niasque per saxa facilis foret, Sall. || Transf. *a striving, endeavor, effort, labour*: ad summum non pervenit nisus, sed impetu, Quint. 2. *the throes of childbirth, labour*: hunc stirps Oceanis maturis nisibus Aethra edidit, Ov.

nitiditas, ae, f. *a kind of small snow, a dourmow*: Cic.

nitens, entis, *Part.* [nitore]. || Adj.: *shining, glittering, brilliant*: arma nitentia, Liv.: capilli mlabathro, Hor. 2. Transf. Of animals, *sleek, fat*: nitens taurus, Virg. (ii) Of persons, *shining, bright, beautiful*: nitentur femina, Ov. (iii) Of plants, *blooming*: nitentia culta, Virg. || Fig.: illustris: recenti gloria nitens, Liv. 2. Of speech, *brilliant, clear*: oratio, Cic.

nitio, i, v. n. *to shine, look bright, glitter, gladden*: placatum nitet diffuso lumine coelum, Lucr.: qui nitent unguenta, fulgent purpura, Caes.: diversal nitent cum mille colores, Ov. 2. Transf. Of animals, *to be sleek, in good condition*: unde sic queso nitet?

Phaedr. (ii) Of persons, *to look bright or beautiful*: miseri quibus intentata nites! Hor. (iii) Of fields and plants: *to look flourishing, thriving*: campos nitentes desper ostant, Virg.: herba nitens, Ov. (iv) Of wealth, *etc.* *to flourish, abound*: vegetal in pace nitent, Cic. || Fig.: *to shine, be brilliant, look beautiful*: homo nitens gloria recenti, Liv.

nitescere, *tili*, j. v. n. *incept.* [nitore] *to begin to shine, to shine out or forth*: exiguo qui stellarum nitore nitescit, Cic.: juvenus nudatos humeros oleo perfusa nitescit, Virg. 2. Transf. Of animals, *to grow sleek, well-conditioned, fat*: Armenta nitescunt, Plin. (i) Of persons, *to become blooming; in perf. tenes*, *to be blooming*: o pueri, nitistis, Hor. 3. Fig. *to become illustrious or celebrated*: tu dictis honoris et eloquentiae gloria nitescere, Tac.

nitidè, *adv.* *splendidly, brightly, beautifully, magnificently*: Pl.

nitidiusculè, *dim. adv.* *somewhat finely, sprucely*: Pl.

nitidiusculus, a, um, *adj.* *dim.* [nitidus] *somewhat shining*: caput, Pl.

nitidus, a, um, *adj.* [nitore] *shining, glittering, bright, polished, clear*: facie, sultis, nitidus ut aedes meae sint, Pl.: in picturis alios horrida, insculpta, contra alios nitida, laeta delectant, Caes.: ebur, Virg. 2. Transf. Of animals, *sleek, plump, fat*: jumenta, Nep. (ii) Of persons, *well-conditioned, well-favoured, healthy-looking*: me pinguem et nitidum bene curata cute vides, Hor. (iii) *good-looking, handsome, neat, elegant, spruce, trim*: nimis nitida femina, Pl.: ex nitido sit rusticus, Hor. (iv) Of fields and plants, *blooming, fertile, luxuriant*: campi nitidissimi viridissimique, Cic. Poet.: nitidissimus annus, rich, fertile, Ov. || Fig. *cultivated, polished, refined*: nitidum quoddam genus verborum et laetum, Cic. (Hence Fr. *net*.)

nitor, nisus and *nixus*, i, v. n. *dep.* *to bear, lean, or rest upon*. With *abl.*: stripibus suis niti, Cic.: bastili nixus, Id. With *in* and *acc.*: nixus in bastam, Virg. With *de*: quae pariens arbore nixa dea est, Ov. *Abol.*: partes aequaliter nituntur, Cic. 2. Transf. *to make one's way with an effort, to press forward, advance, to mount, climb, fly, etc.*: nituntur gradibus, Virg.: in aëra, Ov. (ii) *to strain in giving birth, to bring forth*: nitenti est similis, Id. (iii) *to strain for a stool*: Suet. || Fig. *to strain or strive mentally, to exert oneself, labour, endeavor*: moderato modo virum assit, et tantum, quantum potest, quisque nitatur, Cic.: nihil contra se regem nisurum existimabat, Caes.: pro aliquo, Liv. With *inf.*: summa vi Cariam irrumpere nititur, Sall. With *ad*: ad sollicitandas civitates nituntur, Caes. (ii) *to strive after*: ad immortalitatem gloriae niti, Cic. 2. *to rest, rely, depend upon*: with *in* and *abl.*: ea, in quibus caesa nititur, Id. With simple *abl.*: spe niti,

Id.: auctoritate, Caes. With *ubi*: quo confugies? ubi nites? Cic.

nitore, *bris*, m. [nitore] *brightness, splendor, lustre*: nitore exoritur aurora, Lucr.: diurnus, the daylight, Ov. 2.

nitro, *transf.* *steekest, plumpness, good looks, beauty*: nitore corpora, Ter.: urit me Glyceae nitor, Hor. (ii) *neatness, elegance, brilliancy*: Cic. (iii) *In gen. colour*: Lucr. || Fig. of speech, *splendor, elegance, grace of style*: orationis nitore, Cic.

nitrum, i, n. = *nitro*, also called sal nitrum, natron, native nitre or salpêtre: found chiefly in Media, Egypt, Thrace and Macedonia: Plin. || Fig. (from its use as a soap): censuram lomentum aut nitrum esse, Coel. in Cic.

nivalls, e, *adj.* [nix] *pertaining to snow, snowy, snow*: nivalls dies, a snowy day, Liv.: Hebrus nivall compede victus, Hor. || Transf. *cold*: dictum nivalem diem, cum altum frigus et triste coelum esset, Sen. 2. *snow-like, snowy*: equi candore nivalli, Virg.

nivatus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *cooled with snow*: Suet.

nivo, v. n.

nivens, a, um, *adj.* [nix] *of or from snow, snowy, snow* (poet.): aggeribus nivels informis, Virg.: mons, covered with snow, Cat. || Transf. *snow-white, snowy*: lacerti, Virg.: vestis, Ov.

nivens, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of snow, snowy*: hiems gelida ac nivosa, Liv.: Strymon, Ov.

nix, *nivia*, f. *snow*: Anaxagoras nivem nigram dixit esse, Cic.: milles nivis pruiniqne obrutus, Liv. || Transf. *white hair, hoary locks*: capitis nives, Hor. [Root *nig* or *rv*: cf. *ningit, ninguat*.] (Hence It. *neve*: Fr. *neige*.)

nixor, i, v. n. *dep.* [nitor] *to lean or rest upon, to strive, endeavor* (poet.): pars vulnere clauda retentat nixantem (serpentem), Virg. || Fig. *to depend upon*: fundamenta, quibus nixatur vita saluque, Lucr.

nixus and **nisus**, a, um, *Part.* [nitor].

nixus, *ns*, m. [id.] *a pressure*: astra se nixu suo conglobata continent, Cic. || Transf. *a striving, exertion, effort*: Quint. 2. *Exp. pains, throes, travail of parturition*: fetus nixibus edunt, Virg.

no, *nav*, i, v. n. *to swim*: pueris, qui nare discunt, scirpa induitur ralis, Pl.: nat lupus inter oves, Ov. *Pro verb.*: nare sine cortice, *to be able to do without a guardian*, Hor. || Poet. *transf.* *to sail, flow, fly, etc.*: nare per aestatem liquidam suspexis agmen, Virg. Of the eyes of drunken persons, *to swim*: nant oculi, Lucr. [Root *na*: cf. Fr. *noir*.]

nobilis, e (old form, *gnobilis*), *adj.* [root *no*: v. *nosco*] *that can be or is known, knowable*: neque his unquam nobilis fui, Pl. 2. *Exp. well-known, famous, noted, celebrated, renowned*:

constr. *absol.*, with *abl.* or *ad.*: magnus et nobilis rhetor Isocrates, Cic.: puerosque Ledaes, hunc caele, illum superare pugnis nobilem, Hor.: vitulus uariis ad multa nobile fel, Plin. (II) In a bad sense, *notorious*: ille nobilis taurus, quem Phalaris habuisse dicitur, Cic. II. *high-born*, of noble birth, noble, i. e. *springing from a family* (either patrician or plebeian) of which a member had filled curule offices, and consequently possessing the *jus imaginum* (opp. to homo novus or ignobilis): nobili genere nati, id.: Liv. Subst. nobilis, i. a. a nobleman: nobiles nostri, Plin. 2. of a noble kind, noble, excellent, superior: tres nobilissimi fundi, Cic.: nobilissime greges custos servabat equarum, Ov.

nobilitas, *âlis*, f. [nobilis] *famousness, celebrity, fame, renown* (rare): praedicationem nobilitatemque despicere, Cic. II. *high or noble birth, nobility*: ad illustrandam nobilitatem suam, id. 2. *Meton.* the nobility, the nobles: conjunctionem nobilitatis fecit, Caes.: nobilitas rem publicam deseruerat, Liv. With plur. verb.: coepere nobilitas dignitatem in dominationem vertere, Sall. Plur.: Tric. III. *noble or excellent quality, nobleness, excellence, superiority*: quum florere Isocratem nobilitate discipulorum videret, Cic.: eloquio tantum nobilitatis inest, Ov. **nobilitas**, *adv.* famously, excellently, splendidly, nobly: Plin.

nobilis, *âvi*, *âti*, i. v. a. [nobilitas] to make known, to render famous or renowned: poetas post mortem nobilitari voluit, Cic.: famam, Liv. Also in an unfavourable sense, to render notorious: aliquid flagitii, Ter. II. to render excellent, to ennoble, to improve: qui novitatem suam multis rebus nobilitaverat, Veil.

nocens, *entis*, Part. [nocere]. II. Adj. *hurtful, injurious, noxious*: a pestiferis et nocentibus refugere, Cic. Comp.: edat clementis allium nocentius, Hor. 2. Esp. that commits a wicked action, bad, wicked, culpable, criminal: nocens et nefarius, Cic.: merita caede nocentum, Ov.

nocenter, *adv.* hurtfully, injuriously: Oels.

nocere, *clâi*, *cliti*, *clum*, 2. v. n. to harm, hurt, injure: with *dat.* or *absol.*: decilinare ea, quae noctura videantur, Cic.: nocere alteri, id. Pass. *impers.*: mihi nihil ab istis noceri potest, id.: ille respondit, ipse nihil nocitum iri, Caes. [Noco] is perh. of same root as *neco*, q. v. (Hence *li. nuocere*: Fr. *nuire*.)

noctivus, *a*, um, Adj. [noctis] *hurtful, injurious, noxious*: Phaedr.

noctifer, *eri*, m. [nox ferre] the night-bringer the evening-star: Cat. **noctilucus**, *âs*, f. [nox luco] that shines by night: hence, the moon: carentes rite crecentem facie noctilucam, Hor.

noctivagus, *a*, um, Adj. *night-wandering: that wanders about by*

night (poet.): noctivagae faces coeli, Lucr.: currus (sc. Phoebes), Virg.

noctivigilus (noctivigilus), *a*, um, Adj. [nox vigo] *night-watching*: Pl. **noctu**, *v*, noctus.

noctua, *âs*, f. [nox] the short-eared owl, a bird sacred to Minerva: serus exeret noctua cantus, Virg.

noctubundus, *a*, um, Adj. [noctu] in the night-time, by night: Cic.

nocturnus, *a*, um, Adj. [noctua] pertaining to owls: Pl.

nocturnus, *a*, um, Adj. [nox] pertaining to the night, nocturnal: labores diurnos nocturnosque suscipere, Cic.: bella, Virg. Nocturnus seems to be sometimes used *adv.*: qui nocturnus sacra divum legerit, by night, Hor.

noctus, *âs*, f. [id.] only in *abl.* noctu, by night, in the night-time: somnium quod noctu hab somniavi, Pl.: nonnunquam interdum, aemulio noctu, Caes.

noctivigilus, *v*, noctivigilus.

noctus, *a*, um, Adj. [noctu] *hurtful, injurious, noxious*: Ov.

nodatus, *a*, um, Part. [nodus] to furnish or fill with knots, to make knotty: ferala nodata, Plin. II. Transf. to tie in a knot, to knot: crines nodantur in aurum, Virg. (Hence Fr. *nouer*.)

nodatus, *a*, um, Adj. [id.] full of knots, knotty: stipes, Ov.: plagae, id.: cheragra (from its producing knots on the fingers), Hor. II. Fig. *knotty, intricate, difficult*: quaestiones, Macr.: Cluata, a *warner* skillful in drawing up valid bonds, Hor.

nodus, *i*, m. a knot: nodus vinculumque, Cic.: necesse tribus nodis ternos Amaryll, colores, Virg. 2. Transf. a giraffe (poet.): Iudit Acidalia, sed non manus aspera, nodo, Mart. Hence, nodus anni, the circle of the equator, Lucr. (1) a knot, knob, node on an animal's joint: crura sine nodis, Caes. (2) a knot or knob in wood or plants: baculum sine nodo aduncum tenens, Liv. Proverb.: nodum in scirpo quaerere, to look for knots in a bulrush, i. e. to anticipate difficulties where there are none, Pl. (4) a star in the constellation Pisces: Cic. II. Fig. a band, bond: amabilissimum nodum amicitiae tollere, id. 2. Esp. a bond, obligation (poet.): exsolvere animos nodis religionum, Lucr. 3. a knotty point, difficulty, impediment: dum hic nodus expellatur non putet senatus nos oportere decedere, Cic.: Abantem, pugnae moramque nodumque, Virg. So of a complicated and critical situation in a drama: nec deus interit nisi dignis vindice nodus, Hor. (Hence Fr. *noeud*.)

nolo, *nôli*, *nolle*, *v*, *irreg.* (old forms: nevis for non vis: Pl.: nevoli or nevult, for non vult: id.) [ne volo] to wish not, to be unwilling: novi ingenuum mulierum: nolunt, ubi velle: ubi nolle, cupiunt ultra, Ter.: idem velle, atque idem nolle, Sall. With *acc.* and *inf.*: nolo eundem populum imperatorem et portitorem esse terrarum, Cic. Esp.

freq. in the imperat. with the *inf.* of a verb, periphrastically for the imperative with a neg.: noli frascier, Pl.: noli putare, Cic. Sometimes pleonastically with velle: id. A foll. negative does not destroy the negation: nolui deesse, ne tacitae quidem flagitioni tunc, id.: nollen factum, I wish it had not been done, Ter.: cum se non nolle disceset, that he had no objection, Cic. II. Esp. to wish ill, be adverse to (rare): cui qui nolunt, lidem tibi, quod eum ornasti, non sunt amici, id.

nomas, *âdis*, c. = *nomas* (pasturing flocks), plur. *nomâdes*, pastoral people that wander about with their flocks, nomads: Plin. Hence esp. a Numidian fortune-teller, Prop. Phur.: Virg.

nomas, *inla*, n. [root GNO: v. pono] a name: nomen est, quod univque personae datur, quo suo quaque proprio et certo vocabulo appellatur, Cic.: ut is locus ex calamitate populi R. nomen caperet, Caes. Nomen dâre, eferre, profiteri, ad nomina responderi, to be enrolled as a soldier, to enlist: to answer to one's name on the muster-roll: Liv. Also, dare nomen in conjunctions, Tac. 2. Esp. the middle name of a free-born Roman, viz. that of his gens as distinguished from his cognomen, or that of his familia, and from his praenomen, or that which distinguished the individuals of a familia (c. Smith's Ant. 270 seq.). But sometimes nomen is used for praenomen: Cic.: and for cognomen: Sex. Clodius cui nomen est Florio, id. 3. In gramm. a noun: Quint. II. Transf. an accusation: nomen recipere, to receive an accusation: Cic. 2. a bond, note, claim, debt: qui tibi, ut ais, certis nominibus grandem pecuniam, debuit, on good bonds, good security, id.: nomina sua exigere, to get in one's debts, id. (2) nomen facere, to enter or book the items of a debt: nomina facit, negotium conficit, id. (3) nomen locare, to borrow money: Phaedr. (4) Meton. a debtor: hoc sum assecutus, ut bonum nomen existimer, i. e. a good payer, Cic. 3. a family, race, stock: C. Octavius in familiam nomenque adoptavit, Suet.: concitatis sodis et infame Latino, Cic.

4. Poet. a thing: infame interit Allia nomen, Virg. II. Fig. *name, fame, reputation, renown*: Inquis magnus nomen fuit, Cic.: officere nomini allicujus, Liv.: nos aliquid nomenque decuasque gestimus, Virg. Of things: nec Baccus genus aut panis sua nomina servat, id. 2. a title, pretext, excuse, account, reason: an alio nomine et alla de causa abstulisse: Cic.: et gratias boni viri agebant et tuo nomine gratulabantur, on your account, id.: odisse etiam suo nomine Caesarum et Romanos, Caes. 3. a name, as opposed to a reality: Campani magis nomen ad praesidium socorum, quam vires quum attulissent, Liv. (Hence It. *nome*; Sp. *nombre*; Fr. *nom*.)

nomenclator (nomenclator, Mart.: Sert.), *ōis*, m. [nomen calo] one who calls a person or thing by name; hence, a slave who attended his master in announcing the purpose of telling him the names of those whom he met (v. Smith's Ant. 18): Cic. Under the emperors, also, a slave who told his master the names of the other slaves: a nomenclator: Plin.

nomenclatura, ae. f. [id.] a calling by name, a list of names, nomenclature: Plin.

nomenclator, v. nomenclator.
nominatim, adv. by name, expressly: aliquem nominatim excipere, Cic.
nominatio, ōis, f. [nominō] a naming: consuetudo nominatum, Vitr. || a nomination to an office (rare): patrum angustus locus, in quem ego eum mea nominatione cooptabo, Cic.

nominativus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to naming, nominative; in gramm.: casus nominativus, the nominative case, Quint.
nominatus, a, um, Part. [nominō] || A. J. Jamel, renowned, celebrated: illa Attalica tota Sicilia nominata, Cic.

nominatio, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to name: Lucr.
nominō, avi, atum, i. v. a. [nomen] to call by name, to name: amor ex quā amicitia esse nominata, Cic. || Esp. to render famous, renowned, celebrated: praedicari de se et nominari volunt omnes, id. || 2. to nominate or appoint to an office: patres interrem nominaverant, Liv. || 3. to accuse, arraign: qui nominatus profugisset, diem certum se futurum, id.

nominus (num.), ōis, n. = *nominus*, a piece of money, a coin: acceptos, regule nominis, Philippus, Hor.
nōnos and **nōnus**, i. m. = *nōnos*, a district, province, name: Plin. || In music, a tunc, ar. Suet.

nōn (old form, nēnum and nēnu; also written noenum and noenu), adv. [constr. from ne oenum or unum, not one, like ne hilum, not anything] not: ne erat abundans, non inops tamen, Cic. (ii) emphatic, by no means, not at all: Cethegus homo non probabilissimus, id. (iii) Non, before other negatives, forms a weak affirmative: fortasse non noles, si possem ad otium, id.: so, non nemo, non nihil, non nullus. (iv) After negatives, it forms a strong affirmative: nihil non ad rationem dirigebat, id.: v. nemo, nihil, nullus. (v) Followed by nec ... nec, it retains its negative force: non medius fidus prae lacrimis primum reliqua nec cogitare nec scribere, id. (vi) Unus non = ne unus quidem: Flor. (vii) Non quod, non quo, not that, not as if: non quod sola ornent, sed quod excellent, Cic. (viii) Non nisi, only: Ov. (ix) Non vero, truly not: non vero tam leti quam tu ipse negator, Cic. (x) Non modo, non solum ... sed or sed etiam, not only ... but also: non

modo falsum illud esse, sed hoc verissimum, id. (xi) Non modo (solum) non ... sed or sed etiam, sed ne ... quidem: hoc non modo non laudari, sed ne concedi quidem potest, id. Sometimes the second non is wanting in the first clause: non mentibus solum conspire, sed ne auribus quidem, Liv. (xii) Non ita, non tam, not so very, not particularly: simulacra non ita antiqua, Cic. So, non fere, scarcely, hardly: non fere quisquam, id. (xiii) Non si, not even if: Liv.: Hor. (xiv) For nōdum: vix meretuli servis hoc cum suis, non vobis probaturum arbitri, Cic. (xv) In interrogations for nonne: quid haec amentia significat? non vim? non scelus? non latrocinium? id. (xvi) For ne (denounced by Quint. as a solecism): non sint sine lege capilli, Ov.: non etiam siles, Hor. (xvii) Connected with substantives: nec vero, aut quod efficeret aliquid, aut quod efficeretur, posse esse non corpus, Cic. (xviii) In answers: no: aut etiam aut non respondera, id.

nōnus, arum, f. plu. [nonus] the fifth day in all the months, except March, May, July, and October, in which it was the seventh; the nōnos, so called because it was the ninth day before the ides: Cic.

nōnagēni, ae. a, distr. num. [nonaginta] ninety each: Plin.

nōnagēsimus, a, um, ord. num. [id.] the ninetieth: Cic.

nōnagies, num. adv. ninety times: nonagies sestertium, ninety times a hundred thousand sesterces, Cic.

nōnaginta, card. num. ninety: Cic. (Hence Fr. nonante.)

nōnans, a, um, adj. [nona, ac legio] belonging to the ninth legion: miles nonans, Tac. Subst. nonanus, i. m., a soldier of the ninth legion: id.

nōnāria, ae. f. [nonus] a public prostitute (so called because not allowed to appear in public before the ninth hour of the day): Pers.

non-dum, adv. not yet: nondum centum et decem anni sunt, Cic.

nongenti, ae. a, card. num. nine hundred: Falcidius emerat sestertiliis nongentis millibus, Cic.

non-nō, adv. not, in questions which suggest an affirmative answer: nonne extremam pati fortunam paratos projicit ille? Caes. || 2. In indirect questions: *if not, whether not*: quam caeset ex eo quaesitum, Archelam Perdiccae filium nonne beatum putaret, Cic.

non-nōmo, inls, m. some, several, many a one: Cic. || some one, a certain person: id.

nonnihil, v. nihil.

non-nulius, a, um, adj. some, several: nonnulli in re, Cic.: esse nonnullo se Caesaris beneficio affectum, Caes.: nonnulli, some persons, id.

non-nunquam, adv. sometimes: nonnunquam interdu, saepius noctu, Caes. With aliquando, Cic.

non-nusquam, adv. in some places: Plin.

nōnus, a, um, ord. num. [for novenus, from novem] the ninth: terra nona, Cic. || Subst.: nona, ae. f. (sc. hora), the ninth hour of the day, i. e. the third before sunset: post nonam venies, Hor.

nōnus-decimus, a, um, ord. num. the nineteenth: Tac.

norma, ae. f. a square, employed by carpenters, masons, etc.: anguli ad normam respondentes, Vitr. || Fig. a rule, pattern, precept: nec sunt haec rhythmicorum aut musicorum acerrima norma dirigenda, Cic.: natura norma legis est, id.: loquendi, Hor.

normalis, e, adj. [norma] made according to the square: Quint.

nōs, nostrum, etc. the plur. first pers. pron. (v. ego) (gen. nostrorum and nostrum, for nostrum: Pl.: Ter.) we: nos, nos, dico apert, consules desumimus, Cic. It is sometimes used instead of ego: nos habemus, id.: abeunt nobis, Ter. The gen. nostri is used objectively, towards us: amor nostri: nostrum is used participatively, of us. Nos often takes the suffix met. (Hence It. noi: Fr. nous.)

nosco, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [nosco] to know, to recognise: aliquem facie, Liv.: ducent, Tac. || 2. to perceive, observe: circumspiciat omnibus paritibus senatorum raroque usquam noscitur, Liv. || Transf. to examine, explore: aedes noscitur, Pl.

nosco, nōvi, nōtum (old forms, gnosco, gnōvi, gnōtum). The contracted forms in class. Lat. are, nōsti, noram, norim, nosse). i. v. a. incomp. to get a knowledge of, become acquainted with, learn to know; to examine, consider: hence, in the perf. tenses, to be acquainted with, to know: quam igitur, nosce te dicit, hoc dicit, nosce antimum tuum, Cic. Pass.: forma in tenebris nocti non quita est, Ter.: nullique videnda, voce tamen noscitur, Ov. (ii) perf. tenses: si me novisti minus, Pl.: qui non leges, non instituta, non iura noris, Cic. || Transf. to know, recognise (rare): haui nosco tuum, i perceive your hand! Pl.: hanc unam gratiam potentissime noverunt, Caes.

|| 2. Esp. to acknowledge, allow, admit of a reason or an excuse: illam partem excusationis nec nosco, nec probo, Cic. [Root *gno* or *gna*: cf. *co-gno-sco*, *i-gno-ra*, *gna-rus*, etc.: cf. Germ. *kennen*; Eng. *know*, *ken*. The participles, *co-g(e)n-itus* and *a-g(e)n-itus* show that the root also occurred in the form of *gks* in Latin, corresponding to the Germ. *kennen* and Eng. *ken*.]

noster, stra, strum (Gen. pl. nostrum, Pl.) pronom. adj. [nos] our, our own, ours: nostris consiliis et laboribus, Cic.: Rhodanus, qui provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit, Caes. Strengthened by the suffix *pae*: nostrae culpa, Ter. || Esp. pertaining to us, one of ours, one of us, our friend, ours: impedimentis castrisque nostri potius sunt, Caes.: o noster misercola, quid

facis? Cic. 2. In addresses: *dear, good*: o Syre noster, salve, quid fit? quid agitur? Ter. 3. *convenient for us, favourable to us*: nostra loca, Liv.

III. Objective: amor noster, love towards us, Cic. (Hence *lt. nostro*; Fr. *notre*.)

notras, *ātia*, *adj.* of our country, native: verba nostra, Cic.: nostrates philosphi, id.

nota, *ae*, *f.* [(g)so, root of nosco] lit. *that by which a thing is known*: hence, a mark, sign, note: reliquis epistolis notam apponam eam, quae mihi tecum convenit, Cic.: caeruleae cili (anguli) notae, Virg. 2. Notae litterarum, written characters, letters: qui primus sonos voca, qui infiniti videbantur, paucis litterarum notis terminavit, Cic. (ii) Meton.: notae, a letter, epistle, writing (poet.): inspicit acceptas hostis ab hoste notas, Ov. 3. *secret characters, secret writing, cipher*: In quibus (epistolis), si qua occultus perferenda essent, per notas scripti, Suet.

4. *short-hand characters, stenographic signs*: id. 5. a critical mark, made on the margin of a book: notam apponere ad malum verum, Cic. (ii) a mark of punctuation: notae librarium, id. 6. a mark on a wine-cask: nota Falerni, Hor. (ii) Transf. a sort, kind, quality: ex hac nota corporum est aer, Sen. 7. a distinguishing mark, distinctive feature: cuiusque generis diendi nota, Cic. 8. a nod, beck, sign: innuit: acceptas tu quoque reddes notas, Ov. 9. a brand on a slave: Suet. Also of tattoo-marks: Cic. 10. a mark, spot, mole on the body: Hor. 11. a stamp, impression on a coin: numos omnis notae, Suet.

12. Fig. a mark, sign, token: notae ac vestigia aeculerum, Cic. 2. Esp. a characteristic quality, character: patefacta interiore nota animi sui, Suet.

3. a condemnation pronounced by the censor (v. Smith's Ant. 80): censoriae severitatis nota, Cic. (ii) Transf. a mark of ignominy or infamy, a reproach, disgrace: o turpem notam temporum illorum! id.: homo omnibus notis turpitudinis insignis, id.

notabilis, *e*, *adj.* [nota] noteworthy, remarkable, extraordinary, memorable, notable: exitus, Cic.: notabilis innotuit, Tac. 2. *notorious, infamous*: si quid in pelus notabile est, Quint.: notabilior caedes, Tac. 3. *discernible, perceptible*: Sen.

notabiliter, *adv.* remarkably, notably: perceptibly: quaedam frequentius et notabiliter usurpavit, Suet. Comp.: notabilis turbare, Tac.

notarius, *i*, *m.* [nota] a short-hand writer, stenographer: Plin.: Quint.

notatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [nota] a marking, noting: notatio tabellarum, i. e. the marking of the voting-tablets with wax of different colours, Cic. 11. Esp. a remark, animadversion of the censor: consoria, id. 2. a designation, choice: delectus et notatio iudicum, id. 3

a noticing, observing, observation: notatio naturae et animadversio peperit artem, id. 4. the analysis of a word for the purpose of finding its precise meaning as a foundation for argument: notatio, cum ex vi verbi argumentum aliquod elicitur, id.

notatus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [nota] II. A *adj.*: marked, distinguished: homo omnium aeculerum libidinumque maculis notatissimus, Cic.

notescere, *ōis*, *3. v. n. insep.* [notus] to become known: notescatque magis mortuus atque magis, Cat.: malis facinoribus notescere, Tac.

notus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *videtur*, *spurious*, *not genuine*. Of persona, illegitimate, bastard (opp. to legitimus): Antiphaten Thebanae de matre nothum Sarpedonis alii, Virg. 2. Of animals: mongrel: id. 11. Transf. not genuine, false, counterfeit: lunaeque aive notho fertur loca lumine lustrans, aive suo proprio jactat de corpore lucem, i. e. borrowed, not its own, Lucr.: Attis notha mulier, Cat.

notio, *ōnis*, *f.* [nosco] a becoming acquainted, a making oneself acquainted with: quid tibi hanc notio est, Inquam, amicam quem? Pl. 2. a taking cognizance of by a magistrate, an examination, investigation: notio populi Romani, Cic.: ad censores, non ad senatum, notionem de eo pertinere, Liv.

11. Transf. an idea, conception, notion: notio rerum, Cic.: neque alia hunc verbo significat notio est, id.

notitia, *ae*, *also notitiae*, *ōis*, *f.* [notus] a being known, celebrity, note: hi propter notitiam sunt innotuisti, Nep.

11. Transf. acquaintance with a person: fama adolescentis paulum haesit ad metas notitia nova mulieris, Cic. 2. Esp. notitiam feminiae habere, to know or have carnal knowledge of a woman, Caes. 3. In gen. a knowing, knowledge: an idea, conception, notion: notitiam habere dei, Cic.: natura ingenuit sine doctrina notitias parvas rerum maximarum, id.

notitiae, *ōis*, *v. notitia*.

noto, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* [nota] to mark, to distinguish by a mark: notare tibellam cerea, Cic.: ungue genas, Ov.

11. Transf. to write: scribit damnatae tabellae, et notat et delet, id. (ii) Esp. to write in cipher or with contractions: notata, non perscripta erat summa, Suet. 11. Fig. to signify, indicate, denote: quae notant et designant turpitudinem aliquam non turpiter, Cic.

2. Esp. to allude to, hint at: Suet.

3. to mark, note, observe: numerum in cadentibus guttis notare posuimus, Cic.

4. Esp. of the censors, to mark or brand with a censure (nota), to censure, reprimand: quos censores furti et captarum pecuniarum nomine notaverunt, id.: stultus et improbus hic amor est dignusque notari, Hor. As one of the effects of the censoria nota was exclusion from the senate, hence (ii) in gen. to deprive of political influence:

novum in republica introductum exemplum, ut tribuniciis intercessio armis notaretur atque opprimeretur, Caes.

notus, *i*, for *notus*, *q. v.*

notus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [nosco] II. A *adj.*: known: res nota et manifesta omnibus, Cic. Comp.: nullus fuit civis Romanus paulo notior, quin ad statum diem conveniret, Caes. Sup. v. vita P. Sullae vobis populoque Romano notissima, Cic. With gen. (poet.): notus in fratres animi paterni, Hor. Esp. (ii) Subst. notī, acquaintances, friends: Cic.: Hor. 2. In a bad sense, notorious: Clodia, mulier non solum nobilis sed etiam nota, Cic. 3. A *ct.* knowing, that knows: notis praedicas, to those that know, Pl. 4. usual, customary: nota sedes, Hor.

notus and **notus**, *i*, *um* = *vorat*, the south wind: madida notis evolat alas, Ov.: udus, Hor. 11. Poet. transf. wind in gen.: tendunt vela notū, Virg.

novacula, *ae*, *f.* a sharp knife, a razor: secundae novaculae fauces, Suet.: Tarkinus dixit, se cognoscere ceterum novacula posse praecidi, Cic. (Hence Sp. *navaja*.)

novalla, *e*, *adj.* [novus]. In agriculture, that is ploughed afresh or for the first time: Varr. 11. Subst. novalla, *is*, *f.* (sc. terra), and novale, *is*, *m.* (sc. solum): fallor-land: alterna idem terras cessare novales, Virg. 2. a field ploughed for the first time: Plin.

3. Transf. unploughed land, meadow-land: Col. 4. a cultivated field (poet.): impius haec tam culta novalla milis habebat? Virg.

novatrix, *icla*, *f.* [novi] she who renews or changes: rerum, Ov.

novē, *adv.* newly, in a new or unusual manner: ornata ut leptide! ut concine! ut nove! Pl. 11. Superl. of time: recently, lately, a short time ago: novissime memoria nostra argentum aere solutum est, Sall. 2. (ii) succession, lastly, last of all, finally: dicam primum ... deinde ... novissime, Sen.

novellē, *adv.* i. q. nove: Pl. novello, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* [novellus] to till new fields, to set out new vines: edixit ne quis in Italia novellaret, Suet.

novellus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *dim.* [novus] young, new: arbor et novella et vetula, Cic.: vitex, Virg. Poet.: turba, young brood, for children, Tib. 2. recent, fresh: Cn. et L. Gavilli, novelli Aquileenses, new colonists of Aquileia, Liv. 3. inexperienced, unaccustomed: cum regerem tenera frona novella manu, Ov. (Hence *lt. novello*; Fr. *novveau*, *novelle*.)

novem, *card.* *num.* nine: novem oribus, Cic.: milia passuum decem novem, nineteen, Caes. [Sana. novam; Gr. *νῆν*; Germ. *neun*; Eng. *nine*.] (Hence *lt. nove*; Fr. *neuf*.)

november and **novēbris**, *is*, *adj.* [novem] pertaining to the ninth month of the old Roman year (which began with March): Calendis Novembribus,

Oct. 2. *Usu subat. m. the month of November: post Novembres, Mart.*

novēdecim and **novēndecim**, card. num. [novem decem] *windecim*, Liv.

novēndialis, e, adj. [novem dies] of nine days, that lasts nine days: *novēndialis sacrum*, Liv.: v. Smith's Ant. 172: *novēndiales feriae*, Cic. || *that takes place on the ninth day: of offerings and feasts for the dead, which were celebrated nine days after the funeral: novēndialis coena*, Tac.: *novēndiales pulveres* (the ashes of the dead were frequently used in magic rites, and the rules of the art required that they should be taken from the tomb on the ninth day after interment), Hor.

novēndialis or **novēndales** (dii), lum. m. plur. [novus insideo] *the new gods* (those received from abroad, in opp. to *indigetes*, the native gods): *Jane, Jupiter, Mars pater, Quirine, Bellona, Larva, Divi Novendales, Divi Indigetes*, a form of prayer, Liv.

novēnus, a, um, num. distrib. [novem] *nine each, nine: ut virgines ter novenas per urbem euntes carmen canerent*, Liv.

novēra, ae, f. [prob. from novus] *a step-mother: uxor generi, novēra filii, Aliae pellex*, Cic.: *Injusta, Virg. aelerata*, Ov. Proverb.: *apud novēram queri, i. e. in casa*, Pl. 2. Fig.: *quorum novēra est Italia*, i. e. *who are not natives*, Vell.

novērcalis, e, adj. [novēra] *of or like a step-mother: novērcalis sedes praelata Lavino, Larvino, so called after Ascanius's step-mother*, Juv. || *Transf. hostile, malevolent: novērcalis odia*, Tac.

novīcius or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [novus] *new* (mostly technical): *novīcius quaestus*, Pl. 2. *fresh, recent: de grege novīcium*, Cic.: *Jam aedet in ripa tetrumque novitius horret portum*, *newly arrived, a novice*, Juv. (Hence Fr. *novice*.)

novīs, num. adv. *nine times: novīs styx interitus*, Virg.

novīsimus, adv. v. nove.

novitas, itis, f. [novus] *a being new, sciences, novelty: rei novitas*, Cic. In plur.: *novitates non sunt repudiandae*, id. Poet.: *anni, i. e. the spring*, Ov. 2. *the condition of a homo novus, sciences of rank, upstart condition: a novus mea*, Cic. || *Esp. rareness, strangeness, unusualness: aeleris atque periculi novitas*, Sall.

novitius, v. novic.

novō, avi, atum, t. v. a. [novus] *to make new, to renew, renovate: ipse transira novant*, Virg.: *fessa membra, Ov.: ardorem*, Liv.: *ager novatus, a field ploughed again, prepared for sowing*, Cic. || *Transf. to change, alter: nomen faciemque*, Ov. 2. *to alter a constitution, to overthrow a government, make a revolution: res*, Liv. Also absol., *novare: ubi primum dubilis rebus novandi spes oblata est*, Sall.

J'ass. impers.: ne quid eo spatio novaretur, id.

novus, a, um, adj. *new, not old, young, fresh, recent, etc.: civitates condere novas*, Cic.: *novus veteri exercitus junctur*, Liv.: *miles*, Sall.: *serpens, which has cast its old skin*, Ov. 2. Particular phrases: (i) *novae tabulae, new account-books, i. e. the remission of outstanding debts: Cic.: Caes.* (ii) *novus homo or homo novus, the first of his family who obtained a curule office, a man newly ennobled, an upstart: adeptus es, quod non multi homines novi*, Cic. (iii) *novae res, new things, novelties: nihil te ad me postea scripissae demiror, praesertim tam novis rebus*, id. 80 *subat. novum, i. n. news: novum attulerint, quod sit nusquam gentium*, Pl. But in general, *novae res* signifies *political innovations, a revolution: Dumnorix cupidus rerum novarum*, Caes.: *plebes novum rerum cupula*, Sall. 3. *new, novel, strange, singular, unusual: unheard of: flagitia ingentia, nova, capitula*, Ter.: *novum crimen et ante hunc diem inauditum*, Cic. 4. *unused, unaccustomed, inexperienced: et rudis ad partus et nova miles eram*, Ov. With dat.: Tac. || *Transf. in superl. novissimus, a, um, latest, last: histioris*, Cic.: *novissimum agmen, the rear*, Caes.: *so absol.: novissimos adorti magnam multitudinem considerunt, the rear-most, id.: novissima cauda, the end of the tail*, Ov. 2. *extreme, severest: exempla, the penalty of death*, Tac. [Sana. *navis*; Gr. *νέος*; Germ. *neu*; Eng. *new*.]

nox, noctis, f. *night, a night: ipse umbra terrae soli officiens noctem efficit*, Cic.: *de nocte, by night, id.: multa de nocte profectus est, late at night, id.: and simply nocte, adverbially: nec discernatur, interdiu nocte pugnent*, Liv.

|| *Transf. that which is done at night, night-doings: omnis et insana semita nocte sonat, nocturnal noise*, Prop. 2. *sleep, a dream* (poet.): *pectore noctem accipit*, Virg. 3. *sexual intercourse: Cic.: Hor. 4. death* (poet.): *una manet nox, id.: in aeternum clauduntur lumina noctem*, Virg. 5. *darkness, obscurity: quae lucem eriperet et quae noctem quandam rebus offunderet*, Cic. 6. *a storm, tempest* (poet.): *imber noctem hienemque ferens*, Virg. 7. *blindness: perpetua trahens inopem sub nocte senectam Phineus*, Ov. || Fig. *darkness, confusion, gloomy condition: doleo me in hanc reipublice noctem incidisse*, Cic. 2. *mental darkness, ignorance* (poet.): *quantum mortalia pectora caecae noctis habent*, Ov. [Sana. *noctam*, "noctui" Gr. *νύξ*, *νυκτός*; Germ. *nacht*; Eng. *night*.] (Hence It. *notte*; Fr. *nuît*.)

noxia, ae, f. [noceo] *hurt, harm, injury: tristes noxae a foribus pellere*, Ov.: *nihil eam rem noxae futuram*, Liv.

|| *Meton. a fault, offence, crime:*

hic in noxa est, Ter.: *neve ea caedis capitalis noxae haberetur*, Liv. 2. *punishment: aliquem noxa pecuniaque exsolvere*, id.

noxia, ae, f. [noxius] *hurt, damage, injury: in re inculplunda ad defendendam noxiam*, Ter. || *Meton. that which causes damage, an injurious act, a fault, offence, trespass: quod in minimis noxiis et in his levioribus peccatis id primum quaeritur, quae causa maleficis fuerit*, Cic.: *si qua claudis incidisset, desertori magia, quam deserto noxia fore, the blame would fall on*, Liv.

noxiosus, a, um, adj. [noxia] *very hurtful, injurious, or noxious: res, Sen.*

noxius, a, um, adj. [noxia] *hurtful, injurious, noxious: magistratus neobedientem et noxium civem multa coerco*, Cic.: *tela*, Ov.: *crimina*, Virg.

|| *guilty, culpable, criminal: nobilitas*, Sall.: *reducto comae capite, ceu noxi solent, culpritis, criminals* (esp. those condemned to be thrown to wild beasts), Suet. With abl.: *Falisc, eodem noxi crimine*, Liv. With gen.: *noxius conjurationis*, Tac.

nubecula, ae, f. dim. [nubes] *a little cloud: Plin. || Fig. a gloomy expression of countenance: frontis tuae nubecula*, Cic.

nubes, is, f. (nubis, is, m. Pl.) *a cloud: aer concretus in nubis cogitur*, Cic.: *atra nubes condidit lunam*, Hor. || *Transf. a cloud of dust or smoke: nubes pulveris*, Liv. 2. *a dense multitude, swarm: levium telorum*, id.: *volucrum*, Virg. || *Fig. anything unreal or unsubstantial, a phantom: nubes et inanitas captare*, Hor.

2. *cloudiness, gloominess, darkness* (poet.): *demo supercilio nubem*, id.

3. *a gloomy or mournful condition: pars vitae tristi cetera nube vacet*, Ov. 4. *a veil or cloak: fraudibus obliquo nubem*, Hor.

5. *a threatening appearance or approach of misfortune, war, etc.: nubem belli dum detinet, omnem sustinere*, Virg. [Root *nu-*, which appears in *nubo*, "to veil," *nubila* belongs to the same root, and perh. *nimbis*.] (Hence It. *nube*; Fr. *nué*, *nuage*, *nuet*, *nuance*.)

nubifer, a, um, adj. [nubes fero] *cloud-bearing, cloud-capped* (poet.): *nubifer Aepimachus*, Ov. || *cloud-bringing: notus*, id.

nubigena, ae, com. [nubes and *gen*, root of *gigno*] *cloud born* (poet.): *amnes nubigenae*, Stat. || *Esp. the Centaurs, whom Ixion begot on a cloud: Ov.*

nubilis, e, adj. [nubo] *marriage-able: filia*, Cic.: *Jam plenis nubibus annis*, Virg.

nubilum, i, n. [nubes] *a cloudy sky, cloudy weather: differre aliquid propter nubilum*, Suet. In plur. *nubila*, *or, the clouds: Dispiet igni corusco nubila dividers*, Hor.: *caput inter nubila condit*, Virg.

nubilus, a, um, adj. [id.] *cloudy,*

overcast, lowering: annus, Tib. || Transf. cloud-bringing, cloudy: nubilus Austor, Ov. 2. dark, gloomy: via nubila taxo, id. || Fig. beclouded, troubled: ita nubilum mentium autimi habeo, Pl. 2. gloomy, sad, melancholy: to nubila vultu, Ov.: nubila nascenti seu mihi Parca fuit, infavorabile, adverse, id. (Hence It. *nubolo*, *nubolo*.)

nūbo, psi, ptum, 3. v. m. [root *nub*: v. *nubes*] to cover, veil: tellus cupiet se nubere plantis, Col. || Hence, from the custom of veiling a bride when she was conducted to the bridegroom, of women, to be married to: constr. with the *dat.*, *absol.*, and with *cum*: quo illae nubent divites dotatae? Pl.: virgo nupit ei, cum Caccilia nupta fuerat, Cic.: si qua voles apte nubere, nube pari, Ov. Accus. *supine*: propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocasse, Caes. *Impers. pass.*: ejusmodi hic cum fama facile nubitur, Pl.

nūcfrangibulum, i. n. [nux frango] a nut-cracker, comically for a tooth: Pl.

nūcleus, i. m. [for nucleus, from *nux*] a kernel, a nut: applied also to fruits resembling a nut: nucleus amygdalae, Plin. Proverb.: qui e nucem nucleum esse vult, frangit nucem = *there's no fishing without wading*, Pl. (ii) nucleum amisit, reliquit pignori putaminis, I have lost the kernel and kept the shell, id. 2. the hard, uneatable kernel, the stone of fruits: nuclei olivarum, Plin. (Hence It. *nocchio*; Fr. *noyau*.)

nūdus [nunc dies] it is now the ... day since, always in connection with ordinal numbers, and usu. with *tertius*: ego Lemno advenio Athenas nudus tertius, three days ago, the day before yesterday, Pl.: nudus tertius dedi ad te epistolam longiore, Cic.: recordamini, qui dies nudus tertiusdecimus fuerit, id.

nūdo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [nudus] to make naked or bare: to strip, bare, uncover. Of persons: hominem nudari ac deligari jubet, Cic. Of things: nudatum caput, Virg.: gladios, Liv.: viscera nudant, Virg. 2. Esp. milit. i. t. to leave uncovered, to expose: latera sua, Liv.: murus nudus defensoribus, Caes.

3. to strip, spoil, plunder: spoliavit nudavitque omnia, Cic.: quem praecipue ales nudat, Hor. || Fig. to lay bare, expose: to evolute him integumentis dissimulationis tunc nudatumque perspicio, Cic. 2. to lay bare, make visible, expose, betray, disclose: defectionem, Liv.: ingentem res adversae nudare solent, celare secundae, Hor. 3. to divest of, bereave: nudare omnibus rebus tribundam potestatem, Caes.

nūdus, a, um, adj. naked, bare, unclothed: tanquam nudus nubes legeret, in ventrem abstulisse, Cic.: capite nudo, bareheaded, Sall.: nudis pedibus, Hor.

Esp. without the toga, in one's tunic: nudus ara, sere nudus, Virg. Proverb.: vestimenta detrahare nudo, i. e. to squeeze blood from a stone, Pl. 2. Of things: bare, uncovered, exposed: nuda subellula, empty, deserted benches, Cic.: silex nuda, not covered with turf, Virg. With *gen.*: loca nuda gignentium, bare of vegetation, Sall. 3. unarmed: in maximo metu nudum et caecum corpus ad hostes vortere, his defencless back, id. 4. stripped, spoiled, deprived, or destitute of. With *abl.*: nudus agris, nudus munis, Hor. With *adv.*: Messana ab his rebus sane vacua atque nuda est, Cic. 5. poor, needy, destitute, forlorn: nuda senecta, Ov. || Transf. bare, mere, pure, simple, only: nuda ista, si ponas, iudicari, qualla sint, non facile possunt, Cic.: nuda ira Caesaris, Ov. || Fig. simple, unadorned: Commentarii (Caesaris) nudi sunt, recti et venusti, omni ornatu orationis tanquam veste detracta, Cic. (Hence Fr. *nu*.)

nūgare, arum, f. plu. jokes, jests, silly things, idle speeches, trifles, nonsense: aufer nugas, away with your jesting, Pl.: nugas agere, to trifle, play the fool: nisi argentum dederit, nugas egerit, id. and ellipt. without ago: quo illum sequar? in Persas? nugas, nonnulli? id. Of verses, trifles: nescio quid meditantis nugarum, Hor. So of the songs of hired female mourners at a funeral: haec sunt non nugae: non enim mortuaria, Pl. || Meton. jesters, jokers, droll fellows: amicos habet meroas nugas, Cic.

nūgator, ōris, m. [nugor] a jester, trifler; also, a braggart, a swaggerer: vae tibi nugatori! Pl.: non vero tam leti (lucerti), quam tu ipse nugator, Cic.

nūgatorius, a, um, adj. [nugator] trifling, worthless, useless, futile, nugatory: nugatoriae artes, i. e. lies, Pl.: ad probandum res infirma nugatoria, Cic.

nūgax, ōis, adj. [nugor] jesting, trifling, frivolous: Cool. In Cic.

nūgigibulus, i. v. nugivendus.

nūgipoliloquides, ōis, m. [nugae vocis loqui] a great talker of nonsense: Pl. (ad Nugipoliloquides, Nugipalamploquides)

nūgivendus, i, m. [nugae vendo] a dealer in female finery: ubi nūgivendus res soluta est omnibus, Pl. (Others read *nugigerulla*.)

nūgor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [nugare] to jest, play the fool, talk nonsense: Democritus non inacte nugatur, ut physicus, Cic. || to trick, cheat: nugatur sciens, Pl.

nullus, a, um, adj. (gen. m. nulli, for nullius, Ter.: gen. fem. nullae, for nullius, Pl.) [ne ullus] not any, none, no: nulla videbar aptior persona, Cic.: nulli certo ordine, Caes. With *dum* affixed: nulladum via, no way as yet, Liv. Nullus non, every: nulla rerum sanarum non relicta inter hostes, id.: non nullus, v. nonnullus. 2. for non, not, not at all: at tu edepol nullus cre-

duas, Pl.: Philotimus nullus venit, Cic.

|| Subst. for nemo, no one, no body: Pl. Qui scire possum? Chry. Nullus plus, Pl.: sunt nulli, Cic. 2. Penn.: talem nulla pareret filium, Ter. 3. Acut. nothing: Graii praeter laudem nullius avari, Hor. 4. Adverbially, nullus, never: nullo verius quam ubi ea cogitatur hostium castra esse, Liv. || Esp. of no account or moment, insignificant, trifling: igitur tu Titias et Appuleias leges nullas putas? Cic. 2. not proper, not as it ought to be: ut sine his studiis vitam nullam esse ducamus, id. 3. not existing, dead: nolite arbitrari, me cum a vobis discessero, nusquam aut nullum fore, id.: proque viris, qui nullus erat, veniebat ad aras, Ov. 4. lost, undone: nullus repente fui, Liv. (Hence Fr. *nu*.)

num, adv. an interrog. particle, used generally when a negative answer is expected: In direct interrogations it has no English equivalent: num igitur tui ducum naufragium ausultis athen gubernandi? Cic. (ii) With *nam* and *ne*, numquam, numme: ebo numquam hic relictus custos? Ter.: numme vis me ire ad cornam? Pl. (iii) num quid (or numquid) vis? do you wish anything further? Is there anything else? a common form of leave-taking: Ter.: Cr.: Liv.: and elliptically, numquid me? Pl. (iv) numquid = num: numquid meministi? do you remember? Ter. || In indirect interrogations, whether: quæro, num aliter ac nunc eveniunt, eveniunt? Cic.: jussurum speculanti, num solliciti animi sororum essent, Liv. (ii) numquid = num (rare): scire sane velim, numquid necesse sit, comitis esse Bo-mae, Cic.

nummarius (numm.), a, um, adj. [nummus] pertaining to money, money: difficilis nummaria, pecuniaria difficultas, Cic.: nummaria theca, a money-bag, coff. id. || Transf. bribed, venal, mercenary: iudicium, id.

nummatus (numm.), a, um, adj. [id.] furnished with money, rich: homo bene nummatus, Cic.

numella, ae, f. a kind of shackle or fetter, for cattle and criminals: Pl.

numen, inis, n. [nūo] a nodding with the head, a nod: terrificas caput quatientes numine cristas, Lucr. 2. Transf. the inclination of a thing towards a place: in quem quæque locum diverso numine tendunt, id. || Fig. a nod, i. e. command, will: ad numen mentis mœnemenque moveri, id.

2. Esp. the divine will, the will or power of the gods: deo, cuius numini parent omnia, Cic.: Nox et Iana, nunc in hostiles domos frat atque mœnura vertite, Hor. Of the will or authority of powerful persons: flectere tanta Caesarum numen, numine, Bacche, tu, Ov. Hence, 3. Meton. divinity, divine majesty, a divinity, god, goddess: numina Palladis, Virg.: decorum immortalium numen, Caes.

numérabilis, *e*, *adj.* [numerus] that can be numbered or counted (poet. and rare): numerabilis calculus, Ov.

numératio, *ōnis*, *f.* [numero] a counting out, paying, payment: Sen.

numératus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [numero].

|| *Adj.* counted out, paid down; hence, in ready money, in cash: dos uxoris numerata, Cic. Hence, *subst.* numeratum, *i*, *m.* ready money, cash: quae tua est suavitatis polles a me hoc tempore aestimationem accipere; nam numeratum, si cuperem, non haberem, id.

numéro, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v. a.* [numerus] to count, reckon, number: si singulos numeremus in singulas (clivates), Cic.: numerare per digitos, Ov.: numerat senatum, *consat* the house, a phrase addressed to the Consul by a senator who considered that there was not a quorum present: ne quid ad senatum "consule" aut "numera," Cic.

2. Esp. of money, to count out, pay: pecuniam de suo, id.: magnam pecuniam numerare, Cic.

|| *Fig.* to reckon as one's own, *i. e.* to have, possess: donec eris felix multos numerabis amicos, Ov.

3. to account, reckon, esteem, consider: Sulpicius accusatorem suum numerabat non competitorem, Cic.: Thucydides nunquam est numeratus orator, id. **3.** to enumerate, mention: dicit deficiat si velim numerare quibus bonis male evertent, id.

numéro, *adv.* precisely, exactly, just so: numero mihi in mentem fuit, Pl.

2. too soon: o Apella, o Zeuxis pictor, cur numero estis mortali hinc exemplum ut pingeretis? id.

numérosé, *ade*, *numerously*, *multi- fariously*: numerosius onerare, Col.

|| *rythmically, harmoniously, melodiously*: fiducialae numerosae sonantes, Cic.

numérosus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [numerus] consisting of a great number, numerous, manifold: civitas numerosissima provinciae totius, the most populous, Tac.: pictor diligenter quam numerosior, who is more accurate than prolific, Plin.: numerosum opus, of various contents, Quint.

|| *measured, rythmical, harmonious, melodious*: numerosa brachia ducit, Ov.: apta et numerosa oratio, Cic.

numérus, *i*, *m.* [from the same root as *numus*, *vépus*, that which is measured off, dealt out, distributed] the measure of discrete quantity, number: Illi octo curus septem efficiunt distinctos intervallis sonos: qui numerus rerum omnium fere notus est, Cic.: oppida sua omnia, numero ad duodecim incendunt, Caes.

2. Esp. a certain collective quantity, a member of persons or things: Pompeius ad pristinum numerum duo sagres addidit, Cic.: si naves sunt numerum habent, their full or proper number, id. So *adv.* like the Eng. number, for a great number: est (in eadem provincia) numerus civium Romanorum atque hominum honestissi-

morum, id. **3.** In *plur.* numeri, the mathematics, astronomy: ut a sacerdotibus barbaris numeros et coelestia acciperet, id. **||** *Transf.* an order, class, body, etc.: in proscriptionum numero relatus, Nep.: numero hostium aliquem eximere, Hor.

2. In milit. lang. a division, a troop, band: sparsim per provinciam numero, Tac. **3.** Like the Gr. *ἀριθμός*, a mere number, opp. to quality, worth: nos numerus sumus et fruges consumere nati, we are mere ciphers, Hor. **4.** In grammar, a number (singular, plural, dual): Quint.

5. Met. on. poet. dice (marked with numbers): seu ludet numerosque manu jactabit eburnos, Ov. **||** *Fig.* rank, place, position, estimation: missis legatorum numero centurionibus, in the place of, Caes.: parentis numero allucit esse, Cic.: in hostium numero habere aliquem, Caes.

2. a part of a whole, a member: mundus perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris atque partibus, Cic.: animalia imperfecta salsae trunca vident numeria, Ov. **3.** order: quaecunque in foliis descripsit carmina virgo digerit in numerum, Virg. **4.** musical measure, time, rhythm of motion or sound, harmony, numbers: in numerum exsultant, Lucr.: in musica numeris, et voces et modi, Cic. Hence, quamvis nil extra numerum fecisse modumque curas, nothing out of measure, improper, Hor. (ii) a measure, metrical foot: necere verba numeris, Ov.: numeros memini, si verba tenerem, Virg. (iii) a verse, in gen. (poet.): arma gravi numero violentaque bella parabam edere, *i. e.* verses in heroic metre, Ov.: impares, *i. e.* elegiac verses, id. (Hence *l.* numero, *novero*; Fr. *nombre*.)

numisma and **nummisma**, *atis*, *v.* nomisma.

nummarius, *etc.* *v.* numarius, *etc.*

nummam and **numme**, *v.* num.

Nummum-expalpōnides (Numm-), *ae*, *m.* [numus expalpor] a flatterer for money, a fictitious comic name: Pl.

numquam, *v.* nunquam.

Nunquam posthērīpides, *ae*, *m.* [nunquam postea cripio] from whom one will never wrest what he has once seized, *Nonperlaginides*, a comically-formed name: Pl.

numquando, more correctly written separate, num quando; *v.* num.

num-quid (nunqu-), *v.* num.

numquis, more correctly written separate, num quis; *v.* num.

nummārius (numm-), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [numulus] pertaining to money-changing: mensa numularia, Scaev. More freq.

|| *Subst.* numularius (numm-), *id.* *m.* a money-changer, money-broker: numulario, non ex fide versant pecunias, manus amputavit mensaeque ejus affixit, Suet.

numūlus (numm-), *i*, *m.* *dim.* [nummus] a sum of money, money: numulis acceptis, Cic.

numus (also written nummus), *i*, *m.* [from *nuvus*, also written *voqvus*, the chief silver coin of the Greeks in Sicily and Italy] a piece of money, a coin, money: jactabatur temporibus illis numus, si aut nemo posset scire, quid haberet, the value of money fluctuated, Cic.: habere in numis, in ready money, id. **2.** Esp. a Roman silver coin, called also numus sestertius, and simply sestertius (*v.* scaterius), a sesterce: cogit Scandillum quinque illa milia numum dare atque annuere Apronio, id. With sestertius: numo sestertio, id. **3.** As a Greek coin, two drachmae: Pl.

|| *Fig.* like our farthing, to denote a very small sum, a trifle, low price, etc.: assident, subducunt, ad numum convenit, to a farthing, Cic.

nunc, *adv.* of time: now, at present, at this time: alium esse censes nunc me atque olim, quum dabam? Ter.: erat tunc excusatio oppressis, nunc nulla est, Cic.: ut nunc est, as matters stand, id.: qui nunc sunt, the men of the present day, id. Sometimes of past time, regarded as present: nunc Sallarius ornare pulvinar deorum tempus erat dapibus, Hor. Less freq. with the fut.: quis nunc te adibit? cui videberis bella? Quem nunc amabis? Cat. With the suffix *ex* and the interrog. particle *ne*, nuncne: hem, nuncne demum? Ter.

2. Nunc... nunc, *now... now*, at one time... at another time: tribuni plebis nunc fraudem, nunc negligentiam consulum accusabant, Liv. The first nunc is sometimes omitted: pariterque sinistros, nunc dextros solvere sinus, Virg. (ii) Nunc... mox: Vell. (iii) Nunc... postremo: Liv. **||** As a particle of transition: but now: quae quidem multo plura eveniunt, si ad quietem integri iremus: nunc onusti cibo et vino perturbati et confusa certius, Cic.

nuncquē, *v.* nunc.

nuncia (nunt-), *ae*, *v.* nuntius.

nuncubi, *adv.* [num alibut] any where? whether any where? Varr.

|| *Transf.* at any time? ever?: nuncubi meam benignitatem sensit in te clauder? Ter.

nuncupatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [nuncupo] a naming, calling: a name, appellation: App. **||** Esp. a naming or appointing as heir: Suet. **2.** the dedication of a book: mihi patrocinia adeni nuncupatione, Plin.

3. a solemn civil public pronouncing of votes: votorum nuncupationes, Tac.

nuncupo, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v. a.* [nomen capio] to call by name, to call, name: tum illud, quod erat a deo donatum, nomine ipsius dei nuncupabam, Cic.

2. to mention by name, enumerate: Pompeii M. titulos omnes triumphosque hoc in loco nuncupari, Plin. **3.** to proclaim, pronounce, appoint: qua (voce) latroes eo spolia posteros nuncupavit, Liv.: nuncupare adoptionem, Tac. **||** Esp. nuncupare heredem,

to name publicly before witnesses as one's heir: voce nuncupatus heres, Just.: magna ex parte heredem Caesarem nuncupare, Tac. Hence, 2. *abol.* to constitute or appoint as one's heir: ignotus et alitis infensus, eoque Principem nuncupantes, procul arcebat, id. 3. *to pronounce or offer public vows, to vow:* quom consui more majorem secundum vota in Capitolio nuncupata, profectus ab urbe esset, Liv.

nundinae, arum, *f. plu.* [novem dies] the ninth day, i. e. the market-day, the weekly market: erat in eo ipso loco nundinarum *staphylos*, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 272.) 2. Meton. a market-place or town: illi Capuam nundinas rusticorum, horreum Campani agri esse voluerunt, id. 3. *Fig. trade, traffic, sale:* totius reipublicae nundinae, id.

nundinālis, e, *adj.* [nundinae] pertaining to the nundinae or markets: nundinālis cocus, a bad cook (but the true explanation is uncertain), Pl.

nundinatio, ōnis, *f.* [nundinari] the holding of a market or fair; hence, a trading, trafficking, buying and selling: fuit nundinatio aliqua, et isti non nova, ne causam diceret, Cic.

nundinor, atus, *i. v. dep.* [nundinae] to attend or hold a market; to trade, traffic: in captivorum pretiis nundinans, chaffering, Liv. 2. *Transf.* to meet in large numbers: in Solonio, ubi ad focum angues nundinari solent, Cic. 11. *Fig. to get by trafficking:* to purchase, buy: nundinari senatorium nomen, id. 2. *to trade away, to sell:* constabat eum in cognitionibus patris nundinari praemiarique solitum, Suet.

nundinum, i, n. [novem dies: cf. nundinae] the market-time: luter nundinum, the time between two nundinae, and trinum nundinum, the time of three nundinae, or at least 17 days, Macr.: postquam comitia decemviriis creandis in trinum nundinum indicta sunt, on the third market-day, Liv.

nunquam (nunquam), *adv.* [ne unquam] at no time, never: quod (principium) si nunquam oritur, ne occidit quidem unquam, Cic.: nunquam ante hoc tempus, Caes. With a follow, negative affirmatively: nunquam non ineptum, always, Cic. 11. For non emphatic, certainly not: qui hodie nunquam ad vespem vivam! Pl.

nuntiatio (nunc), ōnis, *f.* [nuntio] a declaring, announcing; a declaration, announcement, made by the angur respecting what he has observed: nos nuntiatioem solum habemus: consules etiam spectatione, Cic.

nuntio (nuncio), avi, atum, *i. v. a.* [nuntius] to announce, report, declare, relate, make known, inform, etc.: non dubito, quin celerius tibi hoc rumor, quam illius nostrum literae nuntiatur, Cic.: equites ad Caesarem venerunt, qui nuntiarent, prope omnes naves afflictas esse, Caes. *Pass.*: hoc adeo celeriter fecit, ut simul adesse et venire nunti-

aretur, id. *Pass. impers.*: nuntiatum est nobis a M. Varrone, venisse eum Roma, Cic. 2. With *subj. or inf.*: to intimate, command: paulo post esse ferunt nuntiatum Simonidi, ut prodiret, id.

nuntius (nunc), a, um, *adj.* [a contr. of novi ventus; hence lit. newly come or arrived] that announces, signifies, makes known (poet.): simulacra divinae nuntia formae, Lucr.: habes animi nuntia verba mei, Ov. 11. Subst. nuntius, ii, m. a bearer of intelligence, etc., a messenger, courier: Mercurius Jovis qui nuntius perhibetur, Pl.: o hominem fortunatum, qui ejusmodi nuntios, seu potius Pegasus habet, Cic.: literas et nuntios mittere, Caes.

2. Meton. a message, news, tidings: nuntium exoptabilem nuntiare, Pl.: acerbum nuntium alicui perferre, Cic. Also neut. nuntium, ii: ad aures nova nuntia referens, this new message, Cat. (11) Esp. a command, order, injunction: quos senatus ad denuntiandum bellum miserat, nisi legatorum nuntia perisset, Cic. (111) Nuntium uxori remittere or mittere, to send one's wife a letter of divorce: id. Also of a woman who separates from her husband: id. Of the rejection of the marriage contract by the parents and guardians: Pl. 3. nuntia, ae, *f.* a female messenger: historia nuntia vetustatis, Cic.: vox nuntia cladia, Liv.

nuper, *adv.* [noviper, from novus] newly, lately, recently, not long ago: Allobroges qui nuper pacati erant, Caes.: vixi puellis nuper idoneae, formerly, Hor. *Sup.*: ab eo quod ille nuperrime dixerit, Cic. 11. *Transf. recently, in modern times:* neque ante philosophiam patefactam, quae nuper inventa est, id.

nup̄rus, a, um, *adj.* [nuper] late, fresh, recent: recens captum hominem nuperum et noviculum te perdocere, Pl.

nupta, ae, *f. v.* nuptus.

nuptiae, arum, *f. plur.* [nubo] a marriage, wedding, nuptials: exornatis nuptiis, Pl.: in nuptiis alicujus coenare, Cic. (Hence It. *norze*: Fr. *noces*.)

nuptialis, e, *adj.* [nuptiae] pertaining to marriage, nuptial: nuptiales ludi, Pl.: dona, Cic.

nuptus, a, um, *Part.* [nubo]. 11. *Adj.* married, wedded: nupta filia, Cic. 111. Subst. nupta, ae, *f.* a married woman, bride, wife: nova nupta, Ter.

nurus, ūs, *f.* a daughter-in-law: uno animo omnes socrus oderunt nurus, Ter.: Cic. 11. *Transf.* a young woman, married woman (poet.): Inque nurus Parthas dedecus illud eat, Ov.: nurus Latinae, id. (Hence It. *nuora*.)

nusquam, *adv.* [ne usquam] nowhere, in no place: Iratrum nusquam invenio gentium, Ter.: sive est illa scripta usquam, sive nusquam, Cic.

2. nusquam non, everywhere: Plin. 3. towards no place: nusquam motus, Liv. 11. *Transf.* on no occa-

sion, nowhere, in nothing: praestab sumptum nusquam mellis pool posse, Cic. 2. to or for nothing: plebem nusquam alio nam, quam ad servendum, Liv. 3. nusquam esse: not to exist, not to be: ergo nunc Dama sodalis nusquam est, Hor.

nusquam, v. neutquam.
nūtō, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* [root *nu-*: v. *abnuo*] to note: neque illa ulli homini notui, nictet, annuat, Pl.: natae, distinguent oculos, Hor. 2. to sway to and fro: nutant circumspectantibus galeae, et incerti trepidant, Liv. 11. *Fig. to waver in opinion or judgment; to doubt, hesitate:* etiam Democritus nutare videtur in natura Deorum, Cic. 2. to faller in fidelity, to be faithless: primo Festus nutabat, palam Vitellium forens, Tac. 3. to be in peril; to totter, to waver: urbs nutabat, id.

nūtricus, ūs, m. [nutrio] a suckling, nursing: plane eductus in nutritu Venero, Pl.

nūtriculus and -tius, a, um, *adj.* [nutrix] that suckles, nourishes, nurses: quia Faustulum nescit pastorem fuisse nutriculum, qui Romulum et Remum educavit? Varr. 11. Subst.: nutriculus, ii, m. a bringer up, a tutor: erat in procuratore regni, propter acetem pueri, nutricius ejus, Caes.

nūtrio, i, v. a. and **nūtrior**, atus, *i. v. dep.* [id.] to suckle, nourish, bring up, rear: pueros nutricare, Pl. 11. *Fig.*: mundus omnia, sicut membra et partes suas, nutricatur et continet, Cic.

nūtriciula, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] a nurse: quid vocat dulci nutricula majus alumnus? Hor. 11. *Fig.*: nutriculae praediorum, Cic.

nūtrimen, ūis, n. [nutrio] nourishment: Ov. (Hence Fr. *nourcimen*.)

nūtrimētum, i, n. [id.] nourishment, nutriment: per hanc nutrimentorum consuetudinem, Suet. 2. *Transf.*: susceptique ignem foliis atque arida circum nutrimenta delit, Virg. 11. *Fig.*: eloquentiae, Cic.

2. In *plur.* a bringing up, nursing: nutrimentorum ejus locus ostenditur, Suet.

nūtrio, ivi and ii, itum, *a. v. a.* (nutrīto for nutrībamo, Virg.) to suckle, nourish, feed, foster, bring up, rear: quos lupa nutrit, Ov.: illius nutritus glande, Hor. 11. *Transf.* of plants: terra herbas nutrit, Ov.: frugis humo nutritae, Curt. Of fire: ignis foliis et cortice sicco nutrit, Ov. 2. to nurse, take care of, attend to: cura corporum nutrīdorum, Liv. 3. Nutrire vinum, to mix wine with spices, to make it keep: Col. 4. 4. in general, cherish, support, sustain: Indoles nutrita faustis sub penetralibus, Hor.: amorem, Ov. (Hence Fr. *nourrir*.)

nūtrior, v. *a. dep.* for nutrio, to nourish: nutritor olivam, Virg.
nūtricius, a, um, v. nutricius.

nūtritor, *ōis*, m. [nutrio] a *bringer up, rearer, breeder*: a nutritore suo manumens. Suet.

nūtritus, a, um, Part. [nutrio].
nūtrix (old orthog. *noitrix*, acc. to Quint.), *icla*, f. [id.]: a contr. of *nūtrix* [a wet-nurse, *nurse*: omnia minima manas, ut nutritis infantibus pueris, in os inserant, Cic.: nutritici pailium, of anything soiled or dirty, Pl. || Transf. she that *nourishes* or *maintains*: Jubae tellus leonum arida nutrit, Hor. || 3. Nutrices, *the breasts*, paps: Cat. || 4. *a nursery-garden*, pin. || 5. *the land that supports a family*: Pl. || Fig.: est quasi nutritus ejus oratoris, Cic.

nūtus, *ōis*, m. [root *nu*: v. abnuo] a *nodding*, a *nod*: nutu tremefecit Otympum, Virg. || 2. Meton. an *expression of will, opinion, or command*: nutus tuus potest hominem in civitate regnare, Cic.: monuit ad nutum et ad tempus omnes res ab his administrarentur, Caes. Hence || 3. *will, command, pleasure*: ad eorum arbitrium et nutum lotos se fingunt, Cic.: saevae nutu Junones eunt res, Virg. || 4. *inclination towards, favour*: annuite nutum numenque vestrum invictum Campanis, Liv. || 5. Transf. a *downward tendency or motion, gravity*: terrena nutu nuta et suo pondere in terram ferri, Cic.

nux, *uticis*, f. a *nut*: nux juglans, a walnut, Plin.: sparge, marite, nux (a custom at weddings), Virg.: nux cassa, an empty nut, fig. of a thing of no value, Hor. Proverb.: nuces relinquere, to give up *childish sports* (since children played with nuts), Pers. || Transf. *any fruit with a hard shell or rind*: casaeque nuces, chestnuts, Virg. Poet. an *almond-tree*: id. (Hence *it. nuc*: Fr. *noix*.)

nymphæ, ac. and **nymphæ**, *ēs*, f. = *nympha*: a *bride*, a *mistress*: Ov.

3. Nymphæ, *semi-goddesses*, who inhabited the sea, rivers, fountains, woods, trees, and mountains: nymphs: Nymphæ genus amnis unde est, Virg.: vocalls Nympha, Echn, Ov.

|| Transf. water (poet.): cault in petulis nymphæ Anienis lacus, Prop. (Hence *it. ninfa, ninfa*.)

O.

O, the fifteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, and the fourth in the vowel series. || Interchanges of *o* with the other vowels. 1. for those with *a*, *e*, and *i*, vide those letters.

2. with *u*. These two vowels are the most nearly allied, and their interchanges are very numerous. The oldest monuments of the Latin tongue frequently exhibit *o* where the classic language has *u*. So on the Column. *ruar*, excofient, consol, primos (*nom. sing.*), captom. And, on the contrary,

u for *o* in the old forms, fruns, fustes, for frons, fontes. *O* and *u* appear with equal frequency in connection with *qu* and *v*: e. g. quom and quum, avos and avus, servos and servus. || 3. *O* is substituted for *au* in Clodius, plodo, plostrum, sodas, etc. || 4. Changes of *o* in the Romance languages. 1. *ō* is comparatively seldom changed; but it sometimes becomes *u*, *uo*, *ou*, *eu*, and *oeu*: e. g. Lat. totus: It. tutto; Lat. orum, It. uovo; Lat. totus, Fr. tout; Lat. hora, Fr. heure; Lat. nodus, Fr. noeud. || 2. *ō* is generally changed, in It. into *uo*; in Fr. into *eu* (*oeu*): e. g. Lat. bonus, It. buono; Lat. populus, Fr. peuple; Lat. cor, Fr. coeur. || 3.

o long by position is sometimes changed in It. into *u*; and in Fr. into *uo* or *ue*: e. g. Lat. ostium, It. uocio; Lat. cohors, Fr. cour; Lat. post, Fr. puis. || 4. As an abbreviation, *O* stands for *omnis* and *optimus*: I. O. M. Jovi Optimo Maximo.

5. *interj.* expressing joy, astonishment, desire, grief, indignation, etc.: *O*! *oh*! constr. usu. with *voc.* or *acc.*: *o* mi Furi! Cic.: *o* praeciarum custodem ovium, ut aiunt, lupum! id. With *nom.*: *o* vir fortis atque amicus! Ter. With *utinam*: *o* utinam obrutus esset! Ov. With *si*: quanquam, *o*, si solitas quicquam virtutis addeset! yet *oh*! *if*, Virg. With *gen.*: *o* nuntii beat, Cat. Poet. after a word: *o* lux Dardaniæ, spes *o* fidissima Teucrium, Virg. Long before another vowel: *o* ego laevus, Hor.: though sometimes short: *te* Corydon, *o* Alexi, trahit sua quemque voluptas, Virg.

6. *prep.* with *acc.* [Gr. *ἐν*]: in composition sometimes *oba*, like *abs*: e. g. *oba-tinent*, *oba-tendo* = *oba-tendo*! 1. indicating motion, *towards*, to (this use of *it* is ancient and rare): *oba* Romam legiones ducere, Enn.: Ignis qui est *oba* os effusus, Cic. 2. Indicating mere position: *at*, *about*, *before*: follem sibi obstringit ob gulam, Pl.: mors *oba* oculis saepe versata est, Cic. || Transf. to indicate an object or cause: *on account of, owing to, for*, with regard to, etc.: civitas *oba* eam rem incitata, *on that account*, Caes.: *oba* meas injurias, Ter.: *oba* industriam, *on purpose, intentionally*, Pl. (|| So, *oba* id, *oba* hoc, *oba* haec, etc., *on that account, therefore*, etc.: ignariis hostibus *oba* id quietis, Liv.: *oba* ea consul Albinus senatum de foedere consulebat, Sall. || 2. Esp. to indicate the consideration for which something is done: *for* or *in consideration of* (ancient): *oba* asinos ferre argentum, Pl. || 3. *Ob* rem, like *ex* re, opp. to *frustra*, *to the purpose, with advantage* (rare): verum *id* frustra *oba* rem faciam, in vostra manu situm est, Sall. || 4. *Quam* ob rem, and in one word, *quamobrem*, *on which account, wherefore*: *quam* ob rem *id* primum videamus, Cic. || 5. In composition, *ob* remains unchanged before vowels and most consonants; before *p*, *f*, *c*, *g*

the final *b* is usu. assimilated: e. g.: appeto, offero, occido, organo. As a prefix its significations are various, and somewhat difficult of classification; nor are they all obviously connected with its meanings as a preposition. (i) *to, towards*: *oppetere*, to go towards. (ii) *before, in the way of*, denoting hindrance or incumbence: *opponere*, to put before, to oppose; *obesse*, to be in the way of, to be a hindrance or injurious to. (iii) *against*, denoting hostility: *oppugnare*, to fight against; *offendere*, to strike against. (iv) *down* (apparently equivalent to *de*): *opprimere*, to press down. (v) *over*, denoting covering: *obruere*, to fall or rush over; *obtenere*, to stretch over. These are the more usual significations, but there are others which cannot be here specified.

ob-æratus, a, um, adj. [ob æas] involved in debt, in bondage on account of debt: tenuis et obæratus, Suet. Comp.: quanto quis obærator, ægrius distrahebant, the more deeply in debt, Tac.

|| Subst. obæratus, i, m. a person involved in debt, a debtor: Oratoris omnes clientes obæratosque suos eodem condixit, Caes.

ob-ambulo, avi, atum, i, v. n. and a. to walk before or over, to go past: constr. with *dat.* or *acc.*: obambulare muris, Liv.: totam fremebundam obambulat Aetnam, Ov. || 2. to go or walk about: ante vallum, Liv.: in herbis, Ov.

ob-armo, avi, atum, i, v. a. to arm: securi dextras, Hor.

ob-aro, avi, atum, i, v. n. to plough around or up: Liv.

obba, ac. f. a kind of cup: Pers. **ob-brutoco**, *thi*, j. v. n. incorp. to become brutish, stupid: Lucr.

obo, v. occ.

obditus, a, um, Part. [obdo].

ob-do, didi, ditum, j. v. a. to put, place, or set before or against: *tu* shut, *fasten*, *bolt*, etc.: pectus ostio obdo, alip the bolt, Ter.: forem obdo, shut, Pl. || Fig. to put in the way of, to expose: hic nulli malo latius obdit apertum, Hor. || 2. to oppose: rigidam vocibus obdere forem, Ov.

ob-dormio, ivi or it, itum, 4. v. n. to fall asleep: Endymion nescio quando in Latmo obdormiviti, Cic.

obdormisco, j. v. n. incep. [obdormio] to fall asleep: quid melius, quam in mediis vitae laboribus obdormiscere, Cic.

ob-duco, xi, atum, j. v. a. to lead or draw before, to draw or bring over: ad oppidum exercitum, Pl.: ab utroque latere collis transversam fossam obduxit, Caes.: callum, to draw over, Cic. || Transf. to cover by drawing over: to cover over, surround, envelope: trunci obducuntur libra aut cortice, id.: obducta nocte, overcast, cloudy, dark, Nep. || 2. to draw in, drink down, swallow: venenum, Cic. || 3. to contract, wrinkle, knit the features: obducta solvitur fronte senectus, Hor. || 4. Fig. to draw or spread over: clarissimis re-

bua tenebras obducere, Cic. 2. to cover, conceal: obductus dolor, Virg.

3. of time, to pass, spend: itaque obduxi posturum diem, Cic.

ob-duo, ōnis, f. [obduco] a drawing over, a covering, veiling: Arn. 11. Esp. a veiling of criminals before their execution: obductio capitis, Cic.

obducto, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to lead or bring often to: Pl.

obductus, a. um, Part. [obduco].

ob-duresco, rui, 3. v. n. incep. to grow hard, to harden: Cato. 11. Fig. to become hardened, insensible, obdurate: ad ista obdururum, Cic.

ob-duro, avi, atum, i. v. n. to be hard or hardened; only fig. to hold out, persist, endure: perista atque obdura, Hor. Pass. impers.: quare obduretur hoc triduum, Cic.

obediens, entis, Part. [obedio]. 11. A d. j.: obediens: nulli est naturae obediens aut subjectus deus, Cic.: dicto obediens esse alicui, for dicto audientem esse alicui, to be obedient to one's word or command: magistro deiebat esse dicto obediens, Pl. Comp.: imperis nemo obediens, Liv. Sup.: imperis obediensissimus miles, id. 2. of things, yielding, compliant: omnia secunda et obedienda sunt, according to your wishes, Sall.

obedienter, adv. obediently, willingly, readily: conferre tributum, Liv. Comp.: nihil obedientius fecerunt, id.

obediencia, ae, f. [obediens] obediencia: servitus est obediencia fracti animi, Cic. (Hence it. ubbidienza; Fr. obéissance.)

obediō, ōvi or ōi, Itum (obediōre, Cic.). 4. v. n. [ob audio] to give ear, hearken, listen to (in this sense rare): alieui, Nep. 11. Esp. to obey, yield obedience to, be subject to, serve: parere et obediēre praecepto, Cic. Pass. impers.: utrumque enim obediūm dictatori est, Liv. 2. to comply with, accommodate oneself to: obediēre tempori multorum, Cic. (Hence It. ubbidire, obbedire; Fr. obéir.)

obediōlis, i, m. = obediōlis (a small spit; hence) an obediōlis: Plin.

ob-ō, ōvi or ōi, Itum, 4. v. n. and a. Constr. absol. or with acc. which is to be regarded as depend. on the prefix: to go or come to, to go to meet, go against: in infera loca, Cic.: ad omnes hostium conatus, to go to meet, to oppose, Liv.: diem obitū supremum, he encountered his last day, i. e. died, Nep.: diem obire, to die, Suet.: mortem, Cic. In pass.: morte obita, after death, id. 2. Hence, by ellipsis, absol. to die: tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens, Hor. 3. Of constellations, etc., to go down, to set: in reliquis orientis aut obentis solis partibus, Cic. 4. to fall, perish: et Agamēdie obit et Hiera, Plin. 5. Esp. to go over or through: to wander through, traverse, visit: tantas regiones barbarum pedibus obit, Cic. 6. to go over with the eyes or in speaking; to

survey; to mention: omnia visu, Virg.: oratione omnes civitates, Cic. 7. to go round, envelope (poet.): chlamyden limbus obibat aureus, Ov. 8. to apply oneself to, to engage in, to enter upon, to discharge, accomplish: obundi negotii studio tot loca adire, Cic.: consularia munera, Liv.: minus facile per se omnia obire possent, Caes.: vadimonium, to appear at the appointed time, Cic.

ob-ōquito, i. v. n. to ride towards, ride up to: with dat.: castra, Liv.

ob-ōro, avi, atum, i. v. n. to wander, rove, or ramble about: oberrare tentoria, Tac. 2. Transf.: crebris oberrantibus rivis, Curt. 11. Fig.: mihi monstrum oberrat, avertens before my eyes, Sen. 2. to err, blunder: ut citharodis ridetur, chorda qui semper oberrat eadem, Hor.

ob-ōstas, ōtis, f. [obesus] fatness, corpulence, obesity: Suet.

ob-ōsus, a. um, adj. [ēdo] fat, stout, plump: tardus, Hor.: cervix, Suet. Poet.: fauces obesae, molles, Liv.

2. Fig. gross, coarse, heavy, dull (poet.): munera quid mihi quidve tabellas mittis nec firmo juveni neque naris obesus? nor to one that has a dull nose, that is not nice or delicate, Hor.

ob-ōx, obitis and obijcia, m. and f. [objicio, lit. that which is cast or placed before; hence] a bolt, bar, barrier, wall: fulcosque emunit obijce postes, Virg.: qua vi maria alta tumescant obijcibus ruptis, their barriers, i. e. their rocky shores, id. 11. Meton. a hinderance, impediment, obstacle: obices viarum, Liv.

ob-ō, v. off.

ob-ō, v. off.

ob-haerēto, 2. v. n. to stick fast to: navis obhaerens vado, Suet.

ob-haerescō, haesi, 3. v. n. incep. to become fixed to: in the perf. lenes, to cleave or adhere to: consurgenti el primum lacinia obhaesi, Suet. 11. Fig.: utrisque pecunia sua obhaesi, cleaves, clings to them, Sen.

ob-irasor, iratus, 3. v. n. dep. to be angry at: Sen.

ob-irāto, ōnis, f. [obirasor] a becoming or being angry, anger: Cic.

ob-irātus, a. um, Part. [obirasor]. 11. Adj.: angry: Liv.

ob-iter, adv. on the way, in going or passing along: obiter legat aut scribet, on the way, Juv. 11. Fig. by the way, in passing, incidentally: obiter dictum sit, Plin.

obitus, a. um, Part. [obeo].

obitus, ōis, m. [id.] a going to, approaching: an approach, visit: ut voluisti obitus, sermo, adventus tui quocumque advenieris, semper siet, Ter.

2. a going down, setting of the heavenly bodies: solis et lunae reliquorumque siderum ortus, obitus motusque, Cic. 11. Fig. downfall, destruction, death, ruin, etc.: post eorum obitum, Caes.: longum miserata dolorum difficilisque obitus, her painful death,

Virg.: post obitum occasumque nostrum, since my ruin (i. e. exile), Cic. (Hence Fr. obi.)

ob-ijcō, ōis, 2. v. n. to lie before or over against: aetia obijcenda pedibus, Liv.

obijctio, ōnis, f. [objicio] a reproach: ex aliorum obijctionibus, Caes.

obijcto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [objicio] to throw before or against, to set against, oppose (poet.): (pelagi volucres) nunc caput obijctare fretis, nunc currere in undas, i. e. to dice down, Virg. 11. Fig. to expose to, abandon: statuit eum obijctare periculis, Sall.: animam pro aliquo, Virg. 2. to reproach or upbraid with, to accuse of: quum in colloquiis Pompeiani famem nostris obijctarent, Caes.: natum (i. e. filii mortem), Ov. With inf.: mihi obijctent lenocinium facere, Pl. 3. to throw out, let fall, say: cave in illi obijctes nunc in aegritudine, te has emisse, id.

obijctus, a. um, Part. [objicio]. 11. Adj.: lying in the way, before or opposite: complures obijctae insulae existimantur, to be situated between (Britain and Ireland), Caes. 2. exposed: constr. with dat. or ad: obijctus fortunae, Cic.: ad omnes casus, id.

111. Subst. obijctus, orum, n. plur. charges, accusations: Quint.

obijctus, ōis, m. [id.] a casting before, a putting against, in the way, or opposite; also, a lying before or opposite: insula portum efficit obijctus laterum, Virg.: quum tres flumina latera obijcti paludis tegerent, Tac.

11. Transf. an object, appearance, sight, spectacle: Nep. (Hence It. of getto; Fr. obj.)

obijx, v. obex.

ob-ijcō, ōis, 2. v. n. [id.] to throw before, in the way of, or towards; to hold before, to offer, expose: constr. with acc. of the direct object; the direct is expressed by dat. or by acc. with contra, ad, in, etc.: ei nos Glaucum oculos obijcimus, Pl.: particulae corpus feris, Cic.: florem veteris vini naribus, to present to, Pl.: exercitum tantae magnitudinis fluminis, Caes. 2. Esp. to cast in the way, set against, oppose: Alpium vallum contra ascensum transgressionemque Gallorum obijcto et oppono, Cic.: elipsoque ad tela sinistra protecti obijctum, oppo, Virg. 11. Fig. to throw before or over, to put or bring before, to present: to expose to; and, in gen. to bring upon, to cause, etc.: noctem peccatis et fratribus obijce nubem, Hor.: aliquem mori, Cic.: alicui enim mentem, ut patriam prodant, to suggest, Liv.: furorem alicui obijci, Cic. Pass. to be avenged, to befall, happen, occur to: mihi mala res obijctur aliqua, Pl.: obijctur animo metus, Cic. 2. Esp. to launch, reproach, or upbraid with: alicui malis probra, id.

objurgatio, ōnis, *f.* [objurgo] a *chiding, reproof, reprehension*: ut *objurgatio contumelia caret*, Cic.: *delictum*, id.

objurgator, ōris, *m.* [id.] a *rebuter, blamer*: hic noster *objurgator*, Cic.

objurgatorius, a, *um*, *adj.* [objurgator] *reproving, reproachful*: Cic.

objurgio, i. v. a. *freq.* [objurgo] *to chide repeatedly*: Pl.

ob-jurgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to chide, rebuke, blame, reprove*: objurgavit M. Coelum, sicut neminem unquam parens, Cic.: aliquem molli brachio de aliqua re, *moderately*, id. || *Transf.* *to dissuade or deter by reproof*: objurgas me a peccatis, Pl. || *2.* *to punish, chastise, correct*: flagris, Suet.: *sesterlio rebus objurgandus*, *be punished*, i. e. *fine*, Sen.

ob-languesco, gūi, 3. v. n. *incept.* *to become feeble or languid*, *to languish*: litterae meae oblanguerunt, Cic.

ob-latratris, icis, *f.* [oblatro] a *female barker, railer*: Pl.

ob-latro, i. v. n. *to bark at*; Fig.: *to rail or carp at*: Sen.

oblatus, a, *um*, Part. [offero].

oblectamen, inis, *n.* [oblecto] a *delight* (poet. for oblectamentum): Ov.

oblectamentum, i, n. [id.] a *delight, pleasure, amusement*: requies oblectamentumque senectutis, Cic.

oblectatio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] a *delighting, delight*: indagatio ipsa habet oblectationem, Cic.

ob-lecto, avi, atum, i. v. a. *freq.* [actio] *to delight, please, divert, entertain, amuse* (most freq. *reflect*): constr. *um* with acc. of pers. and *obl.* of instrument, either simple or with a prep.: ut quum diuissime te jucunda opinione oblectarem, Cic.: quum eorum inventis scriptisque se oblectant, id.: in communibus miseriis hac tamen oblectabat specula, id. With *cum*: cum his me oblecto, qui res gestas scripserunt, id.

With *in*: in eo me oblecto, I delight in him, he is my delight, Ter. And with *obl.* or *adv.* of place where: ego me in Cumano et Pompeiano salis commodum oblectabam, in Cumano, Cic. With *ex*: only: haec studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, id. || *Transf.* *to spend or pass agreeably*: haec otium, Tac.

ob-lenio, 4. v. a. *to soften, soothe*: lectio carminum illum obleniat, Sen.

ob-lido, si, sum, 3. v. a. [laedo] *to smother together*: coelum digitulis duobus oblidere, Cic.

ob-ligatio, ōnis, *f.* a *binding, or, pass.* *a being bound*: propter linguae obligationem, because of his being tongue-tied, Just.

obligatus, a, *um*, Part. [obligo].

|| *1.* *id.*: bound, obliged: Cic.

ob-ligo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to bind or tie around*, *to bind or listen to*: Prometheus obligatus altis, Hor. || *2.* *to bind up, close, bandage, treat*: age obliga, obliga cito, tie up the letter, Pl.

|| *Fig.* *to bind, oblige*,

put under an obligation, make liable, etc.: vadem tibus milibus aera, *to bind in the sum of*, Liv.: voti sponsio, quae obligatur deo, Cic.: obligari fœdere, Liv.: obligatus ei nihil eram, *was under no obligation to him*, Cic. Poet.: ergo obligatum reddo Jovi dapem, *revere*, due, Hor. || *3.* *Exp.* *to render liable through guilt, to make guilty*; hence, *pass.* *to be guilty of, to commit an offence*: se scelere, Suet.: est periculum, ne aut neglectis his impia fraude, aut susceptis anili superstitione obligemur, Cic. || *4.* *In law, to bind, engage one*: obligandi, solvendi sui causa, Ulp. (ii) *to pledge, pawn, mortgage*: obligata praedia, Cic. Fig.: fidem suam, *to pledge one's word*, id. || *5.* *to impede, restrain, embarrass*: iudicio districtum atque obligatum case, id.

oblino, avi, atum, i. v. a. [limus] *to cover with mud or slime*: Aegyptum Nilus irrigat, mollitiorque et oblinitos ad serendum agros relinquit, Cic. || Fig.: *to lard, squander, dissipate*: rem patris oblinare, Hor.

ob-lino, lēvi, rarely līni, litum, 3. v. a. *to daub or smear over, to bedaub, besmear*: cerussa malas oblinere, Pl.: obliti unguentis, Cic. || Fig.: *to besot, dulle*: oblitus patricio, id.: aliquem versibus atri, *to defame*, Hor. || *2.* *to fill to excess, to overload*: actor oblitus divitiis, covered, decked, id.: Sallustii scripta nimia praecorum verborum affectatione oblita, Suet.

oblignus, a, *um*, *adj.* *sideways, almost, obliquely*: sublicae obliquae agebantur, Caes. || Fig. *indirectly, covertly*: aliquem castigare, Tac.

oblignus, avi, atum, i. v. a. [oblignus] *to turn, bend, or twist aside, away, or in an oblique direction*: oculos, Ov.: sinus (velorum) in ventum, *to turn obliquely to the wind*, Virg.

oblignus, a, *um*, *adj.* *side-long, slanting, away, oblique*: motus corporis, pronus, obliquus, supinus, Cic.: iter, Caes.: obliquus laborat lymphae saxa trepidare rivo, *its winding channel*, Hor. Adverbial expressions: (i) *ab obliquo, from the side*, Ov.: (ii) *serpens per obliquum similis sagittae* *terruit* *mannos*, Hor. || Fig. of relationship, *not direct, collateral* (poet.): obliquum a patre genus, *not born of the same mother*, Stat. || *3.* *Of speech*: indirect, covert: obliquus orationibus carere aliquem, Suet. (H) *envious, hostile*: Cato adversus potentes semper obliquus, Flor. (III) *In grammar*: obliquus casus, *an oblique case* (not the nom. or voc.), opp. *to rectus*: Varr.

b. obliqua oratio, *indirect speech*: Quint.

oblignus, a, *um*, Part. [oblignus].

oblignus (oblignus), avi, atum, i. v. a. [lignus] *lit.* *to cross or connect* *any thing* *whence, to blot out, strike out, erase, obliterate*: nomina (al. monumenta), Tac. || Fig.: *to blot out of remembrance, consign to oblivion, cause to be forgotten*: quid maxime rebus,

quas postea gessit, obliterandum esset, Cic.

ob-litescere, tūi, 3. v. n. *incept.* [latescere] *to hide or conceal oneself* (rare): a nostro aspectu oblitescant, Cic.

oblitus, a, *um*, Part. [oblino].

oblitus, a, *um*, Part. [obliscor].

oblivio, ōnis, *f.* [obliscor].

|| *1.* *Pass.* or *objectively*: *a being forgotten, oblivion*: oblivio veteris belli, Cic.: dare aliquid oblivioni, *to consign to oblivion*, Liv. Plur.: *carpere lividas obliviones*, Hor. || *2.* *Act.* or *subjectively*: *a forgetting, forgetfulness*: per oblivionem, *through forgetfulness*, Suet.

obliviosus, a, *um*, *adj.* [oblivio] *that easily forgets, forgetful, oblivious*: hos (senes) significat credulos, obliviosos, Cic. || *3.* *that produces forgetfulness* (poet.): Maecius, Hor.

obliscor, litus, 3. v. dep. *to forget*: constr. with gen. of pers. and gen. or acc. of thing; less freq. with acc. and inf. or relat. clause: vivorum memini, nec tamen Epikuri licet oblivisci, Cic.: prorsum oblitus sum mei, I have completely forgotten myself, Ter.: veteris contumeliae oblivisci, Caes.: injurias, Cic.: obliscor, Roscium et Clitium viros esse primarios, id.: in scriptis obliviscatur, quid paulo ante posuisset, id. Poet. of things: pomaeque degenerant succos oblita priores, Virg. || *2.* *In pass.* *signif.*: oblitusque meorum, obliviscendus et illis, Hor. || Fig. *to be unworthy of, to forget or act out of one's character*: nec oblitus sui est Ithacus discriminis tanto, *was not untrue to his nature*, Virg.: ut nostrae dignitatis animus oblitus, Cic. [Elym. dub.]

oblivium, i, n. [obliscor] *forgetfulness, oblivion*: Tac. More freq. plur.: *longa oblivia* *potant*, Virg.: *ducere sollicitae jucunda oblivia vitae*, Hor.

ob-lūco, i. v. a. *to let on hire*: Suet.

oblucator, v. obluquitor.

ob-longus, a, *um*, *adj.* *rather long, oblong*: missile telum hastili oblongo, Liv.: scutula, Tac.

ob-lōquor, quittus or cūtus, 3. v. dep. *to speak against*; *to join in speaking*; *to interrupt, contradict*: constr. with dat. or absol.: *vestra expectatio, quae mihi obloqui videtur*, Cic.: *serocissime*, Curt. || *2.* *Exp.* *to join in singing, to accompany* (poet.): non avis obloquitur, Ov. || *Transf.* *to blame, condemn*: Sen. || *2.* *to rail at, abuse*: Cat.

ob-lūctor, atus, i. v. dep. *to strive or struggle against, to contend with*, oppose: Numini, Curt. Absol.: Virg. || Fig.: *ut erat animi semper oblectantis difficultatibus*, Curt.

ob-lūdo, si, sum, 3. v. n. *to play off jokes*: Pl.

ob-mollor, litus, 4. v. a. *dep.* *to push or throw up one thing before another* (as a defence or obstruction): arborum

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truncos et saxa, Curt. || Transf. to block up, obstruct: Liv.

ob-murmūro, avi, atum, i. v. n. to murmur against, at, or to: precibusque meis obmurmuro ipse, Ov.

ob-mutesco, tūl, 3. v. n. incept. to become dumb, to lose one's speech: qui ebrius obmutuit, Cels. 2, to become mute, silent: ipse obmutescam, Cic.

|| Fig.: animal dolor, id.

ob-nātus, a, um, adj. growing on or about: obnata ripis saliceta, Liv.

obnāsē, ade, v. obnāre.

obnāsus, a, um, Part. [obnātor] v. obnāre.

ob-nitor, sus and xus, 3. v. dep. to learn, press, push or strive against: constr. with dat., acc., or absol.: taurus arboris obnixus trunco, Virg.: obnixi (at obnisi) urgebant, Liv. Of things: navigia fractas obnixierunt undas, Lucr. || Fig. to strive against, resist, oppose: to strive, endeavour: adversis, Tac. With inf.: triumphum Pauli impedire obnixebantur, Vell.

obnixē (obnise), ade, with might and main, strenuously, vehemently: obnixie omnia facere, Ter.

obnixus, a, um, Part. [obnitor].

|| A. J. steadfast, firm, resolute: (vellim) obnixus vos stabili gradu impetum hostium excipere, Liv.

obnoxie, ade, guiltily: nihil obnoxie perire, quite innocently, Pl. || slavishly: sententias dicere, Liv.

obnoxiosē, ade, abjectly: Pl.

obnoxiosus, a, um, adj. [obnoxius] subject, submissive: aliquid, Pl.

ob-noxius, a, um, adj. liable or obnoxious to punishment: ego tibi me obnoxius esse fateor, culpae compotem, Pl. 2, liable or addicted to, guilty of: animus neque delicto neque lubricum obnoxius, Sall. 3, subject, liable, exposed, obnoxious to: constr. with dat., ad or in and acc.: infidis consiliis obnoxius, Tac.: terra solida ad tales casus obnoxia, exposed to such accidents (viz. earthquakes), Plin.: in omnia obnoxius, Flor. 4, in gen. exposed to danger or misfortune, weak, infirm, frail: in hoc obnoxio domicilio animus liber habitat, Sen. Hence (ii) obnoxium est, it is hazardous, dangerous: Tac. || Transf. in gen.: submissie, complying: dum illos obnoxios fidosque sibi faceret, Sall. 2, object, mean-spirited, cowardly: si aut superbus, aut obnoxius videar, Liv. 3, obliged, under obligation, beholden, indebted: totum Graciani beneficio libertatis obnoxium Romanis esse, id.

ob-nubilus, a, um, adj. overclouded, dark: Enn. in Cic.

ob-nubo, ob, ptum, 3. v. a. to veil, cover (rare): fector, colliga manus, caput obnubilo, infelicis labori suspendio, an old formula, Cic.

ob-nuntiatio (obnunc), ōnis, f. In augury, an announcement of an adverse or evil omen: dirarum obnuntiatio, Cic.

ob-nuntio (nuncio), avi, atum, i.

v. a. In augury, to announce an adverse or evil omen (used both of the augurs and of the magistrates): v. Smith's Ant. 51: augur auguri, consul consuli obnuntiasti, Cic. Pass. impers.: ut aibi postero die in foro obnuntiaretur, id. || Transf. in gen. to tell or announce anything bad or unfortunate: primis rescisco omnia: primus porro obnuntio, Ter.

obnuptus, a, um, Part. [obnupto].

ob-obdō, ūl, 2. v. a. to smell of, emit an odour: oboluiti allium, Pl. || Transf.: marsupium huius oboluit, she smells your purse, id.

obōlus, i, m. = obolus, an obol, a small Greek coin, the sixth part of a drachm: Vitruv.

ob-orior, ortus, 4. v. dep. to arise, appear, or spring up before: tenebrae oboriuntur, Pl.: vide, quanta lux liberalitatis et sapientiae mihi apud te dicent oboritur, Cic.

obortus, a, um, Part. [oborior].

obortus, ūs, m. [id.] an arising, origin: Lucr.

obp., v. opp.

ob-rēpo, psi, ptum, 3. v. n. to creep up to, steal upon unawares: possimi media quamvis obrepere nocte, Tib.

|| Fig. to steal upon, come suddenly upon, to take by surprise. With dat.: qui citius adolescentiae senectus, quam puritatis adolescentia obreperit? Cic. With acc.: tacitum te obreperit fames, Pl. With ad: Plancium non obrepisse ad honorem, Cic. With in and acc.: Imagines obrepunt in animos dormientium extrinsecus, id. 2, Esp. to deceive, cheat: nunquam tu, credo, mihi imprudenter obreperis, Pl.

ob-repto, avi, i. v. n. freq. to steal on unawares: ne quis obreptaerit, Pl.

obrentus, a, um, Part. [obrepro].

ob-rētio, ūvi or ūl, itum, 4. v. a. [rete] to catch in a net, to entangle (poet.): Lucr.

ob-rigesco, gui, 3. v. n. incept. to stiffen, become stiff: pars (terrae religionem) obriguerit nive pruinaque, Cic.

|| Fig.: viro non vel obrigescere satius est? become hardened, Sen.

ob-rōdo, 3. v. a. to gnaw at: Pl.

ob-rōgatio, ōnis, f. [obrogo] the alteration of a law: Auct. Her.

ob-rōgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to alter part of a law by a new one (v. Smith's Ant. 225): ubi duae contrariae leges sunt, semper antiquae obrogat nova, Liv. || To oppose the passing of a bill: obrogare auro legibus suis Minucio, Capitolium invasi, Flor.

ob-rūo, ūl, itum, 3. v. a. lit. to fall or rush over: hence, to cover, overwhelm: to hide in the ground, bury: ranae marinae dicuntur obruere sese arena volere, to bury themselves in the sand, Cic.: terram nux obruit umbris, Lucr. 2, Esp. to bury, inter a dead body: Tac. 3, to sweep recd: Col. 4, to overload, surfeit: se vino, Cic. ||

Fig. to overwhelm, conceal, abolish: ut adversa quasi perpetua oblivione obruamus, id.: Marius talis viri interitus scis suos obruit consulatus, destroyed the glory of six consularships, id. 2, to overwhelm, overload, oppress: criminibus obrutus atque oppressus, id.: fenore, Liv. 3, to overcome, surpass, obscure: sanam allicujus, Tac.: obruimur numero, Virg.

obrussa, ae, f. = obrosor, the testing or assaying of gold by fire in a cupel: Plin.: aurum ad obrussum, refect, pure gold, Suet. || Fig.: adhibenda tanquam obrussa ratio, Cic.

ob-rūtas, a, um, Part. [obruo].

ob-sāturō, i, v. a. to sale, cloy, glut, Fig.: hae tu propedem claudis obstruere, you'll soon have enough of him, Ter.

obscāo, v. obscen.

obscāvo, avi, i. v. a. [obscavo] to give or bring a bad omen: Pl.

obscēnē (obscene and obscenē), ade, impurely, indecently, lewdly, obscenely: Cic. Comp.: id. Sup.: Edit.

obscenitas (obscena and obscenē), ātis, f. [obscenus] unbecomeliness, inauspiciousness, of a bad omen, and omnis obscenitas, Arn. || Suet. impurity, unchastity, lewdness, decency: si rerum turpitudine adhibetur et verborum obscenitas, Cic.: proflus apud se obscenitatem cetera quae concessisse delicia, unchastity, Suet.

obscēnus (obscena and obscenē), a, um, adj. [etym. dub.], perhaps from ob-scāvo, hence obcaevinus, cast into obscenitas (cf. obcaevor) of converse or evil omen, ill-boding, inauspicious, ominous, portentous: volucres birds of ill omen, i. e. vultures, Cic.: puppis, the fatal ship, that bet Helen when she eloped with Paris to Troy, Ov.: annus, old witches, hags, Hor.

|| Transf. repulsive, offensive, abominable, disgusting: (Alecto) fruentem obscenam rugis arat, Virg.: crust, id. 2, Esp. immodest, impure, indecent, lewd, obscene: delicatae et obscenae voluptates, Cic. Comp.: illud Antipatri paulo obscenius, id. Sup.: obscenissimum verusum, id. (ii) Subst. obscena, orum, n. plus, less freq. in sing. obscenum, i, n. the prudencia: obscena corporis, Just. (Hence It. oscena).

obscūratiō, ōnis, f. [obscuro] a darkening, obscuration: Auct. B. Hist.

|| Fig.: in quibus (voluptatibus) propter eorum exiguitatem, obscuratione consequitur, Cic.

obscūrē, ade, darkly, obscurely: aut nihil superum aut obscure aliquid cernimus, very darkly, Cic.

|| Fig. of speech, darkly, obscurely, indistinctly: dicta, Quint. 2, Of birth, obscurely, meanly: obscure natus, Macr. 3, covertly, closely, secretly: malum obscure serpens, Cic. Comp.: ceteri sunt obscuros iniqui, more secretly, id. Sup.: id.

obscūritas, ātis, f. [obscurus] a being dark, darkness, obscurity: ob-

scritas latebrarum, Tac. **II.** Fig. *obscurity, indistinctness, uncertainty*; obscuritas Pythagorae, Cic.: naturae, id. In *plur.*: obscuritates et aenigmata somnorum, obscuritas, id. **2.** Of task, *obscurity, loveliness, meanness*: quorum prima aetas, propter humilitatem et obscuritatem, in hominum ignorantia versatur, id.

obscurus, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] *to render dark, to darken, obscure*: obscuratur et ofunditur luce solis lumen lucernae, Cic.: volucres aethera obscurant pennis, Virg.: obscuratus sol, edipso, Cic. **3.** Transf. *to cover, conceal*: *to render invisible or imperceptible*: caput obscurante lacerna, Hor.: dolo ipsi atque signa militaria obscurati, concealed, kept out of sight, Sall. **II.** Fig. *to blind the understanding*: scio amorem tibi pectus obscurasse, Pl. **2.** Of speech, *to obscure, render indistinct*: *to deliver or express indistinctly*: Cic.: stilum, *to render obscure*, Suet. **3.** Of sound, *to pronounce indistinctly*: (M) neque exilitur sed obscuratur, is pronounced indistinctly, Quint. **4.** *to render obscure or unknown*: fortuna res cunctas ex lubricis magis quam ex vero celebrat obscurate, Sall. **5.** *to cause to be forgotten, render of no account*: in the pass. *to become of no account, to grow obsolete, etc.*: magnitudo lucri obscurabat periculi magnitudinem, Cic.: obscurata vocabula, obsolete, Hor. (Hence Fr. *obscurcir*.)

obscurus, a, um, adj. *dark, dusky, shady, obscure*: umbra, Virg.: coelum, Hor. Transf. *to persons, darkling, unknown*: ibant obscuri sola sub nocte per umbram, Virg. Subst. *obscurum*, i. a. *darkness, obscurity*: sub obscurum noctis, id. **2.** *secret, concealed*: obscurus loca, Liv. **II.** Fig. *dark, obscure, indistinct, unintelligible*: Heracitus clarus ob obscuram linguam, Lucr.: brevis esse labor, obscurus flos, Hor. (H) *Esp. in rhetoric*: obscurum genus causae, *obscur, i. e. intricate, involved*, Cic. **2.** *not known, unknown*: Caesaris in barbaris erat nomen obscurus, Caes. (H) *Esp. of rank and station, obscure, ignoble, mean, low*: Pompeius humili atque obscuro loco natus, Cic. **3.** Of character, *close, secret, reserved*: obscurus et astutus homo, id.: plerumque modestus occupat obscuri speciem, Hor. **4.** *gloomy, gloom*: obscurus vultus candidatorum, Cic. (*Obscurus*, perib. connected with the root of *obscurus* and *oculus*.)

obscuratio, onis, f. [obscurus] a *benignating, imploring, supplication, entreaty*: preces et observatione humilium, Cic. **II.** *Esp. an asseveration, protestation, accompanied with an invocation of the gods*: id. **2.** *a public prayer*: observationem indicere, Liv.

ob-secro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [sacro] *to beseech, entreat, implore, conjure*: quum cum oraret atque obsecraret, Cic. With ab: nunc si me fas est obsecrare alicui pater, Pl. With double acc. (of

pers. and thing): itaque te hoc obsecrat, Cic. With subj.: pater, obsecro, ut mihi innoxas, Ter. **II.** *Esp. in colloquy, to deprecate something, or as a mere expression of polite entreaty*: *I beseech you, for Heaven's sake, pray, etc.*: tuam idem obsecro, Pl.: Attica mea, obsecro te, quid agit? Cic.

ob-secundo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to comply with, humour, fall in with, follow implicitly*, vey: ut ejus semper voluntatibus ventis tempestatesque obsecundant, Cic.: obsecundando mollire impetum, Liv.

ob-sepio (obsepi), psi, ptum, 4. v. a. *to hedge or fence in, to inclose*; hence, *transf. to close up, to render impassable or inaccessible*: obsepiis itineribus, Liv.: mox iter, apertis quae vetustas obseperat, pergit, haec *rendered impassable*, Tac. **II.** Fig.: haec omnia tibi accusandi viam muniebant, adipiscendi obsepiebant, closed up, barred, Cic.

ob-septus, a, um, Part. [obsepio]. **ob-sequela**, ae, f. [obsequor] *compliance, complaisance, obsequiousness*: obsequela facere (alicui), *to show complaisance*, Pl.

obsequens, entis, Part. [obsequor]. **II.** Adj.: *yielding, compliant, obsequious*: patri, Ter. **2.** *Esp. of the gods: favourable, indulgent, gracious, propitious*: bonam atque obsequentem deam, Pl.

obsequenter, adv. *compliantly, obsequiously*: haec collegae obsequenter facit, Liv.

obsequentia, ae, f. [obsequens] *compliance, complaisance, obsequiousness* (rare): nimia obsequentia reliquorum, Caes.

obsequiosus, a, um, adj. [obsequor] *complying, complaisant, obsequious*: alicui, Pl.

ob-sequium, ii, n. [obsequor] *compliance, complaisance, indulgence, obsequiousness*: obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit, Ter.: obsequium atque patientia, Cic.: ventris, i. e. *gluttony*, Hor. **II.** *Esp. obedience*: jurare in obsequium alicujus, Just.

ob-sequor, cūtus (quūtus), 3. v. dep. *to accommodate oneself to the will of another: to comply with, yield to, gratify, humour, submit to*: constr. with dat.: quum huic obsecutus sis, illi est repugnandum, Cic. With acc. of the thing: et id ego percipio obsequi gnato meo, in this, Pl. **II.** Transf. *to yield to, give oneself up to, indulge in*: studiis suis, Nep.: tempestati, Cic.

ob-sero, avi, atum, i. v. a. [sera] *to hold, bar, fasten or shut up*: ostium, Ter.: aedificia, Liv. **II.** Fig.: aures, Hor.

ob-servo, sēvi, atum, 3. v. a. *to sow or plant about*: frumentum, Pl. Comically, *pugnos, to give a good drubbing*, id. **2.** Transf. *to sow or plant with*: terram frugibus, Cic. **3.** In gen. *to cover over, fill with*: loca obsita virgulis, Liv.: legati obsidi aequore et

sordibus, id.: terga (marinae beluae) obsita conchis, Ov. **II.** Fig.: obsitus aëro, Virg.

observabilia, e, adj. [observo] *remarkable, observable*: instant, Quint.

observans, antis, Part. [observo]. **II.** A. d. *attentive, respectful*: observantissimus mei homo, Cic.

observantia, ae, f. [observans] *a remarking, noting, observance*: temporum observantia, Vell. **II.** *Esp. observance, attention, respect, regard, reverence*: observantia est, per quam aetate, aut sapientia, aut honore, aut aliqua dignitate antecedentes veremur et collimus, Cic.: in regem, Liv.

observatio, onis, f. [observo] *a watching, observing, observation*: observationi operam dare, Pl.: siderum, Cic. **2.** Transf. *an observation, remark, precept, rule*: sermonis antiqui, Suet. **III.** *Esp. circumspexion, care, exactness*: summa erat observatio in bello movendo, Cic.

observator, ōris, m. [id.] *a watcher, observer*: Plin.

observito, avi, v. a. freq. [id.] *to watch often or carefully, to note, observe*: deorum voces, Cic.

ob-servo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to watch, note, mark, heed, observe; to take notice of, pay attention to*: ne me observare possis, quid rerum geram, Pl.: fetus, *to watch for, seek to catch*, Virg.: Assyrii trajectiones motusque stellarum observaverunt, Cic. **II.** *Esp. to watch, guard, keep*: januam, Pl.: greges, Ov. **2.** *to observe, attend to, keep, comply with*: leges, Cic.: preceptum diligentissime, Caes.: ordines, *to keep the ranks*, Sall. **3.** *to pay attention or respect to*: to respect, regard, esteem, honour: tribules suos, Cic.: regem, Virg.

ob-see, ōdis, m. and f. [obsideo] *1. It. one who is blockaded, i. e. who is not free to move from place to place*: hence: *a hostage*: ut obsides accipere, non dare consueverint, Caes.: obsides alicui impare, Cic. **II.** Transf. *any surety, security, bail, pledge*: accipere aliquem obsidem nuptiarum, id. Of inanimate subjects: habemus a C. Caesare sententiam tanquam obsidem perpetuae in rempublicam voluntatis, id. (Hence It. *ostaggio*; Sp. *ostaje*; Fr. *otage*.)

obsessio, onis, f. [id.] *a besieging, encompassing, a blockade*: militaris viae, Cic.: obsessionem omittere, Caes.

obsessor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who sits before or near; a frequenter, hunter*: hoc ego fuli hodie solus obsessor ovium, Pl.: aquarum, i. e. *water-maker*: Ov. **II.** *Esp. a besieger, invader, blockader*: urbis, Liv.

obsessus, a, um, Part. [obsideo]. **ob-sideo**, sēdi, sēsum, 2. v. n. and a. [sedeo]. **1.** Neutr. *to sit, remain*: domi obsidere, Ter. **II.** Act. *to sit on or in, to remain on or in, to haunt, frequent*: aram, Pl. **2.** *Esp. milit. i. t. to sit down before, to besiege, invest, blockade*: quum omnes aditus armati

Cic.: portas, Caes. ||. Fig. to impede, obstruct: viri deus obstruit aures, *others deaf, inextinguishable*, Virg.: perfrugia improborum, Cic.

ob-struō, a, um, Part. [obstrudo].
ob-stupē-faciō, fēci, factum, j. v. a. pass. obstupescō, factus, fieri, to render senseless, deprive of feeling, benumb; to astonish, amaze: ipso miraculo audaciae obstupescit hostes, Liv.: obstupescit hominibus, Cic.

ob-stupē-factus, a, um, Part. [obstupescio].

ob-stupē-ficiō, fieri, v. obstupescio.

ob-stupescō (obstup.), pūi, j. v. n. inep. to become senseless, lose feeling: to be stupefied, benumbed: ejus aspectu quum obstupuisse bubulus, Liv.: Fig. to be astonished, amazed: ob haec beneficia, quibus illi obstupescunt, id.

ob-stupē-dus, a, um, adj. senseless, stupefied, amazed, confounded: Pl.

ob-sum, obfui or obfui, obesse, irreg. v. to be against, be prejudicial to, to hinder, hurt, injure: opp. to prodere: Ty. Nunc falsi prosunt. *Eg.* At tibi obsum, Pl.: qui (pudor) non inodo non obesset ejus orationi, sed etiam probitatis commendatione prodesset, Cic.

ob-sūo, āi, ātum, j. v. a. to sew on: obsum caput, Ov. ||. To sew up, sew together: to stop or close up: nares, et spiritus oris obsumit, Virg.

ob-surdescō, dūi, j. v. n. inep. to become deaf: hoc sonitu completae aures obstruunt, Cic. ||. Fig. to be deaf, not to give ear: id.

obstruus, a, um, Part. [obstruo].

obstruō, a, um, Part. [obstruo].

ob-tāgo (obtego, Pl.), xi, ctum, j. v. a. to cover over, cover up: armis, Caes.: se servorum et libertorum corporibus, Cic. ||. Fig. to conceal, keep secret: ut adolescentiae turpitudine obsecratis obtegatur, id. With gen.: animas andax, sub obtegens, Tac. 2. to cover, protect: obtectus mellorum precibus, id.

ob-temperātio, ōnis, f. [obtemperare] a complying with or submitting to: submission, obedience: Cic.

ob-temperō (opt.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to comply with, attend to, conform to, submit to, obey: with dat.: te audi, tibi obtempera, Cic.: Imperio populi R., Caes.: qui obtemperet ipse sibi, et decretis suis pareat, qui conforma to his own precepts, Cic. With ad: ad id, quod ex verbis intelligi possit, obtemperare, id. With acc. of neut. prīm.: non ego illi obtempero quod loquitur, I do not mind what he says, Pl.

ob-tendo, di, tum, j. v. a. to stretch, draw, spread, or place before: proque viro urbalem et ventos obtendere inanes, Virg.: Britannia Germaniae obtenditur, *lies over against Germany*, Tac. 2. Fig. to pretend, allege, plead as an excuse: matris preces obtendens, id. ||. Transf. to cover, hide, conceal: diem nube atra, id. 2. Fig. to envelope: quasi velis obtenditur unicuiqueque natura, Cic.

obtentus, a, um, j. Part. [obtendo]. ||. Part. [obtinco].

obtentus, ūs, m. [obtendo] a spreading, drawing, or placing before: Ironidis, Liv.: ||. Fig. a pretence, pretext, cloak: obtentum habere, Tac.

ob-tūgo, trivi, tritum (synop. past perf. sūgo, obtrisset for obtrivisset, Liv.), j. v. a. to bruise, crush, or break to pieces: obtriti homines, Cic.: ranae, Phaedr. 2. to destroy, cut up: Marcium consulē obtruncandum, Liv. ||. Fig. to crush, trample on, degrade, disparage, destroy: calumniam, Cic.: jura populi, Liv.

ob-testatio, ōnis, f. [obtestor] an adjuring, conjuring: an engaging or obliging by calling God to witness: viri, Cic. ||. Transf. a vehement entreaty, supplication: matronae in preces obtestationesque versae, Liv.

ob-testor, atus, i. v. dep. to call as a witness: to protest or assert: de quo te, te, inquam, patria, obtestor, et vos Penates, patrique Dii, Cic.: sacra regni, deos et hospitalis mensas, Tac. ||. Transf. to conjure by calling God to witness: to entreat, supplicate: per omnes deos te obtestor, Cic. With double acc.: illud te pro Latio obtestor, Virg.

ob-texo, xūi, j. v. a. to weave to or over: papilio fila araneosa alarum lanugine obtextit, Plin. ||. Meton. to overspread, cover: coelum obtextitur umbris, Virg.

ob-ticeō, 2. v. n. [taceo] to be silent: Ter.

ob-ticesco, cul, j. v. n. inep. [obticeo] to become or be struck silent: in the perf. to be silent: quid nunc obticui? Ter.: Hor.

ob-tigo, v. obtego.

ob-tineō (optineo), tēni, tentum, 2. v. a. and n. [teneo]. 1. Act. to hold by: obtine aures, amabo, Pl. 2. to hold, have, possess: to preserve, keep, maintain, etc.: armis Galliam atque Italiam, Liv.: qui eo tempore principatum in civitate obtinebat, Caes.: noctem insequentem eadem caligo obtinuit, prevailed, Liv.: proverbial locum obtinet, i. e. it becomes proverbial, Cic.

3. Esp. of discourse: to assert, maintain, to show, prove, demonstrate: duas contrarias sententias, id.: diu pugnare in his, quae obtinere non possis, Quint.

4. With the idea of acquiring: to get possession of; to gain, acquire, obtain: quanta instrumenta habeat (homo) ad obtinendam adipiscendamque sapientiam, Cic.: Romani si rem obtinuerint, if they gained the victory, Caes. With subj.: his obtinuit, ut praefereatur candidato, Liv. ||. Neutr. to keep one's ground: to hold, last, continue, obtain: quod et plures tradidere auctores et fama obtinuit, id.: pro vero antea obtinebat, regna atque Imperia Fortunae dono dare, Sall.

ob-tingo, tigi, j. v. a. and n. [tango] 1. Act. to touch, strike: mustulenta aestus nares obtingit, Pl. ||.

Neutr. to fall to one's lot; of events, to happen to, befall one: quod culque obtingit, id quisque tenet, Cic.: mihi obtinget sors, Pl. With subj.: quum et (L. Paullo), bellum ut cum rege Perse gereretur, obtingisset, *it had fallen to his lot*, Cic. Of events: istuc tibi ex sententia tua obtingisse, laetor, Ter.: si quid obtingit, if any thing should happen to me, Cic.

ob-torpesco, pūi, j. v. n. inep. to become numb or stiff: to be benumbed, become insensible, lose feeling: manus praet metu obtorperunt, Liv. ||. Fig.: obtorperunt quodammodo animi, id.

ob-torqueō, si, tum, 2. v. a. to twist, wrench, turn round: obtorta gula in vincula abripi iussit, by the throat, Cic.: circulus obtortus auri, twisted, wreathed, Virg.

ob-tortus, a, um, Part. [obtorqueo].
ob-tractatio, ōnis, f. [obtracto] an envious detraction; detraction, disparagement: obtractatio et livor, Tac.: malevolentissimae obtractationes, Cic. With gen. obj.: laudis, Caes.

ob-tractator, ōris, m. [id.] a detractor, traducer, disparager: beneficii, Cic.: obtractatores et invidi Scipionis, id. With dat.: hunc sententiae obtractatores amici regis erant, Just.

ob-trecto, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [tracto] to detract from through envy: to disparage, underrate, decry: to be opposed to, to thwart, injure: con-str. with dat. or acc.: obtractare alicui, Cic.: gloriæ alicuius, Liv. With acc.: si livor obtractare curam voluerit, to detract from, carp at, Phaedr.: laudes alicuius, Liv. Abol.: ne aut obstat aut obtractare praesens videretur, Suct.

ob-tritus, a, um, Part. [obtrito].

ob-trūdo, si, sum, j. v. a. to thrust against: App. 2. Esp. to gulp down, swallow hastily: pernam, sument, glandium, Pl. ||. Fig. to press, or force upon, obtrude: virginem alicui, Ter.

ob-trunco, avi, atum, i. v. a. to cut off, lop away: to trim, prune: vitium, Col. ||. In gen. to cut down, cut up, cut to pieces, kill: caedere alios, alios obtruncare, Sall.: regem, Liv.

ob-tūcor, 2. v. a. dep. to look at, gaze upon: allicquem, Pl. ||. To see, behold, perceive: non quis obtuerit, id.

ob-tutus, v. obtutus.

ob-tundo, tūdi, tūsum (and tunsum), j. v. a. to strike at or on; to beat, belabour: obtundit os mihi, breaks my jaw, Pl. 2. to make blunt or dull: telum, Lucr. ||. Fig. to blunt, weaken, impair: mentem, Cic.: ingenia, id. 2. to annoy or tease with importunity: ne brevitates defraudassent aures vlcitatur, neve longitudo obtundisse, id.: allicquem de aliqua re, Ter.

ob-tunus, a, um, Part. [obtundo].
ob-turbo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to stir up, make turbid: obturbata proculcatione prius aqua, Plin. ||. Fig. to throw into disorder or confusion: to

disorder, trouble, disturb: obturbare hostes, Tac.: me scripto et litterae non lenient sed obturbant, *disturb*, Cic. 2. *to raise a disturbance or clamour*: obturbatur militum vocibus, Tac.

ob-turgesco, 3. v. n. *incept*: to begin to swell, to swell up (rare): obturgescit pes, Lucr.

ob-tūro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to stop up, to close*: gutturem, Pl.: aures, i. e. to refuse to listen, Hor.: obstructas eas partes et obturatas esse, Cic. || Fig.: amorendi olendi, to assuage, allay, Lucr.

ob-tūsus, a, um, Part. [obtundo]. || A. d. j.: blunt, dull, obtuse: pugio, Tac.: vomer, Virg. (ii) Transf. blunt, dull, weak, faint, powerless: vox, thick, not clear (opt. clara), Quint.: vires, unfeebled, Lucr. 2. Fig. of the mind or feelings: animi acies obtusior, Cic.: vigor animi, Liv. (ii) lax, relaxed: castrensis iurisdiclio secura et obtusior, Tac.

ob-tūsus, ūs, m. [obtuseor] a looking at, a look, gaze: oculatorum, Cic.: dum stupet, obtutuque haeret defixus in uno, Virg. Fig.: in obtutu malorum, in the contemplation of, Ov.

ob-umbro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to overshadow, to shade*: gramineus madidam caespes umburat humum, Ov.

|| Transf. *to darken, obscure*: obumbrant aethera telis, Virg. || Fig. *to overcloud, darken, obscure*: no mina, Tac. 2. *to cover, conceal*: to defend: crimen, Ov.

ob-uncus, a, um, adj. bent in, hooked (poet.): Virg.: Ov.

ob-undācio, ōnis, f. *an overflowing, inundation*: fluminis, Flor.

ob-ustus, a, um, Part. burnt around, burnt, hardened in the fire (poet.): hic torrens armatus obusto, Virg.

ob-vāgio, 4. v. n. *to whine or whimper about*: Pl.

ob-vallo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to surround with a wall or rampart*: to fortify, trench: urbem, Fest. || Fig.: locus omni ratione obvallatus, Cic.

ob-vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. *to come before or in the way of*: to meet: eas datus eram ei, qui mihi primus obvienisset, Cic. || Transf. *to come or fall to*: to fall to one's lot: Syria Scipioni, Caes.: Aemilio novum bellum Etruria sorte obvenit, Liv. 2. Still more gen. of an event, to fall out, to happen, occur: vitium (at the auspices), Cic.: quaecumque obvienisset, Suet.

ob-versor, atus, 1. v. dep. *to move to and fro before*: to go about, show oneself: magnam partem eorum palam Carthagini observari dici, Liv.: in urbe inter coetus, Tac. 2. Fig. *to hover or float before*, to appear to: mihi ante oculos observatur republicae dignitas, Cic.: animis, oculis, Liv.

ob-versus, a, um, Part. [obverto]. || A. d. j.: turned or directed towards: faciemque obversus in agmen utrumque, Ov.: ad matrem, Tac. 2.

Fig.: ad sanguinem, et caedes, id. (ii) *to be inclined to*: obversis militum studiis, id. (iii) *obversi, the enemy*: proligatis obversis, id.

ob-verto, ūi, sum, 3. v. a. *to turn towards, against, or in a contrary direction*: to direct towards: arcus in aliquem, Ov.: proras pelago, Virg.: ordinis ad clamorem, Liv. 2. Reflect. *to turn oneself, turn to anything*: obvertor ad undas, Ov.

ob-viam, adv. (also separately ob viam) lit. in the way; hence, with verbs of motion, towards, against, to meet: nec quisquam tam aulax fuit homo, qui obviam obhistat mihi, as to put himself in my way, Pl.: si qua ex parte obviam contra veniretur, an advance or attack should be made, Caes.: fit obviam Clodio ante fundum ejus, meets, Cic.: obviam ire alicui, to go to meet, id. || Fig.: nec egypthantiss, nec fucis ullum mantellum obviam est, is at hand, Pl.: obviam ire periculis, to encounter, Sall. 2. Esp. in opposition, for the purpose of resisting: cupiditati hominum obviam ire, Cic.: irae obviam ire, Liv. (ii) for the purpose of renouncing or obviating: ni Caesar obviam isset, tribuendo pecunias pro modo detrimenti, Tac.

ob-vigilo, atum, 1. v. n. *to be watchful, vigilant*: obvigilato 'st opus, Pl.

ob-vius, a, um, adj. [via] in the way, so as to meet, meeting, to meet: si ille obvius et futurus omnino non erat, had no expectation of meeting him, Cic.: quo loco inter se obvii fuissent, had met one another, Sall.: cui inter media sese tulit obvia silva, met, Virg. Of things: obvias mihi litteras mitas, send to meet, Cic.: aquilones, contrary, adverse, Tac. 2. Meton.: lying open, i. e. exposed, obvious: to (poet.): rupes obvia ventorum furis expostaque ponto, Virg. 3. Esp. meeting hastily: si ingrediendi cum armata manu obvius fueris, Cic.: Jugurthae obvius procedit, Sall. 4. easy of access, affable, courteous: Plin. Hence (ii) of abstr. things, at hand, easy, ready, obvious: obvias opes deferre deos, Tac.

ob-volvō, ūi, atum, 3. v. a. *to wrap round, muffle up, cover over*: plector Ille vultu, obvolvendum caput Agamemnonis esse, Cic.: brachium lanis fasci-laque, Suet. || Fig.: verbiq; decoris obvolvas vitium, cloak, disguise, Hor.

oc-caeco (obc.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to make blind, to blind*: oculos, Cels.

2. Transf. *to make dark, to darken, obscure*: densa caligo occaecaverat diem, Liv. (ii) *to hide, conceal*: terra semen occaecatum cohibet, Cic. (iii) *to render heavy, senseless, to benumb* (poet.): timor occaecaverat artus, Virg. || Fig. *to make blind, to blind*: stultitia occaecatus, Cic. 2. Of style, to make dark, obscure, unintelligible: obscura narratio totam occaecat orationem, id.

oc-caedes (obc.), is, f. slaughter: nolo occaedes, I want no bloodshed, i. e. nothing tragical, Pl.

occallesco (obc.), ūi, 3. v. n. *incept*: [callo] to get a thick skin, to grow or become callous: qui latera occalluere plagis, Pl.: os senai occallesce rostru, Ov. || Fig. *to become callous, hardened, insensible*: jam prorsus occallui, Cic.

oc-cāno (obc.), ūi, 3. v. n. *to blow, sound a wind instrument* (rare): tui Sentius occanere cornus jussit, Tac.

occāsio, ōnis, f. [occido]: lit. a falling in the way of, a happening; hence: an accidental opportunity, fit time, convenient season, occasion: ut primum occasio data est, as soon as an opportunity presented itself, Cic.: occasione negotii bene gerendi amittere, to lose, let slip, Caes.: occasione data, should an opportunity offer, Cic.: fratris memoria per omnem occasionem celebrata, on every occasion, Suet. With inf.: nunc adest occasio bene facta cunare, Pl. (Hence lit. cagnere, cagnare.)

occāsionetia, ae, f. dim. [occasio] an occasion, opportunity: Pl.

occāsus, a, um, Part. [occido].

occāsus, ūs, m. [id.] a going down, setting, of the heavenly bodies: esp. of the sun: ante occasum Maiae, Virg.: solis, Caes. Absol.: praecipiti in occasu die, Tac. 2. Meton. the quarter in which the sun sets, the west: inter occasum solis et septentriones, Caes.

|| Fig. down-fall, ruin, destruction, end, death: post obtutu occidit nostrum, Cic.: illaci cineres et flamma extrema meorum testor, in occasu vestro, Virg.

occātio, ōnis, f. [occo] a harrowing: Cic.: Plin.

occātor, ūs, m. [id.] a harrower: Col. Fig.: scelerum, Pl.

oc-cēdo (obc.), cessi, cessum, 1. v. a. *to go towards, go to, go up to*: in conspectum aliquis occedere, Pl. In the form occido: cui nos occidimus, id.

oc-cēto (obc.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [ranto] to sing at or before, to serenade, quid, si adeam ad fores atque occentem? Pl. || To sing a satirical song or pasquinade: si quis occentavisset, dicit carmen condidisset, quod infamiam faceret flagitiumve alteri, Cic.

occepso, v. octipio, ad inf. **occepito**, avi (perf. sup. octeptissit, Pl.), 1. v. a. [occipio] to begin: octipat insanire, Pl.

occidēs, entis, Part. [occido]. || Subst. m. the quarter of the setting sun, the west: ab oriente ad occidentem, Cic.

occidō, ōnis, f. [occido] a massacre, utter destruction, extermination: orare ne occidione victoriam poneret, Liv. Esp. in the phrase, occidione occidere or cadere, to cut completely off, to destroy utterly: equitatus occidione occisus, Cic. So, occidione occumbere, to be wholly cut off, Tac.: equi, viri, cuncta victa occidioni dantur, everything captured was destroyed, id.

oc-cido (obc.), cidi, cisum, 3. v. a. [cædo] to strike down, strike to the ground; aliquem pugnâ, Ter. 2. Esp. to kill, slay: L. Virginitis Ollam sua manu occidit, Cic.: Ipse pro castris fortissime pugnam occidit, Caes.: ad unum omnes, to cut off all to the last man, Liv. || Transf. to plague to death; to torture, torment, pater (rare): occidis me, quum istuc rogâs, Pl.: occidis saepe rogando, Hor.

oc-cido, cidi, cîsum, 3. v. n. [cædo] to fall down, fall: alia signa de coelo ad terram occidunt, Pl.: ut alii super alios occiderent, Liv. 2. Esp. of the heavenly bodies, to go down, set: sol occidit, sunset, Cic.: ante solem obcausum, before sunset, Pl. 3. Meton. to fall, perish, die: extincto calore, occidimus ipsi et extingimur, Cic.: occiderit ferro Priamus? Virg. || Fig. to be ruined, lost, undone, etc.: sin plane occidimus, Cic. Esp. occidi, an exclamation of despair, I am lost, undone: Ter. Of things: vita, Cic.: occidit una domus; sed non domus una perire digna fuit, Ov.

oc-cido, for occedo; q. v.
occidûs, a, um, adh. [occido] going down, setting: oriens occidûsque dies, Ov. 2. Transf. western: am occiduo sole, id. || Fig. sinking, failing: labitur occidûs per iter declivis senectæ, id.

occillo, i. v. a. [occo] to break, smash: Pl. (dub.).

oc-cino, ïi, 3. v. n. [cano] to sing or chirp inauspiciously, to croak, etc.: si occinuerit avis, Liv.: corvus voce clara occinuit, id.

oc-cipio, cēpi (cepi), ceptum (fut. perf. occipso for occipero, Pl.), 3. v. a. and n. [capio] to begin, commence:

I. Act.: cantionem, Pl.: magistratum, to enter upon, Tac. Pass.: istuc quicquid est, qua hoc occupem est causa, loquere, Ter. With inf.: agere argumentum, Liv. || Neutr.: hiema, Tac.

oc-cipitum, ïi, n. [capit] the back part of the head: the occiput: in occipitio quoque habet oculos, pessima, Pl.

oc-ciput, itis, n. [id.] the back part of the head, occiput: Perra.

oc-cido, ïis, f. [occido] a massacre, slaughter, murder (rare): si caedes et occido facta non erit, Cic.

oc-cisor, ïris, m. [id.] a slayer, murderer: regum, Pl.

oc-cisus, a, um, Part. [occido]. || A. d. j.: ruina, unfortunate: occisæ est hoc res, Pl. Sup.: occisissim sum omnium, qui vivunt, I am the most unfortunate, id.

oc-clamito (obcl.), i. v. a. freq. to cry out, bawl: Pl.

oc-cludo, ïi, sum (occlusi for occlusi, Pl.), 3. v. a. [claudio] to shut or close up: tabernac. Cic. 2. to shut up or in: me non excludit al se, sed apud se occludit domi, Pl. || Transf. to restrain, stop: linguam, id.

occlusus, a, um, Part. [occludo].

|| A. d. j.: shut or closed up: qui occlusorem habeant stultiloquentiam, keep their foolish talk more to themselves, Pl. Sup.: ocellum occlusissimum, id.

occo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to harrow: segetem, Hor.

occepi, v. occipio.

oc-cubo, i. v. n. to lie down; esp. to rest, repose in the grave (poet.): ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector, Virg.

oc-culeo (obc.), avi, atum, i. v. a. [calco] to tread or trample down: Liv.

occulô (obc.), cûlû, cultum, 3. v. a. to cover, cover over: virgulta multa terra, Virg. || Esp. and most used, to cover up, hide, conceal: vulnere, Cic.: hastatos, Liv.: classem sub rupe, Virg. [The root of oc-cul-o occurs in celo, clam, etc.: v. celo.]

occulatio, ïnis, f. [occulto] a hiding, concealing, concealment (rare): aliae fuga se, aliae occultatione tutantur, by hiding themselves, Cic. 2. In astronom.: occultation: occultatio stellarum, Plin. || Fig.: occultatione

proposita, Cic.
occulâtôr, ïris, m. [id.] a hider, concealer: Cic.
occulât, adv. in concealment, in secret, secretly, privately: neque id occulto fert, makes no secret of it, Ter.: proficisci, Caes. Comp.: conari occultus, Cic. Sup.: quam potuit occultissime reliquas cohortes duxit, Caes.

occulô (obc.), avi, atum (occultassis for occultaveris, Pl.) i. v. a. freq. [occulto] to hide, conceal, secrete: se latetibus, Cic.: dissimulare et occultare aliquid, Caes. Reflect.: stellæ occultantur, hide themselves, Cic. With inf.: res est quedam, quam occultabam tibi dicere, Pl.

occulatus, a, um, Part. [occulto]. || A. d. j.: hidden, concealed, secret: res occultæ et penitus abdite, Cic.: per occultos calles, Virg. 2. Of persons: close, reserved, secret, not open: ab occultis cavendum hominibus consultiusque, Liv. With gen.: occultus odii, dissembling his hatred, Tac. (II) adverbially for occulte: qui ejusmodi preces occulti illuderent, in secret, id.

|| Subst. occultia, orum, n. plur. secret things, secrets: servi, quibus occultia creduntur, Cic. With gen.: occultia saltum scrutari, Tac. 2. In sing. adverb. In occulto, in secret, secretly: stare in occulto, Cic.: ex occulto, from a place of concealment, Ter.

occumbo (obc.), cubi, cûbitum, 3. v. n. [cubo] to lie or sink down: in gladium occubuit, fell upon his sword, Vell. 2. Of the heavenly bodies: to go down, to set: cometas cum orturur occumberetque, Just. || Esp. to die: const. absol. or with mortem, morte, or mortem, necem, nece, leto, etc.: ut occubuisse honeste, aut victores hodie videremus, Cic.: fertur et ante annos occubuisse suos, Ov.: pro patria mortem (al. morte) occumbere, Cic.: certæ morti, Virg.

occupatio, ïnis, f. [occupo] a taking possession of, a seizing: vetus, Cic. 2. Rhetor. i. t.: ante occupatio, an anticipation of an opponent's objections, id. || Esp. a business, employment, occupation: maximis occupationibus impeditur, id. With gen.: neque has tantularum rerum occupationes sibi Britanniae anteponeudas iudicabat, engaging in such trivial affairs, Caes.

occupâtus, a, um, Part. [occupo]. || A. d. j.: taken up, occupied, employed, busied, engaged: (militia) qui in opere occupati erant, Caes.: ut si occupati profulius aliquid civibus nostris, prosumus etiam otiosi, Cic. Sup.: non dubito, quin occupatissimus fueris, very much occupied, id.

occupô, avi, atum (occupassis for occupaveris, Pl.) i. v. a. [capio lit. to take hold of; hence] to take possession of, seize, occupy: totam Italiam suis præsidis obidere atque occupare cingit, Cic.: urbes, Liv.: montes, Caes. || Transf. to occupy, i. e. to take up, fill with: duas partes acies occupabant: tertia vacabat, id.: atra nube potum, Hor. 2. to fall upon, attack with: sed Latagum saxo occupat os faciemque adversum, Virg.: aliquem morsa, Ov. 3. to be beforehand with, to anticipate, to do first: occupat egressas quamlibet ante rates, id.: bellum facere, to begin the war first, Liv. || Sup. Fig. to seize, invade, engross: tantus timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Caes. 2. to take up, occupy, employ: penicillum adolescentulo grandi fenore occupavisti, have lent it at a high rate, Cic.

oc-curro (obc.), curri (rarely euenrri), cursum, 3. v. n. to run, hasten or go towards or to meet: Caesari venienti occurrat, Cic.: amicus, Hor. 2. Esp. to go against, rush upon, attack: duabus Fabianis occurrat legionibus, Caes.

|| Transf. to meet or fall in with: quibuscunque signis occurrerat, se aggregabat, id. 2. to go or come to: const. with dat., ad, or in: huic (concilio) ut occurreret, Liv.: in aliam civitatem occurrere, Cic. || Fig. to obviate or seek to obviate, to oppose, counteract, remedy: venienti occurrere morbo, Pers.: expectationi, Cic.: rei, Nep. 2. to answer, reply, object: ut si dicenti, Quem video? ita occurras, ego, Quint. 3. to present itself, appear, occur: qui quodcumque in mentem veniat aut quodcumque occurrat, se sequi dicat, Cic.

occurâtio, ïnis, f. [occurro] a running to meet, attention, officiousness: Cic. In plur.: id.

occurso, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [occurro] to run, go, or come to meet, to meet: occurssare capro, Virg.: fugientibus, Tac. 2. Esp. to rush against, charge, to strive against, oppose: occurssat oculus gladio, Caes.: inter Invidos, occurssantes, factiosos, opposing, Sall. 3. to come to or towards: quid tu huc occurssas, Pl. || Fig. to be be-

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forehand with, to anticipate: fortuase, Plin. 2. Esp. to appear to the mind, to suggest itself, enter the thoughts, occur to me: me occurrant multae, occur to me, Pl.

occurus, *us*, *m*. [id.] a meeting, falling in with: vacula occurus hominum visis, in the streets where they met nobody, Liv.: occurus allicuius vitare, to avoid meeting him, Tac. Of things: rota stultitia occurus fracta ac disiecta, by running against a stump, Ov.

ocēānus, *i*, *m*. = *Oceanus*, the ocean: Oceani freta, i. e. the Straits of Gibraltar, Cic.: quae sunt maritimae civitates Oceanumque attingunt, Caes.: circum-vagus, circumfluent, Hor. In apposition with mare adjectively: proximus mare Oceanum, Caes.

ocellātus, *i*, *n*. [ocellus] lit. that which has little eyes; hence anything marked with small spots, dice, etc.: ocellatis ludere, Suet.

ocellus, *i*, *m*. dim. [oculus] a little eye, eyelid: ut in ocellis hilaritudo est! Pl.: irati, Ov. As a term of endearment: ocellis mi! my little eye! my darling! Pl. So of things: cur ocellis Italiae, villulae meas, non vides? Cic.

oclor, *delus*, *comp.* adj. [akin to *oculus*], swifter, fleetest: oclor et ventis, et fulminis oclor alia, Virg.: oclor cervis, oclor Euro, Hor.

oclor, *adv.* *Comp.* *oclor*, *Sup.* *oclorissimē*: quickly, swiftly, speedily: profer oclor, App. *Comp.*: idque oclor faciet, Cic.: serua, oclor sors exitura, sooner or later, Hor. 2. Sometimes the *Comp.* is used in a posit. sense: quickly, speedily: sequere hac me oclor, Ter.: gladio occurat, Caes. *Sup.*: quam oclorissimae ad provinciam accedat, Sall.

ocrea, *ac*, *f*. a groove or leggin (v. Smith's Ant. 773): leves, Virg.

ocreātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [ocrea] greaved: Hor.

ocrophōron, *v*. octophoron.

ocāvus, *a*, *um*, *num. ordin.* [octo] the eighth: octava pars, Cic.: legio, Caes. II. Subst. octava, *ae*, *f*. (ac. hora) the eighth hour of the day: Juv.

III. Adverb. octavum, for the eighth time: Liv. (Hence *It. ottavo*).

ocāvus-occlimus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* the eighteenth: anno aetatis, Tac.

ocies, *adv.* *num.* eight times: septen-ones ocies anfractus, Cic.

ocientissimus, *a*, *um*, *num. ordin.* [ocientig] the eight hundredth: annus, Cic.

ocientiginti, *ae*, *a*, *num. card.* [octo centum] eight hundred: Cic.

ocō, *num. card.* = *ocāvus*, eight: millia passuum octo, Caes.: centum et octo anni, Cic. (Sans. *ashtan*; Gr. *ōctō*; Germ. *aht*; Eng. *eight*).

ocōber, *bris*, *m*. [octo] orig. the eighth month of the Roman year, which began with March, October: Col. Connected with mensis: mense Octobri, Vell. Adjectively: Octobres Idus, Mart.

ocōgēnārius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [octogēni] of eighty: Plin.

ocōgēni, *ae*, *a*, *num. distr.* [octo] eighty each: data ex praeda milibus aeris octogēni bini, Liv.

ocōgēsimus, *a*, *um*, *num. ordin.* [octoginta] the eightyeth: Cic.: Juv. (Hence *It. ottantesimo*).

ocōgēs, *adv.* eighty times: Cic.

ocōgēnta, *num. card.* [octo] eighty: Cic. (Hence *It. ottanta*; Fr. *quatre-vingt*).

ocō-jūgia, *e*, *adj.* [jugum] eight in a team, eight together: transf. in gen. eight: nunc jam octojuges ad imperia obtinenda ire, i. e. eight military tribunes, Liv.

ocōnārius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [octoni] consisting of eight: versus, an iambic verse of eight feet, Quint.

ocōnī, *ae*, *a*, *num. distr.* [octo] eight each: hujus generis octoni ordines ducti, Caes. II. In gen. eight: octoni iterum natalibus actis, Ov.

ocōphōron (ocopl.), *i*, *n*. = *ocēphōron*, a litter carried by eight bearers: hominem portare octophoro, Cic.

ocōpūlātus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [ocupa] made eight-fold, multiplied by eight, octupled: octuplato censu, Liv.

ocōpulus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *ocēpulus*, eight-fold, octuple: pars, Cic. Subst. octupulum, *i*, *n*. an eight-fold penalty, the octuple: damnare aliquem octupli, Id.

ocotussis, *is*, *m*. [octo as] eight asses: Hor.

ocōlārius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [oculus] pertaining to the eyes, eye: ocularius medicus, an oculist, Cels.

ocōlātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] furnished with or having eyes, seeing: oculatus testis, an eye-witness, Pl.: Clodius male oculatus, whose sight was bad, Suet. II. that strikes the eye, exposed to view, conspicuous, visible: oculatissimus locus, Plin.: die vendere, to sell on a visible pay-day, i. e. for cash (opp. caeca die), Pl.

ocōlūs, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] full of eyes: transf. sharp-sighted: Argus, Pl.

ocōlicrepida, *ae*, *m*. [crepo] a fictitious name of a slave, whose eyes snap with the blows he receives: Pl.

ocōlissimus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* a comically-formed Superl. from oculum, dearest (cf. ocellus): oculissime homo, Pl.

ocōlitis, *adv.* as one's eyes, i. e. most dearly: amare, Pl.

ocōlus, *i*, *m*. an eye: quae (natura) primum oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit et sepsit, sed lubricos oculos fecit et mobiles, Cic.: adijcere allicui rei, to cast one's eyes upon, to covet, Id.: oculos auferre spectanti, to cheat him before his eyes, Liv.: ponere sibi aliquid ante oculos, i. e. to imagine to oneself, Cic.: sub oculis allicuius, before a person's eyes, in his presence, Caes.: habere in oculis, to keep in sight, to watch, Pl.: esse in oculis, to be beloved, esteemed: Cic. As a term of endearment, the apple of my eye, my darling: ubi sunt isti quibus vos oculi estis? quibus vitae? quibus suavia? Pl. II. Meton. the power of seeing,

right, vision: restituere allicui, Suet.

2. a luminary, i. e. the sun and stars: mundi oculus, i. e. the sun, Ov.

3. a spot resembling an eye, as on a panther's hide, a peacock's tail, etc.: pavonum caudae oculi, Plin. 4. Of plants: (i) an eye, bud, bonyon: oculus imposter, i. e. to bud, involute, Virg. (ii) Fig. a prime ornament: hi duo filios oculos orae maritimae effoderunt (Corinth and Carthage), Cic.

2. the mind's eye: mentis oculis videri aliquid, Id.: oculi dolent, the eyes ache, i. e. the sight is pained, Ter. [Roet. oc. of Sans. *aksha*, "oculus"; Gr. *ōra* or *ōra* in *ōra-ra*, etc.; Germ. *aue*; Eng. eye.] (Hence *It. occhio*; Fr. *œil*).

ocōvor, *ocōvissimus*, and *ocōvus*, more correctly *oclor*, etc.

ocōdum, *i*, *n*. = *ocōdior*, a public building for musical performances, an odion: Vitruv. Suet.

ocōdī, *odisse* (Perf. *ocōsus* *um*, Pl.: *odiviti*, Antioch. in Cic.), *defect.* v. a. used in the perf. tenses only, but with an imperf. sign. lit. to have taken a dislike, hence, to hate: *constr.* with acc. *inf.*, or *abso.*: *odisse* etiam suo nomine Caesarem et Romanos, Caes.: servare Brut. in Cic.: ita amare oportere, et al aliquando esset odurus, Cic. II. Transf. in gen. to dislike: to be displeased or vexed at: Persicos apparatus, Hor. Of impersonal subjects: aspernatur atque odit (virtus) rem, Cic.

ocōdēs, *adv.* in a hateful manner, odiously: odiose interpellare aliquem, Cic.

ocōdīolens, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [odiosus] comically for odious: Pl.

ocōdīus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [odium] hateful, odious, vexatious, annoying, troublesome, etc.: odiosus mihi es, Pl.: odiosum genus hominum, Cic. 2. Of things: dona odiosa ingrataque, Pl.: odiosissima natio, Plaut.

ocōdum, *ii*, *n*. (ōd, root of *odī*) hatred, grudge, ill-will, enmity, aversion: *ocōdum* (est) *Inveterata*, Cic.: in *odum* allicuius irruere, to incur his hatred, Id.: esse odio allicui, to be hateful to him, Id.: magnam me *cujuspiam* rei *odum* cepit, I have conceived a great aversion for, Id. II. Transf. offence, annoyance, disgust: odio es, you are an offence to me, I cannot bear you, Pl.

2. offensive conduct or language, impurity, insolence, vexatiousness: quum horas tates fere dixisset, *odō* et strepitū senatus coactus est aliquid perorare, by the disgust, Cic.: odio qui posset vincere regem, in insolence, Hor.

ocōdum, *ii*, *n*. = *ocōdum*, q. v.

ōdōr (anciently *odōs*, like *arbor*, *labos*, etc.: Pl.: *Lucr.*, *ōria*, *m*. a smell, scent, odour: omnis odor al superat fertur, Cic. 2. Esp. a pleasant odour, perfume: *meton.* *perfumary*, essences, spices (mostly plur.): perfusus liquidis odoribus, *perfumod* *veteris*, *cinamom.*, *balasma*, Hor.: corpus difformit *ocōdoris* conditur, Tac. (ii) a disagreeable smell; a stench, stink: quum odor aut

passi agestas locum mutare subegerat, Sall. 3. Meton. steam, vapour, etc.: insolito odor ingruere morbi vulgo, Liv. || Fig. a scent, inkling, hint, presentiment: odor suspitionis, Cic.

odoratio, ōnis, f. [odor] a smelling, smell (rare): detectato tactum, et odoratum et saporum, Cic.

odoratus, a, um, Part. [odoro]. || A.D. that has a smell, that emits an odour: esp. sweet-smelling, fragrant: quid tibi odorato referam santomia ligno balsama? Virg.: capilli, Hor.

odoratus, ūs, m. [odoror] the act of smelling, smell: eorum jucundus non gustatus solum, sed odoratus etiam, et spectatus, Cic. || Transf. the sense of smell: nihil necesse est de gustatu et odoratu loqui, Id.

odorifer, ūs, ūm, adj. bringing odours, fragrant, odoriferous: lances, Prop. 2. producing perfumes or spices: gens odorifera, i. e. Persae, Ov.

odoro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [odor] to give a smell or fragrance to, to perfume: odorant aëra fumis, Ov.

odoror, atus, i. v. dep. [id.] to smell at, examine by smelling: pallam, Pl.

2. Transf. to smell out, detect by the scent; to scent: cibum, Hor.

|| Fig. to sniff, to nose, as a dog, i. e. to seek for: quos odorari hunc decemvirum suspicamus, Cic.

3. to search out, trace out, investigate: odorabantur omnia et pervestigabant, Id. 3. to get an inkling or smattering: odoratus philosophiam, Tac.

odorus, a, um, adj. [id.] emitting a scent or odour, odorous, fragrant: ūs, Ov. || That tracks by the smell, keen-scented: odoratum canum vis, Virg.

odre, v. odor, ad init.

oecōnōmia, ae, f. = οἰκονομία, the management of household affairs, domestic economy: hence in gen. a proper division, arrangement, economy (of an oration, play, etc.): Quint.

oecōnōmicus, a, um, adj. = οἰκονομικός: pertaining to domestic economy: subst. in eo libro, qui Oecōnomicus inscribitur, Cic.

oenophōrum, i, n. = οἰνοφόρον, a wine-holder, wine-basket: Hor.

oenopōllum, i, n. = οἰνοπολλόν, a wine-shop: Pl.

oenus, a, um, an ancient form for unus: Cic.

ostrus, i, m. = ὀστρὸς, a stinging insect, not the gad-fly, but prob. a wasp, or stinging-bee, which were not sufficiently distinguished by the ancients: volitans, qui nomen asilo Romanum est, ostrum Grati vertere vocantes, Virg.

|| Transf. pateris, inspiration: Juv. (Hence It. Sp. *estro*)

oenus, an ancient form for unus: Cic.

oenyum, i, n. = οἰνός, the greasy scent and dirt of unwashed wool: Plin. Used as a cosmetic by the Roman ladies: Ov.

offella, ae, f. dim. [offa] a bite, bit, mouthful, morsel: Juv.

offa, ae, f. a bite, bit, morsel: esp. a little ball or pellet made of flour: offam olfecit, Virg.: pultis, Cic. || Transf. In gen. a piece, lump, mass: aufer illam offam penitiam, Pl. Of a swelling: Juv. Of a shapeless mass, abortion: id.

offatim, adv. in bits, by bits or pieces: Jam hercle ego te hic hac (machæra) offatim concinam, Pl.

offectus, a, um, Part. [officio].

offendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. and n. [root FEND: cf. defendo] to strike, or dash against: latus, Cic.: solido, against something solid, Hor. 2. Transf. to hit upon, light upon, meet with, find: paululum si cessassem, domi non offenderem, Ter.: imparatum te offendam, will come upon you unawares, Cic. || Fig. in a cause, id.: ad fortunam, Phædr.

2. Esp. to blunder, make a mistake, commit a fault; to commit an offence, to be offensive: In quo ipse offenderis, alios reprehendissent, Cic.: apud aliquem, to give offence to, Id. Of things: to be offensive: quum nihil aliud offenderit, Liv. 3. to find fault with, be displeased with, take offence at: ad credo, si Caesarum probatis, in me offensitas, Caes. 4. to fail in, to be unfortunate: apud iudices offendere, oport. causam illi probare, Cic.: naves in redeundo offenderunt, Caes. Pass. impers.: sin aliquid esset offensum, Cic.

5. to shock, offend, displease: neminem unquam non re, non verbo, non vultu denique offendit, Id. With inf.: ut non offender subripi (ista munera), so that I am not offended at their being taken from me, Phædr.

offensa, ae, f. [offendo] a striking or grating against: Plin. || Fig. offence, displeasure, hatred; enmity: magna in offensa sum apud Pompeium, Cic.: gravissimam contrahere, to fall into disgrace, Suet. 2. an injury received: an offence, affront, wrong: offensas vindictæ enae suas, Ov.

offensatio, ōnis, f. [offenso] a hitting or striking against: Plin. || Fig. a stumbling, a blunder: Sen.

offensio, ōnis, f. [offendo] a striking against, a stumbling: pedis offensio, Cic. 2. Transf. a stumbling-block: ut nihil offensiois haberet, Id. || Fig. offence, aversion, dislike, hatred: sapiens prætor offensionem vitæ æquitate decernendi, id.: offensiones accendere, Tac. 3. a complaint, indisposition: graves solent offensiones esse ex gravibus morbis, Id. 4. an accident, misfortune, mishap: offensiones belli, Id. 5. an offence committed, fault: offensiones iudiciorum, Id.

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offensus, a, um, Part. [offendo].

|| A.D.: offensive, odious: o miserum atque invidiosum offensumque ordinem senatorium: Cic. 2. offended, displeased, incensed, illibetted: offensus et alienatus animus, Id. Comp.: quum cum esse offensorem arbitrar, Id.

offensus, ūs, m. [id.] a striking against, a shock: Lucr. || Fig. offence, dislike: sin vita in offensus est, if life is hateful, Id.

offero (obf.), obtili, oblātum, 3. v. a. irreg. to bring before, to present, offer, to show, exhibit: incommode illis fors obtulerat adventum meum, Ter.: dil se nobis non offerunt, Cic. Reflect. to meet, encounter: oblata religio est, a religious scruple struck him, Id. 2. offerre se, to meet hostilely: Liv. || Esp. to offer, expose: ne offeramus nos pericula sine causa, Cic.: se morti, Caes. 2. to bring forwards, adduce: criminibus oblatis, Cic. 3. to offer, proffer: to cause, occasion; to inflict, etc.: allici optatissimum beneficium, Caes.: lætitiā, to procure, Ter.: stuprum allici, Cic.: mortem allici, Id.

offertamenta (obf.), ae, f. [offero] a present: comically, a stripe: Pl.

officina, ae, f. [contr. from officina, q. v.] a workshop, manufactory, shop: nec quicquam ingenium potest habere officina, Cic.: armorum, a manufactory of arms, Caes. || Fig.: falsorum commentariarum et chirographorum officina, Cic.: sapientie, Id.

offigo (obf.), feci, sectum, 3. v. a. and n. [facio]. Lit. to do or make against or in the way of; to hinder, stop, obstruct: but as it is gen. used without an expressed acc. (the reflect. pron. being mostly understood), it acquires a neut. sign. to be against or in the way of, and is constructed with dat. A. Active: quapropter simul inter se retrahuntur et extra offiuntur, are impeded, Lucr.

B. Neut.: nunc quidem paululum, inquit, a sole: offecerat videlicet apricanti, hindered him from sunning himself, Cic.: quum alii in angustis ipsi tibi properantes offecerant, Sall.

|| Fig. to oppose, obstruct, to be detrimental, or hurtful to, to hurt: cur te mihi offerre, ac meis commodis, officio simulato officis et obstas? Cic.: consiliis allicuius, Sall. offiunt lætis frugibus herbae, Curt, Virg.

officōsē, adv. courtously, obligingly, officiously: officiosus et amice factum, Cic. Comp.: officiosius fecit, Id.

officiōsus, a, um, adj. [officium] full of courteousness or complaisance, obliging, officious: homo, Cic.: sedulitas, Hor. Comp.: estne quicquam, qui tibi officiosior, liberaliorque videatur? Cic. Sup.: officiosissima natio candidatorum, Id.

|| Fig. dutiful, in accordance with duty: dolor, Id.

officium, i, n. [contr. of officium] service, a kindness, favour, courtesy, etc.: altera sententia est, quæ definit amicitiam paribus officiis ac voluntatibus, Cic.: summo officio præditus homo, exceedingly obliging, Id. 2. Esp. a

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ceremonial observance, ceremony, attendance: per solenne nuptiarum celebratio officio deductum ad se, Suet.: quod supremis in matrem officis defusisset, at the funeral, Tac. 3. *complainte*, favour in love: Prop.: Ov. ||, an obligatory service, an obligation, duty, part, office: ego certe meum republicae atque imperatori officium praestitero, Caes.: omnia officia amicitiae servare, Cic.: officium suum deserere, to disregard one's duty, Id. Of things: neque pes neque mens satis suum officium facit, Ter. 2. Of subject nations, etc.: submission, allegiance: hunc mandat, Remos reliquosque Belgas adeat atque in officio contineat, Caes. 3. *official duty, a service, employment, business, office*: toti officio maritimo M. Bibulus praepositus cuncta administrabat, naval service, Id.: novum officium instituit a voluptatibus, Suet.

of-figo (obf.), xi, xum, 3. v. a. to drive in, fix in, fasten: ita densos offigunt implicantque ramos, Liv.

offirmatus (obf.), adv. firmly, stubbornly: offirmate resistere, Suet.

offirmatus (obf.), a, um, Part. [offiruo]. ||, Adv. firm, resolute, obstinate: animus, Pl. Comp.: in hac iracundia offirmatur, Cic.

of-firmo (obf.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to render firm, durable, or steadfast: App. ||, Fig. to hold fast to, persevere in: certum offirmare est viam me, quam decrevi persequi, Ter. With inf.: offirmastin' occultare, quo te immitas, pessumae? Pl.

offia, v. offula.

of-flecto (obf.), 3. v. a. to turn about: navem, Pl.

offoco (obf.), 1. v. a. [fauces] to strangle, choke, suffocate: Flor.

of-frenatus (obf.), a, um, Part. bridled: only Fig. curbed, tamed: Pl.

offucia, ae, f. [fucus] a paint, wash: Pl. ||, Fig. a trick, delusion: Id.

offula (syncop., offalla), ae, f. dim. [offa] a little bit, a small piece: carnis, Col.

of-fulgeo (obf.), si, 2. v. n. to shine against or upon: to appear: continuo nova lux oculis offulsit, Virg.

of-fundo (obf.), fudi, fustum, 3. v. a. to pour before: cibum (avibus), Pl.

2. Reflect, to pour itself out: to spread, extend: nobis asper crassus offunditur, surroundings us, Cic. 3. Fig. to pour or spread out: haec inductorum animis offusa caligo est, Id.: omnium rerum terrorum oculis et auribus, Liv.

||, to spread over, to cover: obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernae, Cic. 2. Fig.: offusus pavore, filled, Tac.

offusus (obf.), a, um, Part. [of-fundo].

og-gannio (obg.), Ivi or Ii, Itum, 4. v. n. to yelp, snarl, or growl at: Pl.: aliquid allicui aurem, Ter.

og-gero (obg.), 3. v. a. to proffer, bring, give: amor amarum oggerit, Pl.

oh, interj. an expression of various emotions, ah! O! ah!: oh, ubi ego ad credam furcifer? Ter.: oh perit! Pl. Repeated, oh, oh, oh, as an exclamation of lamentation: Id.: oh, oh, as an exclamation of exaltation: Id.

ohē, interj. ho! holla! soho! ho there!: ohe, jam satis est, Hor.

oho, interj. an exclamation of surprise or joy, oh! ah!: oho, amabo, quid illuc non properas? Pl.

oi, interj. an exclamation of complaint or weeping: Ph. I intro nunc jam. Dor. Oi, ei, Ter.

olēa, ae [olēa] an olive, an olive-berry: olea abelaea, Varr. ||, Meton. an olive-tree: agricola cum florem oleae videt, baccam quoque se visurum putat, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 271).

olēaginus, also *olēaginus*, and *olēaginus*, a, um, adj. [olea] pertaining to the olive-tree: radix, Virg. ||, resembling an olive-tree or an olive: vitis olēaginia, Col.

olēarius, a, um, adj. [oleum] pertaining to oil, oil: Cic. ||, Subst. olearius, il, m. an oil-grinder or seller: in Velabro olearii, Pl.

olēaster, stri, m. [olea] the wild olive-tree, oleaster: supposed by some to be the box-tree: Virg.

olēns, entis, Part. [oleo]. ||, Adj. smelling, odorous. Esp. 1. sweet-smelling, fragrant, odoriferous: olentia pasca, Ov. 2. stinking, foul, rank: maritus (i. e. hircus), Hor. 3. Fig.: quaedam jam obliterata et olentia, qd. having a musty smell, musty, Tac.

olēo, ōlī, 2. v. n. and a. to emit a smell, to smell of: constr. absol. or with acc., less freq. with abl. of the thing: mulieres ole bene olere, quia nihil olebant, videbantur, Cic.: Arabo rorer, Ov. ||, Fig. to smell or savour of: to indicate, betray: olere peregrinum, Cic.: aurum hunc olet, he smells out, observes that I have money, Pl. [Odor and ōleo come from the same root as oleo.] (Hence It. olire.)

olēm, i, n. = ὀλεον, olive-oil, oil: instillate oleum lumini, Cic.: juvenis nudatos humeros oleo perfusa nitescit, Virg. Proverb.: (i) oleum et operam perdere, to lose one's time and trouble, Pl. (ii) oleum addere camino, to pour oil on fire, i. e. to aggravate an evil, Hor. ||, Fig. the palaestra (from the use of oil by the wrestlers): Cat.

2. Transf. literary contests, rhetorical exercises: Cic. (Hence It. oglio; Fr. huile; Eng. oil.)

ol-facio, ſci, factum, 3. v. a. [oleo facio] to smell, scent: ea, quae guttenua, olfaciamus, tractemus, audiamus, Cic. ||, Fig. to surmise, detect: numum, Id.

olfacto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [olfacio] to smell at: vestimentum, Pl.

olfactus, a, um, Part. [olfacio].

olīdus, a, um, adj. [oleo] smelling, emitting a smell: vasa picata bene olīda, Col. Of a bad smell, stinking, rank: olīda capra, Hor.

olīm, adv. [ollus, the old form of ille] at a time distant from the present, either past or future. 1. Of past time: some time ago, once upon a time, formerly, in times past: fuit olim senex: ei filiae duae erant, there was once an old man, Pl.: sic olim loquebantur, Cic. 2. now for a long time, a good while, long ago: olim provisum erat, Tac. ||, Of future time: one day, on a future day, at a future time, hereafter (rare): utinam coram tecum olim, potius quam per epistolas! Cic.: forsitan et haec olim meminisse juvabit, Virg. ||, In gen. at any time, ever: and in an aoristial sense, denoting repetition or custom, at times, sometimes, oftentimes, etc. (mostly poet.): an quid est olim homini salute melius? Pl.: ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi doctores, Hor.

olitor (bol.), ōris, m. [olus] a kitchen or market-gardener: Plin. Proverb.: mulier olitoris nunquam supplicat, si qua st mala, Pl.

olitorius (bol.), a, um, adj. [olitor] pertaining to a kitchen-gardener or to vegetables: Liv.

oliva, ae, f. [olēa] an olive: lecta de pinguiuscula oliva ramis arborum, Hor. ||, an olive-tree: Aristaeus, qui olivae inventor dicitur, Cic. 2. Meton. (poet.) an olive-branch: unde decerpam fronti praepondere olivam, Hor. (ii) staff of olive-wood: Ov. (Hence It. uliva, ulivo.)

olivetum, i, n. [oliva] a place planted with olive-trees, an olive-grove: quo pluris stant nostra oliveta, Cic. (Hence It. oliveto.)

olivi-fer, ōris, ōrum, adj. olive-bearing (poet.): Mutuscae, Virg.

olivum, i, n. [oliva] oil (for oleum): eme die coeca hercle olivum, id. vendito oculata die, Pl.: pingue, Virg. 2. Fig. the palaestra: cur olivum vetat? Hor. (cf. oleum). ||, Transf. an ointment, unguent: Syrio fragrans olivo, Cat.

olla (old form, aula: Pl.), ae, f. a pot or jar: ollam denarium implere, Cic. Proverb.: ipsa olera olla legit, the pot calls its own herbs, i. e. every one follows his own calling, Cat. (Hence Fr. oille.)

olle, v. ille, ad inv.

ollus, v. ille, ad inv.

ōlo, 3. v. n. (old form of oleo) to emit a smell: olant, Pl.

olor, ōris, m. a swan: ad vada Marandri concinit albus olor, Ov.: purpurei, Hor.

olōrinus, a, um, adj. [olor] pertaining to a swan or swans: Virg.: Or.

olus (holus), ōris, n. kitchen or garden herbs, vegetables, esp. cabbage, colewort, turnip: donec discurreretur olus, Hor.: prandere, Id.

olusculum, i, n. dim. [olus] a small herb or vegetable, a little cabbage: Cic.

olympias, ōlis, f. = Ὀλυμπία: an Olympiad, the period of four years that elapsed between the Olympic games,

and which the Greeks usually employed in the computation of time (v. Smith's *Ant.* 276): centum et octo annis, postquam Lycurgus leges scribere instituit, prima posita est Olympias, Cic. In the poets sometimes for Iustrum, i. e. a period of five years: quinquennis Olympias, Ov.

ōmāsum, i. n. [a Gallic word] *bullock's tripe*: lacrimas conebat omās, Hor. Transf.: pingui tentus omaso, with his fat paunch, id.

ōmen, inia, n. [old form, omen: etym. dub.] a foreboding, prognostic, sign, token, omen: cum bonis omnibus lucipere, Liv.: i secundo omine, good luck attend you, Hor. || Transf.: a solemn assurance: ea lege atque omine, Ter. 2, a solemn usage: hic scripta accipere et primos attolere fasces regibus omen erat, Virg.

ōmentum, i. n. [confr. of opimentum, from opimus] the fat-skin, adipose membrane: fat: aut illi tremat omento popa venter, Pers. 2, Esp. the membrane which incloses the bowels, the caul: Cels. (ii) the bowels: porci, Juv.

ōminātor, ōris, m. [ominor] a diviner: Pl.

ōminor, atus, i. v. dep. [omen] to forebode, prognosticate, augur, presage, predict, prophesy: malo (alienae) quam nostrae (rei publicae) ominari, Cic.: felix sanatumque Imperium, Liv. Of things: naves velut ominatae, as if they had divined, id.: male ominatis parcite verbis, words of evil omen, Hor.

ōminōsus, a, um, adj. [omen] full of foreboding, ominous: Plin.

ōmisus, a, um, Part. [omitto]. || Adj.: negligent, heedless, remiss: animo esse omisso, Ter. Comp.: ab re omissor, in respect of property, id.

ōmitto, mist, mīssum, i. v. a. to let go, let loose, let fall: mulierem, Ter.: arma, to let fall, Liv.: animam, to give up the ghost, to die, Pl. || Fig.: to let go, abandon, give up, lose, neglect, disregard: obsessionem nostrorum omisit, Caes.: apparatus, Liv.: pietatem et humanitatem, Cic.: omittit timorem, lay aside, id. 2, Esp. to pass over, say nothing of, omit, in speaking: ut alia omittam, id.: gratulationes, id.

3, With inf.: to leave off, cease: urrum, id.: mirari, Hor. 4, to overlook, leave unpunished: unam hanc nostram occidit, et aliam admisso unquam, occidit, Ter. 5, to overlook, not mind: omittere hostem, Liv.

ōmni-fer, ēre, ērum, adj. all-bearing, all-sustaining: vultus, i. e. the surface of the earth, Ov.

ōmni-gēnus, a, um (gen. plur. omni-gēnum, Virg.), adj. of all kinds: colora, Lucr.: omni-gēnumque deum monstra, Virg.

ōmni-mōde, **ōmni-mōdis**, adv. i. q. omni-modo: Lucr.

ōmni-mōdo (and separately omni modo), adv. by all means, altogether, wholly: Sen.

ōmnino, adv. altogether, wholly, entirely, utterly: Neoptolemus apud Ennium philosophari sibi ait necesse esse, sed paucis: nam omnino sibi aut placere, entirely, i. e. constantly, Cic.: non usquam id dicit omnino, sed quae dictum idem valent, absolutely, i. e. expressly, explicitly, id.: ne faciam, inquit, omnino versus, Hor. With omnis: non ego omnino lacrimas omne esse utile homini existimo, all and every, of all kinds whatever, Pl. 2, Esp. with numerals, in all: diebus omnino decem et octo, Caes.: sane frequenter futurus: omnis ad ducentos, Cic. 3, In concessions: by all means, certainly, to be sure: with sed, tamen, etc.: longe omnino a Tiberi ad Caecum, sed concedo id quoque, id.: omnino locuples est; sed tamen scire velim, id. 4, In general statements: in general, generally, universally: de hominum genere, aut omnino de animalium loquor, id. So at the beginning of a general proposition: omnino fortis animus et magnus duabus rebus maxime cernitur, id. (Hence It. omninamente.)

ōmni-pārens, tis, adj. all-bearing, all-producing: per terras omniparentes, Lucr.: terra, Virg.

ōmni-pōtens, tis, adj. all-powerful, almighty, omnipotent: Supplicat, Cat.: fortuna, Virg.

ōmnis, e, adj. all, every (freq. with a subst. sign. in plur., omnes, all men; omnia, all things): omnes omnia bona dicere, Ter.: ad unum omnes, all to a man, Cic.: omnibus precibus petere contendit, with prayers of every kind, most urgently, Caes.: omnia facere, to do everything, make every exertion, Cic.: esse omnia aliquid, to be one's all, Ov. 2, Distributively: every, each, every time, etc.: omnibus mensibus, Cic. || In sing. every, all, the whole: militat omnis amans, every lover, all lovers, Ov.: omnia insula est in circuitu vicies centena milita passuum, Caes.: coelum, Cic. 2, With sine, for ullus, any whatever: sine omni periculo, without any danger, Ter. 3, all manner of, of every kind: omne olus coenare, Hor. (Hence It. ogni.)

ōmni-tēs, tis, adj. all-seeing: Lucr.

ōmni-vāgus, a, um, adj. roving every where: Diana, Cic.

ōmni-vōlus, a, um, adj. [volo] willing every thing: Cat.

ōmni-vōrus, a, um, adj. [voro] all-devouring, voracious: luvus, Plin.

ōnāger and **ōnagrus**, i. m. = **ōnager**, a wild ass: timidi, Virg.

ōnāgos, i. m. = **ōnagos**, an ass-driver: Pl.

ōnchesmītes, ae, m. = **Ὀνχασμίτης**, a wind blowing from Onchesmus, a harbour of Epirus: Cic.

ōnērarius, a, um, adj. [onus] pertaining to burthen, transport, or carriage: that carries freight, etc.: oneraria jumenta, beasts of burthen, Liv.: navis, a merchant-ship, Caes.: also

Subst. oneraria, ae, f. a merchant-vessel, transport: Cic.

ōnēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to load, burthen, freight: naves, ad celerratim onerandi subductionesque, paulo facili humiliores, Caes.: jumenta, i. a. aelli costas poma, Virg. 2, to over-load, gorge, oppress: vino et epulis onerati, Sall. 3, to cover, clothe, etc.: membra sepulcro, Virg.: humerum pullo, Ter. 4, to supply, furnish, cover (poet.): onerare mensas dapibus, Virg. 5, to occupy: saltum castris, Liv. 6, to load, store, or heap up (poet.): vinas cadis, Virg. 7, to beat, strike, etc.: aliquem pugnis, Pl. || Fig. to load, burthen, weary; to oppress, overwhelm, etc.: aliquem mendaciis, Cic.: aethera votis, Virg.: verbis lassas onerantibus aures, Hor. Sometimes also in a good sense: to overwhelm: aliquem laudibus, Liv.: promissis, Sall. 2, to make heavier or more burthen-some, to aggravate: injuriarum allicius invidia, Liv.: pericula allicius, Tac.

ōnērōsus, a, um, adj. [kl.] burthen-some, heavy, oppressive: praeda, Virg. Comp.: aër est onerosior igne, Ov. || Fig. burthen-some, onerous, irksome: onerosior altera sors est, id.

ōnus, eris, n. (abl. oneri, Pl.) a load, burthen: cum gravius dorso subit onus (assellus), Hor.: tanti oneris turris, Caes. 2, Esp. of goods, baggage, etc. a load, lading, freight, cargo: insula Delos, quo omnes undique cum mercibus atque oneribus cominebant, Cic. 3, Poet. the foetus, embryo: onus gravidi ventris, Ov. || Fig. a burthen, tax, expense (usu. plur.): municipium maximis oneribus pressum, Cic.: haec onera in dies a pauperibus inclinata, Liv. 2, a load, burthen, weight, charge, trouble: quae (senectus) plerique senibus sic odiosa est, ut onus se Aetna gravitas dicant sustinere, Cic.: oneri esse aliquid, to be a burthen, Liv.

ōnustus, a, um, adj. [onus] loaded, laden, burthened, freighted, etc.: assellus onustus auro, Cic.: currus quinque liberis, Tac. || Transf. filled, full: ager praeda onustus, Sall. With gen.: auri, Pl. 2, full, satisfied with food: id. || Fig. loaded, burthened: omnes exegit foras onustus fustibus, id.: pars onusta vulneribus, Tac. 2, full, etc.: onustum pectus potu lactitia lubentique, Pl.

ōn-ā, schis, m. (fem. v. infra) [ōnēre, a finger-nail; hence, from its colour] a kind of yellowish marble, onyx, of which vessels of many kinds were made; it was also used for inlaying floors: Plin.: calcatusque tuo sub pede lucent onyx, Mart. 2, Meton. a vessel of onyx, an onyx-box: nardi parvus onyx, Hor. In this signifi. also fem.: unguentum fuerat, quod onyx modo parva gerabat, Mart. (Hence It. nicotino, nicolino.)

ōpāco, avi, atum, i. v. a. [opacus] to cover with shade, to shade: platanus ad

opacandum hunc locum patulis est diffusa ramis, Cic.

Opacus, a, um, *adj.* shady, in the shade; *plur.* Cic.: frigus, cool shade, Virg. in ripa, with gen.: per opaca locorum, *through shady places*, id. 2. Transf. darkened, dark, obscure: nubes, Ov.: mater, i. e. the earth, id. 3. A. c. t. that gives or casts a shade, shady (poet.): nemus, Virg.

Opella, ae, *f.* dim. [opera] a little or light pains, labour, service (poet.): parva opella, Lucr.: forensis, Hor.

Opēra, ae, *f.* [opus] pains, exertion, work, labour: omnes, quorum operae, non quorum artes emuntur, Cic.: operam et laborem consumere in aliqua re, id.: est operae pretium, there is a reward for the labour, i. e. it is worth while to do it, id.: and elliptically, est operae, Pl.: operae pretium facere, to do what is worth the trouble, what is useful, Liv. 3. a service, rendering of service: Cn. Papius, qui est in operis ejus societatis, in the service of the company, Cic.: in omnibus bellis singulari ejus opera fuerat usus, Caes. 3. Exp. in the phrase, operam dare, to bestow care or pains on, to give attention to: constr. with dat. or subj.: dare operam funeri, to attend, Cic.: tonsori, to get shaved, Suet.: sermoni, Cic.: dent operam Coss., ne quid republica detrimenti capiat, Caes. 4. In abl. opera mea, tua, etc., through my (thy, etc.) means, agency, fault: mea opera, Q. Fabi, Tarentum recepti, Cic.: quorum opera cognoverit Tasgetium interfectum, Caes. 5. Una or eadem opera, in the same manner, at the same time: una opera mihi sunt sodales, qua iste, Pl. 6. Leisure, spare time: operae ubi mihi erit, ad te venero, as soon as I can spare the time, id.: si operam illi esset, if he had time, Liv. 7. Meton. a day's work or labour (usu. plur.): quateris operis singula jugera confodere, Varr. 2. a day-labourer, journeyman; and, in gen. a labourer, workman (usu. plur.): nona, a ninth labourer, Hor. Hence, transf. in a bad sense, operae, hired aiders, abettors, tools, etc.: mercenariae, Cic.: theatrales, parties hired for the purpose of applauding, Tac. 3. that which is wrought or produced, a work: operae arancarum, i. e. spiders' webs, Pl. (Hence Fr. *œuvre*.)

Opērius, a, um, *adj.* [opera] pertaining to labour: homo, Cic. 2. Subst. operarius, il, m. a labourer, workman: operarii quinque, Cato: operarius lingua orleri et exercitata, a mere fluent talker, Cic. 3. operaria, ae, *f.* comic, a prostitute, Pl.

Opēritio, ōnis, *f.* [operor] a working, work, labour, operation: Plin.

Opēritum, i, n. [operio] a cover, lid: aspera arteria tegitur quasi quodam operculo, Cic.

Opēritum, i, n. [id.] a covering, cover, lid: nuces gemino protectae opē-

rimento, Plin.: redditur terrae corpus et ita locatum ac situm quasi operimento matris obducitur, Cic.

Opēritio, ōis, *f.* etum, 4. v. a. [on etym. v. aperio] to cover, cover over: capite operio esse, Cic. Comically: aliquem loris, to lash soundly, Ter. 2. Transf. to shut, close: fores, Pl.: opera lectica latus est, Cic. 3. Fig. to hide, conceal, keep from observation: dissemble: quo pacto hoc operam? Ter.: domestica mala tristitia, Tac. 2. to cover, heap upon: contumellis operatur, Cic.

Opēritus, atus, i, v. n. dep. [opus] to work, labour, toil, take pains: to be busied: seniores (apes) intus operantur, Plin. 2. With dat.: to bestow pains upon; to devote oneself to, be engaged in or occupied with: conubilis arvisque novis operari, Virg.: orandis capillis, Ov.: materis caedendis, Tac. 3. Exp. to perform sacred rites, sacrifice: sacra refer Cereri latis operatus in herbis, Virg.: sacris, Liv.: Vesta fave: tibi nunc operata resolvimus ora, the mouth devoted to thee, Ov.

Opērosus, ade, with great labour or pains, laboriously, carefully: nec fiat opērose, Cic.: condita vina, Ov.

Opērosus, a, um, *adj.* [opera]. A. c. t. painstaking, active, busy, industrious: senectus, opp. to languida atque iners, Cic. Poet. with gen.: diurnum, Ov. 2. Transf. of a medicine, active, powerful (poet.): herbae, id. 3. Pass. troublesome, laborious, difficult, elaborate, operose: labor operosus et molestus, Cic.: artes, handicrafts, id.: res, Liv.: templa, costly, Ov.: carmina, elaborate, Hor. Comp.: sepulcrum operosius, Cic.

Opērtus, a, um, *Part.* [operio]. A. d. j.: hidden, concealed: aperta quae fuerē, aperta sunt, Pl.: res, Cic. In neut. absol.: Apollinis opera, the dark, ambiguous oracles, id.

Opes, opum, v. ops.

Ophthalmias, ae, m. = ὀφθαλμία, a fish, in pure Lat. oculata: Pl.

Opus, a, um, *adj.* [a fuller form for Opus, obscurus, and Oscus, lit. Oscum. Hence, transf.] clownish, rude, stupid, ignorant: Juv.

Opifex, a, um, *adj.* [ops fero] aid-bringing, helping: deus, Ov.

Opifex, icis, c. [opus facio] a maker, framer, fabricator: opifex adificatorum mundi deus, Cic. 2. Exp. a handicraftsman, mechanic, artisan: opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur, id.: opifices atque servitia, Sall. 3. Fig.: verbum, Cic. Poet. with inf.: mihi opifex marem strepitum fidei intendisse Latinae, Pers.

Opificina, ae, *f.* [opifex] a workshop: Pl.

Opificum, il, n. [id.] a working, a work: Varr.

Opilio, ōnis, m. [for ovilio, from ovila] a shepherd: etiam opilio, qui pascit alienas oves, Pl.

Opimē, ade, richly, splendidly: instructa domus opime atque opipare, Pl.

Opimitas, ātis, *f.* [opimus] plentifulness, abundance: maximae, Pl.

Opimus, a, um, *adj.* [ops] fruitful, fertile, flourishing: regio opima et fertilis, Cic.: campus, Liv. 2. sat, plump, corpulent: boves, Cic.: habitus corporis, id. 3. enriched, rich: opimus praedia, id.: accusatio, painful, id.: opus casibus opimum, rich in events, Tac. 2. In gen. abundant, copious, sumptuous, noble, splendid: divitiae, Pl.: opima et praecuria praedia, Cic. Esp. opima spolia, the arms taken by one general from another, Liv.: aspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opinis ingreditur, Virg.: and in gen. the arms taken from an enemy's general: Liv. 3. In rhetoric: gross, overworked: opitum quoddam et tanquam adipale dictionis genus, Cic.

Opinabilis, e, *adj.* [opino] resting on opinion or conjecture: conjectural, imaginary: hanc omnem partem rerum opinabilem appellabant, Cic.

Opinatio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] a supposing: a supposition, conjecture, fancy: opinionem volunt esse imbecillam assensionem, Cic.

Opinatio, ōis, m. [id.] a conjecturer: ego vero ipse et magnus quidam sum opinator, Cic.

Opinatus, a, um, *Part.* [opino]. 2. A. d. j. supposed, fancied: bona mala, Cic.

Opinatus, ūs, m. [id.] supposition, imagination: animi, Lucr.

Opinio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] opinion, supposition, conjecture, fancy, belief: est ergo aegritudo opinio recens mali praesentis: laetitia opinio recens boni praesentis: metus opinio impendens mali: lubido opinio venturi boni, Cic.: vi opinio mea est, as I believe, id.: ut opinio mea fert, as I incline to believe, id.: praebere opinionem timoris, to convey the impression that one is afraid, Caes.: contra, praeter opinionem, contrary to expectation: dicere contra opinionem omnium, id. 3. So with comp.: eo quum celerius obtinuit opinione venisset, Caes. 4. Exp. a good opinion, expectation, hope: opinione fortasse nonnulla, quam de meis moribus habetis, Cic. 2. a good reputation: equites, quorum inter Gallos virtutis opinio est singularis, Caes. 3. a report, rumour: tanta hujus belli ad barbaros opinio perlati est, id.

Opinatus, a, um, *adj.* [opinio] full of suppositions or opinions: Cic.

Opinor, atus, v. dep. to be of opinion, to suppose, deem, believe, think: constr. with acc., acc. and inf., &c. or absol.: aliquid opinari, Cic.: quod opinatus sum, me in provinciam exiturum, id.: de vobis hic ordo opinatur, id. Parenthetically: opinor or ut opinor, as I think, according to my opinion: sed opinor, quiescamus, id.

Opinus, a, um, v. necopinans.

Opipare, ade, richly, splendidly, sumptuously: paratum convivium, Cic.

Opiparus, a, um, *adj.* [ops parv]

richly furnished, splendid, sumptuous : Athens. Pl.

opisthographus, a, um, adj. = *opisthographos*, written on the back : commentarii, Plin.

opitator, atus, i. v. m. dep. [ops and ait, whence tull] to bring aid : to help, assist : amant ire opitulatum, Pl. : scutibus, Cic. : inopie, to relieve, Sall.

opulamentum, i, n. a place planted with balsam-trees : Just.

oportet, 3it, 2. v. imper. [opus] it is necessary, proper, or reasonable : equiv. to must or ought, with a personal subject. Constr. usu. with *infin.* as subject : the acc. may be regarded either as connected with the *infin.* or as directly depending on *oportet*; rarely with *subj. clause*, which is grammatically depend. on *oportet*, but is logically its subject; sometimes also with *neut. pron.* as subject : tanquam ita fieri non solum oportere, sed etiam necesse esset, Cic. : hanc scire oportet, Silla tua uld sit, Pl. : valeat possessor oportet, Hor. : haec facta ab illo oportebant (al. oportebat), Ter. Without expressed subject : alio tempore atque oportuerit, Caes.

op-pango (obp.), pēgi, pactum, 3. v. a. to fasten or fix on, to affix : Pl.

op-pesto (obp.), 3. v. a. to comb off, to snuff : to pluck or pick off, to pick, to eat : Pl.

op-pēdo (obp.), 3. v. n. to break wind at. Fig. to deride, mock, insult : caris Judeas oppedere, Hor.

opporior (obp.), pērtus and pertus, 4. v. n. and a. dep. I. Neutr. to wait : ibidem opporiar, Cic. II. Act. to wait, tarry for : hostem, Virg. : tardum opporior, Hor. [Elym. dub. : perhaps connected with *pāro*, notwithstanding the quantity of the a.]

oppositus (obp.), a, um, Part. [oppo-]

op-pēto (obp.), 3it and it, 3itum, 3. v. a. to go to meet, to encounter (an evil) : pestem, Pl. Esp. with mortem, to perish, die : quum milites pro salute populi Romani mortem oppetiverint, Cic. : omnibus eo loco mortem oppetendam esse, Liv. 2. Hence, *abst.* to perish, die : quis ante ora patrum Trojæ sub moenibus altis contigit oppetere, Virg.

oppidānus, a, um, adj. [oppidum] of or in a town other than Rome : hence sometimes in a depreciating sense, provincial, rustic, rude : senex quidam oppidanus, Cic. Subst. oppidanus, urum, n. pl. the inhabitants of a town other than Rome, townsmen, town-folk : Caes.

oppidatim, adv. [id.] by towns, in the towns, in every town : ludos oppidatim constituerunt, Suet.

oppido, adv. [id. q. v.] very, very much, exceedingly (obsolete in the time of Quint.) : oppido interit, I am completely done for, Pl. : ridiculus, Cic. : adolebens, Liv. : quam parva, id. In giving assent, certainly, to be sure : Pl.

oppidulum, i, n. dim. [oppidum] a small town : Cic.

oppidum, i, n. (gen. plur. oppidum, Sulpic. In Cic.), a town (other than Rome, which was called Urbs; though occasionally the term oppidum was applied to Rome) : quam (sedem) quum locis manueque secessisset, ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic. : urbe (i. e. Roma) oppidive ullo, Suet. Of Rome : eos (legatos) in oppidum intromitti non placuit, Liv. II. a fortified wood, among the Britons : Caes. [The ancient writers connected *oppidum* with *ops* : others, with more probability, suppose it to be a contraction of *επιπόλιον*, as opposed to the arx or citadel; and hence the adv. *oppido* is equivalent in meaning to *plane*.]

op-pignero (obp.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to pledge, pawn (rare) : libelli pro vino etiam saepe oppignerabantur, Cic. II. Fig. : filium, Ter.

op-pilo (obp.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to stop up, shut up (rare) : ostia, Lucr. : scalis tabernae oppiliatis, Cic.

op-plēo (obpl.), 3it, 3itum, 2. v. a. to fill or block up : nives jam omnia oppleverant, Liv. : oppletis non solum portibus, sed etiam litioribus, Caes. II. Fig. : haec opinio Graeciam opplevit, Cic.

opplētus, a, um, Part. [oppleo].

op-pōno (obp.), 3it (in Plaut., 3it), 3itum (synecop. oppositus for oppositum, Lucr.), 3. v. a. to put or place against, before, or opposite, to oppose : se venientibus in itinere, Caes. : armatos homines ad omnes introitus, Cic. : ante oculos opposuit manus, Ov. 2. to offer, present : licet antestari? ego vero oppono auriculum, Hor. 3. to shut, close : oppositas habere fores, Ov. 4. to set against as a pledge, to pledge, mortgage : ager oppositus est pignori ob decem minas, Ter. II. Fig. to bring forth arms against, to object, allege, interpose : pericula intenduntur, formidines opponantur, Cic. : auctoritatem suam, id. 2. Esp. to speak against, oppose : ut opponeret Stoicis, id. (II) to set against, oppose, by way of comparison : multis secundis proclis unum adversum opponerent, Caes.

opportūne, adv. fitly, seasonably, opportunely : Cic. Sup. : nuntius opportunissime allatis, Caes.

opportunitas (obp.), 3ita, f. [opportunus] fitness, convenience, suitability : loci, Caes. : corporis, Cic. II. Esp. a fit, opportune, or favourable time : optima opportunitate ambo autem ventile, Pl. 2. an advantage : opportunitate aliqua data, Caes.

opportunus (obp.), a, um, adj. [portunus, 3it, at or before the port; hence] fit, convenient, suitable, seasonable, opportune : locus, Cic. : aetas opportunissima, id. 2. Of persons : ad omnia haec magis opportunus nemo est, Ter. II. Esp. advantageous, serviceable : ceterae res opportuna sunt sing-

ulae rebus singulis, Cic. 2. exposed, liable to : Romanus opportunus huic eruptioni fuit, Liv.

oppoſitio (obp.), 3nis, f. [oppono] an opposing, opposition : Cic.

oppositus, a, um, Part. [oppono]. II. A d. : placed or standing against or opposite, opposed, opposite : moles oppositas fluctibus, Cic. Of geogr. position : oppositam petens contra Zancleia saxa Rhegion, Ov.

oppositus, 3is, m. [id.] a placing against, an opposing : laterum nostrorum oppositus et corporum pollicemur, Cic.

oppressio (obpr.), 3nis, f. [opprimo] a pressing down. Fig. force, violence : Ter. 2. oppression : legum et libertatis, Cic.

oppressifunctila (obpr.), ae, f. dim. [oppresso] a slight pressing, gentle pressure : Pl.

oppressus (obpr.), a, um, Part. [opprimo]

oppressus (obpr.), 3is, m. [id.] a pressing down, pressure : Lucr.

op-primo (obpr.), pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. [premo] to press against, press down : magno et gravi armorum onere oppressi, Caes. : os opprime, shut your mouth! hold your tongue! Pl. : opprimi ruina conclavis, to be crushed, Cic. 2. to sink : opprimere classem, id. 3. to suppress, quell : opprimitur vis flammæ aliqua re, id. 4. to suppress, hide : opprimere insigne, id. Fig. to press or bear down, overcome : opprimi onere officii, id. : metu, Liv. 2. to put down, suppress : sine tumultu rem omnem opprime, id. 3. to overthrow, overwhelm, overcome, prostrate, subdue : Mithridatem, Cic. : aliquid, to crush one with false accusations, Liv. : somno oppressus, Caes. In gen. : to have the upper hand, be victorious : Pl. 4. to fall upon, surprise, seize, catch : imprudentem, Ter. : inscios inopinantem Menapios oppresserunt, Caes. 5. to bury, hide, conceal, suppress, iram, Sall. 6. to wear out, weaken, exhaust : oppressum corpus et confectum doloribus, Cic. 7. to terminate abruptly : opprimere amicitiam, id.

opprobriamentum (obpr.), i, n. [opprobrio] a reproach, disgrace : Pl.

opprobrium (obpr.), i, n. [probrum] a reproach, scandal, disgrace, opprobrium : veror, ne civitas meae sit opprobrio, Nep. : opprobria culpae, Hor. II. Meton. a reproach, taunt, abusive language : mordet opprobriis falsis, id. : dicere, Ov. 2. Of persons : a reproach, disgrace : opprobrium majorem Mamerco, Tac.

opprobrio (obpr.), no perf., atum, i. v. a. [id.] to reproach, taunt, upbraid : egone id exprobrum, qui mihi met cupio id probbari fer? Pl.

oppugnatio (obp.), 3nis, f. [oppugno] a storming, assaulting, a siege, assault : de oppidorum oppugnationibus, Cic. : oppugnationem sustinere, Caes.

II. Fig.: an assault, attack with words: Cic.

oppugnator (obp.), ōris, m. [id.] an assaulter, attacker: oppugnator patriae, Cic. II. Fig.: meae salutis, id.

op-pugno (obp.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to fight against, to attack, assault, storm, besiege: oppidum, Cic.: castra, Caes. II. Fig. to attack, assault, assail: aliquem, Cic.: consilia alicujus, Pl.

oppugno (obp.), no perf., atum, i. v. a. [pugno] to beat with fists, to buffet: on, Pl.

ops, ōpis, f. (nom. sing. does not occur) power, might, strength, ability: summa opē nūq. Sall.: omni opē atque opera emittit, will employ all my strength and efforts, Cic.: opes ac nervi, Caes.: grates persolvere dignas non opis est nostrae, is not in our power, Virg. 2. Meton. property, wealth, means: military or political resources, power, etc. (in this signif. mostly plur.): condere, to hoard up treasures, id.: magnas inter opes inops, Hor.: et celeritate et copiis docuit quid populi R. disciplina atque opes possent, Caes. In sing.: vidi ego te, astante opē barbarica, Enn. in Cic. Transf. aid, help, support, assistance: sine tua opē, Cic.: opem afferre, to yield assistance, Ov.

opēnūm, v. obsonium.

optabilis, e, adj. [opto] to be wished for, desirable: quae expetenda atque optabilia videntur, Cic.: tempus, Ov. Comp.: bono viro optabilis, Cic.

optatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a wishing, a wish: Cic. II. Rhetor. t. t.: optatio atque execratio, id.

optato, adv. according to one's wish: optato venire, Pl.: velut optato ventis aestate cortia, Virg.

optatus, a, um, Part. [opto]. II. A d.). wished, desired, agreeable, pleasant, dear: optati cives, populares, incolae, Pl.: rmmores, Cic. Comp.: nihil mihi fuit optatius, id. Sup.: vale, mi optime et optatissime frater, id.

III. Subst. optatum, i, n. a wish, desire: dū tibi semper omnia optata offerant, Ter.: Impetrare optatum, Cic.

optimas (optum.), ātis, (gen. plur. um and lum) c. [optimus] an adherent of the best men, in a political sense, i. e. of the aristocratic party, an aristocrat (usu. plur.): qui ita se gerebant, ut sua consilia optimo cuique probarent, optimates habebantur, Cic.: plebs a optimatum certamina, Tac. 2. A d. j. c. t.: res publica, quae ex tribus generibus illis, regali et optimati et populari confusa modice, Cic.

optimis (optum.), adv. v. bene.

optimus (optumus), v. bonus.

optio, ōnis, f. [opto] choice, liberty to choose, option: optio vobis datur, utrum velitis, Cic.: potestatem optionemque facere alicui, ut eligat, to let a person have his choice, id.

optio, ōnis, m. [id.] a helper, an assistant: tibi optionem sumito Leoni-

dam, Pl. 2. Esp. milit. t. t. an adjutant: Varr.

optivus, a, um, adj. [id.] chosen: cognomen, Hor.

opto, avi, atum (optassis for optaveris, Pl.) i. v. a. to choose, select: locum tecto, Virg.: hanc conditionem misero ferunt, ut optet utrum malit, Cic. II. Transf. to wish for, desire: vestitus, quem cupissimus optamusque, id. With subj.: (Phaëthon) optavit, ut in curru patris tolleretur, id. With inf.: hunc videre saepe optabamus diem, Ter.

2. With acc. of thing, and dat. of pers. to wish one any thing, in either a good or a bad sense: tibi optamus eam rempublicam, Cic. 3. To desire, require, demand: quodvis donum et praemium a me opto, id. optatum ferre, Ter. [Opto perhaps comes from the root ap-, "to go to," "to obtain," which appears in ap-iscor, ad-ip-iscor, ap-tus, etc.]

optimis (optim.), adv. v. bene.

optimus (optim.), v. bonus.

opulens, entis, and, more freq., **opulentus**, a, um, adj. [ope]. I. Act fruitful, fertile: opulenta Etruriae arva, Liv. II. Pass. rich, wealthy, opulent: opulens fortunatusque, Cic.: opidum plenum atque opulentum, Caes.: opulentissima civitas, Cic. With gen.: copia raris honorum opulenta, Hor. With abl.: auro opulentus, rich in gold, Pl. III. Transf. rich, fine, splendid: opulentum obsonium, id. 2. ample, considerable: opulenta ac ditia stipendia facere, Liv. 3. respectable, powerful, noble: reges, Sall.: opulentiore factio, Liv.

opulentis, a, f. [opulens] riches, wealth, opulence: habemus publici egestatem, privatum opulentiam, Sall. 2. Transf. like opes, resources, power, of a people: Lydorum, Tac.

opulentitas, ātis, f. [id.] wealth, power: Pl.

opulento, i. v. a. [id.] to make rich, to enrich: herum bacis olivae, Hor.

opulentus, v. opulens.

opus, ōris, n. work, labour: quod in opere faciundo operae consumis tuae, in doing your work, Ter.: grave Martia opus, Virg. Of political affairs, public business, etc.: opus rolaucio efficeret, Cic.: opus censorius puniuntur inflicti by the censors, Suet. II. Meton. a military work, a fortification, a work of besiegers, a siege-engine, etc.: Pompeius ad opera Caesaris adpellebat, ut opera disturbaret, Caes.: operibus Toletum cepit, Liv. 2. A work, piece of workmanship, as a building, work of art, book, etc.: aedium sacrarum, publicorumque operum depopulatio, Cic.: habeo opus magnum in manibus, a book, id. 3. workmanship, skill, design, etc.: quorum iste non opere delectabu-

tur, sed pondere, id. III. Transf. in gen. a deed, effect: ut si mures corruerint aliquid, quorum est opus hoc unum, monstrum putemus, id. 2. pains, labour, difficulty: with magna, tantus, quantus: magno opere, tanto opere, quanto opere, and in one word, magnopere, tantopere, quantopere: (v. magnopere, etc.).

opus, n. indecl. need, necessity: with abl.: ferac pedes frugibus roborens opus habent, Col. II. Usu. in connection with esse, and being equivalent to the adjectives needful, necessary: con str. with dat. of person, and was, or abl. of thing needed: the latter rarely expressed by gen., acc., inf., acc. and inf., or subj. clause: I (thou, etc.) have need of, need want: dux nobis et hoc opus est, there is need of, Cic.: magistratibus opus est, id. Esp. with abl. of the part. perf. used as a subst.: narrato opus est, there is need of haste, it is necessary to act with promptitude, Liv. So with abl. of Supine: ita dux opus est, it is necessary to say, I must say, Ter. With gen.: ad consilium penandum temporis opus esse, Liv. With acc.: puero opus est cibum, Pl. With inf.: quid opus est de Dionysio tam valde affirmare? Cic. With acc. and inf.: nunc opus est te animo valere, id. With subj.: opus nutriti autem, utrum ut habeat veteris vini largiter, Pl. 2. useful, serviceable, beneficial: atque baud aciam, an ne opus sit quidem, nihil unquam omnino deesse amicis, Cic. (Hence It. uopo.)

opuscūlum, i, n. dim. [opus] a little work: Cic.

ōra, ac, f. [ō] the extremity of any thing, a border, edge, margin, end, boundary: oras pocula circum contingunt mellis liquore, Lucr.: clipei, Virg.: aether, extrema orae et determinis mundi, Cic. 2. Esp. the sea-coast: Graeciae, id.: maritima, Caes. II. Transf. a region, climate, country: quicumque in ora ac parte terrarum, Cic.: gelida, Hor. Henco, poet.: luminis orae, the world, the earth, life, light: Acherontis orae, the Lower Regions: Virg.: Lucr. 2. zone: globum terrae duabus oris distantibus habitabilem, Cic. III. Fig.: aspirate canenti et necum ingentis ora evolvite belli, Virg. IV. a cable, a hawser (this meaning perhaps arose from the phrase oram solvere, to sail from the shore): resolutis oris in ancoras evehatur (v. oveho), Liv.

ōrāculum (synecp. oraculum: Or.), i, n. [ora] divine announcement, an oracle: oracula ex eo ipso appellata sunt, quod inest in his deorum oratio, Cic. II. Transf. in gen. any prophetic declaration, a prophecy: expostio somnii et furoris oracula, id. 2. a remarkable or oracular saying: haec ego nunc physiorum oracula fudo, id. 3. Meton. a place where oracles responses were given, an oracle: illud oraculum Delphi tam celebre, id. Fig.

domus jure consulti, oraculum civitatis, id. (c. Smith's Ant. 276.)

orarius, a, um, adj. [ora] pertaining to the coast: naves, coasting-vessels, Plin.

oratio, ōnis, f. [oro] a speaking, speech, language: natura vi rationis hominem conciliat homini et ad orationis et ad vitae societatem, Cic. || Esp. a set speech of an orator, an harangue, oration: verba atque orationem habere adversus rempublicam, Caes.: habere multam orationem de re aliqua, Cic. || 2. Transf. oratorical talent, eloquence: satis in eo fuit orationis atque ingenii, id. (ii) elocution, expression: orationis genus aequabile et temperatum, id. || 3. prose, opp. to poetry: et in poematis et in oratione, id. || 4. Under the empire: an imperial message, rescript: orationes ad senatum missae, Suet.

oratorius, ae, f. dim. [oratio] a little speech, brief oration: Cic.

orator, ōris, m. [oro] a speaker, orator: eum (oratorem) pulo esse, qui et verbis ad audiendum jucundis et sententiis ad probandum accommodatis uti possit in causis forensibus atque communibus, Cic. || 2. Meton. the art of oratory: oratorem celeriter complexi sumus, id. || || the spokesman of an embassy, an ambassador: Volentes pacem petunt oratores Romam mittunt, Liv. || 3. a beseecher, suppliant: Pl.

oratoris, ade, oratorially: pulcre et oratorie dicere, Cic.

oratorius, a, um, adj. [orator] pertaining to an orator, oratorical: ornamenta, Cic. || 2. Subst. oratoria, ae, f. (ae ars) the oratorical art, oratory: Quint.

oratrix, icis, f. [oro] she that prays or beseeches, a female suppliant (rare): pacts et foederis, Cic.

oratum, i, n. [id.] a request, prayer: plur.: cum oratio ejus reminiscor, Ter.

oratus, ōis, m. (only in abl. sing. and plur.) [id.] a praying; a request, embassy (rare): Cic.

orator, ōris, m. [orbo] who deprives of children or parents, a bereaver (poet.): nostri orator Achilles, Ov.

orbiculatus, a, um, adj. [orbiculus] rounded, circular, round: Plin.

orbis, is, m. (abl. orb, Lucr.) a circle: also, anything circular, as a ring, dial, hoop, orbic, etc. in orbem torquere, Cic.: digitum justo commodius orbe terras, exact fit (of a ring), Ov.: ut (militis) in orbem consistenter, form a circle, Caes.: signifer, the sodice, Cic.: lactens, the Milky Way, id.: illa (hasta) per orbem aere cavum triplici transit, the shield, Virg.: inane luminis orbem, the eye-pocket, Ov.: terrarum or terras, the circle of the earth, the world: permittitur infinita potestas orbis terrarum, Cic.: ager Campanus orbis terrae pulcherrimus, id. Hence, also, country, region: Eoo dives ab orbe reddit, the East, Ov. || Fig. a rotation, round, circuit, routine: ut idem in sin-

gulos annos orbis volveretur, Liv.: orbis hic in republica est conversus, the circle of political changes, Cic. || 2. a routine or course of study: Quint.

|| 3. Of style or composition: a rounding off, roundness, rotundity: circulum, et quasi orbem verborum conficere, Cic.

orbita, ae, f. [orbis] a wheel-track, rut: impressa orbita, Cic. || Fig. a track, course, path: veteris culpa, i. e. bad example, Juv. (Hence Fr. *ornière*.)

orbittas, ōtis, f. [orbis] bereavement of parents or children, etc., orphanage, widowhood: in orbittatem liberos producere, Pl.: misera orbittas, Cic. || Transf. any deprivation or loss: luminis, of an eye, Plin. Fig. maxima orbittate reipub. virorum talium, at a time when the state is greatly in want of such men, Cic.

orbittus, a, um, adj. [orbita] full of car-ruts (poet.): Virg.

orbo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [orbis] to bereave of parents, children, etc.; to make fatherless, motherless, childless: with ab: filio orbatus, Cic.: orbatura patres fulmina, Ov. || Transf. in gen. to deprive, bereave of: cum orbatus Italiam juvenute, Cic.: forum voce erudita spoliatum atque orbatum, id.

orbus, a, um, adj. bereaved, bereft: parentis, fatherless, childless: senex, Cic. With gen.: Memnonis orba mel venio, Ov.: parens liberorum orbus, Quint. With ab: a totidem natis orba, Ov. || 2. Subst. orbus, i, m. and orba, ae, f. an orphan: praeter orbos orbaque, Liv. || Transf. in gen. deprived, bereft, destitute, devoid of: plebs orba tribunis, Cic.: forum litibus, Hor. With gen.: orbus auxilii opumque, Pl.: luminis, Ov. [Orbus, and Gr. ὀρέω, ὀρέω, prob. have an affixed o, and come from the Sans. root *rabh*; Lat. *rapio*; Eng. *reft*.]

orca, ae, f. [ὄρυς] supposed by some to be the grampus: Plin. || Transf. a large-bellied vessel, a butt, tun: orca Byzantia (which had contained pickled tunny-fish), Hor. || 2. a dice-box: Pers.

orochas, ōdis, f. a kind of olive: Virg.

orchestra, ae, f. = ὀρχήστρα, the place in the theatre where the senators sat, the orchestra: Vitr.: Suet. || Meton. the Senate (poet.): similem videbis orchestram et populum, Juv.

orcus or **orcivus**, a, um, adj. [orcus] pertaining to the realms of the dead: senatores, who became members of the Senate in pursuance of Caesar's will, Suet.

orons, i, m. [Ὀρεός] Pluto, hence meton. death: horribilis accubant vocibus orcum, Lucr.: orcum morari, to hesitate to die, Hor.

ordium, and its deriv., v. hord.

ordia prima, for primordia: Lucr.

ordinarius, a, um, adj. [ordo] pertaining to order, orderly; according to

the usual order, usual, regular, ordinary: ordinari consules, regular, elected in the usual manner, opp. to suffecti, Liv. || 2. Of things: consulatus, regular, Suet.: consilia, ordinary, Liv.

ordinatē, adv. in an orderly manner, in order, methodically: ordinate disponere, Auct. Her.

ordinatim, adv. in order or succession: in good order: ille lit passim, ego ordinatim, in good order, with unbroken ranks, Brut. in Cic. || Transf. regularly, properly: musculus ordinatim structus, Caes.

ordinatio, ōnis, f. [ordo] a setting in order: arrangement: Vitr. || Fig. an orderly arrangement: comitorum, Vell.: anni, Suet. || 2. an appointment to office, installation: cur sibi visum esset ordinatione proxima Aegyptio praeficere Metium Rufum, id.

ordinatus, a, um, Part. [ordino]. || A.D., well ordered, orderly, ordained, appointed: Ignēs formae cursus ordinatos deflunt, perform their appointed courses, Cic.

ordino, avi, atum, i. v. a. [ordo] to order, set in order, arrange, regulate: ordinare agmina, Hor.: partes orationis, Cic.: res publicas, to narrate, Hor.

|| Esp. to regulate, rule, govern a country: provinciam intestina dissensione et barbarorum tumultu inquietant, Suet. || 2. to ordain, appoint to office: magistratus, id.

ordior, orsus, a, v. dep. lit. to begin a web, to lay the warp: araneus orditor telas, Plin. Hence || Transf. in gen. to begin, commence, undertake: constr. with acc., de, inf., or absol.: reliquis res, Cic.: eloquentia, de qua disputare orditur, id.: cum sic orsa loqui vates, Virg.

ordo, ōnis, m. a straight row, a regular series: tercio consurgunt ordine remi, in three rows of oar-bunks, Virg. In the theatre, a row of seats: sedisti in quatuordecim ordinibus, Cic. || In milit. lang. a line or rank of soldiers in battle array: ordines servare, Caes.: sine signis, sine ordinibus, Sall. Hence the phrase, cogere or redigere in ordinem, prop. to force into the ranks, i. e. to degrade an officer into a common soldier; and in gen. to humble, degrade: Decemviri queres, se in ordinem cogi, Liv.: in ordinem reductus, Suet.

|| 2. a century of men (in a legion): viri fortissimi atque honestissimi, qui ordines duxerunt, who have been centurions, Cic.: omnium ordinum centuriones, Caes. Hence, meton. (i) a centurion: tribunus militum primisque ordinibus convocatis, the senior centurions, id. (ii) military arrangement, tactics, discipline: ratio ordoque agminis aliter se habebat, id.: rei militaris ratio atque ordo, id. || 3. In gen. methodical arrangement, order: ordinem sic deflunt compositionem rerum aptis et commodatis locis, Cic.: immutatio, change, id. || 4. Adverb. exp.

sions: (i) ordine, in ordinem, per ordinem, in ordine, ex ordine, in order, in turn: in ordine interrogare, Cic.: tabulae in ordinem confectae, id.: sortiti nocte singuli per ordinem, Quint.: hos Corydon, illos referebat in ordine Thyras, Virg.: ut quisque aetate et bonore antecederet, ita sententiam dixit ex ordine, Cic. (ii) ordine, regularly, properly: si hoc recte atque ordine factum videtur, id. (iii) ex ordine, in succession, without intermission: vendit Italiae possessiones ex ordine omnes, id. (iv) extra ordinem: out of course, in an unusual or extraordinary manner: extra ordinem decernere provinciam allicui, id. b. extraordinarily, i. e. uncommonly, eminently, especially: ad eam spem, quam extra ordinem de te ipso habemus, accedunt tua praecipua, id. (iii) In a polit. respect, a rank, class, degree of citizens: adolescentes equestris ordinis, Caes.: ordo amplissimi, the Senate, Cic. 2. In gen. a class, rank, condition: artium, pecuniariorum, mercatorum, id.: libertini, Suet.

orēas, *Idia*, f. = *Opēas*, a mountain-nymph, Oread (poet.): Virg.: Ov.

organicus, a, um, adj. = *organikos*: pertaining to implements, mechanical: Vitr. (ii) pertaining to musical-instruments, instrumental, musical: saltus, Lucr. 2. Subst. organicus, i. m. a musician: id.

organum, i, n. = *organon*, an implement, instrument, engine of any kind: Col. Of military or architectonic engines (whereas *machina* denotes one of a larger size and more complicated construction): Vitr. Of hydraulic engines, an organ, water-organ: organa hydraulica, Suet. (ii) Fig. an implement, instrument: Quint.

orgia, *orum*, n. plu. = *ὄργια*, a nocturnal festival in honour of Bacchus, accompanied by wild bacchanalian cries, the feast or orgies of Bacchus: Virg. 2. Transf. in gen. any secret frantic revels, orgies: Juv.

orichalcum (also erroneously written aurichalcum, and derived from aurum), i, n. = *ὀρίχαλκος*, yellow copper ore, also the brass made from it: Cic.: Hor.

oricilla (aur.), ae, f. dim. [auricula, auris] an ear-lap: Cat.

oricilla, v. auricula.

oriens, *entis*, Part. [orior]. (ii) Subst.: the quarter where the sun rises, the east, the orient: ab oriente ad occidentem, Cic. 2. poet. for day: septimus hinc oriens cum se demiserit undis, Ov.

orientalis, e, adj. [oriens] pertaining to the east, eastern, oriental: periculatorum et operum orientalium socii, in the east, Just. (ii) Subst. orientalis, ium, m. plu. the orientals: id.

originatio, *ionis*, f. [id.] the derivation of words, etymology: Quint.

origo, *inis*, f. [orior] the beginning, decent, birth, origin: originem

rerum quaerere, Cic.: fontium qui celat origines Nilus, Hor.: originem ducere ab aliquo auctore, to be descended from, id. Esp. Origines, the title of an historical work by Cato: Cic. (ii) Meton. a race, stock, family: clarus origine, Ov.: modicus origina, Tac. 2. an ancestor, progenitor, founder: eaeque urbes brevi multum auctae, pars originibus suis praesidio, their mother-cities, Sall.: Romanae stirpis origo, Virg.

oriola, v. boriola.

Orion, *onis* and *onia*, m. = *Ὠρίων*, the constellation (viriom): Ov.: Virg.

oriolus, *ortus* (fut. part. orturus), 4. v. dep. [root OR: cf. *oripus*] to rise; to become visible, appar: esp. of the heavenly bodies: stellae, ut quaeque ortiturque caditque, Ov.: orta luce, at daybreak, Caes. (ii) Transf. in gen. to come forth, become visible; to arise, proceed, originate: hoc quibus non credit ab te esse ortum? Ter.: Rhebus ortus ex Lepontis, takes its rise, Caes.: ortus controversa, Cic. 2. Of persons, to be born, spring, descend: a Germania, Caes.: equestri loco, sprung from the equestrian order, Cic. 3. to begin, take its beginning, arise, proceed: ab aliquo sermo oritur, id.

oriundus, a, um, adj. [orior] descended, sprung from: ab ingenuis, Cic.: ex Etruscia, Liv.: haud repudio Carthaginis: inde sunt oriundus, I was born there, Pl. Of things: Alba oriundum sacerdotium, Liv.

ornamentum, i, n. [orno] apparatus, accoutrement, equipment, furniture, trappings, etc.: ceterae copiae, ornamenta praesidia, Pl.: per ornamenta percussus, i. e. arms, Sen. 2. Esp. ornament, decoration, embellishment, trinket, etc.: pecuniam, omniaque ornamenta in oppidum contulit, jewels, Caes.: quae (urbs) praesidio et ornamento est civitati, id. 3. honourable decorations, marks or titles of distinction: ornamenta atque insignia honoris, Cic. So, ornamenta triumphalia, consularia, etc., the insignia of triumphing generals, consuls, etc.: pluribus triumphalia ornamenta decernenda curavit, Suet. (ii) Fig. an ornament, a distinction: decus atque ornamentum sectuitus, Cic. 2. rhetorical ornament: sententiarum, id.

ornāto, *adv.* with ornament, ornately, elegantly: dicere, Cic. Comp.: causas agere ornatus, id. Sup.: causum ornatissime et copiosissime defendere, id.

ornatrix, *icis*, f. [orno] a female adorning, a tire-woman: Ov.: Suet.

ornātulus, a, um, adj. dim. [ornatus] fine, smart: mullerula, Pl.

ornātus, a, um, Part. [orno]. (ii) Adj.: fitted out, furnished, provided with necessities, equipped, accoutred: sapientia plurimis artibus instructus et ornatus, Cic.: equus ornatus, Liv.: nave paratissima atque omni genere armorum ornatisimae, Caes. 2. Esp. ornamented, adorned, embellished, hand-

some: sepulcrum floribus ornatum, Cic. Comp.: nihil ornatus, id. Fig. adorned with good qualities, excellent, illustrious: lectissimus atque ornatisissimus adolescens, id.

ornātus, *us* (gen. ornati, Ter.), m. [id.] a furnishing, providing: in sedibus nihil ornati, no preparations, Ter. 2. Esp. military equipment, armour, etc.: ornatus militaria, Cic. 3. attire, dress, apparel: nauticus, Pl.: regalia, Cic. 4. In gen. an adornment, decoration, embellishment: portarum, itinerum, locorumque omnium, Hirt.

(ii) Fig. furnish, equipage: eloquentia quocumque ingreditur, eodem est instructu ornataque comitata, Cic.

2. Esp. a decoration, ornament: afferre ornatum orationi, id. 3. the world, corpore, to the Gr. *κόσμος*: id.

ornō, *avi*, *atum*, i. v. a. to fit out, furnish, provide with necessities: to equip, to get ready, prepare: aliquem armis, Virg.: classem, Cic.: naves, Liv.: provincias, to furnish an outfit to governors setting out for their provinces, Cic. (ii) Esp. to adorn, embellish: Italiam ornare quam domum suam, maluit: quanquam Italia ornata, domus ipsa mihi videtur ornatio, id. R. Reflect. to dress oneself: ibo et ornabor, Pl. 3. Fig. to adorn, set off; to commend, praise: to honour, distinguish: aliquid magnificentius augere atque ornare, Cic.: civitatem omnibus rebus, Caes.

ornus, *i*, f. the ash-tree: staries orni, Virg.: Hor.

oro, *avi*, *atum* (orassis for oraveris, Pl.) i. v. a. [ōs] to speak: bonum aequumque ora, Pl.: talibus orabat Juno, Virg. (ii) Esp. to treat, argue, plead (as an ambassador or advocate): matronis ipse, quae raptae erant, orantibus, i. e. at their mediation, Cic.: cum eo de salute sua orat, treats, speaks, Caes. 2. to pray, beg, beseech, entreat: constr. usu. with acc. both of the pers. and of the thing: illud te ad extremum et oro et hortor, Cic. With acc. of the thing only: uxorem gnato, to request a wife for one's son, Ter.: legati Romam missi, auxilium ad bellum orantes, to ask assistance, Liv. Absol.: rogat, finem orandi faciat, Caes. With *ut* subj.: petunt atque orant ut sibi parcat, id.: orant ne rem in summum periculum deducant, id. With *inf.* or *inf.* and acc.: jampridem a me illos abducere Thestylis orant, Virg. With cum: egi atque oravi tecum, uxorem ut duceres, Ter. (iii) Oro te, I pray thee, *prithes*, a formula of politeness: *dic*, oro te, claris, Cic.

orus, a, um, Part. [ordior]. (ii) Subst. oras, *orum*, m. plu. beginning, commencement: ut (dii) oris tanti operis successus prosperos darent, Liv.

2. Esp. words, speech (poet.): sic ora vicissim ore referit, Virg.

oriscus, *us*, m. [id.] a beginning, commencement: an undertaking, attempt (poet.): pectoris, poet. Cic.

orthographia, ae, f. = *ὀρθογραφία*,

orthography: orthographia, id est formulae ratione scribendi a grammaticis instituta, Suet.

ortus, a. um, Part. [orior].

ortus, òs, m. [id.] a rising of the heavenly bodies: sol ab ortu ad occasum commensura, from east to west, Cic.: solis, sunrise, i. e. the east, id. 2. Of persons: birth: ortus nascentium, the birth, id. 3. Of plants, etc.: a springing up: Lucr. || Fig. a rise, beginning, origin: tribuniciæ potestatis, Cic.

orum, i. v. aurum, ad infinit.

oryza, òryza, m. = ὄρυζα, a kind of wild oat or gamelle: Juv.

oryza (oriza), æ, f. = ὄρυζα, rice: Hor. (Hence *lit. risio*; Fr. ris.)

os, òris (not used in the gen. plur.), a. the mouth of men and animals: ad hæc omnia percipiendi os est aptissimum, Cic.: cibos oris hiatu arripiunt, id. 2. Transf. the mouth as the organ of speech: language, dialect, pronunciation, etc.: ora sono discordia signant, Virg.: Græcia dicit ore rotundo Mæna loqui, Hor.: In ore est omni populo, id. i. e. the common talk, Ter.: uno ore, unanimously, id. || Meton. the human face, countenance: irato-rum, Cic.: os homini sublime dedit, cœlestique tueri iussit, et erectos ad sidera tollere vultus, Ov.: os durum! ut bræven facer: Ter.: duri puer oris et andax, Ov.: os durissimum, very bold, Cic. Hence, (ii) *absof. face, offensory*, impudence, brass: quod tandem os est illius patroni, id. On the contrary, os molle, modesty, bashfulness: nihil erat mollius ore Pompeii, Sen. (iii) *a mask*: oraque corticibus sumunt horrenda cavilla, Virg. 2. the head: Gorgonis os pulcherrimum, cinctum anguibus, Cic. 3. In gen. a mouth, opening, entrance: ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram, Virg.: ponti, Cic. Also of the sources of a stream: fontem superare Timavi, unde per ora novem it mare, Virg. 4. the prow of a ship: ora navium rostrata, Hor.

os, ossis, n. a bone: quid dicam de ossibus? Cic. Fig.: tum vero exaruit veneni dolor ossibus ingens, i. e. in his innermost part, in his soul, Virg. 2. Transf. the hard or innermost part of trees or fruits: oleum ac palmularum, the stones, Suet. || Fig. of style: os nudare, to discuss drily and severely, Cic. (Root *os* or *ost*: cf. Sans. *osthi*; Gr. *ostreos*.)

osceum, inis, m. [òs cano] a singing-bird, esp. in augury: a bird from whose nest auguries were taken (e.g. the raven, crow, owl): Cic.: osceum corvum præce suscitabo, Hor.

ocellum, i. n. dim. [òs] a little image of the face, a little mask: tibique (Bocche) ocella ex alta suspendunt mollia pinnæ, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 278).

oculæ, v. ocellæ.

oculæ, Part. [oculo]. || Adj. *oculæ*, sluggish, lazy, negligent: quas Epicurus oculæ halucinatus est, Cic.

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Of abstract things: ocitans et dormitans sapientia, id.

oculæ, Part. [oculo]. || Adj. *oculæ*, sluggish, lazy, negligent: quas Epicurus oculæ halucinatus est, Cic.

oculatio, ònis, f. [oculo] an opening of the mouth widely, a gaping: Plin. || Fig. languid speaking: Quint.

oculo, i. v. n. and *oculor*, i. v. dep. [oculo] to open the mouth widely, to gape, yawn: ut pandiculus oculatur, Pl.: Lucr.

oculabundus, a. um, adj. [oculor] fond of kissing: Suet.

oculatio, ònis, f. [id.] a kissing (rare): Cic.

oculor, atus, i. v. dep. [oculum] to kiss: ille autem me complexus atque osculans flere prohibebat, Cic. || Fig. to make much of, to value, prize: inimicum meum sic amplexabatur, sic osculabatur, id.

oculum, i. n. dim. [òs] a little mouth, pretty mouth, sweet mouth: videt oscula, Ov.: delibare, to touch, i. e. to kiss, Virg. || Transf. a kiss: utrum continuo ad osculum Atticæ possum currere, Cic.: figere, to imprint, Virg.: oculi jus, the privilege of kissing between relatives of both sexes, Suet.

osor, òris, m. [odi] a hater: Pl.

osculus, a. um, adj. [òs] of bone: cuneus, Col. || like bone, hard as bone, bony: manus, Juv.

oscul-frangere, a. um, adj. [òs and FRAGO, root of frango] bone-breaking: Sen. || Subst.: osculfragus, i. m. and osculfrage, æ, f. the lammerperger, or bearded vulture: scipitres atque osculfrage, Lucr. (Hence Fr. *osculfrage*.)

os-tendo, di, sum and tum [osten-tum, Ter.]. j. v. a. [obs tendo] lit. to stretch or spread towards; hence, to expose to view, to show, exhibit, display: os suum populo R. ostendere audeat, Cic.: equites sese ostendunt, show themselves, appear, Cæs. (ii) to show off, to make a show of, parade: ostenditque humeros lates alteraque jactat brachia, Virg. 2. Esp. to expose: Aquiloni giebas, id. || Fig. to show, disclose, exhibit, manifest: non ego illi extemplo ita meum ostendam sensum, Pl.: apem, metum, i. e. to promise, threaten, Cic. Reflect. to show itself, appear: nisi quum major spes ostenderetur, Suet. 2. Esp. to show by speech or signs: to give to understand, to declare, say, make known, etc.: constr. with acc., with a depend. clause, or absol.: ostendi, me ei esse satisfactum, Cic. quid sibi consilii sit, ostendit, Cæs. 3. to allege, adduce: sed quædam mihi magnifica et præclara ejus defensione ostenditur, Cic.

ostensus, a. um, Part. [ostendo].

ostentatio, ònis, f. [ostento] a showing, exhibition, display: cognomen imperioi ab ostentatione sevilitas ascriptum, from an open display, Liv. || Esp. a showing off, idle show, vain display, pomp, parade, ostentation: vitanda etiam ingenui ostentationis suspicio,

Cic.: (captivi) producti ostentationis causa, Cæs. Plur.: multorum annorum ostentationes meas nunc in discrimen esse adductas, that my many years' boastful promises are now brought to the test, Cic. 2. a false, deceitful show, pretence, simulation, deception: consue veritate, non ostentatione popularis, id.

ostentator, òris, m. [id.] one who holds out to view: periculum præmiorumque ostentator, Tac. 2. Esp. a vain, self-satisfied exhibitor, a parader, boaster, vaunter: factorum, Liv.

ostento, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [ostendo] to hold out, present, offer: alicui jugula sua pro capite alicuius, Cic. Hence, 2. to present to view, to show, exhibit: aliquid, Virg.: passum capillum, Cæs. || Esp. to show off, parade, display: quid me ostentem, why should I make a display of myself? Cic. 2. to boast of, vaunt, brag of: ostentare prudentiam, Cic. 3. to hold out, to proffer, promise: præmia, Sall.: ostentare sculis spes pro re, Liv. 4. to hold out, to threaten, menace: cædem, servitutem, Cic. 5. to indicate, signify, reveal, disclose: ostentans, quanta eos invidia maneret, Suet.

ostentum, i. n. [id.] a prodigy, portent, omen: Cic. Suet. 2. Transf. a wonderful thing, prodigy: scis Apulum ostenta facere, Cœl. In Cic.

ostentus, a. um, Part. [ostendo].

ostentus, òs, m. [id.] a showing, exhibiting, display: corpora extra vallum abacta ostentui, as a public spectacle, Cic. || Esp. show, parade, external appearance: illa signa ostentui esse credere, Sall. 2. a sign, proof: ut fuguribus scelorum ostentui essem, id.

ostentum, òs, m. [ostentum] a door upon doors, a door-tas: Cæs.

ostentum, òs, m. [id.] a doorkeeper, porter: Suet.

ostentum, ade. from door to door, from house to house: ostentum oppidum complare, Cic.

ostentum, òs, m. [òs] a door: omnia lateac auscultavi ab ostio, Pl.: aperire, Ter.: ostium limenque carceris, Cic. || Transf. any kind of entrance or exit: fluminis, mouth, id.: Rhodani, Cæs.: Oceanus, i. e. the Straits of Gibraltar, Cic. 2. a door-tas: exactio ostentum, id. (Hence *lit. uacuo*; old Fr. *huic*; also *lit. uaciere*; Fr. *huissier*.)

ostreacium, i. n. = *ostreacium*, ostracium, an Athenian mode of banishing a person by writing his name on an oyster-shell: Nep. (v. Smith's Ant. 172).

ostrea, æ, f., and (rarely) *ostreum*, i. n. = *ostreum*, an oyster, muscle, sea-shell: ostrea Circels, Misenæ circumtrahit echini, Hor. (Hence Fr. *ostrea*.)

ostreatus, a. um, adj. [ostrea: qd. covered with oyster-shells; hence] rough, scabby: Pl.

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ostrinus, a, um, adj. [ostrum] purple: Prop.

ostrum, i, n. = *borpear*, the blood of the sea-mail, purple, v. murex: vestes ostro perfusae, Virg. || Meton. a purple dress or covering: stratoque super discumbitur ostro, on purple-covered couches, id.

otus and **otinus**, a, um, Part. [odi].

otidium, i, n. dim. [otium] a little leisure: Coel. in Cic.

otior, atus, i, n. dep. [id.] to be at leisure, to have or enjoy leisure: Cic. Hor.

otiosus, adv. at leisure, at ease, without occupation: vivere, Cic.: inambulare in foro, Liv. || Transf. calmly, quietly, without haste, gently, gradually: contemplari unumquodque otiose et considerare coepit, Cic. || 2, quietly, fearlessly: ademptum tibi jam faxo omnem metum, in aeternam utramvis otiose ut dormias, Ter.

otiosus, a, um, adj. [otium] at leisure, unoccupied: quum essent otiosus domi, Cic. || 2, Esp. without official employment, free from public affairs: otioso vero et nihil agenti privato quando impertum senatus dedit? id.

|| Transf. quiet, unconcerned, indifferent, neutral: otiosula minabatur, id. || 2, quiet, passionless, calm, tranquil: quum otiosum stilum prebenderat, id. With ab: otiosus ab animo, Ter.

|| Of things: free, idle, unemployed (opp. to occupatus): ego, cui fuerit ne otium quidem unquam otiosum, Cic.: spatium ab hoste otiosum, free from, undisturbed by, Caes. || 2, idle, useless, unprofitable, superfluous: sententiae, Quint. (Hence Fr. *otios*.)

otium, ii, n. [perh. contr. of optium] leisure, vacant time, freedom from business, inactivity, idleness (opp. to negotium): in otio de negotiis cogitare, Cic.: otium habere ad aliquid faciendum, Ter. || 2, Meton. the fruit of leisure: otia nostra, i. e. my poems, Ov.

|| Transf. rest, repose, quiet, peace: multitudine insolens belli disturnat otia, Caes. With ab: otium ab hoste fuit, Liv. || 2, neutrality: aut certe te in otium referres, Dolab. in Cic. || 3, Adv. adverbially: at leisure, leisurely: quam libet lambe otio, Phaedr.

otivus, e, adj. [ovo] belonging to an ovation: corona, Gell.

otatio, otis, f. [ovo] an ovation, i. e. a lesser triumph: Gell.: Plin. (Fr. Smith's Ant. 278.)

otivus, a, um, Part. [ovo].

otivus, is, n. [otivus] a sheepfold: non lupus insidias explorat ovilla circum, Virg. Also, *d fold for goats*: Ov.

otivus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to sheep: grex, Liv.

ovis, is (acc. ovim, Pl.), f. a sheep: Cic. Prov.: ovem lupo committere, to make the wolf a shepherd, Ter. || Meton. wool: et nigram Tyro mulce tingit ovem, Tib. || 2, a simpleton

wisny, fool: Pl. [Cf. Gr. *ōis*, which orig. had the digamma.]

ovo, avi, atum, i, v. n. to celebrate an ovation, to triumph in an ovation (v. ovatio): ovantem in Capitolium accendere, Cic. || Transf. in gen. to exult, rejoice: ovantes Horatium accipit, Liv. Of things: currus ovantes, Prop.

ovum, i, n. an egg: ovum parere, to lay, Cic.: ponere, Ov.: pullos ex ovis excludere, to hatch, Cic. The Romans usually began their meals with eggs and ended them with fruit; hence, integrum fames ad ovum affero, to the beginning of the meal, id.: ab ovo usque ad mala citaret, lo Bacche, i. e. from the beginning to the end, Hor.

|| Meton. the wooden balls set up in the Circus, and removed one by one to mark the courses: ova curculis numeramus, Liv. [Cf. Gr. *ōōv*, which orig. had the digamma; Germ. *ey*; Eng. *egg*.] (Hence It. *uovo*; Fr. *œuf*.)

P.

P, the sixteenth letter of the Latin alphabet. As an initial, P, in pure Latin words, can be followed by the consonants l and r only; the combinations pn, ps, and pt belong to words borrowed from the Greek. It is euphonically inserted between m and s and m and t, e. g. sumpsum, sumptum; hiems is also written hiemps. || Interchanges of P with other letters. P being the smooth labial, its principal interchanges are with the other labials, or with the other smooth mutes. 1. with b: vide letter B, no. i. 2. with v: e. g. opilio, for ovilio. 3. with c: v. letter C, no. ii. 4. with t or r: e. g. hostis, hospes; raris, parvo. 5. with v and f in German and English: e. g. pes, pedis; Germ. fuss, Eng. foot; paler, Germ. eater, Eng. father. || Changes of P in the Romance languages. 1. Into b: e. g. Lat. apotheca; It. bottega, Fr. boutique. 2. Into v: e. g. Lat. cooperius, pauper, ripa; It. cooverto, povero, rica; Fr. couvert, pauvre, rive. 3. Into f: e. g. Lat. supplex; It. soffice; Lat. caput; Fr. chef. 4. When p is doubled, one of the letters is often omitted, but not in Italian: e. g. Lat. cippus, puppis; Fr. cep, poupe. 5. p followed by t is frequently either changed into t or omitted: e. g. Lat. aptus, captivus; It. atto, cattivo; Fr. chétif. 6. ps becomes ss or s: e. g. Lat. capsa; It. cassa; Fr. caisse. || V. As an abbreviation, P most frequently denotes the praenomen Publius; P. C. stands for patres conscripti, etc. P. M. pontifex maximus, P. P. pater patriae. P. R. populus Romanus. P. S. pecunia sua.

pabulator, otis, f. [pabulor] pas-

ture: Varr. || Milit. t. t. a foraging: Caes.

pabulator, otis, m. [id.] a forager: Caes.: Liv.

pabulum, atum, i, n. v. dep. [pabulum] to feed, graze: capella pascit et lente pabulatur, Col. || 2, Esp. milit. t. t. to forage: angustius pabulatur, Caes. || 3, Transf. in gen. to seek a subsistence; of fishermen: ad mare hae prodimus pabulatum, Pl.

pabulum, i, n. [PA or PAS, root of pasci] food, nourishment: of men (only poet.): mundi, Laer. || 2, Of animals, esp. those which graze: fodder, food: secare pabulum, Caes.: hirundo pabula parva legens, Virg. || Fig. food, nourishment, sustenance: Acherontis pabulum, food for Acheron (of one who deserves to die), Pl.: pabulum stulti atque doctrinae, Cic.

pacificus, e, adj. [pax] pertaining to peace, peaceful (poet.): olea, Oy.

pacificator, otis, m. [paco] a peacemaker, pacificator: Sen.

pacificus, a, um, Part. [paco]. || Adj. peaceful, quiet, calm, tranquil, undisturbed: pacatae tranquillaeque civitates, Cic.: pacatissima et quietissima pars, Caes. Of things: mare, Hor.

|| Subst. pacatum, i, n. a friendly country: rami militis in pacato, Liv.

pacificus, era, erum, adj. [pax] peace-bringing or announcing, peaceful, pacific: oliva, Virg.: pacifer Cylindrus, Ov.

pacificatio, otis, f. [pacifico] a peace-making, pacification: Cic.

pacificator, otis, m. [id.] a peacemaker, pacificator: Allobroges, Cic.

pacificatorius, a, um, adj. [pacifico] peace-making, pacificatory: Cic.

pacifico, avi, atum, i, v. a. and **pacificor**, i, v. dep. [pax facio] to make or conclude a peace: legati pacatum venerunt, Liv. || Transf. in gen. to pacify, appease (poet.): nulli ergo tecum pacificatus sum Andipho? Pl.

pacificus, a, um, adj. [id.] peace-making, pacific: persona, Cic.

pacifico, no perf., pactum, i, n. a. [v. pacifico] to make a bargain or agreement: to agree, contract: id quae paciscunt, Naev. Gen. in perf. part.: pactum pretium, Cic. In add. abs.: quidam pacto inter se ut victoria ne sequeretur, ferro decreverunt, by agreement, Liv. || 2, Esp. to agree to give a woman in marriage, to betroth (only in perf. pass.): Tullius, cui pacta Lavinia fuerat, Liv.

pacificor, pactus, i, v. n. and e. dep. [root PAC or PAG, *ps*: v. pangi] lit. to fix, settle; hence, to make a bargain or agreement: to covenant, agree, contract. || Neutr.: paciscitur magna mercede cum Cliternorum principibus, Liv. || 2, Esp. to enter into a marriage contract; hence in perfect: to be betrothed: privatorum consiliorum ubique semper fuit, ut ex qua pactus esset vir domo, in matrimonium deceret, id.

Leucippo fieri pactus uterque gener, Ov. 3. Fig. to barter, hazard, stake (poet.): vitam pro laude pacti, Virg.

|| A ct.: omnibus proscriptis redditum salutemque pactus est, Liv.

pāco, avi, atum, i. v. a. [pax] to bring into a state of peace, to make peaceful, to quiet, pacify, subdue, soothe: Allobroges nuper pacati erant, Caes.

|| Transf. of impers. objects: incultae pacantur vomere allvae, are subdued, tilled, Hor.

pacta, v. pactus, II. 2.

pactio, ōnis, f. [pactiscor] an agreeing: an agreement, contract, bargain: in pactioibus faciendis legem spectare, Cic: pactio nuptialis, a marriage contract, Liv.

|| Exp. an agreement, compact, between the farmers-general of the taxes and the inhabitants of a province: pactioes cum aliquo conficere, Cic: 2. a corrupt bargaining, a collusion: nonnullis pactiois suspicione non vitasse, id. 3. a truce, a capitulation: arma per pactorem tradere, Liv.

4. pactio verborum, a form of words: Cic.

pactor, ōris, m. [id.] a contractor, negotiator: Cic.

pactum, v. pactus, II. 3.

pactura, a, um, f. art. [pactico and pactior] || Subst. pactus, i, m. a betrothed husband, bridegroom: Stat.

2. pacta, ae, f. a betrothed wife: geminis abducere pactas, Virg. 3. pactum, i, n. an agreement, covenant, contract, compact: pactum est, quod inter aliquos convenit, Cic: stans pacto, Liv. (ii) In gen. adv. pacto, like reason, and modo, manner, way, means: nescio quo pacto semper hoc fit, how, Cic: aliquo pacto verba his dabo, Ter.

pactus, a, um, Part. [pango]

paean, ōnis, m. = Παιών (an epithet of Apollo), hence, transf. a religious hymn, orig. in honour of Apollo, but also used of other deities: a festive hymn, hymn of triumph or praise, a paean: conclamant socii laetum paeanum, Virg. As a simple exclamation, like hymenaeae: dicite lo Paean, et ito lo dicite Paean, shout hurra! Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 279.)

paedagogium, II, and ōum, et, n. the place where boys of servile birth intended for pages were educated: the pages' hall: Plin. || Meton. the boys in a paedagogium: Sen.

paedagogus, i, m. = παιδαγωγός, a slave who took the children to school and had the charge of them at home: a governor, paedagogue: nutrices et paedagogi, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 279.)

Fig. a leader, guide: Suet. 2. a pedant: hic dux, hic ille est paedagogus, Pl.

paedior, ōris, m. nastiness, slish: Cic: Tac.

paenitarius, a, um, adj. [paenitor] pertaining to play: gladiatores, who fought only in jest, Suet.

paenē (pene), adv. nearly, almost: fores paene effregist, Pl.: paene ami-

cus, Cic. Sup.: ita mea consilia perturbat paenissimē (penissimē), utterly, completely, Pl.

paeninsula (pen.), ae, f. [paene insula] a peninsula: Liv.

paenula (pen.), ae, f. a kind of cloak or surcoat for journeys or rainy weather (v. Smith's Ant. 279): paenula irretitus, Cic. In later times also worn by orators: Tac. Proverb.: paenulam alicui scindere, i. e. to press one strongly to stay: opp. vix paenulam alicui attingere, Cic.

paenulatus, a, um, adj. [paenula] wearing a paenula: Cic.

paenultimus (pen.), a, um, adj. [paene ultimus] the last but one: Aus.

|| Subst. paenultima, ae, f. (sc. syllaba), the penultimate syllable, the penult: Gell.

paenuria, ae, f. v. penuria.

paenon, ōnis, m. = παῖων, a metrical foot of one long and three short syllables (and which, acc. to the position of the long syllable, is called primus, secundus, tertius, quartus): Cic.

paenonius, a, um, adj. = Παῖωνος, pertaining to the god of medicine (Παῖων), healing, medicinal (poet.): herbae, Virg.: ope Paenonia, Ov.

paenulus, a, um, adj. dim. [paetus] having a slight cast in the eye: Cic.

paetus, a, um, adj. having a cast in the eyes, leering or winking with the eyes: esp. as an epithet of Venus, pretty leering: strabonem appellat, paetum pater, Hor.: si paeta est, Veneri similis, Ov.

paganus, a, um, adj. [pagus] pertaining to the country or to a village, rustic: soci, Ov. 2. Subst. paganus, i, m. a countryman, peasant, villager, rustic: pagani et oppidani, B. Alex. || Opposed to military, civil, civic: Subst. a civilian: Tac.

Transf. rustic, unlearned: cultus, Plin. 2. heathen, pagan (opp. to Jewish or Christian): Cod. Theod.

3. Subst. a heathen, pagan: Aug. (Hence Fr. païen.)

pagātum, adv. by districts or villages, in every village: Liv.

pagella, ae, f. dim. [pagina] a little page: Cic.

pagina, ae, f. [PAG, root of pango] a written page or leaf of a book, letter, etc.: quum hanc paginam tenerem, Cic: complere paginam, id. || Meton. that which is written, a paragraph, book: id. 2. a leaf, slab: insignis honorum, a plate on which are engraved a person's titles and honours, Juv.

paginula, ae, f. dim. [pagina] a little page: Cic.

pagur, i, m. a fish: rutilus pagur, Ov.

pagus, i, m. a village: in pagis forsique, Liv. 2. a district, canton, province: omnis civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisa est, Caes. || Meton. the country people: festus in pratis vacat otioso cum bove pagus, Hor. (Hence It. paese; Fr. pays.)

pāla, ae, f. a spade: pala innixus, Liv. || Transf. the bezel of a ring = funda: palam anuli ad palmam convertere, Cic. (Hence It. paletta; Fr. pelle.)

palaestra, ae, f. = παλαιστρα, a wrestling-school, a place for practising gymnastic exercises, palaestra: status in palaestra ponere, Cic: pars in grammelins exerceant membra palaestris, Virg. || Meton. the exercise of wrestling, gymnastics: indicat ipse motus, didicerintne palaestram an nesciant, Cic. 2. a brothel: Ter. 3. rhetorical exercises, a school of rhetoric, a school: non tam armis institutus, quam palaestra, Cic. 4. art: utrum ea palaestra quam a te didicimus, id.

palaestrictos, adv. after the manner of the palaestra: Cic.

palaestrictus, a, um, adj. = παλαιστρικός, pertaining to the palaestra, palaestric: palaestric motus, motions learnt from a posture-master, Cic. || Subst. palaestrica, ae, f. the art of gymnastics: Quint.

palaestrita, ae, m. = παλαιστρίτης, the director of a wrestling-school, or gymnastium: Cic.

palam, adv. [pando: on the change of d into l, v. letter D, no. 1. a.] openly, publicly: palam acta aperte, Pl.: haec quae in foro palam Syracusan gesta sunt, Caes.: hunc inimici palam interfecerunt, Caes.: nec palam nec secreto, Liv. 2. Palam est or factum est, it is public, well known: haec commemoro quae sunt palam, Cic. || As a prep. with the abl.: before, in the presence of: te palam, Hor.: rem creditori palam populo solvit, Liv. (Hence It. palese.)

palatinus, a, um, adj. [palatium] pertaining to the imperial palace, imperial: palatina laurus, which stood in front of the imperial palace, Ov.

palatium, II, n. one of the seven hills of Rome, on which Augustus had his palace: hence, transf. in gen. a palace: palatia fulgent, Ov. (Hence It. palazzo; Fr. palais; Eng. palace.)

palātum, i, m. and (rarely) palātus, i, m. the palate: dare membra botum palato, Ov. 2. Fig. taste, critical judgment: (Epicurus) dum palato quid sit optimum Judicat, Cic.

|| Meton. a vault: coeli, Enn, in Cic.

pālatus, i, v. palatum, ad init.

pālēa, ae, f. chaff: surgentem ad Zephyrum pālēa jactantur inanes, Virg. (Hence It. paglia; Fr. paille.)

pālēar, āris, n. [pālēa] the develop of an oz: a mento pālēaria pendent, Virg.

pālimpsestus, i, m. = παλινψηστός, a parchment from which the old writing has been erased for the purpose of writing upon it again, a palimpsest: Cic.

pālītans, antis, Part. wandering about: cum haec (oves) essent sic pecu pālītantes, Pl. (Ritsch., balitantes)

pālīfūrus, i, m. = παλαιοφύρος, a plant Christ's thorn: Virg.

palla, ae, f. a long and wide upper garment of the Roman ladies, fastened with branches: *palla superba*, Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 280). || Transf. the mantle of a tragic actor: *personae pallaque repertor honestae Aeschylus*, Hor.: of *Phoebus*, Ov. 2. an undergarment: *palliamque induta rigentem insuper aurato circumvelatur amictu*, id. 3. a curtain: Sen. Proverb. *prilas inter pecus*, said of inefficient precautions, Cic.

pallāca, ae, f. = *παλλάξ*, a concubine; pure Lat. pellex: Suet.

pallas, ādis and ādos, f. = *Πελλὰς*, Minerva; hence, transf. oil: Ov. 2. the *Palladium*: *Helenum rapta cum Pallade captum*, id.

palladium, ī, n. [Pallas] an image of *Pallas Athene*, cap. that which was said to have fallen from heaven, and which was carefully guarded at Troy: of the safety of the city being contingent on its possession: Virg.: Cic. (v. Smith's Biog. and Myth. 297).

pallens, entis, Part. [palleo]. II. Adj. *pale*, *vane*: *umbræ Erebi*, Virg.: *pallentes terrore puellæ*, Ov. 2. Transf. *pale-coloured*, *faded*: *pallentes violæ*, Virg. (ii) Poet. that makes pale: *phlitta*, Ov. 3. Fig. *pale*, weak, bad: *fama*, Tac.: *more*, bad, vicious, Pers.

pallēo, ul, 2. v. n. to be or look pale: *sudat*, *pallit*, Cic.: *pallent amisso sanguine venæ*, Ov. 2. Transf. to be or look yellow: *saxum quoque palluit*, suid, id. (ii) to lose the natural colour, to change colour, to fade: *pallit nostra Aurora veniens*, id. || Fig. to grow pale with desire, study, etc.: to long for, eagerly desire: *ambitione mala aut argenti pallit amore*, Hor.: *nummo*, Pers. 2. to grow pale with fear, to be anxious or fearful: with dat.: *pueria*, i. e. on account of, Hor. With acc.: *escatentem bellis pontum*, id.

pallesco, illi, 3. v. n. *incoep*. [palleo] to grow or turn pale: *nultra palleocere culpa*, Hor. Of things: to fade: *pallēcent frondes*, Ov.

palliatūs, a, um, adj. [pallium] dressed in a Greek pallium, cloaked: *Græculus judex modo palliatūs*, modo togatus, Cic.

pallidulus, a, um, adj. dim. [pallidus] palish: Cat.

pallidus, a, um, adj. [palleo] pale, pallid: *vides ut pallidus omnis coena desurgat dubia*, Hor.: *ora buxo pallidiora*, Ov. || Transf. that makes pale, pallid: *pallida mors*, Hor. (Hence Fr. *pâle*.)

pallidulātum, adv. in a mantle (rare): *pallidulātum amictus*, Pl.

pallidulātus, a, um, adj. [palliolium] covered with a cloak-cape or hood: Suet.

palliolium, ī, n. dim. [pallium] a small Greek mantle or cloak: *palliolium in collum conjice*, Pl. || Transf. a covering for the head, a hood: Ov.

pallium, ī, n. a covering, coverlet, pall: *gravius justo palla pondus habent*, Ov. || Esp. a Greek cloak or mantle (v. Smith's Ant. 280): *cum pallio et crepidibz inambulare in gymnasio*, Liv. Proverb.: (i) manum intra pallium continere, i. e. to speak calmly, without fire, Quint. (ii) *tunica propior pallio est, my shirt is nearer to me than my coat*, Pl.

pallor, ōris, m. [palleo] pale colour, paleness, wanness: *pudorem rubor, terrorem pallor et tremor consequitur*, Cic. Of the Lower World: *pallor hiemsque tenet late loca senta*, Ov. 2. Transf. a disagreeable colour, unsightliness: *pallorem ducere*, id. || Fig. alarm, terror: *palla pallorem incutit*, Pl.

pallula, ae, f. dim. [palla] a little cloak or mantle: Pl.

palma, ae, f. = *πάλμῳ*, the palm of the hand: Cic.: *cavis undam de flumine palmis sustulit*, Virg. 2. Meton. the hand: *poësis palmis salutem petere*, Caes. || Transf. the broad end or blade of an oar: Cat. 2. a palm-tree, a palm: Caes. (ii) the fruit of the palm-tree, a date (poet.): *quid vult palma sibi rugosaque carica*, Ov. (iii) a broom made of palm-twigs: *ten lapides varios luteolenta radere palma*, Hor. (iv) Esp. a palm-branch or palm-branch, as a token of victory; hence, the palm or prize: and Fig. victory; honour, glory, pre-eminence: *cedens annis (dot A. U. C.) palmæ primum transiit e Græcia more, victoribus dædæ*, Liv.: *quos Elea domum reducti palma coelestis*, Hor.: *docto oratori palma danda est*, Cic. Poet. the victor himself: *post Helium subit et jam tertia palma Mores*, Virg.

palma, for parma, q. v.

palmāris, e, adj. [palma] of palms, full of palms, palm-: *locus*, Armm. 2. Fig. that merits the palm or prize, excellent: *statua*, Cic.

palmārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to palms: Plin. || Subst. *palmarium*, ī, n. that which deserves the prize, a master-piece: *id vero est, quod ego mihi puto palmarium*, Ter.

palmātus, a, um, adj. [id.] worked or embroidered with palm-branches: *tunica*, usually worn by generals in their triumphal processions, Liv.

palmes, itis, m. [id.] a young branch or shoot of a vine, a vine-sprout: *jam læto turgent in palmæ gemmae*, Virg. || Meton. a bough, branch: *palmites arborum*, Curt.

palmētum, ī, n. [id.] a palm-grove: Hor. (Hence It. *palmeto*.)

palmifer, era, erum, adj. [palma fero] palm-bearing, abounding in palms: *Pharos*, Ov.

palmōsus, a, um, adj. [palma] abounding in palm trees: Virg.

palmula, ae, f. dim. [id.] the palm of the hand: App. || Transf. the blade of an oar, an oar: Virg. 2. the fruit of the palm-tree, a date: Suet. **pālōr**, atus, ī. v. dep. to wander

hither and thither, wander about; to be dispersed, to straggle: *vagi per agros palantur*, Liv.: *terga dabant palantis Teucris*, Virg. || Fig.: *errare atque viam palantes quaerere vitæ*, Lucr.

palpātio, ōnis, f. [palpo] a stroking, flattery: *safer hinc palpationes*, Pl.

palpātor, ōris, m. [id.] a stroker: Fig. a flatterer: Pl.

palpebra, ae, f. an eyelid (usu. plur.): *palpebrae sunt tegmenta oculorum*, Cic. (Hence Sp. *parpado*; Fr. *paupière*.)

palpito, avi, atum, ī. v. n. freq. [palpo] to move frequently and quickly, to throb, pant, palpitate: *cor palpitat*, Cic.: *lingua palpitat*, Hor. Esp. of death-struggles: *seminianes palpitantesque*, Suet.

palpo, avi, atum, ī. v. a., and **pālpor**, atus, ī. v. a. dep. to stroke, to touch softly: *modo petere praebet virginea palpada manu (al. plaudenda)*, Ov. || Fig. to caress, coax, wheedle.

palpo, *palpo*, equonum modo posim, Cic. With dat.: *cui male si palpe*, recalcitrant undique tutus, Hor. With acc.: *quem munere palpat Carus*, Juv.

palpo, ōnis, m. [palpo] a flatterer: Pers.

palpum, ī, n. or **palpus**, ī, m. [id.] a stroking, flattery: Pl.

pāludamentum, ī, n. a military cloak, soldier's cloak: *cognito super humeros fratris pāludamento sponsi, quod lora confecerat*, Liv. || Esp. a general's cloak: *pāludamento circum laevum brachium intortio*, id. (v. Smith's Ant. 281.)

pāludatus, a, um, adj. dressed in a general's cloak: *quon proficisceremini paludati in provincias, consules vos quisquam putavit?* Cic.: at *paludati* (consules) exeant, Caes.

pāludōsus, a, um, adj. [palus] fenmy, boggy, marshy (poet.): Ov.

pālumbes, is, m. and f. a wood-pigeon, ring-dove: *raucæ, tua cura, pālumbes*, Virg. Proverb. (i) *pālumbes* alicui ad aream adducere, to furnish a good opportunity to another, Pl. (ii) *duæ unum expellitis pālumbes*, the same love, id.

pālūs, ī, m. a stake, prop, stay, pale: *ut figam palum in pariete*, Pl.: *dannati ad supplicium traditi, ad palum alligati*, Cic. The Roman soldiers learned the use of their weapons by attacking a stake set in the ground: hence, *quis non vidit vulnere palli?* Juv. || Transf. the penis: Hor.

pālūs, ādis, f. (gen. plur. *pāludum*, Caes.: *pāludum*, Liv.) a swamp, marsh, morass, bog, fen, pool: *ille paludes stecore voluit*, Cic.: *pālūs erat non magna inter nostrum atque hostium exercitum*, Caes. [Pal-us, perh. from same root as *pando*, *palam*, *pālo*, etc., and meant orig. "that which spreads out."]

pāluster, tris, tre, adj. [palus] fen-

pa. *marshy, swampy*: *ager, Liv.* || **Fig.**: lux, i. e. a *filthy, vicious life*. Pers.
pampinus, a, um, adj. [pam-
pinus] full or consisting of tendrils or
vine-leaves: *uvae, Ov.*; *umbræ, Virg.*:
hastæ, wrapped round with vine leaves,
Id.

pampinus, i. m. a *tendril or vine-
shoot of a vine*: Col.: **Plin.** 2, a *vine-
leaf, the foliage of a vine*: *uva vestita*
pamphila, Cic.: *ornatus viridi vestita*
pampino Liber, Hor. || **Transf.** a
clasper or tendril of any climbing plant:
Plin. (Hence *Fr. pampre*.)

pânacea, æ, f. *pânacea*, i. a. n.
= *varivacea*, *varivacea*: an herb to which
was ascribed the power of healing all
diseases, heal all, panacea: *odorifera*
panacea, Virg.

pânarium, (Hence it. [panis] a bread-
basket): **Suet.** (Hence *it. panieri*; *Fr.*
panier.)

panchrestus (panchristus), a, um,
adj. = *πανχρηστος*, good or useful for
everything: *medicamentum, Plin.* Fig.:
= *eo filo panchresto medicamento, by his*
sovereign remedy, i. e. money, Cic.

pancratiastæ, æ, m. = *πανκρα-
τιαστæ*, a combatant in the pancratium,
a pancratiast: **Gell.**

pancratiôs, adv. like the *pancra-
tiasts*: *valere, i. e. heartily, Anely, Pl.*

pancrætium, or on, it, n. = *πανκρα-
τιον* (requiring the whole strength), a
gymnastic contest, which included both
wrestling and boxing: *pattitur duro*
vulnere pancratio, Prop. (v. Smith's *Ant.*
321).

pandectæ, or -ta, æ, m. = *παν-
δεκτα*, a book that contains everything,
an *encyclopaedia*: **Gell.** || **Esp.**:
pandectæ, arum, m. plu. the title of
the collection of Roman laws made by
order of Justinian from the writings of
Roman jurists, the *Pandects*: Justinian.

pandicifer, i. v. dep. [pando] to
stretch oneself: **Pl.**

pando, avi, atum, i. v. a. a. [pandus]
to bend, bow, curve: *pandant posteriora*,
Quint.

pando, pandi, pendum, and passum,
i. v. a. a. to spread out, extend: to unfold,
expand: *pennas ad solem, Virg.*: *vela*,
Cic.: *sciem, to extend, deploy, Tac.*
Reflect.: *immensa panditur planities*,
springs itself out, Liv. 2. **Transf.**
to throw open, to open, unfold: and
Reflect. to open itself, to open: *dividi-
mus muros et moenia pandimus urbis*,
Virg.: *panditur inter ordines viæ*,
Liv. || **Fig.** *pando* to spread out, unfold,
extend: *illa divina (bona) longe lateque*
se pandunt coelumque contingunt, Cic.

2. to open: *viam alicui ad domina-
tionem, Liv.* 3. **Esp.** to unfold, make
known, publish, relate, explain: *pandere*
res alta terra et caligine meas, Virg.:
nomen, Ov. [Root *PA*, whence *pal-*
escere: *skin to paleo*.] (Hence *it. pas-*
sare; *Fr. passer*.)

pandus, a, um, adj. bent, crooked,
curved: *carinae, Virg.*: *rami, Ov.*: *ascl-*
lus, crook-backed, Id.

panegyricus, a, um, adj. = *πανηγυ-
ρικός*, pertaining to a public assembly or
festival: hence, **Subst.** *panegyricus*, i.
m. the festival oration of *Isocrates*, in
which he eulogised the Athenians: **Cic.**

|| **Transf.** praising, eulogistic:
More freq. **Subst.** *panegyricus*, i. m.
a eulogy, panegyric: **Quint.**

pango, pēgi or pēgi, pactum, 3.
v. a. [PAG: v. *paciator*] to fasten, fix:
to drive in, sink in: *clavum, Liv.*
2. to set or plant: *ramulum, Suet.*
(|| to set or plant with: *ipse seram*
vites pangamque ex ordine colles, Prop.

|| **Fig.** to fix, settle, agree upon,
stipulate, contract (only in the perf.
forms; for the imperf. *paciui* was
used): *terminos, quos Socrates pepi-*
gerit (ad, pegerit), Cic.: *pacem nobis-*
cum pepigiatis, Liv.: *non fuit armillas*
tanti pepigiæ Sabinas, Ov. Freq. of
a marriage contract: *quod pepigere viri*,
pepigerunt ante parentes, Cat. 2. Of
literary composition: to make, compose:
carmina, Lucr.: *poëmata, Hor.*

pânioſus, a, um, adj. [panis] made
of bread: *milites panioſi, Pl.*

pânictia, æ, f. dim. [panus] a
tuft, a panicle on plants: *panicula tec-*
toria, tufts of thatch, i. e. the tufts of
reeds used for thatching, Pl.

pânium, i, n. a kind of millet:
Caes. (Hence *it. pagnotta*.)

pânificium (panef.), it, n. [panis
facio] the making of bread: **Varr.** ||
Meton. any thing baked, as, bread,
cakes, etc.: **Suet.**

pânis, i. a. m. bread, a loaf: *ex hoc*
effectus panes in eos Jacobæbat, Caes.
cibarius pânis, coarse bread, Cic.: *se-*
cundus, black bread, Hor. [Perh. from
the root *PA*, whence *pa-eco, pa-bulum*.]
(Hence *Fr. pain*.)

pânniculus, i, m. dim. [pannus] a
small garment: **Juv.**

pannōsus, a, um, adj. [Id.] full
of rags, ragged, tattered: *homines, Cic.*

|| **Transf.** rag-like, flabby, shriv-
elled, wrinkled: *faex aceti, that looks*
like rags, Pers.

pannōſus and **pannicōſus**, a, um,
adj. [Id.] ragged, tattered: *vestis, Petr.*
|| **Transf.** wrinkled, shrivelled,
flabby: *Baucis, Pers.*

pannus, i, m. [πίπος, Dor. *πίπος*]
a cloth, a garment: *hdes albo velata*
panno, Hor. 2. *Esp. rags, tatters*:
pannis annique obstitit, Ter. 3. a
rag: *unus et alter assuitur pinnis, Hor.*

panna, æ, adj. [pando] broad-footed,
splay-foot: **Pl.**

pannus, a, um. Part. [pando].

pantex, fcia, usu. plur. *pantices*,
cum, m. the pannock, the boards: **Pl.**:
astutantes docte solvis pantices, i. e.
sawages, Virg.

panthêra, æ, f. = *πανθήρα*, a pan-
ther, prob. also, a leopard: *pictura, pan-*
thera facit corpora pantherarum, Ov.

pantherinus, a, um, adj. [pan-
thera] of panthers: *pellis, Plin.* ||
Fig. cunning, crafty: *pantherinus ge-*
nus (hominum), Pl.

pantices, um, v. *pantex*.
pantōmina, æ, f. [pantomimus] a
female ballet-dancer: **Sen.**

pântōmīſicus, a, um, adj. [Id.]
pertaining to *pantomimes, pantomimic*:
ornaments, **Sen.**

pântōmīus, i, m. = *παντομίμος*,
a male ballet-dancer: **Suet.**

pāpæ, interj. = *παπαι, wonderful!*
how strange! indeed!: *papæ: divitias*
tu quidem habuisti luculentas, Pl.

pāpæ, æ and âtis, v. *pappæ*.

pāpāver, âris, n. (m. Pl.) the pop-
py: *spargens soporiferum papaver*,
Virg.: *summa papaverum capita, the*
heads of the tallest poppies, Liv.

pāpāverūs, a, um, adj. [pāpaver]
of poppies: *comæ, poppy-flowers, v.*

pāpīllo, ônis, m. a butterfly: *ferali*
mutant cum papilionæ figuram, Ov.
(Hence *it. papiglione*; *Fr. papillon*.)

pāpilla, æ, f. a nipple, teat, on the
breast of men and animals: **Plin.** ||
Meton. (Poet.) the breast: *husta sub*
exertam donec perlata papillam hæsit,
Virg.

papo, v. *pappo*.

pappa, v. *papa*.

pappas (papas), æ and âtis, m. =
παππας, a governor, tutor: **Juv.**

pappo (papo), i. v. a. to eat pap, to
eat: **Pl.**: **Pers.**

pappus, i, m. = *παππος, an old man*:
Varr. || **Transf.** the woolly, hairy
seed of certain plants: **Lucr.**

pāpilla, æ, f. a pustule, pimple:
ardent papules, **Virg.**

pāpyrifer, a, um, adj. [papyrus
fero] papyrus-bearing, that produces
papyrus: *papyrifer Nilus, Ov.*

pāpyrus, i, m. and f. and pāpy-
rum, i, n. = *πάπυρος, the paper-reed*,
papyrus: (v. Smith's *Ant.* 238): **Plin.**

|| **Meton.** a garment made of the
pith of the papyrus: **Juv.** 2. the pa-
per made of papyrus pith: *Id.* (Hence
Fr. papier.)

pâr, pâris, adj. equal. 1. Of phys-
ical magnitude: *pares ejusdem generis*
muntiones, of equal size, Caes. 2.

Of mental or social equality: and of ab-
stract things: *aequo et pari jure cum*
civibus vivere, Cic. With a limiting
inf. or ad with *acc.*: et *cantare pares*
et respondere parati, Virg.: *nequaquam*
par ad virtutem, Liv. (|| The object
of comparison is most freq. in the dat.:
quem ego parem summis Peripateticis
judico, Cic. With *gen.* (in which case
par is a subst.): *et erat hospes, par*
illius, Sculcius, his counterpart, Pl.
With *abl.*: in qua *par* facies nobilitate
sua, Ov. With *cum*: *quem tu parem*
cum liberia tula regnique participem
fecisti, Tac. With *inter*: *sunt omnes*
pares inter se, Cic. With *et, atque* (*acc.*):
omnis fulsae in Themistocle paria et
Coriolano, Id.: *si parem sepiendum hic*
habet ac formam, Pl. 3. **Esp.** equal
in power: *equal to, a match for*: *qui-*
libus ne illi quidem immortales pares esse
possunt, Caes. and *subst.*: *habebo, Q.*
Fabii, parem, quem das, Hannibalem,

an opponent, adversary, Liv. (ii) equal to oneself: *parēm esse in utriusque orationis facultate*, Cic. 4. *equal in rank or age*: ut cōstat par iungaturque pari, Hor. Proverb.: *parēs, vetere proverbio, cum paribus facillime congruunt, birds of a feather flock together*, Cic. || Particular phrases: (i) Par est, or videtur, it is or seems fit, meet, suitable, proper, right. With inf. or acc. and inf. as subject: par est ipsum esse virum bonum, id. With subj.: non par videtur paedagogus una ut alet, Pl. So, ut par est, etc. as it is right, etc.: Ita, ut constantibus hominibus par erat, Cic. (ii) Par pari respondere or referre, to return like for like: par pari refero, quod am mordet, Ter.: *paria paribus respondimus*, Cic. (iii) Ludere par impar, to play at odd and even: Hor. || Subst. par, paris, n. a pair: gladiatorum par nobilissimum, Cic.: par columbarum, Ov. (Hence It. paio; Fr. pair; Eng. peer; and through middle-age Latin parvulus; It. paracchio; Fr. parrel.)

parābilis, a, adj. [paro] easy to be had or procured, of easy attainment: divitiarum, Cic.

parābōla, ae, and **parābōlē**, es, f. = *παράβολή*, a comparison: Quint. || Transf. an allegory, a parable: Tert. (Hence It. parola; Fr. parole; Eng. parable.)

parādisus, i, m. = *παράδεισος*, a park or garden: Gell. || Transf. paradise, the Garden of Eden: Hier. 2. the abode of the blessed, heaven: Tert. (Hence Fr. paradis.)

parādōxum or **-on**, i, n. = *παράδοξον*, that which is contrary to expectation or opinion, a paradox: usu. plur. paradoxa, orum, n. = *παράδοξα*, paradoxaes, esp. the apparently contradictory doctrines of the Stoics: Cic.

parāphrasis, is, f. = *παραφράσις*, a paraphrase: Quint.

parāpsia, v. paropsis.

parāsita, ae, f. [parasitus] a female parasite: cinsionēs, parasitae, Hor.

parāsitaſter, tri, m. [id.] a mean, sorry parasite: Ter.

parāsitiatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a playing the parasite, sponging: Pl.

parāſticus, a, um, adj. [id.] parasitic: ars, Pl.

parāstitor, i. v. dep. [id.] to be a parasite, to sponge: Pl.

parāstus, i, m. = *παράστος*, lit. one who acts with another, a guest, pure Lat. conviva: parastiti Jovis, the gods, Varr.

|| Esp. in a bad sense, a sponger, toad-eater, parasite: parastitorum in comedias assentatio, Cic.: edaces parastiti, Hor.

parātē, adv. preparedly, with preparation: ad dicendum parate venire, Cic. || *carefully, vigilantly*: id parate curavi ut caverni, Pl. 2. readily, promptly: paratius venire, Cic.

parātio, ōnis, f. [paro] a preparing, getting, procuring (rare): regni paratio, a striving after sovereignty, Sall.

paratrāgoedia, i. v. n. = *πατραγοედία*, to cyprus oneself in a tragic, pathetic manner: Pl.

parātus, a, um, Part. [paro]. || A. D. J.: prepared, ready: ex parata re imparatum omnem facis, Pl.: animus simul ad dimicandum parati, Caes.: paratus et meditatus, Cic.: parata victoria, an easy victory, Liv. With inf.: id quod parati sunt facere, Cic. With dat.: parata neci, Virg. 2. Esp. provided, furnished, fitted, equipped with: acutis telisque parati ornataque, Cic. (ii) With in and abl.: well versed, skilled, experienced in: Q. Scaevola in jure paratissimus, id.

parātus, ōis, m. [id.] a preparing, sitting out, preparation, provision = apparatus: provisio ante funebri paratu, Tac. Plur.: largis paratibus uti, Ov.

parōē, adv. sparingly, frugally, thrifily, penuriously: vivere parce, Cic.: frumentum parce et paulatim metui, Caes. || In gen. sparingly, moderately, cautiously: scripsi de te parce et timide, Cic. Comp.: parcius dicere de laude alicujus, id. Sup.: civitatem Romanam parciſſime dedit, Suet. 2. rarely: parcius junctas quantius fenestras juvenes, Hor.

parcimonīa, v. parsim.

parcīpromus, i, m. [parce promo] a niggard, curmudgeon: Pl.

parcitas, atis, f. [parcus] sparingness, parsimony: Sen.

parco, pēperci, less freq. parci, parctum and parsum, 3. v. n. [parci] to act or use sparingly, be sparing, to spare: constr. usu. with dat. or absol.: rarely with acc.: te rogo sumptu ne parcas, Cic. With acc.: pecuniam, Pl. || Fig. to spare, i. e. to preserve by sparing, to use carefully, not to injure: tibi parco, Ter.: iustitia praecipit, parcere omnibus, Cic.: parcere subiectis, et debellare superbo, Virg.: parcite luminibus, turn away your eyes, i. e. from the head of Medusa, Ov. 2. to abstain or refrain from, to forbear, leave off, let alone, omit: neque parceret labori, Cic.: bello, Virg.: parco metu, id.: parco puer stimulis et fortius utere loris, Ov. (ii) With inf.: to refrain, forbear: defendere vinum, Hor. (iii) With ab: precentes, ut a caedibus et ab incendiis parceretur, Liv.

parcus, a, um, adj. sparing, frugal, thrifty, economical: niggardly, penurious, parsimonious: detrusisti me ad senem parcissimum, Pl.: patre parco ac tenaci, Cic. With gen.: veteris non parcus aceti, Hor. 2. In gen. sparing, chary, moderate, ungrateful, etc.: nimium parcus in largienda civitate, Cic.: civium sanguinis parcus, Tac. || Transf. of things: spare, scanty, little, slight: parco sale contingere, Virg.: merito parcor ira meo, Ov. [Perh. akin to paucus, Gr. παυρος.]

pardalis, is, f. = *πάρδαλις*, a female panther: Curt.

pardus, i, m. = *πάρδος*, a male panther: Juv.

parēllon, i, n. = *παράλληλον*, a model sum, parallel: Sen.

parēns, entis, Part. [pareo]. || A. D. J.: obedient: parentēs exercitus, Cic. || Subst.: a subject: parentes abunde habemus, Sall.

parēns, entis, m. and f. (gen. plur. parentum and parentum) [pario] a procreator, a father or mother, a parent: quae (caritas) est inter natos et parentes, Cic.: parentes cum liberis, Caes.

2. Transf. grand-parents, and in gen. progenitors, ancestors: Cic.: Virg. (ii) relations, kinsfolk, kindred (rare): Curt.: Flor. || Fig. a father, founder, inventor, author, etc.: me quem nonnulli conservatorem istius urbis, quem parentem esse dixerunt, Cic.: Mercurius curvae lyrae pater, Hor. (Hence It. parente; Fr. parent.)

parentālia, v. parentalia, n. n.

parentālia, a, adj. [parēns] pertaining to parents, parental: umbrae, Or. || Esp. pertaining to the festival in honour of dead parents or relatives: dies, the day of the festival in honour of the dead, id. 2. Subst. parentalia, ium, n. plu. a festival in honour of dead relations: ut parentalia cum supplicationibus misceretur, Cic.

parento, avi, antm, i. v. a. [id.] to offer a solemn sacrifice in honour of deceased parents or relatives: caput pulcrum usquam exat, ubi parentem, Cic. || Transf. to revenge a person's death by that of another, as an offering to his names: parentatum regi sanguine conjuratorum esse, Liv. 2. Fig.: intermedice hostium iustae irae parentatum esset, Curt.

parō, ōi, pāritum, 2. v. n. [akin to pario, to bring forth] to come forth, appear, be visible, show oneself: to be present or at hand: Immolanti iocunda replicata paruerunt, Suet. 2. *supra* parēt, it is clear, evident, manifest: Cic. || Esp. to appear at a person's commands, to attend, wait upon: Gell. Hence, 2. Transf. to obey, be obedient to: to submit to, comply with: hic parabit et obediēt praepcepto illi veteri, Cic.: imperio, Caes. Pass. impers.: dicto paratur, Liv. Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: lucra petittus frea per parentia ventis ducunt instabiles sidera certa rates, Tib. (ii) to be subject or subservient to: nulla fuit civitas, quin Caesari pareretur, Caes. (iii) to submit to, indulge, gratify, yield to: necessitati parere, Cic. (iv) to satisfy, give, pay: parent promissis, Ov. (Hence It. parere; Fr. paraître.)

parēfida, -cidialis, -cidium, v. parricida, etc.

pariēns, entis, Part. [pario].

paries, ōis, m. a wall, prob. a wall of a house: quae (domus nostra) non ea est, quam parietes nostri cingunt, Cic.: interitio templi parietes, id.: pro pariete, like a wall, Caes. Proverb.: tua res agitur, paries qua-

proximus ardet, Hor. || Fig.: neve inter vos significatis, ego ero paries, Pl.
pariētīnus, a, um, adj. [paries] pertaining to walls: parietina forma, the shape of a wall, Tert. || Subst.: parietinae, arum, f. plu. *ad fallendā domū wallis, ruinis*: Corinthi, Cic.

parīlis, e, adj. [par] equal, like: aetas, Ov.

pario, pēpīrī, parītum, and partum, 3. v. a. to bring forth, to bear; of animals, to drop, lay, spawn, etc.: si quintum parerit mater ejus, animum fuisset parturitur, Cic.: quae gallina id ovum peperisset, Id.: 2. In gen. to bring forth, produce: ligna putrefacta per habres vermiculose pariunt, Lucr. || Fig. to produce, create, bring about, devise, procure, etc.: dolorem, voluptatum, Cic.: obsequium amico, veritas odium parit, Ter.: sibi maximam laudem, Cic.: gratiam ingentem apud aliquem, Liv.

pariter, adv. equally, in an equal manner, in like manner, as well: ut nostra in amicos benevolentia illorum erga nos benevolentiae pariter aequiliterque respondet, Cic.: et gustandi et pariter tangendi magna iudicia sunt, id. With cum: Siculi necum pariter moeste ferunt, Id. With ut, utque (ac): is ex se hunc reliquit filium pariter moratum, ut pater avusque huius fuit, Pl.: pariter os at hostis addebat, Sall. With dat.: pariter ultimas (gentes) propinquis imperio parentem, the removed as well as the nearest, Liv. || Exp. at the same time, together: plura castris Pompeius pariter, distinctae manus castra, tentaverat, Caes. With cum: equites pariter cum occasu solis expeditus edocit, Sall. With et, utque, que: inventionem et dispositionem pariter exsercit, Quint. 2. pariter ... pariter, as soon as: hanc pariter vidit, pariter Calpurnius berus optavit, Ov.

parīto, 1. v. a. freq. [pario] to prepare, get ready, to agree to do: Pl.
parma, ae, f. (palma, Liv.): gen. parma, Lucr.) = *παρμα*, a small, round shield, carried by light infantry and cavalry: Liv. || Transf. any shield (poet.): (Pallas) parmaeque ferens hastaeque trementem, Virg.

parmātus, a, um, adj. [parma] armed with the parma: Liv. || Subst. a soldier armed with the parma: Id.
parmūla, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little round shield: Hor.

parmularius, ii, m. [id.] an adherent of the party of the Threes, who were armed with the parma, a Parmularian: Suet.

parō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. the orig. sign. seems to have been, to set or place in order (cf. com-paro, im-pero, se-pere): hence, to get ready, prepare, furnish, provide: constr. usu. with acc. or inf., rarely with subj. or absol.: omne paratum erat, ut iussisset, prandium, Pl.: turres, falces, testudinesque, Caes.: se ad discendum, Cic.: age jam, uxorem

ut arcessat, parit, Ter. 2. to contrive, design, arrange: bellum, Caes.: vim, Ov. Pass. impers.: si natura paratum esset, Cic. 3. With inf.: to prepare, intend, determine, be on the point of, be about: munitiones institutas parat perficere, Caes.: omni Numidiae imperare parat, Sall. 4. Absol. to make preparations, to prepare oneself: iussis (militibus) ad iter parare, Liv.

5. Exp. of late: to prepare, destine (poet.): cui fata parent, quem poscat Apollo, for whom the Fates prepare (death), Virg. || Transf. to procure, acquire, get, obtain: cetera parare, quae parantur pecunia, amicos non parare, Cic.: regnum sibi, Sall. 2. Exp. to procure with money, to buy, purchase: trans Tiberim hortos, Cic.: iumenta, Caes.

parō, 1. v. a. [par] to make equal, esteem equal: Pl. || Exp. to agree, arrange with: se paraturum cum collega, Cic.

parōcha, ae, f. = *παροχία*, a supplying of necessities to travelling public-officers, paragegia: Cic.

parōchus, i, m. = *παροχος*, a purveyor, a person who furnished travelling magistrates with necessaries: Cic. || Transf. an entertainer, host: Hor.

parōpis (parapsis), idis, f. = *παροψία*, a small desert-dish; also, a small dish in gen.: Juv.

parra, ae, f. a bird of ill omen, supposed to be the wheat-eat: Hor.

parricida (pari.), ae, com. the murderer of his or her father or parents, a parricide: nisi forte magis erit parricida, si qui consularem patrem quam si humilem necarit, Cic. || Transf. the murderer of a near relative: Virgilium occide filia, ne se ut parricidam liberum aversarentur, Liv. 2. the murderer of a chief magistrate: of the murderers of Caesar: si parricidae (sunt), Cic. 3. In gen.: a murderer, assassin: parricida civium, id. || Fig. one guilty of high treason, a traitor, rebel, a sacrilegious wretch, etc.: parricidae reipublicae, Sall.: Tac. [Prob. a contr. of parricida: but others, supposing that the word signified originally a murderer in general, and afterwards the murderer of certain persons in a near relationship, propose other etymol.; either from *par* and *caedo*, or *parens* and *caedo*.]

parricidālis or **parricidiālis** (parric.), e, adj. [parricida] pertaining to or producing the crime of parricide, parricidal, murderous: scelus, Just.: bellum, i. e. a civil war, Flor.

parricidium, ii, n. [id.] the murder of one's father or parents, parricide: patris et patrum parricidium, Cic. || Transf. the murder of one's mother, brother, relation, etc.: matris, Suet.: fratris, Liv.: patrum, Cic. || Fig. treason, rebellion: patriae parricidium, id. 2. Transf. the Ides of March, when Caesar was killed: Idus Martias parricidium nominari (placuit), Suet.

pars, partis, f. (acc. partim, Liv.: abl. parti, Pl.) a part, piece, portion, share, etc.: ne exers partis esset de nostris bonis, Ter.: urbis, Imperii, Cic.: copias in quatuor partes distribuerat, Sall. Particular phrases: (i) Magna, bona, multa, major, maxima pars, a good many, the majority: Cic.: Hor. (ii) Pars, either singly or repeated, some ... others: Liv.: Sall. (iii) Pro parte, for one's share or quota: Cic. (iv) Pro mea, tua, sua parte, or simply pro parte, to the best of one's ability: id. (v) Parte, in part, partly: Ov. (vi) Ex parte, in part, partly: Cic. (vii) In parte, in part, partly: Quint. (viii) Multa partibus, by a great deal, much: omnibus partibus, in all respects, altogether: Cic. (ix) Magnam, maximam partem, in great part, for the most part: Caes.

(x) In eam partem, on that side: in eam partem accipio, i. e. in that sense, Ter. Also, on that account, with that intent, to the end that: Cic. (xi) In utramque partem, on both sides, for and against: nullam in partem, on neither side; in medio, in optimum partem, in the most mild or most favourable manner: Caes. (xii) Nulla parte, by no means, not at all: Ov. (xiii) Omni parte, and omni a (ex) parte, in every respect, entirely: Hor.: Liv.: Cic. (xiv) Per partes, partly, partially: Plin. (xv) In omnes partes, in every respect, altogether: Cic. 2. In geog. and topog. ides, direction: undique loci natura Helvetii continetur, una ex parte flumine Rheno; altera ex parte monte Jura; tertia lacu Lemanno, Caes. 3. a part, place, region: plur.: Orientis partes, Cic. 4. a portion, share, of food: equiti Romano avidius videntur partes suas mihi, Suet. 5. the sexual organs: Ov. || Fig. a side, party, faction: cum non liceret mihi nullius partis esse, Cic. Usu. plu.: in duas partes discedunt Numidae, Sall. 2. a part, character, on the stage: primas partes qui ager, is erit Phormio, the first part, the principal character, Ter. 3. a part, function, office, duty, etc.: Imperatoris sibi partes sumere, Caes.: in scribendo priores partes sibi tribuere, Cic. 4. a part of a class or genus, a species: genus est quod plures partes complectitur, id.

parmōnia (parcmonia), ae, f. [parco] frugality, thrift, parsimony: res familiares conservatur diligenter et parmōnia, Cic. Plur.: utinam veteres mores veteresque parmōniae majori honoris essent, Pl. || Fig.: aut pleraque aptae huius ipsius orationis parmōniae, Cic.

particeps, es, f. = *παρτερις*, a plant: Cat.
particeps, cipis, adj. [pars capio] sharing, partaking, participant: constr. usu. with gen., rarely with dat. or with prep.: fac particeps me tuae sapientiae, Pl.: animus rationis compos et particeps, Cic. 2. With a clause:

acquainted with, cognisant of: is speculation hic misti me, ut, quae ferebant, fieret particula, Pl. ||. Subst. a sharer, partaker, partner: hujus belli ego particeps et socius et adiutor esse cogor, Cic.

participialis, e, adj. [participium]. In gramm. of the nature of a participle, participium: verba, Quint.

participium, il, n. [particeps] in gramm. a participle: Quint.

participio, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [id.] to make partaker of, to acquaint with, inform of: aliquem sermoni (al. sermone) suo, Pl.: aliquem aut consilii, id. l'ass.: sequitur igitur ad participandum alium ab alio homines natura esse factos, Cic. 2. With acc. of thing and abl. of pers.: to share with, impart to: suas laudes cum aliquo, Liv. ||. To share in, partake of, participate in: parem peccem, poet. Cic.

particula, ae, f. dim. [pars] a small part, a little bit, a particle: tenuissimae particulae, Cic.: arenae, Hor. ||. Esp. in rhetor. a clause of a sentence: Quint. 2. In gramm. a particle: Gell.

particulationem, adv. part by part, piecemeal, singly: Anct. Her.

partim, adv. [prop. acc. of pars] partly, in part, a part. With gen.: Brutus Apolloneus, partim Samnium ac Lucanorum defecisse ad Poenos, Liv. Repeated: partim . . . partim, one part . . . another part; some . . . others: Cic.: Caes. With res: ex quibus partim tecum fuerunt, Cic. Abol.: animus partim uxoris misericordia devinctus, partim victus hujus injuria, Ter. Omitted in the first clause: Caesar a nobilissimis civibus, partim etiam a se omnibus rebus ornatus, trucidatus, Cic. Answering to alius, quaedam, etc.: bestiarum terrae sunt aliae, partim aquatiles, aliae quas accipites, id.

||. Transf. for the most part, chiefly, principally: Pl.

partio, onis, f. [partio] a bringing forth: Pl.

partio, il, lvi, or ltuu, a. v. a. [pars] to share, part; to divide, distribute: praedim, Pl.: membra partita ad distributa, Cic. ||. Transf. to agree: vos inter vos partite, agree among yourselves, Pl.

partior, itus, a. v. rep. [id.] to divide, distribute: genus universum in species certas partietur ac dividet, Cic.: suum cum Scipione honorem partitur, Caes.

partitē, adv. with proper divisions, methodically: dicere, Cic.

partitio, onis, f. [partior] a sharing, parting, partition; a division, distribution: si qua in re discrepavit ab Antonii divisione nostra partitio, Cic. ||. Esp. a logical division into parts or members, a partition: definitiones aliae sunt partitionum, aliae divisionum, id. 2. In rhetor. a rhetorical division into parts or heads, a partition: id. (Hence Fr. partie.)

partitor, oris, m. [partior] a divider, distributor: Cic.

partitudo, inis, f. [partio] a bearing, bringing forth young, partition: Pl.

partitus, a, um, Part. [partio].

partitio, lvi or li (past imperf. parturibat, Phaedr.), a. v. a. desid. [partio] to desire to bring forth, to be in travail or labour: tu (Lucina) voto parturiens ades, Ov. Proverb.: parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, the mountain in labour, Hor. 2.

Transf. in gen. to bring forth, produce, yield, generate, etc. (poet.): et nunc omnis ager, nunc omnis parturit arbor, is budding forth, Virg.: neque parturit imbres perpetuus (Notus), Hor.

||. Fig. to be pregnant with; to conceive, brood over, meditate, purpose: quod diu parturit animus vester, aliquando pariat, Liv. 2. to be anxious or concerned: Cic.

partus, a, um, Part. [partio].

partus, us, m. [id.] a bearing, bringing forth, birth: quum esset gravida Atria, et iam appropinquare partus putaretur, Cic. 2. Fig.: et Graeciae quidem oratorum partus atque fontes vides, i. e. beginnings, id. ||. Meton. the young or offspring of any creature, the fetus or embryo: bestiae pro suo partu propugnant, id.

parum, adv. too little, not enough: with gen.: in hac satis erat copiae, in illa autem leporis parum, Cic. 2. With verbs: quum parum meminisset, quod concessisset, id.: credere aliquid, Caes. (1) parum est, it is not enough, not sufficient: parum habere, to deem insufficient: parumne est, quod nobis succenset senex, ni instigemus etiam? Ter.: haec tanta facinora impune susceperat parum habuere, Sall.

3. With adverbs: nemo parum diu vixit, Cic. ||. Transf. in gen. not particularly, not very, little. With adjectives: parum multae necessitudines, id. 2. With verbs: non sunt composita mea verba: parum id facio, I take little pains about that, Sall.

parumper, adv. of time, a little while, for a short time: tace parumper, Pl.: parumper et ipse contulit et ceteris silentium fuit, Cic.

parvipendo, more correctly written separately, parvi pendo.

parvitas, itis, f. [parvus] smallness, littleness (rare): Cic.

parvulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] very small, little, petty, slight: ne dum parvulum hoc consequimur, illud amittimus quod maximum est, Cic.: proellum, a skirmish, Caes. ||. Esp. of age, little, young: a parvulo, from a child, Ter.: ab parvulis, from their infancy, Caes. Of animals: (ursi) parvuli excepti, id. 2. Not equal to, not sufficient for: quam ille vel ego ellumunc sum parvulus! Pl.

parvus, a, um, adj. (Comp. minor, Sup. minimus; rarely parvior, parvisimus) little, small, petty, puny: in parvis aut mediocribus rebus, Cic.: li-

berl, Cic.: and absol.: salutaris appetant parvi, the little ones, id. Of time: parva parte noctis, Caes. Of abstract things: hic onus horret, ut parvis animis et parvo corpore majus, Hor. 2. Of value: low, small, cheap: pretio parvo vendere, Cic. (H) So subst. parvum, i. n.: parvi sunt furis arma, parvi est consilium domi, of little value, id. Hence, parvi facere, aestimare, dicere, pendere, etc., to esteem lightly, care little for: parvi aestimo, si ego hic peribo, Pl.: Cic. So in abl.: quod emptus parvo, Hor.: parvo contentus esse possum, with little, Cic. As an abl. of measure with comp. (rare): ita ut parvo admodum plures caperetur, a very little more, Liv. ||. Comp. minor, us, less, smaller, inferior: quod in re majore valet, valet in minore, Cic. With abl. of measure: ut uno minus teste haberet Rabonius, id. With inf.: tanto certare minor, Hor. 2. Of age: qui minor est natus, younger, Cic. filia minor Ptolemaei regis, the younger daughter, Caes. Plu.: decadentis, posterius: nunc tanta minoris Italiam dixisse ducis de pomine gentem, Virg. 3. Subst. minima, oris, n. less, a smaller quantity, etc.: minus praedae quam speraverant fuit, Liv. (1) Of value: vendo meum non parvis quam ceteri, fortasse etiam minoris, cheaper, Cic. ||. Sup. minimus, a, um, least, smallest, etc.: minima pars rationis, Caes. With a negation emphatically: non minimo discrimine, i. e. maximo, Suet. Proverb.: minima de malis, of evils choose the least, Cic. 2. Of age: Hlempai, qui minimus ex illis erat, Sall. 3. Subst.: si nihil, ne pro minimis quidem, debeant, Liv. With gen.: minimum firmitatis minimumque virium, Cic. (1) Of value: deos minimi facit, Pl.: Crispinus minimo me provocat, for a trifling wagger, Hor. (11) Adverb.: praesens apud me minimum valet, very little, Cic.: quam minimum credula postero (id.), as little as possible, Hor.

pascebo, is, i. m. [paískalos, páskalos] a leatheren money-bag: Pl.

pasco, pavi, pastum, g. v. e. a. and v. to drive to pasture: quum sues pasceret, Cic. (1) Of animals, to graze, browse (poet.): pascentes capellae, Virg.

2. Transf. to feed, maintain, nourish, support: plures calones atque caballi pascenti, Hor.: olusculis nos soles pascere, used to feed us with vegetables, Cic. Poet.: barbam, i. e. to cherish, to let grow, Hor.: Danaas pavarent Pergama flammam, fad, Ov.: nimos alienos, to keep adding to, increase, Hor. ||. Fig. to feast, to gratify: quos P. Clodii furor rapinis et incendiis et omnibus exitiis pavit, Cic.: otia corpus alunt: animus quoque pascitur illis, Ov. [The root is pa; whence also pa-bulum, pa-nis, etc. It is identical with the Gr. war- in párvosai, "to feed on, eat."] (Hence It. pascere; Fr. paître.)

pascor, *pascus*, *p.* *v. dep.* [*p.* *pascor*] *to graze, browse, and. In gen. to feed, eat, to support oneself, to live by:* cetera pascentur viridescit armenta per herbas, Virg. *si pulli non pascentur*, Liv. Poet. with acc.: pascentur silvas, Virg. *Fig.: qui maleficio et scelere pascentur, who live by fraud and crime, Cic.*

pascutus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*pascor*] *of or for pasture, grazing:* agri, arvi et arbusci et pascui, Cic. *Subst. pascuum*, *i.* *a.* *a pasture:* ab viridi pascuo, Varr. *Plur.: gregem in pascua mittere*, Virg.: pascua herboosa, Ov.

passer, *eris*, *m.* *a sparrow:* Cic. *As a term of endearment: meus pulvis passer, mea columba, mi lepus*, Pl. *Transf.: passer marinus, an ostrich (marinus, because brought from a distance by sea), id.* *2.* *a sea-fish, a turbot or plaice:* Hor. (Hence *lit. passero: Fr. passeret*).

passercolus, *i.* *m.* *dim.* [*id.*] *a little sparrow:* Cic.

passim, *adv.* [*passus, pando;* hence *lit. dispersedly*] *at or to different places, here and there, hither and thither, in all directions:* multitudine passim fugere coepit, Caes.: volucres passim ac libere solutae opere volitare, Cic. *Transf. promiscuously, indiscriminately, at random:* scribimus indocili doctique poemata passim, Hor.

passum, *i.* *n.* (*ac vinum*) [*pando*] *wine made from dried grapes, raisin-wine:* Virg.: Plin.

passus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*pando*]. *1.* *Adj. outspread, outstretched, extended, open:* velo passio perveni, under full sail, Pl.: velis passis perveni, Cic.: passu late palma, Caes.: capillus passus, lower, dishevelled, Ter. *2.* *Transf. dried, dry:* racemi, Virg.: lac passum, boiled milk, Ov.

passus, *us*, *m.* [*id.*] *lit. the extending or opening of the legs in walking; hence* *a step, pace:* Cic.: sequiturque patrem non passibus sequi, Virg. *2.* *Meton. a footstep, track, trace:* si sint in litore passus, Ov. *3.* *a pace, as a measure of length (computed from the point which the heel leaves to that where the same heel is set down) consisting of five Roman feet:* nec exercitum propius urbem millia passum docenta admovent, Cic. (Hence *Fr. pas*).

passus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*patior*]. **passillus**, *i.* *m.* *dim.* [*panis*] *a little loaf or roll:* Paul. ex Fest. *Fig. Transf. in medic. a pill or lozenge:* Plin. *2.* *an aromatic lozenge used to impart an agreeable smell to the breath:* passillus rubillus oiet, Hor.

pastio, *onis*, *f.* [*pascor*] *a pasturing, grazing, feeding:* Varr. *Fig. Meton. a pasture:* magnitudine pastionis, Cic.

pastor, *oris*, *m.* [*PA* of *PAS*: *v. pascor*] *lit. a feeder, a herdsman, esp. a shepherd:* pastores armati, Caes.

pastoralis, *e*, *adj.* [*pastor*] *pertaining to herdsman or shepherd, pas-*

toral: ille Romuli auguratus pastoralis, non urbanus fuit, Cic.: habitus, Liv. **pastoriolus** or **-tius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*id.*] *pertaining to a shepherd, pastoral:* fistula, Cic.

pastorius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*id.*] *pertaining to a herdsman or shepherd:* pellis, Ov.: sacra, the Pallia, id.

pastus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*pascor*].

pastus, *us*, *m.* [*id.*] *pasture, fodder, food:* amantia ad pastum accedunt, Cic.: e pastu decedens, Virg. *2.* *Transf. food of men (poet. and rare):* hominum pastus, Lucr. *Fig.:* populari agros ad praesentem pastum mendicitatis suae, Cic.

patagiarius, *il*, *m.* [*patagium*] *a border-maker:* Pl.

patagiatus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*id.*] *ornamented with a border:* tunica, Pl.

patagium, *il*, *n.* = *paravane*, *an edging or border on a Roman lady's tunic:* Fest.

patialis, *e*, *adj.* *for patulus:* Pl.

patēfactio, *facti*, *factum* (*patēfeci*, *Lucr.* and *pass. patēfeci*, *id.*), *j.* *v. a.* *to set or lay open, to open, throw open:* patefacere et munire alicui aditum ad aliquid, Cic.: portas, Liv.: iter per Alpes patefieri volebat, Caes. Poet.: postera lux radulis latum patefecerat orbem, i. e. had made visible, Ov. *Fig. to disclose, expose, detect, bring to light:* odium suum in aliquem, Cic.: Lentulus patefactus indicibus, convicted, id.

patēfactio, *onis*, *f.* [*patefacio*] *a disclosing, making known:* Cic.

patēfactus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*patefacio*].

patēfio, *feri*, *v.* *patefacio.*

patella, *ae*, *f.* *dim.* [*patens*] *a small pan or dish, a plate:* Hor. *2.* *Esp. a vessel used in sacrifices, an offering-dish:* Cic. *3.* *Meton. the knee-pan, patella:* Cels. (Hence *lit. padella; Sp. padilla; Fr. poêle*).

patellarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*patella*] *pertaining to a dish or plate:* patellari dil, *plate-gods, i. e. the lares*, Pl.

patēna, *ae*, *v.* *patina.*

patēns, *entis*, *Part.* [*pateo*]. *1.* *Adj. open, accessible, unobstructed, passable:* coelum ex omni parte patens atque apertum, Cic.: patentes campi, Liv. *2.* *Fig. open, exposed:* domus patens et exposita cupiditati et voluptatibus, Cic. *3.* *evident, manifest:* causa, Ov.

patētius, *comp. adv.* *more openly or clearly:* Cic.

pateo, *ti*, *il*, *v. n.* *to stand, lie, or be open:* Januae, aedes patent, Pl.: patere fores, Ov. *2.* *Transf. to be open or passable:* aditus patet, Cic.: semitae patenter, Caes. (ii) *to be visible:* detecti patent nervi, Varr. *3.* *Esp. to lie open, be exposed to:* patens vulnere equus, Liv. *4.* *to stretch out, extend:* Helvetiorum fines in longitudinem millia passuum CXL patebant, Caes. *Fig. to be open, free, allowable, accessible, attainable:* si nobis la curus pa-

teret, Cic.: mediae quoque commoda plebi nostra patent, Ov. *2.* *Esp. to be exposed or subject to:* Cic. *3.* *to extend:* in quo vitio latissime patet avaritia, id. *4.* *to be clear, plain, well known, evident, manifest:* in adversariis (hoc nomen) patere contendit, id.: per me quoque erique, fulere, estque patet, Ov.

pater, *tris*, *m.* *a father, sire:* Aes. Ephem. pater mi, tu hic es? De. Tuus hercle vero et animo et natura pater, Ter.: Servius Tullius captiva Corniculana natus, patre nullo, matre serva, i. e. by an unknown father, Liv. *Fig. Transf. paterfamilias and paterfamiliae*, *v.* *familia*, *no. ii.* *2.* *Plur. fathers, forefathers:* patrum nostrorum memoria, in our fathers' times, Caes.

3. *As a title of honour, father.* Of the gods, esp. of Jupiter: ipse pater media nimborum in nocte corusca fulmina molitur dextra, Virg.: Gradivumque patrem Geticis qui praesedit arvis, id. (ii) Of the senators: principes, qui appellati sunt propter caritatem patres, Cic. (iii) pater patratus, *v.* patratus. Pater patriae, the father of his country: Cic. As a term of respect to an old man: Virg. *4.* Pater coenae, the host: Hor. *5.* Of animals: virque potestis gregis, Ov. [*Cic. Germ. vater: Eng. father.*] (Hence *lit. padre; Fr. père*).

patera, *ae*, *f.* [*pateo*] *a broad, flat dish or saucer, used in offerings:* a libation-saucer or bowl: vinaque marmoreas patera fundebat in aras, Ov.

paterfamilias, *ae*, *v.* *familia*, *no. ii.* *2.*

paterminus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*pater*] *pertaining to a father, fatherly, paternal:* paternis injuria, against a father, Ter.: borti, Cic.: hospitium, Caes. *Fig. Transf. of one's native country:* terra, fatherland, Ov.

patesco, *ti*, *j.* *v. n.* *incept. [pateo] to be laid open, to be opened, to open:* atria longa patescut, Virg. *2.* *Transf. to stretch out, extend:* paulo latior patescit campus, Liv. *Fig. to be disclosed, to become visible, evident, manifest:* quae res patescit, Cic.: tum vero manifesta fides, Danaumque patescut insidiae, Virg.

patichus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *patichus*, *who submits to unnatural lust:* Juv.

patibilis, *e*, *adj.* [*patior*] *supportable, endurable:* patibiles et dolores et labores potandi (sunt), Cic. *Fig. sensitive, passible:* patibilium naturam habere, id.

patibulatus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*patibulum*] *fettered to the patibulum; yoked, gibbeted:* Pl.

patibulum, *i.* *n.* [*pateo*] *a fork-shaped yoke, placed on the necks of criminals, and to which their hands were tied; also, a fork-shaped gibbet:* Pl.: Cic.

patiens, *entis*, *Part.* [*patior*]. *1.* *Adj. bearing, supporting:* amnis navium patiens, i. e. navigable, Liv.: *499*

longi patiens erat ille laboris, Ov. (II) *firm, hard* (poet.): patiens aratrum, id.

2. *Fig. patient: patiensimae aures*, Cic. (II) *unyielding: saxo patientior illa Scano*, Prop.

patienter, *adv. patiently: alterum patienter accipere*, non repugnante, Cic.: *difficultates patienter atque aequo animo ferre*, Caes. *Comp.*: *patientius alicujus potentiam ferre*, Cic.

patientia, *ae, f.* [patient] *the quality of bearing, suffering, or enduring*, *patientes: patientia est honestas uti utilitas causa rerum arduarum ac difficultum voluntaria ac diuturna perpessio*, Cic. 2. *submission to unnatural lust, pathos*: id. Tac. 3. *Transf. forbearance, indulgence, lenity: constantiam dico? necesse an melius patientiam possem dicere*, Cic. 2. In a bad sense, *indolence, want of spirit: in patientia firmitudinem simulans*, Tac.

3. *submissiveness, subjection: usque ad servilem patientiam demissus*, id.

pātina (pātina), *ae, f.* *a broad dish, pan, stew pan: ut patinae lervent*, Pl.: *muræna in patina porrecta*, Hor. [From *pateo*: cf. *patera*, and Gr. *patērion*.]

pātinarius, *a, um, adj.* [patina] *pertaining to a dish or pan: piscis patinarius, elevated in a pan with sauce*, Pl.

pātio, *old form for patior: Cic.*

patior, *passus, 3. v. dep.* *to bear, undergo, suffer: o passi gravia! Virg.: servitum, Cic.: gravissimum supplicium*, Caes. 2. *to bear patiently, to endure, support, tolerate: with acc., acc. and inf., or absol.: pati toleranter dolores*, Cic.: *perinquo patiebar animo, te me digredi*, Id. *Abol.*: *dolor tristis res est, ad patendum tolerandumque difficilis*, Id. 3. *to submit to another's lust, to prostitute oneself: Sall.* 4. *to pass a life of suffering or privation* (poet.): *certain est in silvis inter specula ferarum malle pati*, Virg. 5. *to suffer, allow, permit, let: with inf., acc. and inf., subj., or absol.: neque tibi bene esse patere, et illis quibus est, invides*, Pl.: *nobiscum versari jam diutius non potes: non feram, non patiar, non sinam*, Cic.: *neque suam neque pop. R. consuetudinem pati ut socios derederet*, Caes. 6. *In grammar, to be passive, to have a passive sense: Quint.*

patrōtio, *ōnis, f.* [patro] *an effecting, achieving, accomplishing* (rare): Vell.

patrōtor, *ōris, m.* [id.] *an effector, achiever, accomplisher: nece, Tac.*

patrātus, *a, um, Part.* [patro]. 1. *Adj.*: *Pater patratus, the chief of four fœdices or heralds deputed by the R. people to seek redress from a foreign state, or to ratify a treaty with religious rites: pater patratus ad iudicandum patrandum, id est sancendum, fit foedus*, Liv.: v. Smith's Ant. 178.

patria, *ae, v. patrius*

patriōs, *adv. paternally: Pl.*

patriclātus, *ūs, m.* [patrius] *the rank or dignity of a patrician: Suet.*

patriōida, *v. parricida.*

patriolī, *orum, v. patricius, no. II.*

patriolus, *a, um, adj.* [patres] *of the rank or dignity of the patres: belonging to the patricians, patrician, noble: patricii pueri, Pl.: familia, Cic.: gens, Juv.* 2. *Subst. patricii, urum, m. plu.* *the patricians, the Roman nobility, divided into patricii majorem and minorum gentium* (of the older and younger families): *patres ab honore, patricique progenies eorum appellati*, Liv. In the sing.: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 386.)

patriō, *adv. paternally: Quint.*

patrīmōnium, *il, n.* [pater] *an estate inherited from a father, a paternal estate, inheritance, patrimony: laeta et copiosa patrimonio, Cic.: eripere patrimonium alicui*, Id.

patrimus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *that has a father living: Liv.*

patrisso (patrizo), *i. v. n. = patrisso*, *to take after one's father: si patrissem filius, Pl.* (Hence *it. patrizio*.)

patrius, *a, um, adj.* [pater, like avitus from avus] *of one's father or forefathers: patria et avita philosophia, Cic.*

patrius, *a, um, adj.* [pater] *pertaining to a father, fatherly, paternal: animus patrius, Cic.: amor, Virg.: arae, i. e. of Father Apollo, Ov.* 2. *Transf. In gen. handed down from one's forefathers, old-established* (rare): *mos, Cic.*

3. *hereditary, innate, peculiar* (poet.): *prædiscere patrios cultusque habitusque locorum, Virg.* 3. *pertaining to one's native country or home, native: patrius sermo, Cic.: ritus, id.: Mycenæ, i. e. their home, Virg.* Hence,

4. *Subst. patria, ae, f.* (sc. terra), *one's fatherland, native land or country, native place: patria, quæ communis est omnium nostrum parens, Cic.* (II) *a dwelling place, home: habuit alteram loci patriam, alteram juris, Id.* Poet. of things: (Nilus) *qui patriam tantæ tam bene celat aque, the home, i. e. the source, Ov.* 2. *patrium, il, n.* (sc. nomen), *i. q. patronymicum, a patronymic: Quint.* (Hence *Fr. patrie*.)

patrius, *v. patrisso.*

patro, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [pater] *prop. to appoint a person as father or chief: this sign, is seen only in the phrase pater patratus (v. patratus): hence, 2. to act as pater patratus: patre iudicandum, to pronounce the customary form of oath in making a treaty, Liv.* And in gen. 3. *to bring to pass, execute, accomplish: bellum, to bring the war to an end, Sall.: pacem to conclude a peace, Liv.: operibus patria, Cic.*

patrōcinium, *il, n.* [confr. from patronocinium, from patrōnis] *protection, defence, patronage: illud patrocinium orbis terræ verius, quam Imperium poterat nominari, Cic.: ejus patrocinio civitas plurimum nitebatur, Sall.* Fig.: *voluptatis, Cic.* 2. *Exp. a defence in*

a court of justice, a pleading: *legitimum et civilem controversiarum patrocinia suscipere, Id.* (II) *Meton. a person defended, a client: Vatini in Cic.*

patrōcinor, *atus, i. v. n. dep.* [patrocinium] *to protect, defend, support, patronize: with dat.: indotatus patrōcinari, Ter.: ut non homini patrōcinemur sed crimini, Quint.*

patrōna, *ae, f.* [patronus] *a protectress, patroness: Ter.* 2. *Exp. the former mistress of a freedman: Plin.*

3. *Fig. a protectress: provocato patrōna illa civilis ac vindex libertatis, Cic.*

patrōnus, *i, m.* [pater] *a protector, defender, patron* (either of individuals, or of cities and entire provinces): *quot clientes circa singulos fuisse patrōnos, Liv.: civitatum et nationum, Cic.* 2. *the former master of a freedman: Id.*

3. *Transf. a defender before a court of justice, an advocate, pleader: patrōnus alicui causæ consulti, Id.*

4. *patrōnus partis adversæ, Quint.* 2. In gen. a defender, advocate: *eam legem a vestrorum commodorum patrōno esse conscriptam, Cic.* (v. Smith's Ant. 287.)

patrōlis, *e, adj.* [patrōnis] *of or descended from a father's brother: L. Cicero frater noster cognatione patrōlis, amore germanus, my cousin by blood, my brother in affection, Cic.*

2. *Transf. a father's sister's son, a cousin: id.* 2. *Adj. pertaining to a father's brother's child or children, of one's cousin or cousins* (poet.): *patrōlis regna, i. e. of Danaus, Ov.*

patrōnis, *i, m.* [pater] *a father's brother, paternal uncle* (opp. to avunculus, a mother's brother, maternal uncle): *L. Cicero patrōnis, Cic.* 2. *Transf. a severe reprover: ne sis patrōnis mihi, Hor.*

patrōnis, *a, um, adj.* [patrōnis] *pertaining to a father's brother or to an uncle* (poet.): *patrōnis verbera linguæ, as uncle's, Hor. Comic. In Sup. patrōnis mi patrōnissem, my best of uncle! Pl.*

pātulus, *a, um, adj.* [pateo] *standing open, open: pinna duabus grandibus patula conchis, Cic.: patulus aures, Hor.* 2. *Transf. spread out, spreading, extended, broad, wide: rursus, Cic.: patula Jovis arbor, the oak, Ov.* 3. *Fig. open or common to all: patulus orbis, the beaten round, Hor.*

pauca, *v. paucus.*

paucilōquium, *il, n.* [paucus loquor] *a speaking but little: Pl.*

pauciflūs, *ātis, f.* [paucus] *a small number, fewness, scarcity, paucity: quantæ orationum sit semperque fuerit paucitas, Cic.: portum, Oros.*

pauculus, *a, um, adj.* *dim. [id.] very few, very little* (mostly plw.): *mane, paucula etiam aculeator prius vici, Pl.: ut ibi pauculos dies exset, Cic.*

paucus, *a, um, adj.* *few, little* (mostly

plac.: in diebus paucis Chrysis moritur. Ter.: paucis diebus post mortem Africanus, Cic.: his paucis diebus, *a few days ago*, id. *Comp.*: ne pauciores cum pluribus manum consererent, Sall. *Sing.*: tibia tenuis simplexque foramine paucio, Hor. || Subst. paucio, *few, a few*: ut metus ad omnia, poena ad paucos perveniret, Cic. 2. *paucia, a few words*: auscultata paucis, Ter.: olera quam paucissimis absolvam, Sall. (Hence *It. pauci*; Fr. *peu*.)

paullatim (paullatim), *adv. by little and little, by degrees, gradually*: paulatim Germanos consuecero Rhenum transire, Caes.: ubi paulatim licentia crevit, Sall. || Esp. of succession: *a few or a little at a time*: paulatim ex castris discedere coeperunt, Caes.

paullisper (paullisper), *adv. for a little while, for a short time*: leuica paullisper deposita, Cic. With *dum* or *donesc*: aedit tacitus paullisper, donec matulatum est, Liv.

paulo (paulo), *adv. v. paulus*.
paullulo (paullulo), *adv. v. paululus*.
paullulum (paullulum), *adv. a little way or time*: abscede paululum istuc, Pl.: paululum respirare, Cic.

paullulus (paullulus), *a, um, adj. dim. [paulus] very little, very small*: pecunia, Pl.: spatium, Ter. || Subst. paululum, *i. n. a little bit, a trifle*: morae, Cic. *Adv. paululo, a little, somewhat*: at nequias paululo, at quanti quae, Ter.

paulum (paulum), *adv. a little, somewhat*: epistolae me paulum recreant, Cic. 2. With prep.: post paulum, Quint.: paulum infra jugulum, Suet.

paulus (paulus), *a, um, adj. [pauca] little, small* (rare as an adj.): paulo momento hoc vel illic impelli, Ter. || Subst. paulum, *i. n. a little, a trifle*: de paulo paululum hoc tibi dabo, Pl.: paulum huic Cottae tribuit partium, *allotted a small part of his defence*, Cic.

2. In the abl. with comparatives: *by a little, a little*: paulo melior, id. (B) With adverbs, verbs, etc.: paulo ante, id.: magnitudine paulo antecedit, Caes. (III) With adject. in post.: paulo qui est homo tolerabilis, Ter.

pauper, *eris, adj. [perh. orig. pauper, from paucus; cf. perperus, propper] poor, i. e. not wealthy, of small means*: servus domini pauperis, Ter.: domo ex pauperino dives factus, Cic. With *gen.*: aequae, Hor. 2. Esp. *staid, a poor man*: aequa tellus pauperi reddidit regumque pueris, id.: pauperiorum turbae, id. 3. Transf. for *regnum, needy, indigent*: inopes ac pauperes, Cic. 4. Of things: *poor, smutty, inconsiderable, small, meagre*: pauperes res inopesque, Pl.: pauperis tugi calmen, Virg.

pauperculus, *a, um, adj. dim. [pauper] poor*: pauperculus mater, Hor. Of things: res nostrae sunt, pater, pauperculus, Pl.

paupéris, *eris, f. [id.] poverty*: pauperem et duros perferre labores, Virg.: angustam pauperem pati, Hor.

paupéro, *avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to make poor, to impoverish*: boni viri me pauperem, improbi alunt, Pl. || With acc. of pers. and abl. of thing: to rob or deprive of: aliquem cassa nuces, Hor.

paupertas, *eris, f. [id.] poverty, small means, moderate circumstances*: paupertatem vel potius egestatem ac mendicitatem ferre, Cic. 2. Transf. for *egestas, inopia*: *need, want, indigence*: cum propter paupertatem sues puer pasceret, id. (Hence Fr. *paupreté*.)

pausa, *ae, f. = wavus, a stop, cessation, pause, end*: pausam facere, Pl.: vital pauca, Laec.

paussillum (pauz.), *adv. a little*: Pl.

pauso, *avi, atum, i. v. n. [pausa] to halt, cease, pause*: Pl.

pauxillatim, *adv. by little and little*: Pl.

pauxillisper, *adv. by little bits, by degrees*: Pl.

pauxillulum, *adv. a little*: Pl.

pauxillulus (paussil.), *a, um, adj. dim. [pauxillus] very little, very small*: in libello hoc obsignato ad te attuli pauxillulo, Pl. 2. Subst.: reliquum pauxillulum numorum, Ter.

pauxillum, *adv. a little*: Pl.

pauxillus (paussil.), *a, um, adj. dim. [pauca] very little, small*: res, Pl.

pávo-facio, *factus, i. v. a. [paveo] to frighten, alarm, terrify* (rare): pavefacta pectora, Ov.

páveo, *pávi, t. v. n. and a. i. Neutr. to be struck with great fear or terror, to be much afraid*: quaeris, quando iterum paveas, Hor.: paventes ad omnia, Liv.: sollicitae mentes speque metuque pavent, Ov. || Act.: quis Parthum pavest, quis gellidum Scythien? Hor. With *inf.* (poet.): pavetque laedere factatis maternas ossibus umbras, Ov.

pávesco, *i. n. n. and a. incip. [paveo]*. 1. Neutr. *to begin to be afraid, to become alarmed*: omni strepitu pavescere, Sall. || Act.: bellum, Tac.

pávidó, *adv. fearfully, timorously* (rare): fugere, Liv.

pávidus, *a, um, adj. [paveo] fearful, terrified, alarmed, panic-struck*: castris se pavidus tenebat, Liv.: matres, Virg. With *gen.*: nandi pavidus, Tac. Neutr. adverb.: pavidum blandia, Ov. || Transf. of things: *accompanied with fear or anxiety, anxious, disturbed*: quies pavidae imaginibus, Suet. 2. *that produces fear, fearful, terrible, dreadful*: pavidae religiones, Laec.

pávimeto, *avi, atum, i. v. a. [pavimentum] to cover with a pavement, to pave*: Cic.

pávimetum, *i. n. [pavio] a floor composed of small stones, earth, or lime, beaten down with a rammer, a pavement*: mero tingere pavimentum, Hor.

pávio, *ivi, itum, 4. v. a. [kindr. with vao] to beat, strike*: terram, Cic. || Transf. *to beat, ram, or tread down*: aream esse oportet solidam, terra pavita, Varr.

pávio, *i. v. n. and a. freq. [paveo] to be greatly afraid*: prosequitur pavitans, Virg. || Esp. *to shake or shiver with the ague*: Ter.

pávro, *ónis, m. a peacock*: sacro to Juno: Cic. As a delicacy: Juv. [Seme as Gr. *raos*, orig. *rafiós*; Anglo-Sax. *paua*; Eng. *peafowl*.]

pávör, *eris, m. [paveo] fear, dread, alarm, terror, panic, anxiety*: terror pavoreque omnes occupavit, Liv. Plur.: nocturni, Tac. Of anxiety or ardor for some glorious result: quum spes arctae juvenum exsultantique hanrit corda pavor pulsans, Virg. (Hence *It. paura*; Fr. *peur*.)

pax, *pácis, f. [from the root PAC or PAG: v. pacisco, pango: orig. an agreement, contract, treaty: hence] peace concluded by treaty or agreement between belligerents*: and in gen.: *a being at peace, a state of peace*, as opp. to a state of war: videndum est cum omnibus pax esse possit, an sit aliquid bellum inexplabile, Cic.: pacem petere, Caes.: pangere cum aliquo, Liv.: rumpere, Virg.: bello ac pace, both in war and in peace, Liv. Plur.: Julia, judicia, bella atque paces penses paucos erant, Sall. || Transf. *grace, favour, assistance of the gods*: ab Jove Opt. Max. pacem ac veniam peto, Cic.: exorat pacem divum, Virg. 2. Esp. in abl. with *one's good leave or permission*: pace quod fiat tua, Ter.: pace tua dixerim, Cic. 3. *dominion, empire*, of the Romans: Sen. 4. *Pax*, as an interj.: *peace! silence! enough!*: pax! abl, Pl. || Fig. *peace, tranquillity of mind*: temperantia pacem animis affert, Cic.

peccans, *antis, Part. [pecco]*. || Subst. *a sinner, offender*: ad officium peccantes redire cogeret, Nep.

peccatum, *i. n. [id.] a fault, error, transgression, sin*: multitudo vitiorum peccatorumque, Cic.: peccatis poenas aequas Irrogare, Hor. (Hence *It. peccato*.)

peccátus, *us, m. [id.] a failing, fault, trespass* (rare): Cic.

pecco, *avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to miss, mistake, go wrong, err*: to commit a fault, to offend, sin: peccare est tanquam transilire lineas, Cic. With acc.: si unam peccavisses syllabam, Pl.: esp. with limiting neutr. adj.: Empedocles multa alia peccat, in many other respects, Cic. With in and acc.: si quid in te peccavi—in te ipsum peccavi vehementius, Tac. With *erpa*: Pl. With in and abl.: quod in eo (Proclio) peccandi Germanis causa non esset, Caes. With simple abl.: ingenuoque semper amore peccas, Hor. 2. Esp. of illicit intercourse: quid interest in matrona, ancilla, peccesse tuta? id. || Transf. of animals and inanimate

things: *to fail, miscarry*: ne pecet (equus) ad extremum ridendus, id. [Prob. connected with pē-jor, the root of which was *per*, *per* = Eng. "bad."] (Hence it. *pecor*: Fr. *pecher*.)

pecōsus, a, um, adj. [pecus] rich in cattle (poet.): *pecorosa Palatia*. Prop.

pecten, inis, m. [pecto] a comb: Ov.

1. Transf. of things resembling a comb: 1. the *reed* or *slay* of a weaver's loom: arguto tenues percurrunt pectine telas, Virg. 2. a *rake*: tonsam raro pectine verrit humum, Ov.

3. the *clasped hands*: id. 4. an instrument with which the strings of the lyre were struck: Jamque viderem digitis, Jam pectine pulsas uberno, Virg. Hence, Meton. a poem or song: dum canitibus sacras altorum pectine Nonas, i. e. in distiches, Ov. 5. a kind of *shell-fish*, a *scallop*: pectinus patulis jactat se molle Tarentum, Hor. (Hence it. *pettine*: Fr. *peigne*.)

pectinatus, adv. in the form of a comb, like the teeth of a comb: Plin.

pectus, a, um, Part. [pecto].

pecto, pecti, pexum, and pectum, i. v. a. to comb: caesariem, Hor. 1. Transf. to comb, card, hackle: stuppā pectitur ferreis hamis, Plin. Conic. pectere aliquem fustis or pugnis, to give one a *drinking* or *thrashing*: leno pugnis pectitur, Pl. [Root *per*: cf. Gr. *peinao*.]

pectoralis, e, adj. [pectus] pertaining to the breast, breast-, pectoral: Cels. (Hence it. *pettorale*: Fr. *poitrail*.)

pectus, oris, n. the breast, in men and animals; the *breast-bone*: in pectore cadit pronus, Ov.: latum demisit pectore clavum, Hor. 2. Transf. the *stomach* (poet.): reserat pectore diras egere inde dapes gessit, Ov. Fig. the *heart*, feelings, disposition: in amicitia, nisi, ut dicitur, apertum pectus videas, Cic.: te vero Jam pectore tuo accipio, Virg.: mollites pectoris, tender-heartedness, Ov. 3. courage, bravery: te forti sequimur pectore, Hor. 3. conscience, morals: vita et pectore puro, id. 4. the *soul*, *spirit*, *mind*, *understanding*: de hortalis tuo pectore cogitemus, Cic. Of inspired persons: in caluquie deo quem clausum pectore habebat, Ov. (Hence it. *petto*.)

pecu, dat. pecul, plur. pecua, pecunda, n. [pecus] cattle, sheep: cum hae eunt sic a pecu paliantes, Pl. Plur.: Liv.: pecubus balantibus, Lucr.

pecuarius, a, um, adj. [pecu] pertaining to cattle or sheep: res, livestock, Cic. 1. Subst. pecuarius, il, m. a cattle-breeder, grazer: diligentissimus agricola et pecuarius, id. (ii) Esp. those who pastured their cattle on the public lands, for which they paid a sum of money (scriptura): damnatis aliquot pecuariis, Liv. 2. pecuarius, orum, n. plu. herds of cattle or sheep: mitte in venerem pecuaria primus, Virg.

pecuda, v. pecu and pecus.

peculator, oris, m. [peculor] an embezzler of public moneys, a *peculator*: Cic.

peculatus, ūs, m. [id.] an embezzlement of public money or property, *peculation*: peculatum facere, Cic.: Liv.

peculiaris, e, adj. [peculium] relating to private property: peculiaris causa, Papin. 1. Transf. one's own, belonging to one: peculiaries servi, belonging to him, his own, Suet. 2. proper, special, peculiar: venio ad Lyraniam, peculiarem tuum, Declane, testem, Cic. 3. singular, extraordinary, peculiar: peculiari merito, Suet.

peculiariter, adv. as private property: Paul. 2. especially, particularly, peculiarly: Plin.

peculiatus, a, um, Part. [peculio].

1. A d. provided with money: bene peculatus, Asin. Pollio in Cic.

peculio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [peculium] to give as private property: Pl. (in an obscene sense).

peculiosus, a, um, adj. [id.] having a large private property, wealthy: Pl.

peculium, il, n. dim. [pecunia] a small private property: cupiditas peculli, Cic. 2. Esp. the private property of a son, daughter, or slave, held with the father's or master's consent: admire servis peculium, Varr.: filii, Liv. Fig.: sine ullo ad me peculio veniet? without anything for myself, Sen.

peculor, i. v. n. dep. [peculium] to embezzle the public money, to *peculate*: Flor.

pecunia, ae, f. [pecus] property, riches, wealth: pecuniam facere, to accumulate property, Cic. 1. Esp. money: praesenti pecunia mercari aliquid, with ready money, Pl.: pecunia numerata, Cic.: collocatam habere, to have out on mortgage, id. Plur.: sums of money: pecunias exigere, capere, imperare, id.

pecuniarius, a, um, adj. [pecunia] pertaining to money, pecuniary: rei pecuniariae socius, in a money matter, Cic.: praemia rei pecuniariae magna, great rewards in money, Caes.

pecuniosus, a, um, adj. [id.] that has much money, moneyed, rich, wealthy: feminae pecuniosiores, Suet.: homo pecuniosissimus, Cic.

pecus, pecoris, n. cattle, as a collective, a herd or flock (opp. to pecus, pecudis, a single head of cattle): bubulum pecus, horned cattle, Varr.: setigerum pecus, swine, Ov.: ignavum fucos pecus a praesepibus arcent, the dromes, Virg. Of seals: omne cum Proteus pecus egit altos visere montes, Lucr. 2. Esp. sheep, as opp. to oxen: balatus pecorum, Virg. 1. Fig. of persons, as a term of abuse: cattle: mutum et turpe pecus, Hor. [Perh. connected with the root *pa*: v. *pascō*.] (Hence Fr. *peccore*.)

pecus, ūdis, f. [pecu, pecus, oris] a single head of cattle, a *beast*, *brute*, *animal*, one of a herd: qua pecudo (c. sue) nihil genuit natura fecundius, Cic. 2. Esp. a head of small cattle, a *sheep*: variae crescunt pecudes armenta

feraeque, Lucr. 1. Fig. as a term of reproach, a *beast*, *brute*: latius pecudis ac pitulidae carnis consilium, Cic.

pedalis, e, adj. [pes] of the length of a foot: sol mihi videtur quasi pedalis, a foot in diameter, Cic.: transtra ex pedibus in latitudinem trabibus, Caes.

pedarius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to the foot, foot-: transf. pedarii senatores, persons who had a right to take their seats in the senate and to speak, without voting: but when the others had voted, they might join either party, though this had no influence on the result: Tac. Also Subst.: pedarii, orum, m. plu.: Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 333 seq.

pedatus, ūs, m. [pēdo] on attack, a charge against an enemy: Pl.

pedes, itis, m. [pes] that goes or is on foot: pedes incodiat, Liv. 1. Esp. a foot-soldier: postulat ne quem pedum ad colloquium Caesar adduceret, Caes. 2. a *land-soldier* (opp. to a marine, classicus): pedum expeditiones, Vell. 3. Collect. in sing. foot-soldiers, infantry: cum pedes concurrat, Liv. 4. Transf. equites pedites, as a general designation for the entire people: omnes civis Romani equites pediteque, id. (Hence it. *pedone*: Fr. *piéton*.)

pedester, tris, tre, adj. [id.] on foot, pedestrian (opp. to on horseback, equestris): gratior illi videtur status pedestris futura, quam equestris, Cic. 2. Subst. pedestres, m. plu. foot-soldiers: Just. 1. Transf. on land, by land (opp. to by sea, nauti): pedestres navale equae pugnae, Cic.: pedestria itinera, the roads by land, Caes. 1. Fig. of style: written in prose, prose (opp. to in verse, poetical): pedestres historiae, Hor. 2. plain, common, without poetic flight, without pathos, prosaic: sermo, ki. (Hence it. *pedestre*: Fr. *piètre*.)

pedetentim (pēdetēptim), adv. [pes and tentare] by trying with the feet: (elephanti) quaecondis pedetentim vadis, in terram evasere, Liv. Hence 2. step by step, slowly: pedetentim et aetato nisp, Pac. in Cic. 1. Fig. by degrees, gradually, cautiously: pedetentim et gradatim accersens, Cic.

pedica, ae, f. [pes] a shackle, fetter, or chain for the feet, a *spring*, *pin*, *snare*: Liv.: tunc gruihus pedes ac retia ponere cervis, Virg. (Hence it. *pedica*: Fr. *piège*.)

pediculus, v. pediculus.

pedunculatus (pediculus), i. m. dim. [pedis] a little foot: Plin. 1. Transf. the foot-stalk or pedicle of a fruit or leaf: pediculi Punicorum, Col. 2. a *loaf*: orimi cibis pediculos facit, Plin. (Hence it. *pidacchio*: Fr. *pen*.)

pedia, la, e, [pes] a *low*: Pl.

pedisequus and **pedisequus**, i. m. and **pedisequus**, ae, f. one who follows on foot: a male or female attendant: a footman, prae, laque, a waiting-woman: gnatae pedisequae mixtae, Pl. Cl. Cl. 1. Fig. a follower, attendant: istam juris scientiam eque

questae tanquam ancillulam pedes-
quaque adiunxisti, id.

peditatus, *ūs, m.* [pedes] *foot-soldier, foot, infantry* (opp. to equitatus, *cavalry*): equitatum peditatumque cogere, Cic.

peditum, *i, n.* [pēdo] *a foot*: Cat. (de re li. petard; Fr. *petard, pet.*)
peditus, *avī, atum, i. v.* a. [pes] *to foot, i. e. to furnish with feet*: male peditus, *ill set on his feet*, Suet.

pēdo, *pēpēdi* (peditum), *3. v. n.* *to foot*: Hor. (Hence Fr. *petiller*.)

pēdum, *i, n.* [pes] *a shepherd's crook, a sheep-hook*: Virg.: v. Smith's Ant. 288.

pēgō, *ea, f.* = *πηγή*, *a fountain*: Prop.

pēgma, *ātis, n.* = *πηγμα*, *a nature made of boards, for use or ornament*: Aus. || **Exp.** *a bookcase*: Cic. || **2.** *a sort of moveable stage or scaffolding, used in the Roman amphitheatres*: Sen.: Suet.: Juv. v. Smith's Ant. 288.

pēgmāris, *e, adj.* [pēgma] *pertaining to a pēgma or theatrical machine*: pēgmāres gladiatores, Suet.

pējero, or **perjero** (also **perjero**, Pl.), *avī, atum, i. v. n.* and *a. [per juro]* *to swear falsely, to forswear or perjure oneself*: non falsum jurare pējere (al. *perjurare*) est, sed quod ex animi tui sententia juraris, acut verbis concipitur meo nostro, id non facere perjurium est, Cic. Poet.: jus pējurationis, *a false oath* (analog. to jus *juramentum*), Hor. || **Transf.** in gen. to lye: pergo optime hercle perjurans, Pl.

pējor, *avī, v. malus*.

pējus, *adv.* *worse*; v. *male*.

pēlago, *n. pl.* *the sea*; v. *pelagus*.

pēlagius, *a, um, adj.* = *πελαγίος*, *pertaining to the sea, sea-* (pure Lat. *marinus*): cursus, Phaedr.

pēlagus, *i, n.* (Gr. *pluv.* *pēlāgō*, Lacr.) = *πελαγος*, *the sea* (pure Lat. *mare*): pelagus tenere rates, the open sea, the main, Virg.: exsiente pelago, Tac. || **Transf.** *an overflowing stream, a flood* (poet.): pelago premit arva sonanti, with a rushing flood, Virg.

pēlāmis, *īdis, and pēlāmyis*, *īdis, f.* = *πελαγίς* and *πελαγίς*, *a young tunny-fish* (before it is a year old; afterwards called *thynnus*): Juv.

pēllācia, *ae, f.* [pellax] *an allurement, enticement, blandishment* (poet. and rare): placidi pellācia ponti, Lacr.

pēllax, *ācis, adj.* [pellācio] *seducing, deceitful*: Virg.

pēllēobrea, *v. pēllēobrea*.

pēllēō, *īdis, f.* [pēllēgō] *a reading through*: Cic. (al. *per lectionem*).

pēllēctus, *a, um, Part.* [pellācio].

pēllēgō, *v. pēllēgō*.

pēllax, *īdis, f.* *the concubine of a married man*: filiae pellex, Cic.: tunc ris et maris pellex et adultera patris? Ov. || **Transf.** in gen. *a kept mistress, concubine*: Curt. || **2.** *a male prostitute*: Suet. [Uu. regarded as identical with Gr. *πῆλαξ*; but it is prob. derived from pellācio.]

pēllōcātus, *ūs, m.* [pellax] *a cohabiting with a kept mistress, concubinage*: pellōcātus suspicio, Cic.

pēllōlo or **per-lōlo**, *lecti. lectum* [lōlo] *3. v. a. lit. to draw gently* over; hence, *to allure, entice, inveigle, decoy*: la scem per epistolā pellōit, Ter.: mulierem inbecillū consiliū pellōit ad se, Cic. || **Fig.** *mea quidem sententia multo majorem partem sententiarum male tuo et lepore et politissimis facilius pellōit, have brought over to your side*, id.

pēllōlicū, *ae, f. dim.* [pellis] *a small skin or hide*: haedina, Cic.: furtivae aurum pellōlicae, i. e. the golden fleece, Juv. Proverb. (1) *pellōlicum curare, to take care of one's skin*, i. e. *to make much of oneself*, Hor. (2) *pellōlicum veterem retinere, i. e. to keep to one's old courses*, Pers.

pēllō, *ōnis, m.* [id.] *a furrier*: Pl.

pēllis, *is, f.* *a skin, hide* (of a beast): rana rugosam inflavit pellem, Phaedr.: quam tu nunquam vides nisi cum pelle caprina, Cic. Poet. of the human skin: frigida pellis duraque, Lacr. Proverb. (1) *detrabere pellem, i. e. to pull off the mask which conceals a person's faults*, Hor. (2) *quiescere in propria pelle, to be content with one's own condition*, id. || **Meton.** *a garment made of skin*: pes in pelle natet, in the shoe, Ov. || **2.** *a tent* (because it was covered with skins): hence the phrase sub pellibus, in camp; (Caesar) sub pellibus hiemare constituit, Caes. || **3.** *a shield*: pellium nomine, Cic. [cf. Gr. *πέλας*; Eng. *pell, pelt*; Germ. *fell and pelt*; King-felt-monger.] (Hence Fr. *peau*.)

pēllius, *a, um, adj.* [pellis] *covered with skins, clad in skins*: testēs, i. e. from Sardinia, where skins were used for clothing, Cic.: pellitū Sardi, Liv.

pēllō, *pēpēdi*, *pulsum, 3. v. a.* *to push or strike*: fores, Ter.: terram ter pede (in the tripodum), Hor.: nervi pulsi, struck, Cic. || **2.** *Exp.* *to drive, thrust or turn out, expel, banish*: ex Galliae finibus, Caes.: pellor ab agris patriis, Ov.: possessores suis sedibus, Cic.: exsulēs tyrannorum injuria pulsi, banished, Liv. || **3.** *Also in milit. lang.* *to beat, conquer, overcome*: exercitum ab Helvetiis pulsum et sub jugum misum, Caes. || **Fig.** *to strike, touch, move, affect, impress, etc.*: nulla me ipsum privatim pepulit insensum injuria, Cic.: ipsum in Hispania juvenem nullius forma pepulērāt captivae, Liv. || **2.** *Exp.* *to drive out or away*: expellō pulsu corde dolor, Virg.: stim, Hor.: frigoris vim totis, Cic. || **3.** *to conquer, overcome* (rare): alciui pudicitiam, Pl.

pēllōlo or **per-lōlo**, *lūxi, 2. v. n.* *to shine through, to be seen through, to be transparent*, pellōlū: ita pellōlucet, quasi latera Punicā, Pl.: pellōlucens aether, Cic.: pellōlucens aena, i. e. with many holes, Tib. || **Fig.** *to shine through or forth, to appear, to be transparent*: illud ipsum quod

honestum decorumque dicimus quasi pellōlucet ex eia, quae commemorat, virtutibus, Cic.: pellōlucens oratio, id.

pēllōcidū (perl), *a, um, adj.* dim. [pellōlū] *almost bright*: Cat.

pēllōcidus (perl), *a, um, adj.* [pellōlū] *transparent, pellōlū* = *membrana*, Cic.: fons, Ov. || **Transf.** *very bright*: illustris et pellōlūda stella, Cic.

pēllōris, *īdis, f.* = *πελαγίς*, *a large shell-fish*: Hor.

pēlla, *ae, f.* = *πέλας*, *a small, light shield, usually crescent-shaped*: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 288).

pēllastēs, or **a, ae, m. = *πελαστῆς*, *a soldier armed with the pella, a pella*: Liv.**

pēllātus, *a, um, adj.* [pella] *armed with the pella*: Ov.

pēllis, *is, f.* [πέλεις, πέλεις] *a basin, laver*: Juv.

pēllārius, *a, um, adj.* [pēllis] *of or for provisions*: Cic.

pēllātes, *lūm, m. pl.* [pēllis, whence penitus, penetrare, expressing the idea of entering, interior; hence, as delites of the interior of the house] *the pēllātes, old Latin guardian deities both of a household, and of the state*: used either with or without *id.*: aedes deorum Penatium in Velia, Liv.: illum in Italiam portans victosque penates, Virg. (v. Smith's Biogr. and Mythol. 309). || **Meton.** *a dwelling, home*: Quintus a suis diis penatibus praepceps ejection, Cic. Poet. of the cells of bees, Virg.

pēllātiger, *ēra, ērum, adj.* [penates gero] *carrying his household gods*: Ov.

pēndēō, *pēpēdi*, *2. v. n.* [pendo]

to hang, hang down, be suspended: sagittae pendebant ab humero, Cic.: telum summo clipei nequicquam umbone pēpēdit, Virg.: reos qui apud aerarium pēpēdissent universos discrimine liberavit, whose names had been posted up, who had been proscribed, Suet. So of debtors to the state: id. Proverb.: pendere filo or tenui filo, to hang by a thread, i. e. to be in great danger: omnis sunt hominum tenui pendētia filo, Ov. || **Transf.** *to be suspended in the air, to float, hover*: circumfuso pendebat in aëre telum, id.: dum siccā tellure licet, dum nubila pendent, Virg.

2. *to be unstable, moveable*: nec litus opertum pendet alga, Ov. || **3.** *to hang about, linger*: nostroque in limine pēndes, Virg. || **4.** *to hang down, be flaccid, weak*: flūidos pendere lacertos, Ov. || **Fig.** *to hang, rest, or depend upon*: spes pēndet a fortuna, Cic.: hinc omnis pēndet Lucilius, Hor. || **2.** *to pass fixedly, listen attentively to*: (Idē) pēndet iterum narrantis ab ore, Virg. || **3.** *to be suspended, interrupted, discontinued*: pēndent opera interrupta, id. || **4.** *to be ready to fall*: nec amicum pēndentem corrumpere patitur, Cic. || **5.** *to be in suspense, to be uncertain, doubtful, irresolute, perplexed*: animus tibi pēndet? Ter. || **Exp.** *pendere animus*: exanimatus

pendet animi, Cic. With animis or mentibus: id., Lucr. (Hence Fr. *penite, pencher*.)

pendo, pēndi, pensum (pendissent for pēndissent, Liv.), 3. v. a. and n.

A. *Act. to cause to hang down, to suspend*; esp. of scales; hence, to weigh, *weigh out*: *penas examinat herbas*, Ov.

2. Transf. to pay, pay out (because, in the earliest times, money was estimated by weight, not tale): *Achaei ingentem pecuniam pendunt L. Pisoni quotannis*, Cic.: *mercedem allici*, Juv. (II) Hence, pendere poenas, supplicia, etc.: to pay, suffer, undergo a penalty: *maximas poenas pendo temeritatis meae*, Cic.: *satis pro temeritate unum hominis suppliciorum pensum esse*, Liv.

Fig. to weigh mentally, to ponder, consider, decide: *vos eam (rem) suo, non nominis pondere penditote*, Cic. **2.** to value, esteem, regard: with gen. of value: *quem tu vidisse beatus non magni pendis*, Hor.: *tu illum nunquam ostendisti quanti pendere*, Ter.

B. Neutr. to weigh, have weight: *talentum ne minus pondo octoginta Romanis ponderibus pendat*, Liv. (Hence Fr. *pendre*.)

pendulus, a, um, adj. [pendeo] hanging, hanging down, *pendent*, *pendulous*: *collum*, Hor.: *libra*, Ov. **Fig.**: *neu fluitum dubiae spe pendulus borae, in suspense*, Hor. (Hence It. *penzolo, pendolo*.)

pēne, adn. v. pene.

pēne, prep. with acc. with, in the possession or power of: often put after its case: *agri, quorum penes Or. Pomptum omne iudicium et potestas debet esse*, Cic.: *si volet usus, quem penes arbitrium est et ius et norma loquendi*, Hor.: *me penes est unum vasti custodia mundi*, Ov. (II) *penes se esse, to be oneself, in one's senses*: *penes te es*, Hor. **Fig.** Transf. in company with, along with: *hi (servi) centum dies penos accusatorem quam fuissent*, Cic.

pēnetrābilis, e, adj. [penetro] **1.** Pass. that can be pierced or penetrated, penetrable. With dat.: *corpus nullo penetrabile telo*, Ov. **2.** Act. piercing, penetrating: *Boreae penetrabile frigus*, Virg.: *fulmen*, Ov.

pēnetrālis, e, adj. [id.] piercing, penetrating: *frigus*, Lucr. **2.** inward, inner, internal, interior, innermost: *tecta*, Virg.: *dii Penates ab eo, quod penitus insident: ex quo etiam penetrales a postis vocantur*, Cic. **3.** Subst. penetrable, or penetral; mostly pluv. *penetralla, tum, n. the inner part, interior, esp. of a building; the inside space, an inner room*: *penetralla urbis*, Liv.: *apparent Priami et veterum penetralla regum, the inner chambers*, Virg. **2.** Fig. an inner place, secret place, a secret: *loci aperire penetralla*, Quint.

pēnetro, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [PEN + v. penates]. **1.** Act. to put, place or set into: constr. with acc. of

direct object, the place denoted by acc. with in or intra: *penetravi pedem intra acies*, Pl.: *se in fugam, to take to flight*, id.

2. to make one's way into, to penetrate: with acc. of place: *Illyricos sinus*, Virg.: *iter L. Lucullo penetratum*, Tac. Fig.: *id. Tiberii animum altius penetravit*, id. **Fig.** Neutr. to make one's way into, to penetrate into: *saepe terras*, Cic.: *intra vallum*, Liv.: *in urbem*, id. **2.** Fig.: *Romani animus haec ipas in templum penetravit*, Cic.

pēnicillum, i, n. and pēnicillus, i, m. dim. [peniculus] a painter's brush or pencil: Cic. **2.** Meton. style of composition: *modo mihi dicit Britanniam, quam pingam coloribus tuis, penicillo meo*, id. (Hence Fr. *pinceau*.)

pēnicillus, i, m. dim. [pens] Lit. a little tail; hence, **1.** a brush for removing dust: Pl. **2.** a sponge: Ter.

pēninsula, v. paeninsula.

pēnis, is, m. [prob. as Festus states, from pendo: cf. penilla] a tail: *caudam antiqui penem vocabant*, Cic. **Fig.** *Exp. the penis*; also meton. lust: *ganeo, manu, ventre, pene bona patria laceraverat*, Sall.: *Hor.*

pēnissimā (pen.) v. paene, ad fin. pēnitā, adv. inwardly, internally: Cat.

pēnitus, a, um, adj. [PEN + v. penates] inward, inner, interior: *excreta usque ex penitis faucibus*, Pl. Sup.: *advecta ex Arabia penitissima*, id.

pēnitus, adv. inwardly, internally, in the inside: *penitusque deus, non fronte notandus*, Manil. **2.** Exp. deeply, far within, into the inmost or remotest part: *saxum penitus excisum*, Cic.: *Suevos penitus ad extremos fines recepit*, Caes. (II) Fig.: *penitus ex intima philosophia hauriendam Juris disciplinam putas*, from the very depths of philosophy, Cic. **Fig.** Transf. thoroughly, completely, wholly, entirely, utterly: *caput et supercilia penitus abrasa*, id.: *dilecta penitus*, Hor. With Comp.: *penitus crudelior, far more*, Prop. With Sup.: *vir penitus Romano nomini infestissimus*, Vell.

penna, ae, f. [from the root PER; cf. *peropas*; lit. a means of flying] a feather: *sine pennis volare haud facile est: messe alae pennas non habent*, Pl. **Fig.** Meton. in plur. *pennae, a wing*: *aves pullos pennis fovit*, Cic.: *pennas explicare*, Ov. Of bees: *p-nnis coruscant*, Virg. Proverb. (I) *pennas (al. pinnas) incidere allici, to clip one's wings*, i. e. to deprive one of power or rank, Cic. (II) *extendere pennas, to spread one's wings, i. e. to attempt great things*, Hor. Poet. *a flying, flight*: *ov. 2. a feather on an arrow* (poet.): *per jugulum pennis tenuis acuta sagitta est*, id.: *also the arrow itself*: *olor tractus penna*, id. (Hence It. *penacchio*; Fr. *panache*.)

pennātus (pinn.), a, um, adj. [penna] feathered, winged: *pennati equi*, quos *pegasos* vocant, Plin.: *Zephyrus*, Lucr.

penniger, ēra, ērum, adj. [penna gero] feathered, winged: Cic.

pennip, pes, ēdia, adj. wing-footed: Perseus, Cat.

pennipōtens, entia, adj. able to fly, winged (poet.): Lucr.

pennilla, ae, f. dim. [penna] a little wing (rare): Cic.

pennilla, e, adj. [pendeo] hanging, hanging down, *pendent*, *pennile*: *resum volo mihi emere, qui me faciam pennilem*, Pl.: *vehetur pennillibus plumis, i. e. in a bed*, Juv.: *uva, hung up to be preserved during the winter*, Hor.

pensio, ōnis, f. [pendo] lit. a weighing. Meton. a weight: Vitr. **Fig.** Transf. a paying, payment, a term of payment: *nihil debetur ei, nisi ex tertis pensione*, Cic. **2.** Exp. a tax, impost: *Aur. Vict.* **3.** rent: Suet. (Hence It. *pignone*.)

pensito, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [pendo] to weigh, weigh out: *lanam*, Aur. Vict. **2.** Transf. to pay (rare): *praedia, quae penitent*, Cic. **Fig.** to weigh, ponder, think over, consider: *rem*, Liv. *Abd. abest impera*: *Tiberius saepe apud se pensitavit*, Tac.

pensio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [pendo] to weigh or weigh out: *aurum*, Liv. Proverb.: *pensare aliquem eadem trutinā, to weigh one in the same balance, judge one by the same standard*, Hor. **Fig.** Transf. to counterbalance, to compensate, recompense, repay, requite: *exigua turis pensio tanta beneficia penatur*, Curt.: *pruematurnam mortem immortalis nominis sui memoria*, Vell.: *transmutatae res quasdam vice pensant*, Liv.

2. to pay or punish for: *a iud. and abl.*: *in pace pulvorem*, Ov.: *victoriam damno militis*, Vell. **Fig.** to weigh, ponder, examine, consider: *et factis, non ex dictis, amicos penatur*, Liv. (Hence It. *pensare*; Fr. *pesner*.)

pensum, i, n. [id.] a portion weighed out as a day's work for spinners of wool; hence, in gen. a task, piece of work: *pensum facere*, Pl. *metuere carpentes pensas poellae*, Virg. **Fig.** a charge, duty, office: *pensam meum lepide acurabo*, Pl.: *me ad meum munus pensumque revocabo*, Cic. (Hence It. *peso*.)

pensus, a, um, Part. [pendo] **1.** Adj. weighed; hence, Fig. *estimated, valued, priced, dear*: *utra sit conditio pensator, virginemne an viduum habere*: Pl. *Exp. nihil pensui habere aliquid, to lay no weight or stress upon, to attach no value to, to be indifferent to, care nothing about*: *nihil pensui neque sancti habere*, Sall. *Also, non adest or est aliquid pensui*: *nec mihi adest tantillum pensam*, quos *capiam calceos*, I don't care in the least, am perfectly indifferent. Pl.: *si quicquam pensui unquam habere, if they had had any consideration*, Sall.

pentimēter, tri, m. = verripere (containing five metrical feet), a pentameter: Quint.

pentēris, is, f. = verripere, a ship with five banks of oars: *Auct. B. Alex.*

penula, ac, v. *paenula*.

penuria, ac, v. *want, need*: cibi, *Lacr.*: victus, *Hor.*: edendi, *Virg.*: magna *supplimentum* civium bonorumque penuria, *Cic.*: mulierum, *Liv.*

penus, the and i, m. and f., also *penum*, i, and *penus*, *oris*, n. [root *pen*]: v. *penates*; hence, *lit.* that which is inside of the house] *store or provision of food, provisions, victuals*: *est omne, quo vescuntur homines, penus, Cic.*: avium cuiusque generis multiplex *penus*, *Suet.*

peplus, i, m., and *peplus*, i, m. = *χιτών* and *πέπλος*, the robe of state of Minerva at Athens, in which her statue was solemnly clothed in the Panathenaea: *Virg.*

per, *prop.* with acc. *j.* Of space denoting motion through or over: through, through the midst of, through-out, over, all over: *per agros vagari, Liv.*: *se per munitiones deficere, Caes.*: *per mare pauperem fugere, per saxa, per ignes, Hor.*: *qui per imperii tui provincias ei credidissent, in the provinces, Cic.*: *convixique comaeque trahuntur per terram, along the surface of, Virg.* Placed after its noun: *viam per, Locr.* *¶* Of time, denoting continuity: through, throughout, during: *nulla res per triennium, nisi ad nutum istius, indicata est, Cic.*: *per decem dies loci facti sunt, id.*: *per idem tempus, during, et, id.*: *per inducias, during, Liv.* *¶* Of other relations: *1.* to denote the instrument or means: through, by, by means of: *statuerunt injurias per vos ulcisci, Cic.*: *per exploratores Caesar cognovit, Caes.* *2.* *per se, per te, through himself, by himself, of himself, etc.*: *homo per se cogitans, sine ulla commendatione majorem, Cic.*: *satia per te tibi consula, Hor.*

3. to indicate the manner or state: *in, by, through, etc.*: *per vinum, when drunk, Pl.*: *per summum decedens vitam amittere, in the most infamous manner, Cic.*: *naves triremes per causam exercendorum remigum ad fauces portus prodire jussit, under pretext of, Caes.*

4. to designate the reason, cause, instrument, etc.: through, for, by, on account of, for the sake of: *quum antea per aetatem nondum hujus civitatis loci attingere auderem, Cic.*: *per duces, non per milites stilis non vino-reut, Liv.* *5.* *per me, per te, etc.*: *as far as concerns me, you, etc.*: *per me vel stertas licet, I give you my permission, Cic.*: *si per te liceat, if you would permit, Caes.* (II) Hence, in oaths, entreaties, asseverations, etc.: *by si per plures deos juret, Cic.*: *per ego te, illi, precor quaeque, Liv.* *¶* [IV] In composition *per* signifies, *1.* through, *2.* thoroughly, completely: *per-ficio*. *3.* greatly, exceedingly, very, etc.: *per-tere*; *per-paulum*.

4. in some cases it appears to impart the sign of destruction, e. g. *perdere*, to destroy: *perfidus*, etc., as the *Eng.* for *in forbid, forswear*, etc. (cf.

inter). *Per* freq. occurs in *metri*: *no-bis ista sunt pergrata perque jucunda, Cic.*

pēra, ac, f. = *ripa*, a bag, wallet: *Phaedr.*

pēr-aburdus, a, um, adj. very absurd: *haec videntur peraburda, Cic.*

pēr-accommōdātus, a, um, adj. very convenient: *Cic.*

pēr-aer, *cris*, *cre*, adj. very sharp: *acetum, Pl.* *¶* [Fig.] *judicium, Cic.*

pēr-aerbus, a, um, adj. very harsh to the taste: *uva peracerba gustatu, Cic.*

pēr-aesco, *cili*, j. v. n. incept. to become thoroughly sorer: *Fig.* to become vexed, to grow vexatious: *ita mihi pectus percacuit, Pl.*

pēr-actio, *onis*, f. [peragro] a finishing, completion: *aetatis, Cic.*

pēr-actus, a, um, Part. [peragro].

pēr-actūs, adv. very sharply, very acutely: *movet, Cic.*

pēr-actus, a, um, adj. very sharp: *fax, Mart.* *2.* Transf. of sound, very clear or penetrating: *vox, Cic.*

¶ [Fig. very keen, very acute, very penetrating: *id.*

pēr-ādolecens, *entis*, adj. very young: *homo peradolescens, Cic.*

pēr-ādilescētulus, i, m. a very young man: *Nep.*

pēr-ādōnatus, a, um, v. *perapp.*

pēr-aequē, adv. quite equally or evenly, without distinction: *Cic.*: *terna millia, aris peraeque in singulos menses, uniformly, Nep.*

pēr-āgitō, avi, *atum*, i, v. a. to drive or hunt about greatly, to harass, disturb: *vehementius peragat ab equitatu, Caes.* *¶* [Fig. to excite, impel: *animos, Sen.*

pēr-āgō, *ēgi*, *actum*, j. v. a. to do thoroughly or completely, to execute, finish, accomplish, complete, etc.: *fabulam, Cic.*: *conclium, Caes.*: *inceptum, Virg.* (II) Esp. in law: *reun, to continue a prosecution till the defendant is condemned, Liv.* *¶* to drive about, harass, disturb (rare): *pecora peragens aëlis, Sen.* *¶* to pierce through, transfix: *Theseus latus ense peragit, Ov.*

¶ [IV] to pass through, traverse: *quum sol duodena peragit signa, id.*

2. Transf. of time: *to pass, spend: ille salubres aetates peraget, Hor.*

¶ [V] In gen. to work or work up: *humum, to till, Ov.* *2.* [Fig. to go through, go over, to relate, describe: haec paucis verbis carminis concipiente jurjurandi mutatis peragit, Liv.: res tennes, tenuis sermone peractas, described, Hor.

pēr-āgrātio, *onis*, f. [peragro] a wandering or travelling through, a traversing: *itinerum, Cic.*

pēr-āgro, avi, *atum*, i, v. a. [ager] to wander or travel through, to go through, traverse, etc.: *provincias, Cic.*: *in peragranda Aegypto, Suet.* Of sailing: *litora liburnica, id.* *¶* [Fig. to go through, to search through, penetrate: eloquentia omnes peragravit insulas, Cic.

pēr-āmans, *antis*, Part. very loving, very fond: *Cic.*

pēr-āmantē, adv. very lovingly: *aliquem observare, Cic.*

pēr-āmbulo, avi, *atum*, i, v. a. to walk or go through; to traverse, perambulare: *aedes, Pl.*: *rura, Hor.* Poet.: *frigus perambulat artus, runs through, Ov.* recte necno crocum floresque perambulet *Attae fabula, si dubitem, rightly trod the stage, i. e. was properly constructed, Hor.*

pēr-āmonens, a, um, adj. very pleasant: *aestas, Tac.*

pēr-āmplus, a, um, adj. very large: *simulacra, Cic.*

pēr-āngustē, adv. very narrowly: *Cic.*

pēr-āngustus, a, um, adj. very narrow: *fretum, Cic.*: *aditus, Caes.*

pēr-anno, avi, i, v. n. [annus] to live through a year: *Suet.*

pēr-anctus, a, um, adj. very ancient: *sacrum, Cic.*

pēr-appōitus (adpos.), a, um, adj. very suitable or apposite: *alici, Cic.*

pēr-ardūus, a, um, adj. very difficult: *perardum est, Cic.*

pēr-argūtus, a, um, adj. very shrill: *tintinnabulum, App.* *¶* very acute, very witty: *homo, Cic.*

pēr-armo, avi, *atum*, i, v. a. to arm well: *exercitus, Curt.*

pēr-aro, avi, *atum*, i, v. a. lit. to plough through. Transf. to traverse: *pontum, Sen.* *¶* to furrow: *rugis anilibus ora, Ov.* *¶* to write on a waxen tablet: *talia perarans manus, id.*

pēr-ārim, adv. by bags or scallots: *peratim ductare, i. e. to cheat one out of the money in his wallet, Pl.*

pēr-ātentē, adv. very attentively: *audire aliquem, Cic.*

pēr-attentus, a, um, adj. very attentive: *animus, Cic.*

pēr-audiendus, a, um, adj. that must be heard to the end: *Pl.*

pēr-bacchor, *atus*, i, v. a. dep. to carouse or reel through: *Cic.*

pēr-bēatus, a, um, adj. very fortunate: *Cic.*

pēr-bellē, adv. very prettily, very finely: *simulare, Cic.*

pēr-bēnē, adv. very well: *Cic.*

pēr-bēnēvolus, a, um, adj. very friendly: *alici, Cic.*

pēr-bēnignē, adv. very kindly: *Ter. In metri: Cic.*

pēr-bibēla, ac, f. [perbibō] Drink-land, analogous to *Peridia*, comically a country where people are always drinking: *Pl.*

pēr-bibo, *bibi*, j. v. a. to drink or suck up: *ego perili, cui medullam lassitudo perbibit, Pl.* *¶* to drink in: *lacrime, Ov.* *2.* [Fig. to imbibe, receive: haec cum persuasi mihi et per-bibi, Sen.

pēr-bitō, j. v. n. to go over to: *ultimam malo cruciatu in Siciliam perbiteres, Pl.*

¶ to perish: *qui per virtutem perbit, non interit, id.*

per-blāndus, a, um, *adj.* very charming, very engaging: successor, Cic.

per-bōnus, a, um, *adj.* very good: prandium, Pl.: ager, Cic.

per-brēvis, e, *adj.* very short, very brief: orator perornatus et perbrevis, Cic. In *thesi*: altera pars per mihi brevis videtur, id. *Adv.* in a very short time: id.

per-brēviter, *adv.* very briefly: Cic. **perca**, *ne, f.* = *περκα*, a kind of fish, a perch: Plin.

per-caedo, cōcidi, caesum, *v. a.* to cut up completely: exercitum, Flor.

per-calēfactio, fēci, factum (*contr.* percalfactum), *v. a.* to make very warm, to heat thoroughly: Lucr.

per-calēscō, lūi, *v. n.* incept. to become very warm: Lucr.

per-callescō, lūi, *v. n.* and *a.* incept. I. Neutr. to become very hardened, very callous: civitatis patientia peralluerat, Cic. II. Act. to get a good knowledge of: in the perf. to be well acquainted with, to know well, be well versed in: usum rerum, id.

per-cārus, a, um, *adj.* very dear, very costly: Ter. II. Fig. very dear, very much beloved: allicui, Cic.

per-cautus, a, um, *adj.* very cautious: Cic.

per-cēlebro, avi, atum, *v. a.* to proclaim frequently, to have often in one's mouth: de qua multum plurimi versus tota Sicilia percelebrantur, Cic.

per-cēler, āris, *adj.* very quick or swift: Interitus, Cic.

per-cēlīter, *adv.* very quickly, very soon: Cic.

per-cello, cūli, culsum, *v. a.* [on the root *cēll* or *cēl*, v. *anteo*], to beat down, throw down; to overturn, upset: perit! percultu me prope, Pl.: Mars communis aequo spoliantem jam et exsultantem everit et percultu abjecto, Cic. 2. Transf. to strike, smite: fecit Postumius genu ferre percultu, Liv. II. Fig. to cast down, overthrow, ruin, destroy: adolescentem percussae atque afflixae, Cic.: rem publicam, Tac. 3. To defeat, dunt, dispirit, discourage, dishearten: haec vox non percultu non perturbavit? Cic.: civitates atrocibus edictis, Tac.

per-censō, āli, *v. a.* to go through or over, to count over, reckon up, enumerate: numerum legionum, Tac. II. Transf. in gen. to survey, view; to review, examine: manipulos, Varr.: orationes, Liv. 2. To go over, travel through: Thessaliam, id.

perceptio, ōnis, *f.* [percep] a taking, receiving: a gathering in, collecting: frugum fructuumque reliquorum, Cic. II. Fig. perception, comprehension: animi perceptiones, notiones, ideas, id.

perceptus, a, um, *Part.* [percep] II. Subst. percepta, orum, *n. plu.* doctrinae, principia, rules: Cic.

per-cido, cidi, cūsum, *v. a.* [caedo] to cut to pieces, to smash: os allicui, Pl.

per-ciso, cīvi and *ii*, cūsum, *v. a.*

and **per-ciso**, *ivi* and *ii*, Itum, *v. a.* to move greatly, to stir up, excite: irai fax subdita percutit, Lucr. II. Esp. to name, call: aliquem impudicum, Pl.

per-culo, *v. periculo*.

per-culo, cēpi, ceptum (percepit for perperisset, Pac. in Cic.) *v. a.* [capio] to take entire possession of: mihi horror misero membra percipit dicitur, Pl. 2. To take to oneself, to assume: rigorem, Ov. 3. To get, obtain, receive: serere, percipere, considere fructus, Cic.: praemia, Caes. II. Fig. to perceive, to feel: ne, quod hic agimus, herus percipiat fieri, Pl.: quod neque oculis, neque auribus, neque ullo sensu percipi potest, Cic. 2. To learn, comprehend, understand, conceive: aliquid animo, id.: omnium civium nomina perperat, knew, id.: querelas, to hear, Liv.

per-culū, a, um, *Part.* [perculo]. II. Adj. greatly moved, roused, stimulated, excited: amoris causa percultus, Pl.: animo irato ac percuto aliquid facere, Cic. 2. Transf. excitable: ingenium percultum ac ferox, Liv.

per-civilis, e, *adj.* very courteous, affable: sermo, Suet.

per-clamo, v. a. to cry out: Pl.

per-coctus, a, um, *Part.* [percoquo].

per-cognosco, nōvi, nītum, *v. a.* to become perfectly acquainted with: aliquem, Pl.: Plin.

per-cōlo, avi, atum, *v. a.* to strain through, to filter: percolate: vinum vinum percolato, potentiam abjecto, Cato. II. Reflect in gen. to pass through: humor per terras percolatur, Lucr.

per-cōlo, cūli, culum, *v. a.* to finish: inchoata percolui, Plin. II. Transf. to deck, beautify, adorn: aliquid eloquentia, Tac. 2. To honour, revere, reverence: patrem tuum si percolas, Pl.

per-cōmis, e, *adj.* very friendly, very courteous: Cic.

per-commōdo, *adv.* very conveniently, very well: percommode accidit, Cic.

per-commōdus, a, um, *adj.* very convenient, very opportune: Liv.

per-conatō (perconat), ōnis, *f.* [perconator] an asking, inquiring after; a question, inquiry: tempus perconationis consumere, Cic.: aliquid perconationibus reperire, Caes.

per-conatōr (perconator), ōris, *m.* [id.] an asker, inquirer: Hor.

per-conor (perconator), atus, *v. a.* and *n. dep.* to ask particularly, to question strictly, to inquire, interrogate, investigate: perconari hanc paucis hic vult, Pl.: tu nunquam mihi perconanti aut quaerenti aliquid defuisti, Cic.: aliquid ex aliquo, to ask a person respecting another, Pl.: aliquid de aliqua re, Cic. With double acc.: meum si quia te perconatūte aevum, Hor.

per-contīnax, ācis, *adj.* very obstinate, very contumacious: Ter.

per-coquo, xi, cūsum, *v. a.* to boil thoroughly, boil soft: bubulas carnes,

Plin. II. Transf. to heat: humorem, Lucr. 2. To ripen: mora percipit uvae, Ov. 3. To scorch, to blacken by the heat of the sun: virtum percoctaque secula calore, Lucr.

per-cūbescō, ui, and **per-crebresco**, brui, *v. n.* incept. to become very frequent or prevalent, to be spread abroad: quae (opinio) etiam apud externas nationes omnium sermone percubuit, Cic.: cum fama per orbem terrarum percubuisse, illum a Caesare ob alderi, Caes.

per-cūro, āli, Itum, *v. n.* to sound very much, to rouse, to torment: Cic.

per-cūrio, *v. a.* to ring or rattle greatly: Pl.

per-culū, a, um, *Part.* [perculo].

per-culū, a, um, *Part.* [perculo].

per-culatio, etc. *v. perculatio*, etc.

per-cūpidus, a, um, *adj.* very fond of: percupiscit, Lucr.

per-cūpio, *v. a.* to wish or desire earnestly, to long: Pl.: Ter.

per-cūriōsus, a, um, *adj.* very curious or inquisitive: Cic.

per-cūro, avi, atum, *v. a.* to cure completely: percurato vulnere, Liv. II. Fig. mentem agram, Sen.

per-cūro, percurator, percurator, curum, *v. a.* and *n.* A. Act. to run or hasten through or over; to traverse: percurrere agrum Piconum, Caes.: aristas, Ov. II. Fig.: amplissime honores percurrunt, i. e., fill the highest offices one after another, Suet. 2. To run over in speaking, to mention cursorily: partes, qua modo percuram, Cic.: modice beneficia, Tac. 3. To run over in the mind or with the eye, to scan briefly, to look over: multa animo et cogitatione, multa etiam legendo, Cic.: oculo, to run over, Hor. 2. Neutr. to run: curriculo percuram, Ter.: per temone (carrum), to run along the pole, Caes.

per-cursatio, ōnis, *f.* [percurro] a running or travelling through: Cic.

per-cursor, ōnis, *f.* [percurro] a running through or over: Fig. a rapid or hasty thinking over: Cic. II. In rhetoric, a rapid or hasty passing over a subject: id.

per-cursus, *v. a.* and *n.* freq. [id.] A. Act. to rumble over: ripas, Plin. II. Neutr. to range or rove about: finibus nostris, Liv.

per-cursus, a, um, *Part.* [percurro].

per-cursus, ōnis, *f.* [percurro] a beating, striking: capitis percussiones, Cic. II. Transf. in music, a beating time; hence Met. time: percussiones numerorum, id.

per-cussor, ōris, *m.* [id.] a striker, stabber, shooter: leo vulneratus percussorem novit, Plin. II. Esp. a murderer, assassin, bandit: Cic.

per-cussus, a, um, *Part.* [percutio].

per-cussus, ōis, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.] a beating, striking: Ov.

per-cūto, cūcti, cūsum (*perf.* percuti for percutiuit, Hor.), *v. a.*

[quatio] to strike through and through, to thrust or pierce through: gladio percutamus. Cic. Manilius percussus. Liv. 2. Transf. to slay, kill: aliquem securi, to behead. Cic. || With the sign of the simple verb: to strike, smite, shoot, hit: januum manu. Tib.: turres de caelo percussae, struck with lightning. Cic. 2. Esp. to strike, stamp, coin money: ut numum argenteum nota sideris Capricorni percussit. Suet. 3. to strike, play a musical instrument (poet.): Ilyram. Ov. || Fig. to strike: percussus calamitate. Cic. 2. to strike, shock, make an impression upon, affect deeply: percussisti me de oratione prolata. id. percussus atrocissimis litteris. id. 3. to cheat, deceive, impose upon: hominem strategemate. id.

per-decorus, a, um, adj. very comely or pretty: Plin.

per-dilutus, a, um, adj. very silly or foolish (poet.): Lucr.

per-do, for pere: Pl.

per-depo, ul, j. v. a. to knead thoroughly: Cat.

per-difficilis, e, adj. very difficult: quæstio. Cic. Sup.: perdifficillimus aditua. Liv.

perdifficilliter, adv. with great difficulty: Cic.

per-dignus, a, um, adj. very worthy: homo per dignus tua amicitia. Cic.

per-diligens, entis, adj. very diligent: homo. Cic.

perdiligenter, adv. very diligently: Cic.

per-disco, didici, j. v. a. to learn thoroughly, to get by heart (rare): omnia jura belli. Cic. With acc. and inf.: perdidici, isthaec esse vera. Pl.

per-disertus, adv. very eloquently: Cic.

perditus, adv. in an abandoned manner, incorrigibly: se gerere. Cic. 2. desperately, excessively: amare. Ter.

perditor, ōris, m. [perdo] a ruiner, destroyer (rare): Cic.

perditus, a, um, Part. [perdo]. || Ad. hopeless, desperate, ruined: perditus esse alieno. Cic. Absol.: habet delectum egentium ac perditum, of needy and ruined men, Caes. (II) Esp. desperately in love: amore haec perditus est. Pl. 2. lost, in a moral sense, abandoned, incorrigible: adolescens perditus ac dissolutus. Cic.

per-dis, adv. for a great while, very long (rare): Cic.

per-disturnus, a, um, adj. that lasts very long, lingering, protracted (rare): bellum. Cic.

per-dives, ita, adj. very rich: Cic.

per-do, didi, ditum (pres. indic. perdim for perduint, Pl.: pres. subj. perdim, ita, etc.). Cic. j. v. a. lit. to put through, to put entirely away; hence to make away with, to destroy, ruin: Jupiter fruges perdidit. Cic.: funditus civitatem, id. aliquem capitis, i. e. to charge with a capital offence, Pl.: valetudinem, Cic. In execrations:

di (deaeque omnes) te perdunt, may the gods destroy you! Ter. 2. to squander, dissipate, lose, etc.: perdere et profundero. Cic.: perdere tempus, id. || Transf. to lose utterly or irrecoverably: libertatem, id.: perit hercule nomen perdidit, i. e. I have quite forgotten the name, Ter.

per-dōco, cul, ctum, 2. v. a. to teach or instruct thoroughly, to show, point out (rare): res difficilis ad perdocendum. Cic. With acc. and inf.: dignam Maconis Phaeacida condere chartis quum to Pterides perdocuere tuas, Ov.

perdocus, adv. very skillfully: Pl.

perdoctus, a, um, Part. [perdoco]. || Ad. very learned, very skillful: homo. Cic.

per-dolō, ūi, Itum, 2. v. n. to pain or grieve greatly: Ter.

per-dolēco, ūi, j. v. n. incomp. [perdo] to feel great pain or grief: suam virtutem Irsuul fore perdoletur, Caes.

perdomitus, a, um, Part. [perdomo].

per-dōmo, ūi, Itum, 1. v. a. to tame or subdue thoroughly, to subjugate completely: ad perdomandum Latium exercitum circumducere, Liv. || Transf. of things: to knead: farinam assidua tractatione, Sen.

per-dormisco, j. v. n. [dormio] to sleep on: Pl.

per-dūco, xi, ctum, j. v. a. to lead or bring through or over, to conduct: omnes Incolumæ naves perduxit, i. e. from Britain to Gaul, Caes.: legiones ad alium, Cic. 2. Of impers. objecta, as buildings, water, etc.: to bring, carry, lead, conduct: a lacu Lemano ad montem Juram murum perducti, Caes. || Transf. to spread over, bedaub, besear with (poet.): corpus odore ambrosiae, Virg. || Fig. to draw out, prolong, continue, to bring to some end or effect: res disputatione ad medium noctem perductur, Caes.: alium ad amplissimos honores, Cic.: eo rem perduxit, brought the matter to that pass, Nep.

2. Esp. to draw or bring over, to persuade, induce to: alium ad suam sententiam, Cic.: Caes.

perduco, i. v. a. freq. [perduco] to lead, conduct to: Pl.

perductor, ōris, m. [id.] a leader, conductor: esp. a pimp, pander: Cic.

|| a guide, conductor: Pl.

perductus, a, um, Part. [perduco].

per-dūctum, adv. a very long time ago: Pl.

perduellio, ōnis, f. [perduellis] hostile or traitorous conduct against one's country, treason: every act of a citizen injurious to the state or its peace: in the later times of the republic the crime was usually called majestas, though trials for perduellio sometimes took place (v. Smith's Ant. 290): (Clodius) actionem perduellionis intenderat, Cic.: tum Sempronius, perduellionis se judicare. Cn. Fulvio dixit, that he prosecuted Fulcius for high treason, Liv.

perduellus, is, m. [per duellum, i. e. bellum] a traitor, regarded as a public enemy, making war on the state, and therefore equivalent to hostis: equidem illud etiam animadvertitur, quod qui proprio nomine perduellus esset, is hostis vocaretur, lenitate verbi trisittum rei militante. Cic. || Transf. a private enemy = inimicus: Pl.

per-dūro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to last or hold out, to endure: prohibas longum perdurat in ævum, Ov.

perdūra, ae, f. [perdū] gobbledom, eating-land, analog. to Peribibula: Pl.

per-ēdo, ēdi, Itum, j. v. a. to eat up, consume (poet.): cibum. Pl.

2. Transf.: nec perdit impostum celer ignis Aetnam, Hor.: vellera morbo peresa, Virg. || Fig.: quos datus amor crudeli tæne peredit, id.

perēgre, adv. in a foreign place, abroad, away from home: qui peregre depugnati, abroad. Cic. 2. from foreign parts, from abroad: in regnum Romanæ acclia, Liv. 3. to foreign parts, abroad: exire, Hor.

perēgri, adv. abroad, away from home: peregrique et domi. Pl.

perēgrinabundus, a, um, adj. [peregrinor] travelling about (rare): Liv.

perēgrinatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a being, or living abroad, a travelling about or in foreign parts, peregrination: perpetua peregrinatio, Cic. 2. Transf. of animals: bestiae peregrinatione laetantur, id.

perēgrinator, ōris, m. [id.] one who travels about: Cic.

perēgrinitas, itis, f. [peregrinus] the condition of a peregrinus or foreigner, opp. to that of a Roman citizen: peregrinitatis reus, Suet. || Transf. outlandish ways, foreign habits or manners: quum in urbem nostram infusa esset peregrinitas, Cic. 2. Esp. a foreign tone or accent: Quint.

perēgrinor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [id.] to be or live in foreign parts, to travel about: peregrinari tota Asia, Cic. || Fig.: haec studia permotant nobiscum, peregrinatur, rusticantur, id. 2. to be abroad, be a stranger: philosophiae qual civitatem dare, quae quidem adhuc peregrinari Romae videbatur, id.

perēgrinus, a, um, adj. [peregre] that comes from foreign parts, outlandish, strange, foreign, exotic: facies, Pl.: mulier, Hor.: labor, i. e. of travelling, Cat.: terror, of a foreign enemy, Liv.: velat peregrinum otium, alium permittit, almost the leisure of a stranger, Tac. || Subst. a foreigner, stranger: peregrini atque advenae, Cic. (II) peregrina, ae, f. a foreign woman (poet.): Ter. 2. Esp. a foreign resident, an alien, as opp. to a Roman citizen: neque civem, neque peregrinum, Cic. || Fig. strange, rare, inexperienced: nulla in re thronum ac rudem, nec peregrinum atque hospitium in agendo esse, id. (Hence It. pellegrino; Fr. pèlerin; Eng. pilgrim.)

për-êlôgans, *antis*, *adj.* *very meek, fine, or elegant*: *genus*, *Cic.*

përêlganter, *adv.* *very finely, very elegantly*: *perellegant* *dicere*, *Cic.*

për-êlôquens, *antis*, *adj.* *very eloquent*: *Cic.*

përémnis, *e*, *adj.* [*amnis*] *pertaining to crossing a river*: in augury: *perenne auspicium*, and *abool*, *peremne*, *n.* *the auspices taken on crossing a river or a spring*, *Cic.*

përémptus (*peremtus*), *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*perimpt*].

përêndis, *ado*, *on the day after to-morrow*: *scies igitur fortasse cras, summum perendie*, *Cic.* [*Etym.* unknown].

përêndinus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*perendie*] *used in classical Latin only in connection with, or in reference to, dies*, and *equiv.* to the English phrase *after to-morrow*: *utrum diem tertium, an perendinum dici oporteret*, *Cic.* *perendino die*, *Caes.* *Abol.*: *tu in perendinum paratus sis, against the day after to-morrow*, *Pl.*

përênnis, *e*, *adj.* [*abl. sing. perenne*, *Ov.*] [*annus*] *that lasts or continues the whole year through*: *as perennes, that do not migrate*, *Plin.*

|| *Transf.* *everlasting, never failing, unceasing, perpetual*, *perennial*: *aque perennes*, *Cic.* *adamas*, *Ov. Comp.*: *exegi monumentum ære perennius, more lasting, more enduring*, *Hor.* 2. *Fig.*: *perennis et contestata majorum virtus*, *Cic.*

përênni-servus, *i*, *m.* [*perennis*] *one who is always a slave*: *Pl.*

përênnitas, *âtis*, *f.* [*id.*] *lastingness, perpetual duration*: *fontium perennitates*, *Cic.*

përênnio, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v. a.* and *n.* [*id.*]. 1. *Act.* *to keep or preserve long*: *Col.* || *Neutr.* *to last for many years, to last, continue, endure*: *arte perennat amor*, *Ov.*

përênnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*from an, root of annus*] *ever-circling, used only as an epithet of Anna, the goddess of the moon*: *Ov.*

përênticidia, *ae*, *m.* *for pericida* [*pera caedo*] *a cut-purse* (comically in allusion to *parenticidia*): *Pl.*

për-êo, *il* (*ivi*), *itum*, *a*, *v. n.* *to go or run through*: *dolium lymphae pereuntis*, *Hor.* || *to pass away, to vanish, disappear*: *to be destroyed, to perish*: *aedes cum fundamento pererint*, *Pl.*: *tantum pecuniam tam brevi tempore perire potuisse*, *Cic.* *urbes pereunt funditus*, *Hor.* 2. *Esp.* *to perish, lose one's life, die*: *reliqui se in flumen praecipitaverant, atque ibi perierunt*, *Caes.* 3. *to pine away with love, to be desperately in love* (*poet.*): *quo beatus vulnere, qua perat sagitta*, *Hor.* 4. *to be lost, wasted, spent in vain*: *ne oleum et opera perierit*, *Cic.* 5. *to be lost, ruined, undone*: *quid fieri tum potuit? jampetridem perieramus*, *id.*: *puppis peruenta est probe, must be lost*, *Pl.* Hence, *periri*, *as an exclamation of despair*, *I*

am lost, I'm undone: *periri*, *Interiri*, *occidit* *id.*: *perliturus, actum esse, we are lost, it is all over with us*, *Ter.* So, in asseverations: *perream, si, nisi, may I perish, may I die*, *if*: *Ov.*

për-êulto, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v. n.* and *a*. *to ride through, ride hither and thither, ride or drive about*. || *Neutr.*: *inter duas aces pereultanas*, *Caes.* || *Act.*: *actem*, *Liv.*

për-êrro, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v. a.* *to wander through, to roam or ramble over*: *fallacem circum vespertinumque pererro saepe forum*, *Hor.* *Pass.*: *pererrato potum*, *Virg.* || *Transf.*: *totumque pererrat luminibus tactis, surveys all over*, *id.*

për-êruditus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *very learned*: *homo*, *Cic.*

përêrens, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*perido*].

për-êrêrêlo, *avi*, *i*, *v. a.* *to plague thoroughly*: *nisi perêrêruciavero*, *Pl.*

përêrêxigê, *adv.* *very little, very sparingly*: *Cic.*

për-êrêxigêus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *very small, very little*: *semen perêxiguum*, *Cic.*: *frumentum*, *Caes.*

për-êrêpêditus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *very easy or obvious*: *Cic.*

për-fâbricô, *avi*, *i*, *v. a.* *to work or use up*: *Fig.* *to take in, overreach*: *Pl.*

për-fâstê, *adv.* *very wittily*: *Cic.*

për-fâstus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *very witty, very facetious*: *Cic.*

për-fâcillê, *adv.* *very easily*: *Cic.* 2. *very willingly*: *Pl.*

për-fâcilis, *e*, *adj.* *very easy*: *disciplina cogniti perfacilis*, *Cic.* || *Esp.* *very courteous*: *perfacilis in audiendo*, *id.*

për-fâcundus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *very eloquent*: *Just.*

për-fâmilîaris, *e*, *adj.* *very intimate, very familiar*: *perfamiliaris alii*, *Cic.* || *Subst.* *perfamiliaris*, *is*, *m.* *a very intimate or familiar friend*: *Epicuri*, *id.*

për-fêctê, *adv.* *fully, completely, perfectly*: *eruditus*, *Cic.*

për-fêctio, *ônis*, *f.* [*perficio*] *a finishing or perfecting; perfection*: *Cic.*

për-fêctor, *ôris*, *m.* [*id.*] *a finisher, perfecter* (rare): *Cic.*

për-fêctus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*perficio*].

|| *A. J.* *finished, complete, perfect, excellent, exquisite*: *oratorum plenum atque perfectum esse*, *Cic.* in *arte*, *Ov.*

2. *Of things*: *naturae*, *Cic. Comp.*: *aliquid perfectius*, *id.* *Sup.*: *quod ego summum et perfectissimum judico*, *id.*

për-fêrens, *entis*, *Part.* [*perfero*].

|| *A. J.* *bearing, brooking, patient*: *with gen.*: *injuriarum*, *Cic.*

për-fêro, *tâli*, *lâtum*, *irreg.* *v. a.* *to bear or carry through*: *lapis nec pertulit ictum, did not bring the blow home, did not reach the mark*, *Virg.*: *partum, to go the full time*, *Plin.* 2. *Transf.* *to carry, bring, convey*: *perferre mandata allicius ad aliquem*, *Cic. Pass.* *to be brought, conveyed to, to arrive, come*: *quum ad eum fama tanti exercitus perlata esset*, *Liv.* (II) *Esp.* *to convey*

news, to announce: *Caesaris in Hispania res secundae in Africam nuntias ac litteras perferrebantur*, *Caes.* || *Fig.* *to bring to an end, to carry through, carry out*: *to complete, accomplish*: *legem perantill, carried it through, got it passed*, *Liv.* *Poet.*: *intrepidos ad fata novissima vultus, kept, maintained*, *Ov.*

2. *to carry out, conduct, manage*: *patronum perferendae pro se legationis eligere*, *Suet.* 3. *In gen.* *to bear, suffer, put up with, brook, undergo, endure*: *perfer, si me amas*, *Cic.*: *omnes indignitates contumeliasque, caes.*

për-fêlo, *scil*, *sectum*, *i*, *v. a.* [*facio*] *to do thoroughly, to finish, perform*: *to succeed in doing, to accomplish*: *pontem biduo perficiti*, *Caes.*: *nihil est simul et inventum et perfectum*, *Cic.* *Poet.*: *centum annos, to complete, live*, *Hor.* || *Transf.* *to work up, finish a piece of work*: *caudelabrum perfectum e gemmis clarissimis*, *Cic.*

2. *to make perfect, to perfect*: *aliquem citibus*, *Ov.* 3. *to bring about, to cause, effect*: *with subj.*: *obides uti inter seesse dent, periclit, Caes.*

për-fêlôus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*perficio*] *completing, perfecting* (*poet.*): *Lucr.*

për-fêlê, *adv.* *faithlessly, perfidiously*: *pericte recuperantem*, *Sen.*

për-fêdêlis, *e*, *adj.* *very trusty, very faithful*: *homo*, *Cic.*

për-fêdêlê, *ae*, *f.* [*perfidus*] *faithlessness, dishonesty, treachery, faithless, perfidy*: *perfidia deceptus*, *Cic.*

për-fêdêlêus, *adv.* *faithlessly, treacherously* (rare): *Cic. Comp.*: *Suet.*

për-fêdêlôus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*perfidus*] *faithless, treacherous, perfidious*: *perfidus et subdolis animo*, *Tac. Sec.*: *omnium perfidiosissimus*, *Cic.* || *Of things*: *nihil perfidiosum et insidiosum et fallax in amicitia*, *id.*

për-fêlôus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*ides*] *promise-breaking, faithless, treacherous, perfidious*: *omnes, aliud agentes, aliud simulates, perfidi, improbi, multos aut*, *Cic.* (II) *Of things* (*poet.*): *arma*, *Ov.* (III) *Adverbially*: *perfidum ridens*, *Venus*, *Hor.* || *Transf.* *that cannot be trusted, unwise, dangerous*: *fiets*, *Sen.*: *glacie flumen*, *Flor.*

për-fêlô, *a*, *v. a.* *to end fully, to finish*: *Lucr.*

për-fêxus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*perco*] *pierced*: *tellis perfixa pavoris*, *Lucr.*

për-fêblis, *e*, *adj.* [*perfo*] *that can be blown through, airy, windy* (rare): *deos perlicios et perfiabiles*, *Cic.*

për-fâgitôus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *very shameful, very flagitious*: *Cic.*

për-fâtus, *ûs*, *m.* [*id.*] *a blowing through*. *Meton.* *a wind, breeze*: *Cels.*

për-fêo, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v. a.* and *v.*

|| *Act.* *to blow through or over*: *venti terras turbine perflant*, *Virg.* || *Neutr.* *to blow through, to blow*: *Col.*

për-fuêllo, *i*, *v. a.* *to flow through to swarm over* (*poet.*): *Lucr.*

për-fêo, *xl*, *i*, *v. n.* *to flow or run through*: *per colum vina videmus fluere*, *Lucr.* (II) *Fig.*: *hac atque illic*

perfluus, *l. leak, i. e. I cannot keep the secret, Ter.* 2. In gen. to flow: *Beius amnis, in mare perfluens, Plin.*

per-fodio, *fodli, fossum, j. v. a. to dig or pierce through, transire: parietes, Cic.: thorax perforatus, Virg.*

per-foro, *avi, atum (in tmesi, perque forare, Lucr.)* 1. v. a. to bore, pierce through, perforate: *navem, Cic.: pectora, Ov.*

per-fortiter, *adv. very bravely: Ter. per-fossor*, *bris, m. [perfodio] a digger or breaker through: per-fossor parietum, a housebreaker, Pl.*

per-fossus, *a, um, Part. [perfodio]. per-factus*, *a, um, Part. [perfrin- go].*

per-framo, *ul, j. v. n. to roar or roar along: Att. in Cic.*

per-frequens, *entis, adj. much frequented: emporium, Liv.*

per-frico, *cul, catum and ctum, i. v. a. to rub all over, to rub or scratch: caput unguento, Cic.: caput sinistra manu perfricans, scratching his head, id.* || *Fig.: frontem, faciem, os, to lay aside all sense of shame: quum os perfricisti, id.*

per-frictus, *a, um, Part. [perfrico]. per-frigefacio*, *j. v. a. to make very cold, to benumb: Pl.*

per-frigescio, *frizl, j. v. n. incept. to grow very cold, to catch cold: ne canes perfrigescant, Varr.: Juv.*

per-frigidus, *a, um, adj. very cold: tempestas, Cic.*

per-fringo, *frēgi, fractum, j. v. a. [frango] to break through, to break or dash in pieces, to shiver, shatter: per-fracto saxo sortes erupere, Cic.: naves perfringent proras, Liv.* 2. *Esp. to break or burst through, to force one's way through any obstacle: hostium phalangem, Caes.* || *Fig. to break, violate, infringe: decreta senatus, Cic.*

2. *to break or burst through: omnia repagula juris, pudoris et officii perfringere, id.* 3. *Abol.: perfringere dextra, to bring the war to an end, fighting hand to hand, Virg.*

per-fructus, *a, um, Part. [perfrui].*

per-fruor, *ctus, j. v. dep. to enjoy fully or thoroughly: with abl.: his ego rebus pascor, his delector, his perfruor, Cic. Pass.: ad perfrundas voluptates, id.* || *Transf. to fulfil, perform (poet.): mandatis perfruar ipsa patris, Ov.*

per-fuga, *ae, m. [root fto of fugio] it one who flies thoroughly, hence a deserter to the enemy: iste, qui initio proditor fuit, deinde per-fuga, Cic.*

per-fugio, *fugl, j. v. n. to flee for refuge: ad aliquem, Liv.: ad tribunal, Tac.* || *to go over or desert to the enemy: quum paene quotidie a Pompeio ad Caesarem perfrigerent, Caes.*

per-fugium, *li, n. [per-fugio] a place of refuge, a shelter, asylum: portum ac per-fugium esse, Cic.: per-fugium omnium laborum et sollicitudinum somnia, id.*

per-functio, *onis, f. [perfungor] a performing, discharging: honorum, Cic.: laborum, an enduring, id.*

perfunctus, *a, um, Part. [perfungor].*

per-fundo, *fudi, fusum, j. v. a. to pour over, to wet, besprinkle: aqua serventi Philodamus perfunditur, Cic.: perfusus liquidis odoribus, Hor.: allicquem lacrimis, Ov.: perfundi nardo, Hor.* 2. *to flow over, to drench, bathe: ossaque et artus perfudit toto proruptus corpore sudor, Virg.* 3. *to steep, dye (poet.): ostro perfusae vestes, steeped in purple, id.* || *Transf. of non-liquids: to scatter or sprinkle over, to besprinkle, bestrew (poet.): Lethaeo perfusa papavera somno, id.: scena perfusa croco, Lucr.* || *Fig. to imbue, inspire, fill: ad perfundendum animum tantum illiquefactae voluptates, Cic.: gaudio, Liv.: timore, id.* 2. *Esp. to disturb, disquiet, alarm: nos ludicio perfundere, Cic.* 3. *to imbue slightly, make superficially acquainted with: Sen.*

per-fungor, *netus, j. v. n. dep. to fulfil, perform, discharge: with abl.: munere quodam necessitatē, et gravi opere perfungimur, Cic.* || *Transf. to go through, undergo, endure: to get through, get rid of: molestia, id.: vita, i. e. to die, Lucr. Abol.: iudices, quod se perfunctos jam esse arbitrantur, quum de reo judicant, negligentius attendunt cetera, Cic. In pass. signif.: memoria perfuncti perculi, id.* 2. *to enjoy (rare): with abl.: epulis, Ov.*

per-furo, *j. v. n. to rage very much, to rage on: incensus et ipse perfurit, Virg.*

per-fusio, *a, um, adj. [per-fundo] that merely moistens: hence, slight, superficial: Sen.* || *In law: wrong-ful, vexatious: assertio, Suet.*

per-fusus, *a, um, Part. [per-fundo]. per-gaudē*, *o, v. n. to rejoice greatly: Cic.*

per-go, *perrexi, perrectum, j. v. a. and n. [per-rego].* 1. *Act. lit. to make straight through: hence, to go on uninterruptedly or undeviatingly with, to proceed with, prosecute: pergam, quo coepi, hoc iter, Ter. With inf.: confestim ad eum ire perreximus, Cic.* 2. *to undertake: prospere cessura quae pergerent, their enterprise would succeed, Tac.* || *Neutr. to go straight forwards, to go or come: horsum pergit, ut, they are coming directly towards us, Ter.: eadem vi pergere, Cic.: ad castra, Caes.* 2. *to pass on, proceed to; to go after: pergamus ad reliqua, Cic.* (II) *Esp. in speaking: to go on, proceed: sed perge de Caesare, go on and relate, id. Of one who has not yet spoken: to begin and go on, to proceed (poet.): pergit, Plerides, Virg.*

per-graeor, *i. v. n. dep. to live like the Greeks, i. e. to revel, carouse: Pl.*

per-grandis, *e, adj. very large (rare): gemma, Cic.* || *Of age: per-grandis natu, very old, Liv.*

per-graphicus, *a, um, adj. very skilful, very artful: sycophanta, Pl.*

per-gratus, *a, um, adj. very agreeable, very pleasant: liternae, Cic. In tmesi: per mihl, per, inquam, gratum feceris, id.*

per-gravis, *e, adj. very weighty or grave, very important: pergravia, opp. levia, Ter.: testes, Cic.*

per-graviter, *adv. very gravely, very seriously: pergraviter offensus, Cic.*

pergula, *ae, f. [pergo: cf. tegula, from tego] a projection or shed in front of a house, a balcony: a booth, stall, shop: Plin.* 2. *a school, a lecture-room: mathematici pergula, Suet. Meton.: cui cedere debeat omnis pergula, all the scholars, Juv.* 3. *a brothel: Pl.*

per-hibeo, *ui, itum, 2. v. a. [habeo: per is perhaps here another form of pro] to hold out, exhibit, present, bestow, give: magnanimitatis exemplum, Plin.* || *Esp. to say, assert; to call, name: Electra, ut Graii perhibent, Atlantide creta, Virg.: bene qui conjiciat, vatem hunc perhibebo optimum, Cic. Pass.: montes, qui esse auri perhibentur, are said to be, Pl.*

per-hibitus, *a, um, Part. [perhibeo].*

per-hilum, *adv. very little (poet.): Lucr.*

per-honōrificus, *adv. very respectfully: Cic.*

per-honōrificus, *a, um, adj. that does one much honour, very honourable: consultatio forensis perhonōrifca, Cic.*

|| *that shows much honour or respect: collega in me perhonōrificus, id.*

per-horresco, *rui, j. v. n. and a. incept. 1. Neutr. to tremble or shudder greatly: toto corpore perhorresco, Cic.*

|| *Act. to shudder greatly at, to have a great horror of: hanc tantam religionem non perhorresco? id.*

per-horridus, *a, um, adj. very dreadful: signa perhorrida situ, Liv.*

per-humānitas, *adv. very kindly, very politely: scribere ad aliquem, Cic.*

per-humānus, *a, um, adj. very kind, very courteous, very polite: Cic.*

per-iclitatio, *onis, f. [id.] a trying, a trial, experiment: Cic.*

per-iclitator, *atus, i. v. a. and n. dep. [periculum].* 1. *Act. to try, prove, put to the test, make a trial of: belli fortunam tentare ac periclitari, Cic. With rel. clause: quotidie quid nostri auderent, periclitabatur, Caes. Perf. part. in pass. sign.: periclitatis moribus amicturum, Cic.* 2. *to put in peril, to endanger, risk (rare): non est asepis in uno homine salus summa periclitanda rei publicae, id.* || *Neutr. to venture, to be bold or enterprising: procielis et periclitando tuti sunt, Tac.* 2. *to be in danger, to incur or be exposed to danger: ut pottus Galliarum vita quam legionarium periclitaretur, Caes. With abl.: fama ingenti, Liv. With inf.: rumpl, Quint.*

per-iculose, *adv. dangerously, hazardously: with danger, risk or peril:*

periculosus aegrotans, Cic. *Sup.*: periculosissime aliquid facere, with the greatest danger, Sen.

periculōsus, a, um, *adj.* [periculum] dangerous, hazardous, perilous: in nometopos periculosi, Cic.: curaciones, id. With *dat.*: Caes. *Comp.*: inimicitiae, Tac. *Sup.*: locus, Cic.

periculūm (contr. periculum, Virg. *etc.*), i, n. [root PERI, whence peritus: v. experior] a trial, experiment, attempt, proof, essay: aliquid fidei periculum facere, to make trial of, Cic.: factum ejus hostis periculum patrum nostrorum memoria, Caes. 2. Meton. an attempt in writing, an essay: facient imperite, qui in isto periculo non ut a poëta, sed ut a teste, veritatem exigunt (speaking of a poem in honour of Marius), Cic. || Transf. risk, hazard, danger, peril: obire periculum ac labores, Liv.: pericula subire, Caes.: periculum adire capitis, to run the risk of one's life, Cic.: in periculum se committere, to get into danger, id.: ex periculo eripere, to rescue, Caes.: periculo meo, tuo, suo, at my, your, his risk: navem sumptu periculoque suo armatam mittere, Cic. 2. Esp. a trial, action, suit at law: meus labor in privatorum periculis caste integroque veratus, id. (||) a record or register of condemnation: tabulae publicae periculae magistratuum, id. (Hence Fr. péril.)

per-idōneus, a, um, *adj.* very fit, suitable, or proper, very well adapted to: with *dat.*: locus peridoneus castris, Caes.

per-ilūstris, e, *adj.* very brilliant, very notable: Nep. || greatly distinguished, highly honoured: Cic.

per-imbecillus, a, um, *adj.* very weak or feeble: Cic.

per-imo, ēmi, emptum (entum), 3. v. a. [emo] to take away entirely, to annihilate, extinguish, destroy: sensu premo, Cic.: Troja premopta, destroyed, ruined, Virg. Absol.: sin autem (supremus ille dies) perimit ac delet omnino, Cic. 2. to cut off, hinder, prevent: reditum, id. || Esp. to kill, slay: crudeli morte peremit, Virg.

per-impeditus, a, um, *adj.* very much obstructed, very difficult to pass: locus, Auct. B. Afr.

per-incommodus, adv. very inconveniently, very unfortunately: Cic.

per-incommodus, a, um, *adj.* very inconvenient, very troublesome or annoying: aliquid, Liv.

per-indē, adv. [prob. only another form of pro-indē] in the same manner, just as, equally: vivendi artem tantam tamque oporoseam et perinde fructuosam relinquere, Cic.: perinde laudaret castigatque, Liv. || Esp. with the conjunctions atque (ac), ut, ac si, quasi, prout, quam, etc.: non perinde atque ego putarem, not exactly as I had expected, Cic.: perinde ac satisfacere et fraudata restituere vellet, just as if, Caes.: perinde utcumque temperatus sit aër, in whatever way, Cic. With et

or que: equally with, the same as: perinde odium pravis et honestis, Tac. With quam: so much as: nulla tamen re perinde motus est quam responso mathematici, Suet. With quomodo, the same as if: jurandum perinde ac si mandum, quam al Jovem fessellit, Tac.

2. Ellipt.: coxendice et femore et crure sinistro non perinde valebat (ac. ac dextro), Suet.

per-indignē, adv. very indignantly: Suet.

per-indulgens, entis, *adj.* very indulgent, very tender: Cic.

per-infamis, e, *adj.* very infamous: vir amore libertinae perinfamis, Suet.

per-infirmus, a, um, *adj.* very weak or feeble: Cic.

per-ingēnōsus, a, um, *adj.* very clever, homines, Cic.

per-iniquus, a, um, *adj.* very unfair, very unjust: Cic. || very unwilling, very discontented: periniquo patibulo animo, id.

per-insignis, e, *adj.* very remarkable or conspicuous: Cic.

per-invisus, a, um, *Part.* much hated: Cic.

per-invitus, a, um, *adj.* very unwilling: Cic.

per-iōdus, i, f. = periōdos, in rhetor. a complete sentence, a period: Cic.

peripatēticus, orum, m. plu. = πεripατητικός, philosophers of the peripatetic (Aristotelian) school, peripatetics: Cic.

peripatēticus, a, um, *adj.* = πεripατητικός, pertaining to the peripatetic philosophy, peripatetic: Gell.

peripetasmata, um, n. plu. = πεripετασμα, curtains, draperies, carpets: Attalica peripetasmata, Cic.

periphrasis, is, f. = πεripφρασις, a circumlocution, periphrase: Suet.

per-iratus, a, um, *adj.* very angry: aliquid, Pl.: Cic.

perisōlia, Idia, f. = πεripσολια, a leg-band, anklet: Hor.

peristroma, ātis, n. = πεripστρομα, a covering, curtain, carpet: Pl.: Cic.

peristylum, il, n. = πεripστυλιον, a place surrounded with columns on the inside, a peristyle: Vitruv.: Suet.

peritē, adv. in an experienced manner, skilfully, expertly, cleverly: institutum perite a Numa, Cic. *Comp.*: Sen. *Sup.*: aliquid peritissime et callidissime venditare, Cic.

peritia, ae, f. [peritus] experience, knowledge gained by experience, practical knowledge, skill. With gen.: locorum et militiae, Sall.: legum, Tac. Absol.: peritia et arte praestans, id.

perito, i, v. n. [pereo] to perish: Pl.

peritus, a, um, *adj.* [root PERI: v. periculum and experior] experienced, practised, skilful, expert. Absol.: doctos homines vel usu peritos, Cic.: peritissimū duces, Caes. With gen.: multarum rerum peritus, Cic.: peritiores vel militaris, Caes. With abl.: quis iure peritor? Cic. With ad: ad usum et disciplinam peritus, id. With in and

abl.: sive in amore rudis, sive peritus erit, Prop. With inf. or acc. and inf.: soli cantare perit Arcades, Virg.

per-jero, v. pejero.

per-jundans, adv. very agreeably, very pleasantly: Cic.

per-jundans, a, um, *adj.* very agreeable, very pleasing: cui litterae tuae perjundans fuerunt, Cic.

per-jurātunōlia, ae, f. dim. [per-juro] a petty perjury: Pl.

per-juriosus, a, um, *adj.* [per-jurium] full of perjury, perfidious: Pl.

per-jurium, il, n. [perjurus] a false oath, perjury: Cic.: perjuris merito perjuria fallunt, Or.

per-juro, v. pejero.

per-jurus, a, um, *adj.* [per-jura] oath-breaking, perjured: quid inter perjurum et mendacem? Cic. 2. Transf. in gen.: false, lying, Pl. *Comp.*: id.

per-labor, leus, 3. v. n. dep. to slip or slide through: isque (aër) ita per nostras acies perlabitur omnes, Lact.

2. to move towards, to reach: inde perlapsum ad nos et usque ad Oceanum Hercules, Cic.

per-latus, a, um, *adj.* very joyful or glad: supplicatio, Liv.

per-lapsus, a, um, *Part.* [per-labere] per-lis, adv. very widely or extensively: perlate patere, Cic.

per-lisio, ōli, 2. v. n. to lie completely: Ov.

per-lisus, a, um, *Part.* [perfero] per-lisio, an enticement, allurements: Pl.

per-lisio, v. per-lisio.

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per-lisio, v. per-lisio.

able omens: Liv. Pass. impera.: primis hostis perlatus est, id.

perlatus, a, um, Part. [perluo].

per-longe, adv. a very long way off, very far: perlonge est, Ter.

per-longinqua, a, um, adj. lingering, wearisome: Pl.

per-longus, a, um, adj. very long: via, Cic. || Transf. very tedious: Pl.

perlibens, etc., v. perlibens, etc.

perlicoso, v. pellicoso.

per-lucens, a, um, adj. very merry: Pl.

per-luo, 3. v. n. v. a. to wash thoroughly, wash off: manus unda, Ov.

2. Reflect. to wash oneself, to bathe: in fluminibus perlunat, Caes.

per-lustrō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to purify or halloo completely: Col. || To go or wander all through, to traverse completely: hostium agros, Liv.

|| To view all over, to examine, survey: perlustrans dila oculis, id. Fig.: aliquid animo, Cic.

perlutus, a, um, Part. [perluo].

per-madefacto, 3. v. a. to wet through, to drench: Pl.

per-madescō, dū, 3. v. n. incep. to become thoroughly wet, quite moist: Col. || Fig. to grow soft or effeminate: delicia, Sen.

per-magnus, a, um, adj. very great: accedo, Cic.: numerus, Caes. Neutr. absol. permagnam, something very great: Cic.: decumas permagno vendere, at a very high price, id.

per-male, adv. very badly: Cic.

permanenter, adv. by flowing through: Lucr.

permanesco, 3. v. n. incep. [permaneo] to flow to. Fig. to penetrate to: Pl.

per-mansō, mansi, mansum, 2. v. n. to continue or persist in staying: constr. usu. with in and abt., also with abl.: Seleucus in maritima ora permanens, Liv.

|| Fig. to continue, endure, persist, persevere: ut quam maxime permaneat diuturna corpora, Cic.: in voluntate, id.: in officio, Caes. With abl.: spe atque fiducia, id. With ad: solus ad extremos permanet ille rogos, Ov. With in and acc.: ultima quae mecum aere permansit in annos, id.

per-mansō, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to flow through, press through, penetrate: in saxa ac speluncis permansit aquarum liquidus humor, Lucr. || Transf. to flow to, to penetrate to, to reach: stercus permansit ad Jecur, Cic. || Fig.: Pythagorae doctrina permansit mihi videtur in banc civitatem, id.: hoc ad plures permanserat, Caes. (ii) permansue palam, to be divulged, become known: Pl.

permansio, 3. v. n. [permaneo] a remaining, persisting: Cic.

per-marinus, a, um, adj. that accompanies through the sea: larva permarinae dactylae of those who travel by sea, Liv.

per-matresco, rui, 3. v. n. incep.

to become quite ripe, to ripen fully: ubi pomum permaturuit, Ov.

per-mediocris, e, adj. very moderate: motus, Cic.

per-meditatus, a, um, adj. well-prepared, well trained: Pl.

per-mensus, a, um, Part. [permittor].

per-meo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to go or pass through, to cross, traverse: saxa et sagittae longius in hostes permeabant, Tac. || Fig. to generate, pervade: intelligentia per omnia ea permeat, Cic.

per-metior, mensus, 4. v. a. dep. to measure through, measure out, measure: solis magnitudinem, quasi decempe, Cic. || Transf. to travel through, traverse: permensus est viam ad vos, Pl.: classibus sequor, Virg.

per-metions, ensis, Part. greatly fearing, dreading: Virg.

per-mingo, nxi, 1. v. a. to be tipsy: transf. i. q. paedicare: Hor.

per-minutus, a, um, adj. very small, very trifling: Cic.

per-misus, a, um, adj. very wonderful: Cic.

per-misceo, scili, stum et xtum, 2. v. a. to mix or mingle together: naturam cum materia, Cic.: permixti cum suis fugientibus, Caes. || Fig. to mix or mingle together: ne tuas sordes cum clarissimorum virorum splendore permisceas, Cic. 2. Esp. to confound, disturb, throw into confusion: omnia, id.: omnia divina humanae jura permiscerunt, Caes.

permisio, 3. v. n. [permitto] a giving up, yielding: an unconditional surrender: Liv. || Esp. leave, permission (rare): mea permissio mansionis tuae, Cic.

permisus, a, um, Part. [permitto].

|| Subst. permisum, 1. n. a permission: utar permissio, Hor.

permisus, ū, m. [id.] leave, permission: permissu legis, Cic.

per-mitto, misi, missum, 3. v. a. to let go through, suffer to pass through: fenestellae permittant columbas ad introitum exitumque, Pall. || Transf. to let go, let loose, let run: equos permittit in hostem, Liv. Reflect.: odor permittitur longius, spreads farther, Lucr. 2. Esp. to let fly, cast, hurl: saxum permittit in hostem, Ov. || Fig. to let loose, let go: tribunatum, to make free use of, exercise without reserve, Liv. 2. To give up, leave, surrender, commit: totum ci negotium permisi, Cic.: alium summam belli administrandi, Caes.: permisum ipse erat, faceret quod vellet, Liv. (ii) With pron. reflect.: to give up or surrender oneself: se suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem populi R. permittere, Caes. 3. To give leave, allow, suffer, permit: neque discerneret a me, nisi ego ei permississem, Cic. 4. To concede, relinquish: inimicitias cum aliquo susceptas temporibus republicae, to sacrifice them in consideration of the state of the country, id.

per-mixtus, a, um, Part. [permixtus].

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per-mixtus, a, um, Part. [permixtus].

per-mixtus, a, um, Part. [permixtus].

permixtus, adv. confusedly, promiscuously: Cic.

permixtio (permistio), 3. v. n. [permisco] a mixing together, a mixture: Cic.

permixtus (permistus), a, um, Part. [permisco]. || Adj.: promiscuous: permixta caedes, Lucr.

per-molestus, a, um, adj. very moderate, very modest: bonus, Cic.

per-molius, a, um, adj. very moderate, very small: locus, Suet.

per-molestus, a, um, v. permolestus, permolestus, adv. with much trouble, or vexation: Cic.

per-molestus, a, um, adj. very troublesome: Cic.

per-molio, 3. v. a. to grind. Transf.: alienas uxores, Hor.

per-motio, 3. v. n. [permovet] a moving, exciting, excitement: Fig.: mentis permotio, Cic. || Esp. absol. an emotion of the mind: permotiones laetae animis nostris datur, id.

permotus, a, um, Part. [permovet].

per-movet, 3. v. a. to move, to stir up thoroughly: mare permotum ventis, Lucr. || Fig. of the mind, to move deeply; to stir up, excite; to induce, persuade, prevail on, influence, etc.: si quem aratorum fugae, calamitates, exilia, suspenda denique non permovet, Cic.: aliqueum pollicitationibus, Caes.: plebes dominandi studio permota, Sall. 2. To stir up, raise, excite a passion: invidiam, misericordiam, metum et iras permovere, Tac.

per-mulso, 3. v. a. to rub gently, to stroke: aliqueum manu, Ov.: barbam, Liv. || Transf. to touch gently: medicata lumina virga, Ov. || Fig. to charm, please, delight: sensum voluptate, Cic. 2. To soothe, appease, allay: senectutem, id.: eorum animis permulsis et confirmatis, Caes.

permulctus, a, um, Part. [permulceo].

permulsus, a, um, Part. [permulceo].

permulto, adv. very much, by far: permulto clariora, Cic.

per-multus, a, um, adj. very much, very many: colles, Caes.: permultum erit ex maerore tuo diminutum, Cic.

2. permultum, adverb. very much: permultum interest, id.

per-munio, 3. v. a. to fortify completely, to finish fortifying: quae munimenta inchoaverat, permunit, Liv.

permutatio, 3. v. n. [permuto] a changing, altering, change: magna rerum permutatio, Cic. || On exchanging, exchange, barter: partim emptiones, partim permutaciones, id. Of exchanging money, negotiating a bill of exchange: id.

per-muto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to change throughout, to alter or change completely: sententiam, Cic. || To interchange, exchange one thing for another: nomina inter se, Pl.: stenum,

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id. 2. Esp. mercant. *t. t.* to exchange money: illud, quod tecum permutavi, *what you remitted to me by bill of exchange*, Cic. (ii) to buy: equos talentis auri permutare, Plin.

perna, ae, f. = *πέρινα*, a haunch or ham together with the leg; esp. of swine: a salted leg of pork, a ham, a gammon of bacon: praeter olus fumosae cum pede pernae, Hor.

per-necessarius, a, um, adj. very necessary: tempus, Cic. || very closely connected: homo, id.

per-necessē, adj. indecl. indispensably necessary: Cic.

per-nēgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to deny altogether or flatly: pyxidem traditam pernegavit, Cic. || to refuse or decline altogether: Catoni populus R. praeturam negavit, consulatum pernegavit, Sen.

perniciōsū, o, adj. [perniciēs] destructive, ruinous, pernicious: Tac.

perniciōsū, e, adj. [id.] destructive, deadly, fatal: morbi, Liv.

perniciēs, ei, f. (Dat. pernicie, Liv.) [pernecō] destruction, ruin, disaster, calamity: quanta in pernicie siet, Pl.: de pernicie populi R. et exitio huius urbis, Cic.: neminem secum sine sua pernicie contendisse, Caes. || Me et o. n. of a baneful person or thing: destruction, ruin, bane, pest: leno, perniciēs communis adolescentum, Ter.: perniciēs provinciae Siciliae, i. e. Verres, Cic.

perniciōsē, adv. destructively, ruinously, perniciously: Cic. Comp.: id.

perniciōsus, a, um, adj. [perniciēs] destructive, ruinous, baleful, pernicious: perniciōsae leges, Caes.: morbi perniciōsiores, Cic.: perniciōsissimum fore, Nep.

perniciōtas, ātis, f. [pernix] nimbleness, agility, swiftness: Cic.: Caes.: pedum perniciōtas, Liv.

perniciōter, adv. nimble, quickly, swiftly: equo desilire, Liv.

per-niger, gra, grum, adj. very black: oculis pernigris, Pl.

per-nimius, a, um, adj. much too great, altogether too much: Ter.

pernix, icis, adj. nimble, brisk, agile, quick: pernix sum manibus, Pl.: corporum perniciū, Liv. With inf.: amata relinquere pernix, Hor. [Ety. uncertain: some derive it from per and nitor.]

per-nōbilis, e, adj. very famous: epigramma, Cic.

per-noctō, avi, i. v. n. to stay all night long, to pass the night: cum ibi pernōctavit, Cic.: extra moenia, Liv. || Fig.: haec studia pernōctant nobiscum, Cic.

per-nōdū, ae, m. [perna] a comically-formed patronymic, q. descended from a: laridum pernodonem, a bit of ham, Pl.

per-nosco, nōvi, nōtum, i. v. a. to examine thoroughly: pernoscite, furtumne causam existimatis, Ter. || to become thoroughly acquainted with: to get a correct knowledge of: hominum mores ex corpore, oculis, vultu, Cic.

per-nōtesco, tūl, i. v. n. incoep. to become everywhere or generally known: Impera, with acc. and inf.: ubi incolu-men esse pernōtuit, Tac.

pernōtus, a, um, Part. [pernosco].

per-nox, octis, adj. that lasts all night: luna pernōx erat, was visible all night, was at full, Liv.: luditur alea pernōx, Juv.

per-nūmēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to count out, reckon up: pecuniam, Liv.

pēro, ōnis, m. a kind of boat made of raw hide, worn chiefly by ploughmen, etc.: crudus, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 291).

pēr-obscūrus, a, um, adj. very obscure: quæstus, Cic.

pēr-ōdi, ōnis sum, defect. v. a. to hate greatly, to detest: plebs consulum nomen perosa erat, Liv.

pēr-ōdīōsus, a, um, adj. very grievous or troublesome, very annoying: Cic.

pēr-officiōsē, adv. very obligingly, very attentively: Cic.

pēr-ōlō, 2. v. n. to emit a penetrating odour: Lucr.

pēr-ōnātus, a, um, adj. [perō] wearing boots of untanned leather: Pers.

pēr-opportūnē, adv. very seasonably, very opportunely: venire, Cic.

pēr-opportūnus, a, um, adj. very seasonable, very convenient, or opportune: diversorium, Cic.

pēr-optātō, adv. very much to one's wish: peroptato nobis datum est, Cic.

pēr-ōpus, n. indecl. very necessary: Ter.

pēr-ōratiō, ōnis, f. [peroro] the close or winding up of a speech, the peroration: extat ejus peroratio qui epilogus dicitur, Cic.

pēr-ōrātus, a, um, adj. very orate: Cic.

pēr-ōrno, avi, atum, i. v. a. to adorn greatly or constantly: Tac.

pēr-ōro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to speak from beginning to end, to plead or argue throughout: contra tales oratores tantam causam perorare, Cic.: Jus perorandi, Tac. || Esp. to bring a speech to a close, to wind up: strepitus senatus coactus est aliquando perorare, Cic.

2. In gen.: to bring to an end; to conclude, finish: res illo die non peroratur, dimittitur iudicium, id.

pēr-ōrus, a, um, Part. [perodi] hating greatly, detesting: luceni perosus, Virg.: superbiam perosus regis, Liv.

pēr-pāco, avi, atum, i. v. a. to quiet completely, reduce to quietness: Liv.

pēr-parōē, adv. very sparingly or parsimoniously: Ter.

pēr-parvū, a, um, adj. dim. very little, very small: sigilla, Cic. Verr.

pēr-parvus, a, um, adj. very small: semina, Lucr.: culpa, Cic.

perparatus, a, um, adj. well fed, in good condition: canis, Phaedr.

pēr-paucū, a, um, adj. dim. very little, very few: Cic.

pēr-paucus, a, um, adj. very little, very few: si perpaucā mutavisset, Cic.

pēr-paulū, i. n. a very little indeed: perpauculum loci, Cic.

pēr-paulum (paulum), adv. a very little indeed: declinare, Cic.

pēr-paupē, eris, adj. very poor: Cic.

pēr-pauillū, i. n. a very little: Pl.

pēr-pāvēkō, 3. v. a. to frighten very much: Pl.

pēr-pello, pūli, pulsū, i. v. a. to strike or push violently: alii perpellit pedem, Naev. || Fig. to drive, compel, constrain, prevail upon: perpellit ut legatos ad Scipionem mittat, Liv.: Antonium perpelat ne contra n. publicum sentiret, Sall. With inf.: Tac.

pērpendiculū, i. n. [perpendo] a plummet, plumb-line: ad perpendiculum columnas exigere, to examine by a plumb-line, Cic.: tigna non directa ad perpendiculum, sed prona et fastigata, perpendicularly, Caes.

pēr-pendo, pendit, pensum, i. v. a. to weigh carefully or exactly: Gell. || Fig. to weigh carefully, examine; to ponder, consider: diligentissime perpendens momenta officiorum, Cic.: quid in amicitia fieri oportet quae tota veritate perpenditur, which is considered or esteemed altogether according to its truth, id.

perpensus, a, um, Part. [perpendo]. **perperam**, adv. wrongly, incorrectly, wrongly, falsely: loqui, Pl.: seu recte, seu perperam fecerunt, Cic. 2. a. erroneously, by mistake: perperam praeco non consulens, sed imperatorem pronuntiavit, Suet.

pēr-pes, ētis, adj. [like perpetuus from peto] lasting throughout, continuous, uninterrupted, perpetual: iura proprio suo perpetui candore, App. 2. Of time, entire, whole: noctem perpetam, Pl.

perpassio, ōnis, f. [perpetor] a bearing, suffering, enduring: lorum rerum perpassio, Cic.

perpassus, a, um, Part. [perpetor].

pēr-petior, pessus, i. v. n. and a. dep. [petior] to bear with patience a firmness: to stand out, abide, endure: facile omnes perpetior ac perfero, Cic.: difficultates, Caes.: audax omnia perpeti gens humana, Hor. 2. With acc. and inf.: to endure, suffer, permit: non tamen hanc sacro violari potuere piam perpetari, Ov.

pēr-petro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [peto] to carry through, effect, accomplish, per-petrate: opus, Pl.: caedem, Liv.

pēr-petuitas, ātis, f. [perpetuus] uninterrupted or continual duration or succession, continuity, perpetuity: non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantia, i. e. from their consistency, Cic.: perpetuitas verborum, an unbroken succession, id.

pēr-petū, adv. constantly, uninterruptedly, perpetually: perpetuo prae, Ter.: opinionem retinere, Cic.

pēr-petū, avi, atum, i. v. a. [perpetuus] to cause, to continue, to make

perpetual, *perpetuale*: ut si cui sit infinitus spiritus datus, tamen eum perpetuae verba nolimus. Cic.

perpetuus, a, um, *adj.* [peto] going on or continuing throughout, unbroken, uninterrupted: agmen, Cic.: militum, Caes.: milites disponit perpetuis vigiliis stationibusque, id.: perpetua historia, a continuous or general history, Cic.: ignis Vestae perpetuus ac sempiternus, id. Hence, in perpetuum (sc. tempus), for ever, in perpetuity: obtinere aliquid in perpetuum, id. 2. whole, entire: diem perpetuum in laetitia degere, this whole day, Ter.: vesititur Aeneas perpetui tergo bovis, Virg.

II. Esp. universal, general: perpetui juris est universalis generis quaestio, Cic.

per-placēo, 2. v. n. to please greatly: (lex) mihi perplacuit, Cic.

perplexābilis, e, *adj.* [perplexor] perplexing: Pl.

perplexābiliter, *adv.* in a perplexing manner, perplexingly: Pl.

perplexē, *adv.* confusedly, perplexedly, obscurely: perplexe loqui, Ter.: defectionem haud perplexe indicavero, Liv.

perplexim, *adv.* intricately, confusedly, perplexedly: Pl.

perplexor, 1. v. dep. [perplexus] to cause perplexity: Pl.

per-plexus, a, um, *adj.* entangled, intricate, confused: figurae, Lucr.: iter silvae, Virg. II. Fig. intricate, confused, ambiguous, obscure: sermones, Liv.: perplexus carmen, id.

per-plūctus, a, um, *Part.* interlaced, entangled: in tmesis: Lucr.

per-plūo, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neutr. to rain through, rain in: circuire oportet, sicubi perpluat, Cato. 2. to let the rain through, admit the rain: venit imber, perpluunt tigna, Pl. A. c. t. to rain anything through or into, Fig.: tempestas, quam mihi amor in pectus perpluit meum, has rains into, id.

per-plūo, 1. v. t. a. to polish well: aurum tritu perpolitum, Plin.

II. Fig. to polish, perfect, finish, put the finishing hand to: opus, Cic.: ea, quae habes instituta, perpolies, id.

perpolitus, a, um, *Part.* [perpolio]. II. A. d. j. thoroughly polished or refined: homines, Cic.

per-pōpūlar, atus, 1. v. a. dep. to lay quide waste, ravage, devastate: agrum, Liv. *Part.* perf. in pass. signif.: perpopulato agro, id.

per-porto, 1. v. a. to carry over: praedam Carthaginiem, Liv.

per-pōtatio, ōnis, f. [perpoto] a continued drinking, a drinking-bout: Cic.

per-pōto, avi, 1. v. a. to tipple without intermission, to keep up a carouse: totos dies, Cic. II. to drink off: amarum abinthi laticem, Lucr.

per-primo, pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. [premo] to press hard, to press perpetually: cubilia, to lie upon, Hor.

per-propere, ade, very quickly: Pl.

per-propinquus, a, um, *adj.* very near: commutatio rerum, Att. in Cic.

per-prospere, ēra, ērum, *adj.* very prosperous: valetudo, very good, Suet.

per-prisco, 3. v. n. incep. to tick all over: Pl.

per-pugnax, acis, *adj.* very pugnacious: perpugnax in disputando, Cic.

per-pulcor, cra, crum, *adj.* very, beautiful: dona, Ter.

per-purgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to cleanse or purge thoroughly, to make quite clean: se, Cic.: perpuratis aurbus, i. e. with the greatest attention, Pl.

II. Fig. to clear up, explain: locum orationis perpuratus ab illis qui aut me dixerunt, Cic.

per-pisillus, a, um, *adj.* very small: Cic.

per-pūto, 1. v. a. to explain fully: argumentum allicui, Pl.

per-quam, and separ. per quam, *adv.* extremely: per quam breviter perstrinxit, Cic. In tmesis: per pol quam paucos reperias, Ter.

per-qui-ro, quisivi, quisitum, 3. v. a. [quaero] to ask or inquire diligently after, to make diligent search for: perquirunt, quid causae siet, Pl.: vasa, Cic.

II. to examine: cognitionem rei, id.

per-quisitus, comp. *adv.* more exactly, or accurately: conscribere, Cic.

per-quisitor, ōria, m. [perquiro] a seeker out, a hunter after: Pl.

per-quisitus, a, um, *Part.* [perquiro].

per-raro, *adv.* very seldom, very rarely: Cic.: Hor.

per-rarus, a, um, *adj.* very uncommon, very rare: Liv.

per-reconditus, a, um, *adj.* very hidden or abstruse, very recondite: Cic.

per-rectus, a, um, *Part.* [pergo].

per-rēpo, psi, ptum, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neutr. to creep or crawl through:

Col. II. A. c. t. to crawl through or over: tellurem genibus, Tib.

per-repto, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. freq. [perrepo]. I. Neutr. to creep or crawl about: in quibus latebris, Pl.

II. A. c. t. to creep or crawl through: perrepti usque omne oppidum ad portam, Ter.

per-ridiculē, *adv.* very laughably, very ridiculously: Cic.

per-ridiculus, a, um, *adj.* very laughable, very ridiculous: Cic.

per-rōgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to ask through in succession, to ask one after another: sententias, Liv.

per-rumpo, rupi, ruptum, 3. v. n. and a. A. Neutr. to break or rush through, to force one's way through: per medios boves percurrunt, Caes.: in vestibulum percurrant templi, Liv.

B. A. c. t. to break through, break up: ut rates percurreret, Caes.: percurrunt concretus aer, Cic.

2. Esp. to force one's way through: paludem, Caes.: Acheronta, Hor.

II. Fig. to break through, break down, overcome: leges, Cic.: fastidia, Hor.

per-rup-tus, a, um, *Part.* [per-rumpo].

per-saepe, ade, very often, very frequently: quod persaepe fit, Cic.

persalē, *adv.* very wittily: Cic.

per-salvus, a, um, *adj.* very witty: Cic.

persalutatio, ōnis, f. [persaluto] a saluting of all, assiduous salutation: Cic.

per-salūto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to salute one after another: omnes, Cic.

per-sanctē, *adv.* very sacredly or religiously: Ter.

per-sāpiens, entis, *adj.* very wise: homo, Cic.

persāpienter, *adv.* very wisely: Cic.

persalenter, *adv.* very knowingly, very discreetly: Cic.

per-scindo, scidi, scissum, 3. v. a. to rend asunder or in pieces: nubem, Lucr.

perscissus, a, um, *Part.* [perscindo].

per-scitus, a, um, *adj.* very clever, very fine: in tmesis: Cic.: Ter.

per-scribo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to write in full or at length (without abbreviation of the characters): notata, non perscripta erat summa, Suet. II. Transf. to give a full account or report of in writing: rem gestam in Eburonibus perscribit, Caes.: orationem, Cic.: decere estimavi, unam ex tam multis orationem perscribere, Sall. 2. to write or note down, to enter, register: quoniam nondum perscriptum est S. C., ex memoria vobis quid senatus censuerit exponam, Cic. So esp. of entering in an account-book: falsum nomen, id. 3. to make over in writing, to assign: argumentum perscripsi illis, quibus debui, Ter.

perscriptio, ōnis, f. [perscribo] a writing down, an entry: perscriptionum et liturarum adversaria, Cic. II. a making over in writing, an assignment: id.

perscriptor, ōria, m. [id.] one who makes entries in books: Cic.

perscriptus, a, um, *Part.* [perscribo].

per-scrūtō, for perscrutor: Pl.

per-scrūtō, atus, 1. v. dep. to search through, examine: speculārī et perscrutārī aliquid, Cic. II. Fig. to examine into, investigate: sententiam scriptoris, id.

per-sēco, cui, etum, 1. v. a. to cut up, extirpate; to cut out. Fig. vitium, Liv.: rerum naturas, to dissect, lay bare the secrets of nature, Cic.

per-sector, 1. v. a. dep. [persequor] to follow or pursue eagerly, to investigate: Lucr.

persecutio, ōnis, f. [id.] a following after, a chase, pursuit: bestiae, Ulp.

II. Transf. a prosecution, action, suit: Cic.

persēcutus and **persēquutus**, a, um, *Part.* [persequor].

per-sēdo, sēdi, sēssum, 2. v. n. to remain sitting, to sit or stay long: in equo dies noctesque persedendo, Liv.

per-segnis, e, *adj.* very sluggish or inactive: proellum, Liv.

per-sēnesco, nūi, 3. v. n. incep. to grow old: ibi persenuit, Eutr.

per-sēnex, *is*, *adj.* very old: Suet.
per-sentio, *ai*, *sum*, 4. v. a. to perceive plainly: Virg. || to feel deeply: pectore curas, *id.*
per-sentiscō, 3. v. n. incoep. to begin to perceive clearly: Ter. || to feel deeply: viscera per-sentiscant, Lucr.
per-sēquens, *entis*, *Part.* [persequor] || *Adj.*: a pursuer, practicer: flagitii, Pl.
per-sēquor, *cētus* and *quītus*, 3. v. a. dep. *act. imperat.* persece for perseque, Poët. ap. Cic.) to follow perseveringly, to pursue: aliquem, Cic.: vestigia allicijus, *id.* 2. *Exp.* to pursue hostily, chase: fugientes usque ad flumen persequuntur, Caes. 3. *Of places*: to go or search through: omnes solitudines, Cic. 4. to follow up, come up with, overtake: mors et fugacem persequitur virum, Hor. 5. to follow in writing, to take down, minute down: celeritate scribendi, quas dicerentur persequi, Cic. || *Fig.* to follow perseveringly, to pursue: viam, Ter.: aris, Cic. 2. *Exp.* to hunt after, strive after, seek to obtain: quia est, qui utilia non studiosissime persequatur? *id.* In law: ego meum ius persequar, *I will maintain my right*, Ter. 3. to follow, be a follower of: to imitate, copy: si vero Academicum veterem persequar, Cic. 4. to proceed against, prosecute: to avenge, take vengeance upon: civitatem bello, Caes.: aliquem iudicio, Cic.: mortem allicijus, *id.* 5. to follow out, perform, accomplish, etc.: hoc, ut dico, facies persequar, Pl.: mandata, Cic. 6. to follow out in speech or writing, to set forth, treat of, relate, describe, explain, etc.: aliquid voce, *id.*: aliquid scriptura, *id.*: res Hannibalis, *id.*
per-sēverans, *tis*, *Part.* [persevero]. || *Adj.* persevering: perseverantior in caedenda hostibus, Liv.
per-sēveranter, *adv.* perseveringly: tueri, Liv. *Comp.*: perseverantius saevire, *id.* *Sup.*: Plin.
per-sēverantia, *ae*, *f.* [persevero] steadfastness, constancy, perseverance: perseverantia est: in ratione bene considerata stabilis et perpetua permanio, Cic. || *Transf.* objectively: long continuance, tediousness: belli, Just.
per-sēverō, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. n. and a. [persevero] 1. *Neutr.* to continue steadfastly, to persist, persevere in: perseveras tu quidem et in tua veteri sententia permanes, Cic. *Impers. pass.*: perseveratum in ira est, Liv. 2. to proceed to, or as far as: Aquileiam usque perseveraverunt, Suet. || *Act.* to proceed with: to persist, persevere: const. with *inf.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, rarely with simple *acc.*: bello persequi, Caes.: quum Orestes perseveraret, se esse Orestem, persistit in his assertion, Cic. With *acc.*: neque te ipsum id perseverare et transigere potuisti, *id.*
per-sēverus, *us*, *adj.* very strict: impertum, Tac.
per-sido, *adi*, *sessum*, 3. v. n. to

sink or settle down, to penetrate (poet.): imber altius ad vivum per-sedit, Virg.
per-signo, 1. v. a. to note down, record (rare): uni dona, Liv.
per-similis, *e*, *adj.* very like or similar: Cic.: Hor.
per-simplex, *icla*, *adj.* very plain or simple: victus, Tac.
per-sisto, *stidi*, 3. v. n. lit. to continue standing: hence, to persevere, persist: in impudentia, Liv.
persolla, *ae*, *f.* dim. [persona] a little mask; hence, as a term of abuse, you little fright!: Pl.
per-solus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* quite alone: oculum persolum mihi, *my only eye*, Pl.
persolūtus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [persolvō] **per-solvō**, *solvi*, *sōlūtum*, 3. v. a. to unlodge or release completely: hence, *Fig.* to unravel, solve, explain: si hoc mihi Cyrrus persolveris, magna me molestia liberabis, Cic. || to pay: pecuniam allici, Tac.: pecuniam ab aliquo, to pay by a draft on any one, Cic. 2. *Fig.* to pay, give, show, render: gratos, to render thanks, Virg.: meritum diis immortalibus gratiam persolvere, Cic.: vota, to fulfil, Tac.: poenas, to suffer punishment: poenas diis hominibus meritis debitas persolvat, Cic. (||) to impart, inflict: poenae allici ab omnibus persoluae, *id.*
persōna, *ae*, *f.* a mask, esp. that used by players, which covered the whole head, and was usually made of clay, but sometimes of wood or bark: creta persona, Lucr.: oraque corticibus sumunt horrenda cavatis, Virg. Respecting the use and varieties of the mask, v. Smith's Ant. 291. 2. *Fig.* a mask, pretence, false appearance: non hominibus tantum, sed et rebus persona demenda est et reddenda facies sua, Sen. || *Meton.* a personage, character, part, represented by an actor: parasti persona, Ter. 2. *Transf.* in gen. the part or character which any one sustains in the world: quam magnum est personam in republica tueri principes, Cic.: alienam personam ferre, Liv. 3. a person who acts a certain part, personage: ecce pacifica persona desideretur, Cic.: certis personis et aetibus, to people of a certain standing and of a certain age, Suet. 4. In grammar, a person: Varr.
persōnatus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [persona] wearing a mask, masked: Roscius, Cic.: pater, *i. e.* the father in the play, Hor. || *Fig.* assumed, pretended, counterfeited, fictitious: personatus ambulare, in an assumed character, Cic.
per-sono, *ūi*, *itum*, 1. v. n. and a. 1. *Neutr.* to sound through and through, to resound, ring with: cum domus cantu et cymbalis personaret, Cic.: domus Molossis personat canibus, Hor. 2. to sound, play a musical instrument: cithara lopus personat, Virg. || *Act.* to fill with sound or noise: to make resound: aurem, to bawl in one's ear, Hor. 2. to cry out, call aloud: illas vero non loquuntur solum,

verum etiam personant, hoc unius mulieris libidinem esse prolapsam, Cic.
perspectē, *adv.* intelligently, acutely: ut docte et perspecte sapit, Pl.
perspecto, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. [perspicio] to look at or behold to the end: certamen perspectavi, Suet. || to look through, look all about: Pl.
perspectus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [perspicio] || *Adj.*: clearly perceived, evident, well-known: ars rebus cognitis penitusque perspecta continetur, Cic.
per-spectilior, *atus*, 1. v. dep. to examine or explore thoroughly: Suet.
per-spergo, 3. v. a. [aspargo] to besprinkle, to wet: ligna amurca croda perspergit, Cato. || *Fig.*: orationem tanquam sale, Cic.
perspicacitas, *ātis*, *f.* [perspicias] sharp-sightedness, acuteness, perspicacity: Cic.
perspicax, *icis*, *adj.* [perspicio] sharp-sighted, penetrating, acute, perspicacious: homo, Ter.: sequemur et id, quod acutum et perspicax natura est, Cic.
perspicientia, *ae*, *f.* [id.] a fall perception of knowledge: veri, Cic.
per-spicio, *exi*, *ectum*, 3. v. a. [specio] to look or see through, to look into, look at: collis silvestris, at non facile introrurs perspicit posset, Carr. epistolae, to look through, read through, Cic. 2. to look closely at, to view, examine, inspect: domum, *id.* With a *relat. clause*: perspicito prius, quid intus agatur, Pl. || *Fig.* to perceive, observe, explore, prove, ascertain, etc.: res gestas, Lucr.: cum se ipse perspexerit, Cic.: perpaucos, quorum in se fidem perspexerat, relinquere in Gallia decrevit, Caes.
perspicuū, *adv.* evidently, clearly, manifestly, perspicuously: plane et perspicue expedire aliquid, Cic.
perspicuitas, *ātis*, *f.* [perspicius] transparency, clearness: vitrea perspicuitas, Plin. || *Fig.* clearness, perspicuity: Cic.
perspicuus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [perspicio] transparent, clear: aquae, Ov. || *Fig.* evident, clear, manifest, perspicuous: quasi vero hoc perspicuum sit conspectu inter omnia, Cic.
per-sterno, *strāvi*, *strātum*, 3. v. a. to pave all over, to make quite even or level: viam, Liv.
per-stimulo, 1. v. a. to stimulate violently: Tac.
per-sto, *stidi*, *stātum*, 1. v. n. to stand firmly, continue standing: fratris equis equites diem totum perstabant, Liv. 2. *Transf.* to remain steadfast or constant, to last, endure: nihil est totum quod perstet in orbe, cuncta fluunt, Ov. || *Fig.* to stand fast or firm, to hold out, continue, persevere, persist in: const. *usu* with *de* and *abl.*: negant posse, et in eo perstant, Cic.: in sententia, Caes.: in incepto, Liv. *Pass. impers.*: si persisteretur in bello, Tac. *Abol.*: persta atque obdura, Hor.: perstitit Narclausus, persistit in

his determinatione, Tac. With *inf.*: persto condere semen humo, Ov.

perstratus, a, um, *Part.* [*perstrino*].

per-strāns, adv. very vigorously or actively: Ter.

per-strēpo, ūl, Itam, 3. v. n. to make a great noise; to resound, echo, ring: abeunt lativatum, perstrēpūt, Ter.

perstritum, a, um, *Part.* [*perstringo*].

per-stringo, xul, ctum, 3. v. a. to tie or bind tightly: vitum, Cato. || To grace, grace against: femur, Virg.: solum aratro, to plough through, Cic.

2. Transf. to blunt by grazing against, to make dull, to dull: aures minaci murmure, to deafen, Hor. (II) Esp. of the eyes, to dazzle, blind: quorum fulgore perstringit, Tac. || Fig. to seize: horror ingens spectantes perstringit, Liv. 2. Esp. of speech: to wound slightly; to blame, censure, reprove: allicius voluntatem asperioribus facit, Cic.: allicum oblique, Tac. (II) To touch slightly, narrate briefly: leviter transire ac tantummodo perstringere unamquamque rem, Cic.

perstridēs, adv. very eagerly, very fondly: audire allicum, Cic.

per-stridulus, a, um, *Adj.* very desirous, very fond of: musicorum, Cic.

per-suādo, ūl, sum, 2. v. a. to bring over by talking, to convince, persuade: constr. dat. of person; the defining words are usu. in acc. and *inf.*, sometimes *neut.* acc., and sometimes not expressed: imprimis hoc volunt persuadere, non interire animas, Caes.: hoc cum mihi non modo confirmasset, sed etiam persuasisset, Cic. 2. With pron. reflect. to be convinced, to be sure, to have no doubt about: velim tibi ita persuadere, me tuis consiliis nullo loco defuturum, Id. So pass. *impers.*: sibi persuaderi eum neque suam, neque populi R. gratiam repudiatum, Caes.

|| Esp. to prompt, induce, prevail upon: persuade to do: constr. usu. with dat. of pers.: the defining words usu. in subj. clause, rarely acc. and *inf.*: huc magnis praemiis pollicitationibusque persuadet uti ad hostes transire, Id. Pass. *impers.*: persuasum est fieri, Pl.

persuadibilis, e, *Adj.* [*persuadeo*] convincing, persuasive: Quint.

persuasio, ōnis, f. [*Id.*] a convincing, persuading, persuasion: dicere apposite ad persuasum, Cic. || Transf. conviction, persuasion, belief, opinion: persuasione plenus cuncta fido agit, Suet.

persuastrix, icis, f. [*Id.*] she that persuades: Pl.

persuasus, a, um, *Part.* [*persuadeo*].

|| *Adj.*: that of which one is persuaded or convinced: Cic.

per-suasus, ūs, m. [*Id.*] a persuading, persuasion: persuasus servi, Pl.

per-sutilla, e, *Adj.* very fine or delicate, very subtle: Lucr. || Fig. very ingenious: oratio, Cic.

per-sulto, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. [*salto*]. A. *Neutr.* to leap, skip, or prance about: in agro, Liv.: ante vallum, Tac. B. *Act.* to leap or skip through, to frisk about, range about: pecudes persultant pabula, Lucr.: capitem Italiam, Tac.

pertaedō, v. pertaedet.

per-taedet, taesum est, 2. v. *impers.* and n. to cause to feel disgust or weariness: constr. usu. acc. of that which experiences, gen. of that which causes, the feeling: pertaesum est (me) levitatis, Cic.: lentitudinis eorum pertaesum, Tac. With acc.: pertaesum ignaviam suam, Suet.

pertaesus, a, um, *Part.* [*pertaedet*].

per-tēgo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to cover all over: villam, Pl. || Fig.: Id.

per-tēdo, di, sum, 3. v. a. and n. lit. to stretch out, extend; hence, transf. 1. *Act.* to carry out, go on with, perform: video non licere ut coepiram hoc pertendere, Ter. || *Neutr.* to push on to, to go right on, proceed to: pars maxima Romam pertenderunt, Liv. 2. Fig. to keep on, persevere, persist: verum si incipies, neque pertendes naviter, Ter.

per-tento, avi, atum, 1. v. a. lit. to feel all over; hence, to prove, try, test: cum utrumque pugionem pertentasset, Tac. 2. Fig.: rem, to consider or weigh well, Cic. || To invade, invade; to seize, affect: dum prima lues pertentat sensus, Virg.

per-tēnis, e, *Adj.* very thin, very small or fine: sabulum pertenne, Plin.

|| Fig. very slight or slender, very weak: spes salutis, Cic.

per-tēbro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to bore through: columnam, Cic.

per-tergo, tersi, tersum, 2. v. a. and *pertergo, 3. v. a. to wipe off, wipe dry: gausape purpureo mensam perterat, Hor. || Transf. to rub or touch gently against: (aër) quasi pertergit pupillas, Lucr.*

per-terro-facio, feci, factum, 3. v. a. [*perterro facio*] to frighten or terrify thoroughly: Davum, Ter.

per-terrefactus, a, um, *Part.* [*perterrefacio*].

per-terro, ūl, Itam, 2. v. a. to frighten or terrify thoroughly: alios magnitudine poenarum, Caes.: metu perterriti, Cic. || To frighten away: a tuis aedibus vi atque armis perterritus, Id.

per-terrorepus, a, um, *Adj.* [*perterreo crepo*] that clatters or rattles most terribly: old poet. in Cic.

per-territus, a, um, *Part.* [*perterreo*].

per-terzo, xul, xtum, 3. v. a. to weave throughout, weave entirely: App. 2. to interweave, 1. e. to furnish, decorate, adorn with: Vitruv. || Fig. to go through with, accomplish: locum, Cic.

per-tectus, a, um, *Part.* [*perterzo*].

per-tica, ac, f. a pole, a long staff: perica suspensas portabat longa man-

plos, Ov. 2. a measuring-rod, a pole, perca (usually called decempeda): abstulit exultans perica tristis opera, Prop. (II) Met. on a portion of land measured with the perica: Front. (Hence Fr. perche; Eng. perch.)

per-timesco, mūl, 3. v. a. and n. *incept.* to become very much frightened; to fear greatly: si tantum relinquerem non pertimescebas, Cic.: famis esset pertimescenda, Caes.

per-tinācia, ae, f. [*per-tinax*] obstinacy, pertinacity: unicuique virtutis finitimum vitium reperitur, ut pertinacia, quae perseverantiae finitima est, Cic.: desistere pertinacia, Caes. 2. Less freq. perseverance, constancy: Liv.

per-tināster, adv. very firmly, very tenaciously: haec ipsa magis pertinaciter haerent, quo deteriora sunt, Quint. || constantly, steadily, perseveringly; stubbornly, pertinaciously: contendere, Suet. Comp.: pertinacius insequi, Hirt. Sup.: pertinacissime liberalibus studiis deditus, Suet.

per-tinax, acis, *Adj.* [*tenax*] that holds fast, that clings firmly, very tenacious: digitus male pertinax, Hor. (II) very niggardly: tenax pater ejus est? Ph. Immo edepol pertinax, Pl. || Fig. firm, constant, steadfast, persevering, unyielding; in a bad sense, obstinate, pertinacious: concertationes in disputando pertinaces, Cic.: pertinax virtus, Liv.: pertinacior in repugnando, Id. Poet. with *inf.*: fortuna ludum insolentem ludere pertinax, Hor.

per-tinō, ūl, 2. v. n. [*teneo*] lit. to hold through; hence, to continue or extend through or to, to reach: silva per medios fines Trevirorum a flumine Rheno ad initium Remorum pertinet, Caes.: aspera arteria ad pulmones usque pertinet, Cic.: pertinens in omnia, in all directions, Liv. || Fig. to reach, extend: eadem bonitas etiam ad multitudinem pertinet, Cic. 2. To tend or lead towards, to have as an object or result: haec omnia Caesar eodem illo pertinere arbitrabatur, ut equites reverterentur, Caes.: illud quo pertinet, videte, Cic. 3. To belong, relate, concern, pertain to: somnium ad aliquam rem pertinet, Pl.: illa res ad meum officium pertinet, Cic. 4. To be applicable to, to concern, suit: ad quem suspicio maleficij pertinet, on whom suspicion should fall, Id.

per-tingo, 3. v. a. [*tango*] to stretch out, extend to (rare, and with the var. reading pertingere): collis in immensum pertingens, Sall.

per-tūlo, avi, 1. v. a. to bear out, endure: tormenta aetatis, Lucr.

per-torquēo, 2. v. a. to twist away, to distort: ora foedo sapore, Lucr.

per-tractātē, adv. in a well-considered manner, elaborately, systematically: nam pertractata facta est (fabula), 1. e. with a moral in view, Pl.

per-tractatio and **pertractatio**, ōnis, f. [*pertracto*] a handling: Gell.

|| Fig. a handling, 1. e. an occurrence.

pying or burying oneself with, application to: poetarum, Cic.

per-tracto (pertracto), avi, atum, i. v. a. to touch, feel, handle: mullos, Cic.

|| Fig. to busy or occupy oneself with, to handle, treat, to investigate, study: sensus mentesque hominum, id.: ad totam philosophiam pertractandam se dare, id.

pertractus, a, um, Part. [per-trabo].

per-traho, xi, ctum, j. v. a. to draw or drag through or to, to bring or conduct forcibly to: aliquem in castra, Liv.: pertractus ad Vitellium, Tac. (||) to entice, allure to: in locum iniquum pertractus, Liv.

pertracto, v. pertracto.

per-tristis, e, adj. very sad or mournful: carmen, poet. Cic. || Transf. very austere or morose: patrus, Cic.

pertritus, a, um, Part. [pertero]. || A. J. quite worn out, very hackneyed or common, very trite: Sen.

per-tumultuosus, adv. in a very agitated or tumultuous manner: Cic.

per-tundo, tūdi, tūsum, j. v. a. lit. to beat through, to make a hole through, to perforate: crumenam, Pl.: guttas pertundere saxa, Lucr.

perturbātus, adv. confusedly, without order: Cic.

perturbatio, ōnis, f. [perturbo] confusion, disturbance: coeli, opp. serenitas, Cic. || Fig. mental disturbance, disquiet, perturbation: motus atque perturbatio animorum atque rerum, id.: totius exercitus, Caes. 2. Esp. an emotion, passion: perturbationes sunt genere quatuor, partibus plures, agritudo, formido, libido, laetitia, Cic.

perturbatrix, icis, f. [id.] she that disquiets or disturbs: Cic.

perturbātus, a, um, Part. [perturbo]. || A. J. troubled, disturbed, unquiet: Sen. 2. alarmed, discomposed: Cic.

per-turbo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to throw into confusion or disorder, to confuse, disturb: provinciam, Cic.: reliquos (milites) incertis ordinibus perturbaverunt, Caes. || Fig. to disturb, embarrass, confound: clamore perturbari, Cic.: magno animi motu perturbatus, id. 2. to alarm, disquiet, frighten: horum vocibus ac timore paulatim milites perturbabantur, Caes.

per-turpis, e, adj. very base or shameful: Cic.

per-tusus, a, um, Part. [pertundo]. || A. J. perforated, that has a hole or opening: compla, passable, Pers. Proverb.: congerere aliquid in pertusum dolium, i. e. to labour in vain, Pl. (Hence it. pertugio; Fr. percer; also sub. It. pertugio; Fr. pertuis.)

perunctus, a, um, Part. [perungo].

per-ungo, nxi, ctum, j. v. a. to besmear, anoint: corpora oleo, Cic.: nardo perunctus, Hor.

per-urbanus, a, um, adj. very polite, pleasant, or witty: L. Torquatus

perurbanus, Cic. || over fine, over polite: cum rusticis potius, quam cum his perurbanis, id.

per-urgeo, si, 2. v. a. to press or urge greatly: aliquem ad capeandam rempublicam, Suet.

per-uro, ussi, ustum, j. v. a. to burn through and through: to burn up, consume: perusti late agri, Liv. Esp. to be burned or scorched by the sun: Libyco sole perusta coma, Prop. 2. to heat, burn, inflame: sitis praecipue fatigatos perurebat, Curt. 3. to inflame, gall, rub sore: Ibericis peruste funibus latus, Hor.: colla perusta, Ov. 4. Transf. of cold, to nip, pinch: terra perusta gelu, id. || Fig. to burn, inflame, consume: hominem perustum gloria volunt incendere, Cic.

perustus, a, um, Part. [peruro].

per-utilla, e, adj. very useful: Cic.

per-vado, si, sum, j. v. n. to go or come through, to pass or press through, to spread through, penetrate: incendium per agros pervasit, Cic.: per aequa et iniqua loca pervadunt, Liv. 2. Transf. to go, come, arrive: ut quaedam calamitas pervadere videretur, Cic.

|| Fig. to spread through, penetrate, pervade: opinio, quae per animos gentium barbararum pervaserat, id. With acc.: cum fama ea urbem atque forum pervasisset, Liv. 2. to arrive at, reach: locus, quod non nostrorum hominum libido pervaserit, Cic.

pervagatus, a, um, Part. [pervago]. || A. J. spread out, wide-spread, well known: longe et late pervagata anteponatur angustis, Cic. 2. common, general: pervagator pars, id.

per-vāgor, atus, i. v. a. and a. dep. to wander or range through, to rove about, overrun: hic praedonum navigulae pervagatae sunt, Cic. || Fig. to spread out, extend: quod in exteris nationibus usque ad ultimas terras pervagatum est, id. 2. to spread through, pervade: timores omnium mentes pervagant, id. 3. to be widely spread, to become common: ne la honos nimium pervagetur, id.

per-vāgus, a, um, adj. wandering or roaming all about: puer, Ov.

per-vālo, ul, 2. v. n. to be very strong: Lucr.

per-vārius, adv. very variously: Cic.

per-vasto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to lay waste, devastate: fines, Liv.

pervāsus, a, um, Part. [pervado].

pervestus, a, um, Part. [perveho].

per-veho, xi, ctum, j. v. a. to bear, carry, or convey through: comnieatus, Liv. 2. Reflect to pass through, traverse: Oceanum pervelitur, Tac.

|| Transf. to carry, bring, convey to: virgines Caere pervexit, Liv.

2. Reflect to ride, drive, sail, etc.: in portum, Cic.: pervectus Chalcidem, Liv.

per-vello, velli, j. v. a. to pull or pluck hard: to pull, twitch: aurem, Phaedr. 2. to excite, sharpen: stomachum, Hor. || Fig. to twitch,

pinch: fortuna pervellere te fortitan poterit et pungere, Cic. 2. to rend, disarrange: ius civile, id.

per-venio, vèni, ventum, a. v. a. to come through, to arrive at, reach (direct or implied reference being usn. made to the space intervening between the points of departure and arrival): constr. with ad or in and acc. or, ad, of place: pancel per silvas ad T. Labienum in hiberna pervenit, Caes.: ad portum, Cic.: in summum montis, Ov.: eo quum pervenisset, Caes. || Transf. to reach or come to, to come to the knowledge or into the possession of (usu. of things): si ad herum haec res pervenerit, Pl.: duodecim securis in praedonum potestate pervenerant, Cic.: annonae ad denarios I. in singulos modos pervenerat, Caes. Impers. pass.: ad quem propter diu brevitem perventum non est, Cic. || Fig. to come to, arrive at: to reach, attain to: in senatum, to get into the Senate, i. e. to become a senator, id.: in scripta alijus, to be mentioned by a person in his writings, id.: ad desperationem, Caes.

per-vēnor, i. v. a. dep. to hunt through; transf. to run through or about: urbem totam pervenari, Pl.

pervērsus (pervorse), adv. awry, the wrong way: sella curulis in senatu perverse collocata, Suet. || Fig. perversely, wrongly, badly, ill: ut deorum beneficio, Cic.: imitari, id.

perversitas, itis, f. [pervorsus] from perversus, perversus, perversely: opinionum, Cic.: morum, Suet.

pervorsus (pervorsus), a, um, Part. [pervorto]. || A. J. turned the wrong way, awry, perversus: inlucit comas, puit hair on awry, Ov.: esse perversissimis oculis, dradfully squint-eyed, Cic. 2. Fig. perverse, wrong, evil, bad: dies pervorsae atque adversae, Pl.: nihil pravum et perversum, Cic.: mos, id.

per-vento (vorto), it, sum, j. v. a. lit. to turn thoroughly, i. e. to place in an opposite direction: hence, to overturn, overthrow, throw down: coeli aulas pervortunt, Pl.: arbusta, virgula, tecta pervertere, Cic.: pervorsae rupe, broken, craggy rocks, Liv. || Fig. to overthrow, subvert; to destroy, ruin, corrupt: labefactare atque pervertire amicitiam aut justitiam, Cic.: aliquem amicitia alijus, Tac. 2. to put down, to silence: nunquam me ullo artificio pervertet, Cic.

per-vesperi, adv. very late in the evening: ad aliquem venire, Cic.

pervestigatio, ōnis, f. [pervestigatio] a searching into, examining, investigation: scientiae, Cic.

per-vestigio, avi, atum, i. v. a. to trace or search out: canes venatiles diceret, ita omnia odorabantur et pervestigabant, Cic. || Fig. to seek out, examine, investigate: quae a me pervestigata et cognita sunt, id.

per-vētus, ēris, adj. very old: signum ligneum, Cic.

per-vetustus, a, um, adj. very old; verba, Cic.

per-viam, adv. accessibly: Pl.

per-viciālia, ae, f. [perviciā] stubbornness, obstinacy: avaritia, ambitio, mulierositas, perviciālia, Cic.

Transf. firmness, steadiness: quanta perviciā in hostem, tanta beneficentia adversus supplices utendum, Tac.

per-vicāster, adv. stoutly, stiffly, stubbornly: obstinate: pervicaciū casum belli querere, Liv.

per-vicax, ācis, adj. [vic, root of vinco] stubborn, obstinate, headstrong, wilful: accusatio, Tac.: pervicacioris tunc fuit, Curt. || Transf. firm, steadfast: recti pervicax, constans adversus metus, Tac.

pervicius, a, um, Part. [pervicō] v.

per-vidēo, vidi, visum, t. v. a. to look over, look on: sol pervidit omnia, Ov.

|| Transf. to look at or upon, to view: cum tua pervideas oculis male lippius inunctis, Hor. || Fig. to consider, examine: video te et per-vidēo, Cic. || To perceive, discern: infirmatam animorum, id.

per-vidēo, gū, t. v. n. to continue to bloom or flourish: honoribus pervigere, i. e. remained in constant possession of, Tac.

per-vigil, is, adj. ever watchful: pervigil in medias sidera noctis eras, Ov. || Transf.: nox, passed without sleep, Just.

pervigiliatō, ōnis, f. [pervigilo] a devotional watching, a vigil: Cic.

pervigilia, ae, f. [pervigil] a watching all night: Just.

pervigillum, ī, n. [id.] a watching or sitting up all night: pervigilio fatigati, Just. || Esp. a devotional watching, a vigil: castra pervigilio neglecta, Liv.: celebrare, Tac.

per-vigilo, avi, atum, i. v. n. to remain awake or watch all night: noctem, Cic.: in armis, Liv. || Transf. in gen. to watch: et tecum longos pervigiliare dies, Tib.

per-vilia, e, adj. very cheap: Liv.

per-vincō, vici, victum, t. v. a. to conquer or defeat completely: ne nos perdia pervincamur, Pl. Abol.: pervicit Burdanes, Tac. || Transf. to carry a point, maintain one's opinion: restitit ac pervicit Cato, Cic. || To surpass, outdo, exceed: sonum, Hor.

|| To induce or prevail upon with great effort, to effect with labour: multis rationibus pervicerat Rhodius, ut Romanum societatem retinerent, Liv. || To prove, demonstrate: aliquid dictis, Lact.

per-vivō, xi, ctum, t. v. n. to live on, survive to: Pl.

per-vivus, a, um, adj. [viv] that may be passed through, affording a passage, passable, pervious: sedes, Per.: transiit, thoroph/ares, passages, Cic.: hostes minus pervios ceperant, Liv. || Subst. pervivum, ī, n. a thoroph/are, gressus: ne pervivum illa Germani ex-erudibus esset, Tac. || Fig.: cor

mihi nunc pervivum est, my heart is now open, i. e. light or easy, Pl.: nihil ambitioni pervivum, accessible, Tac.

pervolo, v. pervolgo.

pervolito, i. v. n. freq. [pervolo] to fly or sit about (poet.): Lucr.: Virg.

per-volo, avi, atum, i. v. n. to fly through or about: aëles, Virg.: aërium iter, Ov. || To fly to: animus velocius in hanc sedem pervolat, Cic.

|| Transf. of swift motion in gen. to fly or dart through: totam urbem, Juv.

per-volo, vōlui, velle, irreg. v. n. (old aul. prez. pervoluit, Lucr.) to wish greatly, to be very desirous: quem videre pervelle, Cic.

pervolūto, i. v. a. freq. [pervolo] to roll over and over: Esp. to turn over books, to read: libros, Cic.

pervolūtus, a, um, Part. [pervolvō]

per-volvō, volvi, vōlūtum, t. v. a. to roll or tumble about: aliquem in luto, Ter. || Transf. to turn over a book, to read: Smyrnā incana diu secula pervolvunt, Cat. || Fig. to be very busy or much engaged: ut in iis locis pervolvatur animus, Cic.

pervorse, **pervorsus**, **pervorto**, v. perverse, etc.

pervulgātus (pervolg.), a, um, Part. [pervulgo]. || Adj.: very usual or common: consolatio pervulgata, Cic.

|| well known: maledicta pervulgata in omnes, Id.

per-vulgo (volgo), avi, atum, i. v. a. to make publicly known, to publish, spread abroad: illas tabulas pervulgari atque edi populo R. imperavi, Cic. || To impart to the people, make common: praeimia virtutis in mediocribus hominibus pervulgari, id. || Esp. to make oneself common, to prostitute oneself: mulier, quae se omnibus pervulgaret, id. || Transf. to visit often, to frequent, haunt (poet.): solis pervolvant lumina coelum, Lucr.

pes, pēdis, m. a foot of any animal: alpes condituli, Cic.: pede terram pulsare, to dance, Hor.: pedem ferre, to go or come, Virg.: pedem referre, to go or come back, to return: profugum referre pedem, Ov.: pedibus, on foot, of foot: quum ingressus iter pedibus sit, Cic.: sub pedibus, under one's feet, i. e. in one's power, Virg.: ante pedes esse or ante pedes posita esse, to lie before one's feet, i. e. to be evident, palpable: letuc esse sapere, non quod ante pedes modo sunt videre, sed etiam illa quae futura sunt prospicere, Ter.: pes dexter, felix, secundus, i. e. a happy or fortunate arrival: adi pede secundo, Virg.: in sententiam aliquis pedibus ire, to adopt one's opinion, take sides with one, Liv. || Esp. in milit. lang.: descendere, ad pedes, to alight, dismount, of cavalry, Liv.: pedibus merere, to serve on foot, as a foot-soldier, id.: pedem conferre, to come to close quarters, id. || Transf. a foot of a table, stool, etc.: mensae sed erat pes tertius impar,

Ov. || A rope attached to a sail, a sheet: pede labitur aequo, i. e. before the wind, with the wind right aft, id. Hence, *facere pedem*, to veer out one sheet, to take advantage of a side wind, to haul the wind: una omnes fecere pedem: pariterque sinistros, nunc dextros solvere sinus, Virg. || The barrow of a litter: Cat. || Poet. of fountains and rivers: crepante lymphā desiliit pede, Hor. || A metrical foot: ad heroum nos dactyli et anapaesti et spondeli pedem invitās, Cic.: musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, in *huc-meters* and *pentameters*, Ov. Hence, (ii) a kind of verse, measure: Lesbius, Hor. || A foot, as a measure of length: data fossas quindecim pedes latas perduxit, Caes. Hence, Fig.: pede suo se metiri, to measure oneself by one's own foot-rule, i. e. by one's own powers or abilities, Hor. || Plu. lice: Pl.

passimē, sup. adv. v. male.

passimū, a, um, v. malus.

passulus, ī, m. = *πάσσαλος*, a bolt: occlude sis fores ambobus passulis, Pl.

passum, ade. [perh. contr. of pedes versum, towards the feet; hence] to the ground, to the bottom, down (esp. freq. with ire and dare): nunc eme (castellum) cum navi accipiet abivisse passum in altum, Pl.: multae per mare passum subeudere urbes, *have been scalloped* up, Lucr. || Fig.: passum ire, and rarely passum sidere, to fall to the ground, go to ruin; to sink, perish: quia misor non eo passum, Pl.: passum ituros fecundissimos Italiae campos, Tac. || 2. Passum dare (and in one word, *passum dare* or *passum dare*), rarely passum premere, to send to the bottom, to sink, ruin, destroy, put an end to: quae res plerumque magnas civitates passum dedit, Sall.: multos etiam bonos passum dedit, Tac.: aliquem per suis factis passum passum premere, Pl.

passumdo, dēdi, dātum, t. v. a. v. passum, so, II. 2.

pestifer and (rarely) **pestiferus**, a, um, adj. [pestis ferro] pestilential: odor, Liv. || In gen. that brings destruction, destructive, pernicious, pestiferous: res pestiferas et nocentes, Cic.: Antonii pestifer reditus, id.

pestiferē, adv. balefully, pestiferously: Cic.

pestilens, entis, adj. [pestis] pestilential, infected, unhealthy, unwholesome: loci, opus to malaris, Cic.: Africa, Hor. Comp.: annus, Liv. Sup.: gravissimus et pestilentissimus annus, Cic. || Fig. pestilent, noxious, destructive: pestilens collegae munus esse, Liv.

pestilentia, ae, f. [pestilens] an infectious or contagious disease, a plague, pest, pestilence: Massilienses gravi pestilentia conflictati, Caes. || 2. Transf. an unwholesome atmosphere, weather, or region: agrorum genus propter pestilentiam vastum atque desertum, Cic.

|| Fig. a (moral) plague, pest,

pestilence; oratio plena veneni et pestilentiae, Cat.

pestilētia, ātia, *f.* [pestilla] plague, pest, pestilence, for pestilentia (poet.): Lucr.

pestis, ī, *f.* a deadly, esp. an infectious or contagious disease, a plague, pestilence; also, a noxious atmosphere, unhealthy weather: iberis avertunt pestem ab Aegypto, Cic. || Fig. destruction, ruin, death: quanta pernis pestis veniet! Pl.: detestabilis pestis, Cic.: machinari alicui, id.: minitari, Liv. 2. Meton. of a destructive thing or person, a pest, curae, lani: illa furia ac pestis patriae (of Clodius), Cic.

pestāsus, a, um, adj. [petasus] having on a travelling cap, ready for a journey: petasati veniunt, Cic.

petāsio and **petāsio**, ōnis, *m.* = **petasus**, a leg or fore quarter of pork: Mart.

petāsūculus, ī, *m.* dim. [petasus] a little leg or fore quarter of pork: Juv.

petāsus, ī, *m.* = **petasus**, a travelling hat or cap, with a broad brim: Pl.

petōssus and **petissus**, 3. v. a. [peto: cf. arcesso] to strive or seek repeatedly or eagerly after, to pursue: laudem, Cic.

petitio, ōnis, *f.* [peto] an attack, a blow, thrust, push: tuas petitiones effugi, Cic. 2. Fig. an attack made in words: id. || Transf. in gen. a requesting, beseeching: a request, petition: Plin. 2. Esp. an applying or soliciting for office, candidature: consulatus, Caes.: pontificatus, Sall.: petitione se dare, to solicit an office, Cic.

3. In law: a suing, a suit, in private or civil cases (opp. to accusatio, in criminal cases): nec petitionem nec possessionem dabo, I will not allow her to sue, id.

petitor, ōris, *m.* [id.] a seeker, striver after (poet.): famae, Lucan. || Esp. an applicant or candidate for an office (rare): hic generosior descendat in campum petitor, Hor. 2. In law: a claimant, plaintiff, in a private or civil suit: quis erat petitor? Fannius: quis reus? Flavius, Cic.

petitūrio, 4. v. a. desid. [id.] to desire to sue for office, to long to become a candidate (rare): Cic.

petitus, a, um, Part. [peto]. || Subst.: petitum, ī, *n.* a prayer, request, desire: Cat.

petitus, ūs, *m.* [id.] a going towards (poet.): terrae petitus, Lucr. || a desire, request: Gell.

petō, īvi and īi, Itum (perf. petit, Virg.). 3. v. a. to direct one's course to, to go or repair to, to make for, travel to: grues loca calidiora petentes, Cic.: locum quem petant capi posse, Caes.: coelum pennia, to fly, Hor.: Grails Phaei petite viris, visited by the Greeks, id. Of things as subjects: campum petit amnis, Virg. Of persons as objects: ut supplex peterem, et tua limina adirem, id. (li) So, petere iter, cursum, etc.: iter a Vibone Brundisium terra petere contendit, Cic.: allam in partem

petebant fugam, betook themselves to flight, Caes. 2. to go towards (with the accessory notion of hostility, which is usu. indicated by the context): hence, to attack: to let fly at, aim a blow at, etc.: cujus latus mucro ille petebat, Cic.: aliquem spiculo infestare, Liv.: bello urbem, Virg. || Fig. to attack, assail: aliquem epistola, Cic.: aliquem falsis criminibus, Tac. 2. to demand, require: poenas ab aliquo, to seek satisfaction or revenge from, Cic. (li) Esp. in law, to bring an action of recovery, to sue for: qui per se item contestatur, sibi soli petit, id. 3. to beg, beseech, ask, request, desire, entreat: peto quaeque ut tuos mecum servas, id.: pacem ab aliquo, Caes. With inf. (poet.): vicisse petunt, Virg. 4. to be a candidate for office: ex lii qui nunc petunt, Cic.: praetura, id. 5. to woo, court, make suit to: multi illam petere, Virg. (li) to solicit for the pleasures of love: libidine sic accensus Semonia ut viros saepius peteret quam peteretur, Sall. 6. to endeavour to obtain, to seek, strive after: praedam pedibus, Virg.: gloriam, Sall.: eloquentiae principatum, Cic. With inf.: bene vivere, Hor. 7. to fetch, procure: altius initium rei demonstrandae, Cic.: suspirium alte, to fetch a deep sigh, Pl. [From the compounds of peto it would seem that the primary meaning is "to go towards" or "to."]]

petōritum or **petōritum**, ī, *n.* [Celtic petor, four, and rit, wheel] an open, four-wheeled Gallic carriage: Hor.

petra, ae, *f.* = **πέτρα**, a rock, a crag, stone: pure Lat. saxum: Plin. (Hence It. *pietra*; Fr. *Pierre*.)

petro, ōnis, *m.* [petra] an old weather, whose flesh is as hard as stone: Pl.

petūlans, antia, Part. [perh. from peto] forward, pert, saucy, impudent, wanton, petulant: homo, Cic.: animalia, Gell.: petulans et furiosus genus dicendi, Cic. || Esp. wanton, lascivious: petulans in aliqua genere nobili virgine, id.

petūlante, adn. pertly, wantonly, impudently, petulantly: in aliquem invēhi, Cic. Comp.: petulantius, id. Sup.: petulantissime, id.

petūlantia, ae, *f.* [petulans] sauciness, frolicfulness, impudence, wantonness, petulance: petulantia et libido magis est adolescentium quam senum, Cic. 2. carelessness, heedlessness: Pl.

petūlus, a, um, adj. [perh. from peto] bulging, apt to butt: agul, Lucr.: haedi, Virg.

pexus, a, um, Part. [pecto]. || A.D.J.: pexu, that still has the nap on, new: pexa tunica, Hor.

phāla, ae, v. fala.

phālāngae and **pālāngae**, arum, *f.* plu. = **φάλαγγες**, poles to carry burdens on: Virg. || Esp. a wooden roller, placed under ships and military machines for the purpose of moving them: Caes. (Hence It. *epianga*.)

phālāngitae, arum, *m.* plu. = **φάλαγγιται**, soldiers belonging to a phalanx, phalangites: Liv.

phālānx, angis, *f.* = **φάλαγξ**, a band of soldiers, a host drawn up in close order (poet.): Agamemnoniae phalanges, Virg. || Esp. a division of a Grecian army drawn up in battle array, a battalion, phalanx: Nep. 2. the Macedonian order of battle, a Macedonian phalanx (a compact parallelogram, usu. of 50 men abreast and 16 deep): Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 163).

3. an order of battle of the Gauls and Germans, forming a parallelogram: Helvetii confertissima acie, phalange facta, Caes.

phālārica, v. falarica.

phālāra, arum, *f.* plu. = **φάλαρα**: a golden metal disc or boss worn by men as a military decoration: phaleris et torque aliquem donare, Cic.: equites donati phaleris, Liv. 2. a trapping for the forehead and breast of horses: primus equum phaleris insignem victor habeto, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 193).

|| Fig. an external ornament or decoration: ad populum phaleris: trapping for the people: Pers.

phālērātus, a, um, adj. [phaleris] wearing phaleras: equi, Liv. || Fig. decorated, ornamented: phaleratis dictis aliquem duocere, with fine speeches, Ter.

phantāsia, ae, *f.* = **φάντασμα**, an idea, notion, fancy: Sen.

phantasma, ātis, *n.* = **φάντασμα**, an apparition, spectre, phantom: Plin. (Hence Fr. *fantôme*.)

phāretra, ae, *f.* = **φάρετρα**, a quiver (poet.): succinctam pharetra, Virg.

phāretrātus, a, um, adj. [pharetra] furnished with or wearing a quiver (poet.): pharetrata Camilla, Virg.

pharmācoptēria, ae, *f.* = **φάρμακοπτήρια**, a sorcerer (poet.): Virg.

pharmācoptēria, ae, *m.* = **φάρμακοπτήρια**, a vendor of medicines, a quack: pharmacopola circumforaneus, Cic.

phārus, or -os, ī, *f.* [from Pharos, an island near Alexandria in Egypt, on which Ptolemy Philad. erected a famous light-house] a light-house: Caes.

phāselus (also phaselus and fas), ī, *m.* and *f.* = **φάσηλος**, a kind of bean with an edible pod, French bean, kidney-bean, phasel: viclanque arres vilomque phaselum, Virg. || Transf. a light vessel, shaped like a kidney bean, made of wicker-work or papyrus, sometimes also of baked and painted clay: equisilum de phaselo dare, Cic. (Hence It. *faginolo*.)

phāsiānus, a, um, adj. = **φασιανός**, pertaining to the Phasis, Phasian: Phasianae aves, phasianae, Plin. Also Subst. phasiania, ae, *f.* and more freq. phasianus (fasianus), ī, *m.* a phasian: Suet. (Hence Fr. *fasian*.)

phasma, ātis, *n.* = **φάσμα**, an apparition, spectre, phantom: Ter.

phengitēs, ae, *m.* = **φένγιτες**, phan-

gilt, selenite, or crystallized gypsum, used for window-panes: lapis, Suet.

phiala, ac, f. = *φιάλη*, a broad shallow drinking-vessel, a saucer: Juv.

phiditia, orum, v. *philitia*.

philitia (also *philitia*), orum, n. *πίλιτιον* (*philitia*), the public meals of the Lacedaemonians: Cic.

philologia, ac, f. = *φιλολογία*, love of learning or letters, literary pursuits, the study of polite literature: ne et opera et oleum philologiae nostrae perierit, Cic. || *Exp. explanation, interpretation of the writings of others, philology*: Sen.

philologus, a, um, adj. = *φιλόλογος*, pertaining to learning, learned, literary: Vitr. || Subst. *philologus*, l. m. a person engaged in learned or literary pursuits, a man of letters, scholar: homines nobiles illi quidem, sed nullo modo philologi, Cic. 2. *Exp. an examiner of the writings of others, an interpreter, philologist*: Sen.

philomela, ac, f. = *Φιλομήλα*, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens: a nightingale (poet.): Virg.

philosophia, ac, f. = *φιλοσοφία*, philosophy: Cic. || Meton. a philosophical subject or question: Nep. 2. *philosophiae*, arum, f. plu. *philosophical systems or sects*: exercitatio propria doctrinae philosophiarum (i. e. Academi-corum et Peripateticorum), Cic.

philosophor, atus, i. v. n. dep. (*philosophus*) to apply oneself to philosophy, to philosophize: Cic.

philosophus, a, um, adj. = *φιλόσοφος*, philosophical: philosophiae scrip-tiones, Cic. || Subst. *philosophus*, i. m. a philosopher: ut is, qui studeat omnium rerum divinarum atque huma-narum vim, naturam causasque nosse, et omnem bene vivere rationem tenere et persequi, nomine hoc (philosophi) appellatur, Cic. 2. *philosophia*, ac, f. a female philosopher: id.

philtrum, i. n. = *φίλτρον*, a love-potion, *philter* (poet.): Ov.

philyra and **philyra**, ac, f. = *φύληρα* (the linden-tree, *linden*): bast, the liber or inner bark of the lime-tree, of which bands for chaplets were made: dispendit nexae philyriae coronae, Hor.

phimus, i. m. = *φίμος*, a dico-bos, l. q. frullus: Hor.

phlebotomia (heb.), ac, f. = *φλεβοτομία*, blood-letting, phlebotomy: Veg.

phoca, ac, and **phocæ**, ea, f. = *φωκά*, a seal, sea-dog, sea-calf: Virg.: de-formes phocæ, Ov.

phoebea, adia, f. (*Phoebea* = *Φοίβος*, an appellation of Apollo) a priestess of Apollo: hence, an inspired woman, a prophetess: Ov.

phoeniceus (poeniceus, foeniceus), a, um, adj. = *φοινίκιος*, purple-red: Ov.

phoenicopterus, i. m. = *φοινικόπτερος*, the flamingo: Juv.

phoenix, icla, m. = *φοίνιξ*, the phoenix, a fabulous Arabian bird, which was said to live 500 years, and to put an end to its existence by placing itself on a

burning pile of aromatic woods and other substances, its ashes giving birth to a young phoenix: Tac.: Ov.

phronasus, i. m. = *φρονασός* (sing-ing-master; hence, a teacher of sing-ing and declamation: Suet.

phormio (form.), onis, m. = *φόρμιον*, plaited reeds or rushes, a mat, a straw covering: Don. ad Ter.

phrasia, is, f. = *φράσις*, in rhetoric, diction, pure Lat. elocutio: Quint.

phrenesis, is, f. = *φρένησις*, mad-ness, delirium, phrensy: Cels.: mani-festa, Juv.

phreneticus (or *phreneticus*), a, um, adj. = *φρενητικός*, mad, delirious, frantic: Cic.

phrygius, a, um, adj. *Phrygian*: Meton. embroidered (from the skill of the Phrygians in this art): togæ, Plin.

phrygio, onis, m. an embroiderer in gold, an embroiderer (v. *phrygius*): Pl.

phrygius, a, um, adj. *Phrygian*: Meton. *embroidered*: vestes, Virg.

|| Of Phrygian music and musical instruments: buxum, the Phrygian flute, Ov.: mod, a stirring, passionate kind of music, used at the festivals of Cybele, id.

phthisis, is, f. = *φθίσις*, consump-tion, *phthisis*: vera phthisis est, Cels.

phui, interj. *foh' fugh!*: Pl.

phy, interj. *pick! tuck!*: Ter.

phylaca, ac, f. = *φυλακή*, a prison, pure Lat. custodia: Pl.

phylactis, ac, m. = *φυλακτήρις*, a jailor; hence, transf. a dunning cre-ditor who keeps a continual watch on his debtor: Pl.

phylarchus, i. m. = *φύλαρχος*, the chief of a tribe, a prince, emir: phy-larchus Arabum, Cic.

phylaca, ac, and **phylacæ**, ea, f. = *φυσική*, natural science, natural phi-losophy, physics: Cic.

phylaca, orum, v. *physicus*, no. ii. 2.

phylacæ, adv. in the manner of a naturalist, physically: dicere, Cic.

physicus, a, um, adj. = *φυσικός*, pertaining to natural philosophy or physics, natural, physical: quiddam physicum, something relating to physics, Cic.

|| Subst. *physicus*, i. m. a natural philosopher, naturalist: id.

2. *physica*, orum, n. plu. *physics*: physiconum ignarus, id.

physiognomon, onis, m. = *φυσιογνομων*, one who judges of men's characters by their appearance, esp. by their features, a physiognomist: Cic.

physiologia, ac, f. = *φυσιολογία*, knowledge of nature, natural philoso-phy: Cic.

piabilis, e, adj. [*pio*] that may be expiated, expiable: fulmen, Ov.

piacularia, e, adj. [*piaculum*] aton-ing, expiatory: sacrificia, sin-offerings, Liv.: also, absol.: ut piacularia Ju-noni ferent, id.

piaculum, i. n. [*pio*] a means of appeasing a deity: a sin-offering, pro-

pitiatory sacrifice: *piaculum hostia coedi*, Liv.: Hor.

2. Meton. an animal offered up in sacrifice, a victim: duc nigras pecudes, ac prima piacula suntu, Virg. Fig.: *piaculum rupti foederis*, of Hannibal, Liv. In gen. a remedy: Hor. (ii) punishment: dea a violatoribus (sui templi) gravia pla-cula exigit, Liv. || Transf. that which requires expiation: a wicked ac-tion, sin, crime, guilt: commissa pla-cula, Virg.

piamen, inis, n. [*id.*] a means of expiation, an atonement: Ov.

piatrix, icla, f. [*id.*] she that ap-peases the gods with a sacrifice: Pl.

piea, ac, f. a magpie: Ov.

picaria, ac, f. [*pix*] a place where pitch is made, a pitch-hut: Cic.

picæ, ac, f. [*id.*] the Norway spruce fir: Ov.

picus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] made of pitch: Lucan. 2. *Exp. black as pitch, pitch-black*: *picæ crassus caligine*, Virg.: nubes, Ov.

picco, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*id.*] to be-daub with pitch, to pitch, to tar: dolla, Suet.

piator, oris, m. [*pingo*] a painter: Cic.: Hor. (Hence *it. pittore*; Fr. *peintre*.)

piatura, ac, f. [*id.*] painting, the art of painting: una est ars ratiocine picturae, Cic. 2. *Exp. a painting of the face*: Pl. 3. Meton. a painting, picture: Cic. (ii) *embroideries*: Lucr. (iii) *paintings in mosaic*: Virg. || Fig. a picture in words, a picturesque description: Homerum tradunt caecum fuisse, ut ejus picturam, non potest videmus, Cic.

pietratus, a, um, adj. [*pictura*] painted: Stat. || *embroidered*: vestes, Virg.

pictus, a, um, Part. [*pingo*]. || A. d. j. fig. of style, ornamented, ornate: orationis pictum et expolitum genus, Cic. 2. *painted, false, deceptive, vain*: Prop.

picus, i. m. a woodpecker, one of the birds used in augury: Pl. || A. fabulous bird, the griffin: *picos diviti-lia*, qui aureos montes colunt, ego solus supero, id.

pie, adv. piously, religiously, duti-fully, affectionately: *pie sancteque colere deos*, Cic.

pietras, a, um, adj. *Pietrian*: sacred to the Muses, poetic: chori, Ov.

pietas, itis, f. [*pius*] dutiful con-duct towards the gods: *piety*: est pietas justitia adversus deos, Cic. Hence, also, conscientiousness, scrupulousness: Ov.

3. *dutifulness to one's parents, relatives, country, benefactors, etc.; duty, affection, love, loyalty, patriotism, gratitude, etc.*: quid est pietas, nisi volun-tas grata in parentes? Cic.: *solemnia pie-tatis, the last offices*, Tac. || Transf. in gen. *justice*: si qua est coelo pietas, Virg. 2. *gentleness, kindness, tender-ness, pity, compassion*: Suet.

piego, gū, and **piigitum** est, 2. v. n.

to feel annoyance or reluctance at: to repent of (extremely rare with personal subject): factum id esse non negat neque se id pigere, Ter. || Impera, it causes a feeling of annoyance, vexation, dislike, or reluctance: constr. the subject is rarely expressed, but is sometimes a neut. pron. or infin.: the word representing the person who experiences the feeling is put in the acc.: that which stands for the source of the feeling, in the gen.: fratris me quidem piget pndetque, Ter.: non dedisse ipsum pudet, me, quia non accepi, piget, Pl.: oratione multitudo ad misericordiam inducitur, ad pendendum, ad pigendum, Cic. 2. Transf. for pndet, it causes a feeling of sorrow or remorse: ne quid plus minusve faxit, quod nos post pigeat, Ter.

piger, gra, grum, adj. [piger] reluctant, unwilling, averse (rare): gens pigerrima ad militaria opera, Liv. With inf.: piger scribendi ferre laborem, Hor. || backward, slow, indolent, sluggish, inactive: interdum piger, interdum timidus in re militari videbare, Cic. Of things: mare pigrum ac prope inertem, sluggish, Tac.: bellum, that advances slowly, Ov.: campus, unfruitful, Hor. With gen. (poet.): militine piger et malus, id. 2. that makes sluggish, benumbing (poet.): sopor, Cat. (Hence It. pigro.)

piget, v. pigreo.

pigmentarius, ii, m. [pigmentum] a dealer in paints or unguents: Cic.

pigmentum, i, n. [pingo] a material for colouring, a colour, paint, pigment: aspersa temere pigmenta in tubula, oris lineamenta efflicere possunt, Cic. || Fig. of style: colouring, ornament: pigmentorum flos et color, id. (Hence It. pigmento.)

pignerator, oris, m. [pignero] he who takes a pledge: a pledge or mortgage: Cic.

pignerō, avi, atum, i, v. a. [pignus] to pledge, pawn, mortgage: unumquem, Suet. || Fig.: velut obsidibus datis pigneratos habere animos, Liv.

pignerō, atus, i, v. a. dep. [id.] prop. to take as a pledge: hence, Fig. to make one's own, to appropriate (rare): Mars ipse ex oleo fortissimum quemque pignerari solet, Cic. || to accept as certain: quod das mihi, pigneror omen, Ov.

pignus, oris and oris, n. [root pag: v. paciscor] any person or thing given as security: a pledge, gage, pawn, mortgage: pignora animos centurionum devulxit, Caes.: marium pignora, male hostages, Suet. (II) Esp. security for the fine taken by the consul of a senator who failed to attend: pignus auferre, Cic. 2. a weaver, stake: da pignus, ni ea sit filia, bel, Pl.: pignore certare cum aliquo, Virg. || Fig.: a pledge, token, assurance, proof: magnus pignus ab eo republice datur, Cic.: pignora da, genitor, per quae tua vera propeo credas, sure tokens, Ov. 2.

Meton. children, parents, brothers and sisters, relatives, as pledges of love: tot natos natusque et pignora carae nepotes, id.: pignora conjugum ac liberorum, Liv.

pigrē, adv. slowly, sluggishly: in servitutum transiens, Sen.

pigrificā, ac, and **pigrificēs**, ei, f. [piger] sloth, sluggishness, laziness, indolence: pigrificam desinunt metum consequente laboris, Cic.: nox Romanis pigrificam ad sequendum fecit, Liv. (Hence It. pigrizia, pigrizza; Fr. paresse.)

pigro, avi, atum, i, v. n. [id.] to be indolent, slow, dilatory: Lucr.

pigror, atus, i, v. dep. [id.] to be slow, slack, dilatory: Cic.

pila, ae, f. a mortar: pila, ubi tritum pincant, Catō. || Transf. a pillar, a pile: locavit pilas pontis in Tiberim, Liv.: nulla taberna moos habet, neque pila libellos, i. e. no book-stall (which were round the pillars of public buildings), Hor. 2. a pier or mole of stone: saxea, Virg.

pila, ae (old gen. sing. pilal, Lucr.), f. a ball, playing-ball: diti nos quasi pilas homines habent, Pl.: pilae studio tenet, Cic. (Of the different kinds of balls and methods of playing, v. Smith's Ant. 296.) Proverb.: mea pila est, I have caught the ball, I've won, Pl.

|| Transf. any ball or globe: pilae lanuginis, Plin. The Roman ladies carried a crystal or amber ball to keep their hands cool: Prop. (Hence It. pillotta; Fr. pelotte.)

piliarius, i, m. [pilum] a triarius, one of the soldiers forming the third rank in battle: Ov.

piliatus, a, um, adj. [id.] armed with a javelin: agmina, Virg.

piliatus, a, um, adj. [pileus] wearing the pilens or felt-cap (at Rome the emblem of liberty: whence slaves received it at their manumission): pileati aut lana alba velatis capiti bus volones epulati sunt, Liv.: tantum gaudium (mors Neronis) publice praebuit, ut plebs pileata tota urbe discurreret (as a sign of liberation), Suet.

pilentum, i, n. an easy chariot or carriage, used by the Roman ladies, and in which the vessels, etc., for sacred rites were carried (v. Smith's Ant. 297): Liv.: Virg.: Hor.

pilōsus, i, m. and **pilōsum**, i, n. dim. [pileus] a small felt cap, a skull-cap: Hor.

pilēus, i, m., and **pilēum**, i, n. [pilus] lit. made of hair or wool, hence a felt cap or hat, made to fit close, and shaped like the half of an egg. It was worn by the Romans at festivals, esp. at the Saturnalia, and was given to a slave at his enfranchisement as a sign of freedom: haec mera libertas, hanc nobis pilea donant, Pers. Free-born persons who had fallen into captivity also wore the pileus for a while after the recovery of their freedom (v. Smith's Ant. 297). Hence, 2. Meton. li-

berly, freedom: servos ad pileum vocare, to summon the slaves to freedom, Liv.

pilōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] hairy, shaggy: genae, Cic.

pilula, ae, f. dim. [pila] a little ball, globule: Plin. || Esp. in medicine: a pill: id. (Hence It. pillola; Fr. pilule.)

pilum, i, n. a pestle: pilum fabarum, Catō. || Transf. the heavy javelin of the Roman infantry: caput furum gestari jussit in pilo, Cic. Proverb.: pilum injicere alicui, to make an attack on one, Pl.

pilus, i, m. a hair: munitae enim palpebrae vallo pilorum, Cic. || Meton. a hair, a trifle: usu, with a negative, not a hair, not a bit, not a whit: Interera e Cappadocia ne pilum quidem id. (Cf. Gr. ὀνίς; Eng. felt.) (Hence It. pelo; Fr. poil.)

pilus, i, m. [pilum] the division of the triarii in a Roman legion: it occurs almost invariably in connection with primus: primus pilus, the first century of the triarii: P. Sextius Bacula, primi pili centurio, the chief centurion of a aquilifer, Caes.: allicquem ad primum pilum transducere, to promote to be chief centurion, id. || Meton. primus pilus, or in one word, primipilus, i. m. the chief centurion of the triarii and therefore of the legion: primipilo P. Sext. Baculo vulneribus confectus, id.

pincēthothē, ae, and **pīnēthothē**, ae, f. = πινυθόθηκη, a picture-gallery: Varr.

pīnētum, i, n. [pinus] a pine-wood, pine-grove: Ov.

pīnus, a, um, adj. [id.] of the pine, piney, pine-: pinex velamina, pine-branches, Lucr.: ardor, a fire of pine-wood, Virg.

pingo, uxi, pictum, i, v. a. to paint a picture, to represent pictorially: tabulae, Cic.: tabula picta, a picture, id. Proverb.: quae quidem dicunt, qui nunquam philosophum pictum, ut dicitur, viderunt, who speak of things about which they know nothing, id. 2. to embroider, represent by means of the needle: pingere acu, Ov. 3. to paint, stain, colour (poet.): sanguineis frontem moris et tempora pingit, Virg.

4. to adorn, decorate, embellish: bibliothecam, Cic. || Fig. of style: to paint, colour, embellish: locus, quem ego varie meis orationibus soleo pingere, id. [The root is pig.] (Hence It. pig- nere; Fr. peindre.)

pinguesco, i, v. n. incorp. [pinguis] to become or grow fat: emacatum argumentum medica (herba) pinguescit, Col. 2. to become strong or fertile: campos sanguine, Virg.

pinguis, e, adj. fat: pingues Thebani, Cic.: pinguior agnus, Pl.: pinguisssimus haedulus, Juv. 3. Subst. pinguis, i, n. fat, grease: Virg. || Transf. fat, rich, fertile: also, pinguis in good condition: sanguine pinguis campus, Hor.: frus, plump, juicy, id.

plagues lampades, full of oil, Ov. Act. that makes fertile: pingui flumine Nilus, Virg. 2. *bradened, bemercured:* pinguis crura luto, Juv. 3. *thick, dense:* coelum pingue et concretum, Cic.: toga, Suet. 4. *Of taste: insipid:* sapor, Plin. *||* Fig. *dull, gross, heavy, stupid:* Cordubae natis poetis pingue quiddam sonantibus et peregrinum, Cic.: pingue ingenium mansit, Ov. 2. *bold, strong:* verba, Quint. 3. *calm, quiet, comfortable, easy:* pingui membra quiete levat, Ov. 4. *sleek, spruce:* pexus pinguisque doctor, Quint.

pinguitudo, inis, f. [pinguis] fatness: Plin.

pinifer, era, erum, adj. [pinus fero] pine-bearing: Virg.

piniger, era, erum, adj. [pinus gero] pine-bearing: Ov.

pinna, ae, f. [another form of penna, q. v.] a feather, esp. of the larger feathers of the wings and tails of birds: Suet. 2. *Meton. a wing:* Cic. 3. *the fin of a fish:* Plin. 4. *a battlement, pinnacle:* Caes. (Hence Fr. *pignon*, a gable end.)

pinna (pina), ae, f. = virva, a kind of shellfish: Cic.

pinnatus, a, um, adj. [pinna] feathered, plumed, winged: Cupido, Cic.

piniger, era, erum, adj. [pinna gero] feather-bearing, feathered, winged: haec pinigero, non armigero in corpore tela exercentur, i. e. against birds, Att. in Cic. || Transf. having fins, finny: pinia, Ov.

pinnipotens, v. pennipotens.

pinnirapus, i, m. [pinna rapio] a gladiator, who fought with a Samnite having a peak to his helmet, which he took as a trophy upon slaying the Samnite: Juv.

pinnophylax, aia, m. = κρυφίλαξ, the pinna-guard, a species of crab found in the shell of the pinna, and supposed to keep watch over it: Cic. This fable evidently arose from the not unfrequent accident of small crabs being caught and imprisoned in the shells of pinnae and other bivalves.

pinnula, ae, f. dim. [pinna] a small feather: Col. 2. *Meton. a little plume or wing:* Pl.

pinnatus, a, um, Part. [pinno].

pinno or pinso, si and sil, pinsum, pinsum, and pinsum, q. v. a. to beat, pound, bray, crush: caepa sale et acetio pista, Plin. || Fig.: *flagro, to scourge:* Pl.: o Jane, a tergo quem nulla ciconia pinnat, pecks, scold at, derides (v. ciconia), Pers. (Hence It. *pigiare*, and *peccare:* Fr. *piler*.)

pinus, a, um, Part. [pinso].

Pinus, ae, and i, f. = virva, a pine, pine-tree: more partic. the stone-pine: ex alia pinu, Virg. The pine was sacred to Cybele: Ov.: and to Diana: Hor. Pan and Faunus were represented with a pine-wreath: Ov. || Transf. anything made of pine, a ship: a praecipui pinus borea, Id. 2, a

pine-torch: manum pinu flagranti servidus implet, Virg. 3, a wreath of pine-leaves: Ov. (Hence It. *pinaccia;* Fr. *pinasse*.)

pilo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [pilo] to seek to appease by sacrifice, to appease, propitiate: Silvanum lacte plabant, Hor.

|| Transf. to honour with religious rites, to celebrate: ubi plem Pietatem, Pl. 2, to purify with sacred rites: si quid tibi plandum fuisset, Auct. or. pro Dom. 3, to make or seek to make good, to atone for, expiate: damna, Ov.: nefas triste, to atone for, avert the penalty, Virg. 4, to punish, avenge (poet.): culpam morte, Id. 5, to free from madness: Jube te plari de mea pecunia: nam ego quidem insanum te esse certo aco, Pl.

piper, eris, n. pepper: et piper et quicquid chartis amicitur incipit, Hor. (An Indian word: Gr. *πῆπερ*.) (Hence It. *pepero;* Fr. *poivre*.)

pipilo, i. v. n. to pip, chirp: pipilabac (passer), Cat.

pipio, i. v. n. to pip, chirp: Varr.

pipulum, i, n. and pipulus, i, m. [pipo] an outcry, upbraiding: te pipulo hic differam ante aedes, Pl.

pirata, ae, m. = νεῖρατης, a sea-robber, corsair, pirate: Cic.

piraticus, a, um, adj. = νεῖρατικός, pertaining to pirates, piratic, piratical: myoparone piratico capto, Cic. || Subst. *piratica, ae, f. piracy:* piraticum facere, to practise piracy, Id.

pirum, i, n. a pear: Hor. (Hence It. *pero;* Fr. *poire;* Eng. *pear*.)

pirus, i, f. a pear-tree: Inscere nunc, Meliboeus, pirus, Virg.

piscarius, a, um, adj. [piscia] pertaining to fishing or fish, fish-: forum piscarium, the fish-market, Pl.

piscator, oris, m. [piscor] a fisherman, fisher: piscatores ad se convocat, Cic. (Hence Fr. *pêcheur*.)

piscatarius, a, um, adj. [piscator] pertaining to fishermen, fishing-: naves, fishing smacks, Caes.: arundo, a fishing-rod, Plin.

piscatus, us, m. [piscor] a fishing, catching of fish: Pl. || *Meton. fishes, fish:* piscata, aucupio, Cic.

pisciolus, i, m. dim. [piscia] a little fish: parvi, Cic.

piscina, ae, f. [id.] a fish-pond: Cic.

|| Transf. a pond for bathing or swimming, whether of warm or cold water; a basin, pool: Plin.

piscinarius, a, um, adj. [piscina] pertaining to fish-ponds: Varr. || Subst. *piscinarius, ii, m. one fond of fish-ponds:* Cic.

piscis, ia, m. a fish: places, ut alunt, ora cum generunt, relinquunt, Cic.: piscia femina, Ov. || Transf. *Places, the fishes, a constellation of the Zodiac:* Id. (Cf. Eng. *fish*.) (Hence Fr. *poisson*.)

piscor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [piscia] to fish: ut ante sua hortulus piscarentur, Cic. Proverb. in aëre piscari, to labour in vain, Pl. (Hence Fr. *pêcher*.)

piscens, a, um, adj. [id.] full of fish, abounding in fish: amnes, Ov.

pisculentus, a, um, adj. [id.] abounding in fish: loca, Pl.

piso, v. pinso.

pistor, oris, m. [pinso] lit. a pounder: esp. one who pounds corn in a mortar or grinds it in a hand-mill, a miller: Plin. || Transf. a baker: multo haec artes vulgares, coquos, pistores, leccitarios, Cic.

pistrilla, ae, f. dim. [pistrina] a little pounding-mill: Ter.

pistrinensis, e, adj. [pistrinum] pertaining to a pounding-mill: jumenta, Suet.

pistrinum, i, n. [pinso] a place where corn is pounded, a pounding-mill: usually worked by horses or asses; but sometimes a slave was made to perform this labour by way of punishment: ut ferratus in pistrino aetatem contras, Pl.: oratorem in judicium, tanquam in aliquod pistrinum, detrudi et compingi videbam, Cic. || Transf. a bakery: exercere pistrinum, Suet. 2. *oppressive labour, drudgery:* Cic.

pistris or pristis, ia, also pistris or pristis, icla, f. = νῆπις, a porpoise, any sea-monster: a whale, shark, saw-fish: postremo immani corpore pistris, of Scylla, Virg. || Transf. the Whale, a constellation: ad Pistris terga, Cic. 2. *a species of swift-sailing ship:* Liv.

pistus, a, um, Part. [pisco].

pithæolum, ii, n. = νῆθορος, a little ape: Pl.

pituita, ae, f. (sometimes scanned as a trisyl.) Hor.: Pers. alime, clammy moisture, phlegm, rheum: quum sanguis corruptus est aut pituita redundat, Cic.: praecipue sanus, nisi quum pituita molesta est, Hor.

pituitosus, a, um, adj. [pituita] full of phlegm, phlegmatic: Cic.

pius, a, um (Comp. only *magis* + Sup.: *piussum* by Antiquus, and condemned by Cicero; but freq. afterwards: Sen.: Tac.: Curt., etc.) *adj. pious, devout, conscientious, righteous* (of persons and things): si quis pius eat, Pl.: (deus) plorum et impiorum habere rationem, Cic. So *pili*, of the departed, the blessed: plorum aedes, Id. Of things connected with religion: far, Hor.: pia et aeterna pax, a conscientiously kept and eternal peace, Cic. Subst. *pius, i, n.:* stabit pro signis jusque piumpque tuis, Ov. 2. Of dutiful affectionate conduct toward parents, etc.: *dutiful, affectionate, tender, kind, good, loyal, patriotic, etc.:* pius in parentes, Cic.: pius Aeneas, on account of his filial love for Anchises, Virg.: metus, of a wife for her husband, Ov.: bellum, waged for one's country or allies, Liv. || Transf. in gen. *honest, upright (rare):* pius quaestus, Cato. 2. *Post, of a wine-jar:* pia testa, my kindly jar = benigna, Hor.

pix, **picla**, *f.* = *visca*, *pitch*: hic dies festus corticem astricturn pice dimovebit amphora, Hor. Bolling pitch was poured on the bodies of slaves as a punishment: Pl. (Hence *It. pice*.)

placabilis, *e*, *adj.* [placo] *passively pacified or appeased, placable*: animi, Cic.: omnia habuisset aequiora et placabiliora, Id. Poet.: placabilis ara Dianae, *placable, mild*, Virg. II. Aet. *pacifying, appeasing, moderating, propitiating*: to ipsum purgare, Ipsi coram placabilis est, *is more fitted to appease*, Ter.

placabilitas, *itis*, *f.* [placabilis] *placable disposition, placability*: Cic.

placamen, *inis*, *n.* [placo] *a means of pacifying or appeasing*: Liv.

placamentum, *i*, *n.* [id.] *a means of pacifying or appeasing*: Tac.

placatus, *adv.* *quietly, gently, calmly, composedly*: Cic. Comp.: remissus et placatus ferre, Id.

placatio, *onis*, *f.* [placo] *an appeasing, propitiating*: Cic.

placatus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [placo]. II. Aet. *appeased, pacified, reconciled*: to exercitus duci placatur, Liv. 2. *calm, quiet, gentle, still*: animi placatus et placatus status, Cic. Comp.: placatus animo aliquid facere, Liv. Sup.: quies placatissima, Cic.

placenta, *ae*, *f.* *a cake*: Hor.: Juv. [*Plac-enta* is lit. "a flat cake," *see* *πλακων*, from *πλατ*.]

placō, *chli* and *clius*, *clum*, *2. v. n.* *to please, to be pleasing or agreeable, to give satisfaction, to satisfy*: with *dat.*: non placet Antonio consulatus meus, Cic.: placens uxor, *charming, agreeable*, Hor. 2. With *dat. pron. reflect.* *to be pleased or satisfied with oneself, to be self-contented, to flatter oneself, to pride or praise oneself*: ego nunquam mihi minus quam hesterno dile placui, Cic.

II. With an impersonal subject, usu. an *infm.* or *subj. clause*: sometimes without any expressed subject: *to seem right or proper; to be thought or believed*: placuit ei ut ad Ariovistum legatos mitteret, Caes. 2. Esp. of public decrees, etc.: *to be approved of or resolved on*: senatus placere, C. Caes. tum proconsulem provinciam Syriam obtinere, Cic.: deliberatur de Avarico in communi concilio, incendi placuerat an defendi, Caes.

placide, *adv.* *softly, gently, calmly, peacefully, placidly*: forem aperire, Pl.: placido et sedato fere dolorum, Cic. Comp.: piebem in magistratu placidius tractare, Sall.

placidus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [placō] *gentle, calm, mild, peaceful, placid*: Ter.: Cic. 2. Of things: *amiable*, Ov.: placida, quiescente constantia, Cic.: mora, Virg. Comp.: nihil illis placidus aut quietus erat, Liv. Sup.: placidissima pax, Cic.

placito, *i*, *v. n.* [id.] *to be very pleasing*: neque placidi mores, Pl.

placitum, *i*, *n.* [id.] *that which is pleasing or agreeable*: ultra placitum laudare, *more than is agreeable*, Virg.

(Hence *It. piatto*; old Fr. *plaid*: also the verbs, *It. piattire, piatteggiare*; Fr. *plaisier*.)

placitum, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [placō] II. Aet. *pleasing, agreeable, acceptable*: placita es simplicitate tua, *you please*, Ov.: eum (regem creari) quas placitissimum diis, Just.

placō, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* *to quiet, soothe, calm, assuage, appease, reconcile*: agodum, fac, illa ut placetur nobis, *that she be reconciled to us*, Ter.: placare aliquem reipublicae, Cic.: numen Deorum immortalium, Caes. Poet.: Hippotades quum vult aequora placat, Ov.

II. *to endeavour to appease*: Hor.

placatus and **placatus**, *v. placatus*.

plaga, *ae*, *f.* *a blow, stroke, stripe*: plagas pati, Ter.: plagas perferre, Cic.

2. Esp. *a blow which wounds or injures*: *a cut, thrust, wound*: plagam mortiferam infligere, *to inflict a mortal wound*, Id. Fig.: *a blow, stroke*: an injury, misfortune: illa plaga est infecta petitioni tuae maxima, *that great blow was given*, Id.: levior est plaga ab amico, quam a debitore, *loss, injury*, Id. [Root *PLAG*, same as in Gr. *πλῆγῃ*: *v. plango*.]

plaga, *ae*, *f.* *lit. a flat surface*, hence *a region, tract*: si quem extenta plagarum quatuor in medio dirimit plaga solis iniqui, *zones*, Virg.: plagae tellure premuntur, Ov. 2. Esp. *a district, canton*: Liv.

II. As *placō* means *to plait, to make flat*, hence, *plaga* signifies *a hunting-net, a snare, gin*: canes compellunt in plagas lupum, Pl.: tendere plagas, Cic.: nodosae, Ov. 2. Fig. *a snare, trap, toil*: se impedit in plagas, Pl.: quas plagas ipsi contra se Stoici texuerunt, Cic. [Root *PLAG* or *PLAC*, "flat," same as Germ. *flach*, and Gr. *πλατ*: hence *placo*, "to lay flat," "to fold," and *sim-plex, du-plex, sup-plex*, etc.: *πλακω* and *plecto*, "to plait," belong to the same root.] (Hence *It. piaggia, spiaggia*; Fr. *plage*.)

plagiarius, *i*, *m.* *a man-stealer, kidnapper*: Cic. II. *a literary thief, plagiarist*: Mart.

plagiger, *era, erum*, *adj.* [plaga gero] *stripe-bearing*: genera hominum, Pl.

plagi-gerulus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [plaga gerulus] *stripe-bearing*: Pl.

plagiator, *ae*, *m.* [plaga pator] *a buffet-bearer*: Pl.

plagiatus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [plaga], *fond of plagging* (poet.): Hor.

plagula, *ae*, *f.* *dim.* [plaga] *a bed-curtain, a curtain*: si primum vestem stragulam pretiosam, plagulas et alia textilia Romam advenire, Liv.

plagusia, *ae*, *f.* *a kind of fish* (al. *placusa* or *placusia*): Pl.

planctus, *us*, *m.* [plango] *a striking or beating accompanied with noise, a wailing, roaring*: planctus illius cantibus undae, *of the roaring of the waves*, Lucan. II. Esp. *a beating of the breast*, etc., as a token of grief; *a wailing, lament*: genitus ac planctus, gressus et lamentationes, Tac. (Hence *It. pianto*.)

plānē, *adv.* *evenly*: fig. *simply, clearly, distinctly, intelligibly*: plane et dilucide loqui, Cic. Comp.: planius atque apertius dicere, Id. Sup.: speritissime planissimeque explicare, Id.

II. Transf. *wholly, entirely, completely, quite*: carere sensu communi, Hor.: quod reliquum coheredes convenisset, plane bene, *you have acted quite rightly*, Cic. 2. Esp. in affirmative answers: *certainly, by all means, to be sure, exactly so*: ego et domi privatus sum et perili. Ge. Plane istuc est, Pl.

plānētia, *ae*, *m.* = *πλανήτις*, *a wandering star, planet* (pare Lat. stellae errantes, erraticae, erroneae): Gell.

plango, *nxi*, *ntum*, *3. v. a.* *to strike, beat, exp.* so as to produce a noise: fructus plangentes saxa, Lucr.: moribundo verice terram, Ov. II. Esp. *to beat the breast, head*, etc., as a sign of grief: laniata pectora plangens, Id. Reflect: aciesque capillos planguntur matres Calydonides, *beat themselves*, Id.

2. Transf. *to lament aloud, wring the hands*; with *acc.* to bewail: agmina plangentia, Virg.: plangentium genitus, Just. With *acc.*: Memphis item borem (i. e. Apim), Tib. [Root *PLAS* is in *plaga*; cf. *πλαγῶσα* and *πλῆγῃ*.] (Hence *It. piangere*; Fr. *pleindre*.)

plangor, *oris*, *m.* [plango] *a striking, beating, accompanied with noise*: solitu tentat plangore ferre pectora, Ov.

II. Esp. *a beating of the breast or face* in token of grief; *loud mourning, wailing, lamentation*: plangore et lamentatione complere forum, Cic.

planguncula, *ae*, *f.* *dim.* [πλῆγῃ] *a little was doll*: Cic.

plani-locutus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [plane loquor] *speaking clearly, intelligibly, or plainly*: Pl.

planipes, *edis*, *m.* [planus pes, flat-foot, barefoot] *a kind of mime or ballet-dancer, who performed without the comic soccus or the tragic cothurnus*: planipedes audit Fabius, Juv.

plantas, *itis*, *f.* [planus] *plainness*: fig. *distinctness, perspicuity*: sententiarum, Tac.

plantitas, *is*, *f.* (collat. form. *plāntitas*, *see* very rare) [id.] *a flat or even surface, level ground, a plain*: aequas agri plantitas, Cic.: nulla plantita dividit, Auct. B. Hisp. (Hence *It. pianura*.)

planta, *ae*, *f.* *a sprout, shoot, twig, spray, graft, action*: malleoli, plantae, sarmenta, vivandices, propagines, Cic. 2. *a set, ship* for transplanting: Ov.

3. *a plant*, in gen.: Juv. II. *the sole of the foot*: ah! tibi ne teneras glacies acet aspera plantae, Verg.

plantaris, *e*, *adj.* [planta] *pertaining to soles*: Subst. *plantaris*, *hum. n. plur.* *act, slips, or young trees*: Virg.

2. Transf. *the hair*: Ter.

planus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *level, flat, plane, even*: quum duse foras praestantis creni, ex solidis globos, ex planis circulis sunt orbia, Cic.: apertum ac planum litus, Caes. Comp.: aditus planior, Liv.

Sup.: planissimus locus, Cic. 2. *Subst.* planum, i. n. level ground, a plain: sciens in planum deducit, Sall. *Esp.* legal, i. e. plano or de plano, on level ground, not on the bench, i. e. out of court, extra-judicially: aut e plano aut e quaestoris tribunali, Suet. Hence, fig.: de plano, without difficulty, easily (poet.): hoc tibi de plano possum promittere, Lucr. || *Fig.* plain, clear, distinct, intelligible: satini haec sunt tibi plana et certa? Pl.: narrationes, Cic. [Prob. connected with Gr. *πλάνος*; Germ. *platt*; Eng. *flat*.] *plānus*, i. m. = *πλάνος*, a vagabond; a suppler, impostor: Cic. *plasma*, *plāis*, n. = *πλάσμα*, an affected modulation of the voice: Pers.: Quint.

plātēs, ae, m. = *πλάτης*, a moulder, modeler, statuary: Vell. *pīstīla*, ae, f. the spinnbill: Cic. *plātiana*, i (gen. *plātiana*, Virg.), f. = *πλάτανος*, the plane or oriental plane-tree: Cic.: caelebs (because not used to support vines), Hor.

plātēs (*pīstīla*, Hor.), ae, f. = *πλάτης*, a street: in hac habitasse platea dictum est Chrysidem, Ter. (Hence it. *piazza*: Fr. *place*.)

plaudo (*plōdo*, Quint.), cl. sum, j. v. a. and n. || *Act.* to clap, strike, beat (poet.): pectora manu, Virg.: choreas pedibus, to execute a choral dance, stamping with the feet, Virg. || *Neutr.* to clap: pennis, Ov. 2. *Esp.* to clap the hands in token of approbation, to applaud, clap: manus suas in plaudendo consumere, Cic.: usque assensu, donec cantor, vos plaudite, dicat, Hor. 3. *Transf.* in gen. to express approbation, to approve, applaud: populus me abilitat: ad mihi plaudo ipse domi, I am satisfied with myself, id.

plausibilis, a, adj. [*plaudo*] deserving applause, praiseworthy, acceptable: nomen, Cic.

plausor, ōris, m. [*id.*] one who claps applause, an applauder: Hor.

plaustrum, i, n. a waggon, wain, cart: tarda Eleusine matris volentia plaustra, Virg.: in plaustrum conjici, Cic. || *Transf.* the constellation (Charles's) Wain, the Great Bear (poet.): flexerat obliquum plaustrum temone Bootes, Ov. [*Plaustrum* prob. from *plaudo*, on account of its creaking noise.]

plānus, a, um, Part. [*plaudo*]. *plānus*, ōis, m. [*id.*] a clapping sound, the noise caused by the striking together of two bodies: plausumque exterrita pennis dat tocto ingentem, Virg.

|| *Esp.* a clapping of hands in token of approbation: Cic. 2. *Fig.* applause, approbation: captare, id.

plēbēcia, ae, f. dim. [*plebs*] the common people, the populace, the rabble: mīstra ac f. juna, Cic.

plēbīcia, a, um, adj. [*id.*] pertaining to the common people or commonalty, plebeian: familia, Cic.: consul, Liv.

|| *Transf.* common, vulgar, mean,

low: quanquam nos videmur tibi plebei et pauperes, Pl.: sermo, Cic.

plēbs, is and ōi, v. plebs. *plēbēcia*, ae, comm. [*plebs* color] one who courts the favour of the common people, a friend of the people: ab hoc plebicola tribuno plebs ejicitur, Cic.

plēbis, v. plebs. *plēbisēctum*, i, n. (*abl.* plebs scita, Decret. in Cic.) [*plebs scitum*] a decree or ordinance of the commonalty (opp. to senatus consultum): Auct. or. Dim.

plebs (old forms, pleps and plebis), also *plēbs*, is, and (esp. archaic) ōi and i, f. the common people, the commons or commonalty, the plebeians, opp. to the patricians, the senators, and, after the time of the Gracchi, to the knights (whereas populus includes all classes): plebs dominandi studio permota a patribus secessit, Sall.: populo plebique, Romanæ, Cic. 2. the populace, the lower class or order, the mass: multitudo de plebe, Liv. ||

In gen. the lower ranks or classes, as contrasted with their superiors: dextra laevaque deorum atris nobilibus valvis celebrantur apertis: plebs habitant diversa loca, Ov.: in Hyrcania plebs publicos alit canes; optimates domesticos, Cic. [Connected with *πλέω*, *πλούς*, etc., and containing the same root as *plenus*, *impleo*, *compleo*, etc.: v. Smith's *Ant.* 298.]

plectilis, e, adj. [*plecto*] plaited: corona plectilis, Pl.

plecto, xl and xfl, xum, j. v. a. to plait, braid, interweave (rare; mostly in the part. perf.): plectæ coronæ, Lucr. || to twist, bend, turn: monstrabat vitulus quo se pacto plecteret, Phædr. (Root *PLEC*; cf. *plēga*.)

plecto, j. v. a. to punish: capite aliquem plectere, Cod. Usu, pass.: tergo plector, Hor.: quidquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi, id. || *Transf.* in gen. to blame: cavet, ne qua in re jure plecteretur, Nep. (Root *PLEC* or *PLAO*, "to strike": v. *plēga*, *plango*.)

plectrum, i, n. = *πλέκτρον*, an instrument to strike with: esp. a little stick with which the player struck the chords of a stringed instrument, a quill, plectrum: Cic.: Ov. 2. Meton. a lyre or lute; also, a lyric poem, lyric poetry (poet.): to sonantem pleniuss aureo, Alcaee, plectro, Hor.

plēns, ade, full: vasa plene infundere, Plin. || *Fig.* fully, completely, thoroughly, abundantly: plene cumulate aliquod perficere, Cic. Comp.: alere, Quint. Sup.: quamvis illud plenissime, hoc restrictissime feceris, Plin.

plēnitudo, inis, f. [*plenus*] fullness, plenitude, completeness: plenitudo syllabarum, Auct. Her.

plēnus, a, um, adj. [root *PLE* = *pleo*] full, filled with. With gen.: Gallia est plena civium Romanorum, Cic. With *abl.*: plena domus ornamentis, id. Neut. absol.: plenum est hiane, id.: ad plenum, to repletion, copiously (poet.): Virg. 2. *Esp.* stout,

bulky, plump, corpulent: pleni enectæ simus, Cic.: vulpecula pleno corpore, Hor. (II) *big with child, pregnant*: sua plena, Cic.: Telluri plena victima plena datur, Ov. 3. *filled, satisfied* (poet.): plenus eras minimo, id. 4. *full, packed, laden*: crura thymo plenæ (apes), Virg.: exercitus plenissimus praeda, Liv. 5. *complete in number or size, full, whole, entire*: ut haberet ad praeturam gerendam plenum annum atque integrum, Cic.: pleno gradu, at full pace, Liv. 6. *abundant, plentiful, rich*: non tam Siciliam, quam inane offenderant, quam Verrem ipsum, qui plenus decesserat, Cic.: mensui, Virg. 7. *numerous*: plenum convivium, Suet. 8. *Of the voice, sonorous, full, loud*: vox grandior et plenior, Cic. 9. *Of letters, syllables, words, full*: siet plenum est, sit imminutum, id. 10. *Of age, full, advanced, mature*: jam plenis nubilis annis, Virg. || *Fig.* full, filled, abounding in. With gen.: consilii, Pl.: officii, Cic. With *abl.*: plenus sum expectatione de Pampelo, full of expectation, id. 2. *Esp.* complete, capacious: oratio plenior, id.: pleno ore laudare, i. e. liberally, heartily, id. (Hence it. *pieno* Fr. *plein*.)

plēo, 2. v. n. to fill, the obsolete root of plenus, compleo, expleo, suppleo, etc. (Cf. *πλήω*, *πλέω*, *πλέω*, *πλέω*, etc.)

plērīque, aeque, aequē, v. plerumque. *plerumque*, adv. for the most part, mostly, commonly, very often, very frequently: haec ipsa fortuita sunt: plerumque enim non semper eveniunt, Cic.: ridiculum acri fortius et melius magnas plerumque secat res, Hor.

plērūs, a, um, adj. very many, a very great part, most (the old form of plerumque, plerique): minores magistratus partiti juris, plures in plera sunt, Cic. [*Plerus* comes from *plus*, *plur-is*, of which the old form was *pleos*, *pleos-is*, from the root *PLE*.]

plērūscūque, rīque, rumque, adj. [*pleorus* = cf. quisque from quia, etc.] Sing. (very rare) a very great part, the greater part, most: juvenis plerique Catillinae favebat, Sall. Neut. absol.: with gen. the greatest part: Europae, Liv. 2. Plin. very many, the greater number, the most: habent hunc motum plerique argentiarii, Pl.: multi nihil prodesset philosophiam, plerique etiam obeso arbitrantur, Cic.: plerique Belgae, Caes. Neut. pl. absol.: all, every thing: nec ratione animi quicquam, sed plerique viribus corporis administrabant, Cic.

plexus, a, um, Part. [*plecto*]. *plicatus*, a, um, Part. [*plico*]. *plico*, plicatum and plicatum, i. v. a. [*v. plāga*] to fold, to lay or wind together, to double up: quaedam plicata, Lucr.: seque in sua membra plicantem (anguem), winding or coiling himself up, Virg. (Hence it. *piegare*, Fr. *plier*, and from part. plicatus, plicatus, Fr. *plisser*.)

plōdo, v. plaudo.

plöräbilis, e, adj. [*ploro*] lamentable, *deplorable* (poet.). Pers.
plörätus, ña, m. [*id.*] a weeping, weeping, lamenting: virginale plorum edere, poet. Cic. *Plur.*: omnia mulierum ploratibus sonant, Liv.
plörö, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [*id.*] Ne utr. to wait, lament, to weep aloud: plorant fessum sun. Cic. [*id.*] A. et. to weep over, to lament, berail (poet.): turpe commissum, Hor. With acc. and inf.: aquam plorat profundere, Pl.
plöstellum, i, n. dim. [plöstrum, plastrum] a small wagon or cart: plöstellö adjungere nures, Hor.
plözömm, plözömm, or plözömm, i, n. [a Gallic word] a wagon-box: Cat.
pluit, v. pluo.
plüma, ae, f. the downy part of a feather, a small, soft feather: in plur. down: animantes pluma obductas, Cic. pluma habet interest, patronus, an clientis probior alet, there is not a pin to choose, Pl. [*id.*] Transf. Of the first beard, down (poet.): inasperata tuæ quæ vniat pluma superbie, Hor. 2. The scales on a coat of mail: equa, quem pellis ahentia in plumam squamis auro conserata tegebat, Virg. [Pluma perh. comes from the same root as *pluo*, *pluo*.]
plümätile, is, n. (sc. vestimentum) [pluma] a garment embroidered with feathers: cumatle aut plümätile, Pl.
plümätus, a, um, adj. [plumbum] leaden: Plin.
plümbeus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] pertaining to lead, made of lead, leaden: plümbea glans, Lucr. 2. Transf. leaden, blunt, dull: plümbeo gladio jugulatus, Cic. (ii) leaden, bad (poet.): numus, Pl. (iii) leaden, i. e. heavy, oppressive, burdensome (poet.): nec plümbeus Auster Auctumnusque gravis, Hor. [*id.*] Fig. heavy, weighty: si quid peccatum est, plümbeas iras gerunt, Pl. 2. dull, stupid, stolid: nil plane in physica plümbeo sumus, Cic.
plumbum, i, n. lead: Cato: plumbum album, tin, Caes. 2. Meton. a leaden ball or bullet (poet.): Balearica plumbum funda jacti, Ov. (ii) a leaden pipe (poet.): purior in vicis aqua tendit rumpere plumbum, Hor. [Plumbum is the same word as *plumbum*, *plumbum*.]
plümönus, a, um, adj. [pluma] downy, covered or filled with down: calcita plümönus, Cic. torus plümönus, Ov.
plümipēs, edis, adj. feather-footed, with feathered feet (poet.): Cat.
plümo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [pluma] to cover with feathers, to feather: plumato corpore corvus, poet. Cic. 2. Transf. to cover with scales: lorice plumatae, Just.
plümönus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] covered with feathers, feathered: Prop.
plüo, plui or plui, i. v. n. us. impers. to rain: has Graeci stellas Hyadas vocitare aurrunt, a plueni: vix enim est plueri, Cic. With acc.: sanguinem

pluisse senatui nuntiatum est, *id.* With abl.: lacte pluiae, rained milk, Liv.
 || Transf. to pour down like rain (poet): nec de concussa tantum pluuit illice glandia, Virg. [Same root as *pluo*; Eng. *flow*. Also akin to Gr. *πλύνω*, *πλύνω*, and to Lat. *pluo*.] (Hence *lit. piovere*: Fr. *pleuvoir*.)
plürälis, e, adj. [plür] belonging or relating to more than one, plural: Ülp. [*id.*] Esp. in gramm. of the plural number: Quint.
plüräliter, ade, in the plural: tonitruus nos pluraliter dicimus, Sen.
plürēs, v. plus, under multis.
plürēs (-ens), ade, often, oftentimes, frequently: Caes.
plürifariam, ade, in many parts or places: Suet.
plürifarius, a, um, v. plurifarius.
plürimū, sup. adv. very much: is valebat in suffragio plurimum, cuius plurimum intererat esse in optimo statu civitatem, Cic.: Dumnorix plurimum poterat, Caes.
plürimus, a, um, v. multus.
plüs, äris, v. multus.
plüs, comp. adv. more: verbane plus anscutientia valere debeat, Cic. With quam: non plus quam in tres partes posse distribui putaverunt, into not more than, *id.* Without quam: plus millies aulivi, Ter.: paulo plus ducentos passus a castris, Liv. With abl.: alterum fieri non potest, ut plus una vera sit, Cic.: paulo plus, Liv.: plus nimio, over-much, Hor. 2. Plus plusque, more and more: quem mercedem plus plusque in dies diligo, Cic.
plüsculus, a, um, adj. dim. [plus] somewhat more, a little more: plüsculus aspellectile opus est, Ter. 2. Neutr. abol.: plüsculus etiam, quam concedit veritas, amor nostro largire, Cic. With gen.: plüsculus negotii, *id.* (ii) Adverbially: somewhat more, rather more: invitavit sese in coena plüsculus, Pl.
plüsüs, i, m., less freq. plüsüm, i, n. [perh. from *pluo*: *lit. hat which shelters from rain*] a moveable pent-house, shed, or mantle, made of hurdles covered with raw hides, to protect besiegers: plüteos ad alia opera abduxerunt, Caes. Transf.: ad aliquem viñes plüteosque agere, i. e. to turn all one's weapons against him, Pl. 2. a permanent breast-work, a parapet: plüteos vallo addere, Caes. 3. the back of a settee or couch: Suet. Meton. a couch, dining-couch: Prop. 4. a book-shelf, book-case: Pers.: Juv.
plüvia, ae, f. (sc. aqua) [pluvius] rain: pluvias metuo, Cic. (Hence *lit. pioggia*: Fr. *pluie*.)
plüviälis, e, adj. [pluvia] pertaining to rain, rainy: Auster, rain-bringing, Virg.: aqua, rain-water, Sen. (Hence *lit. piovale*.)
plüvius, a, um, adj. [pluo] rainy, causing or bringing rain, rain: aque, Cic.: Hyades, rain-bringing, Virg.: ventü, Hor.: arcus, a rainbow, *id.*

po'. A shortened form of post; as, po' meridiem: Quint.
poëllum, i, n. dim. [poculum] a little cup: munda, Liv.
poëtum, i, n. [root po, to drink] a drinking vessel, a cup, goblet, bowl, beaker: et nobis idem Alcimedon duo pocula fecit, Virg.: exalaurire poculum, to empty, Cic.: ducere, Hor. [*id.*] Meton. a drink, draught, potion: pocula sunt fontes liquidi, Virg.: amoris poculum, a philter, Hor. (ii) Esp. a draught of poison: alicui poculum dare, Cic. 2. a drinking bout, a carous: is sermo, qui more majorem a summo adhibetur in poculis, while drinking, *id.*
podagra, ae, f. = *podagra*, the gout: doloribus podagrae cruciari, Cic.
podagrosus, a, um, adj. [podagra] having the gout, gouty: Pl.
podex, icis, m. [perh. from *pedere*] the fundament, anus: Hor.
podüm, il, n. an elevated place, a height: Pall. [*id.*] Esp. in buildings, a balcony: Plin. 2. In the circus or amphitheatre, a balcony next to the arena, where the emperor and other distinguished persons sat: Suet.: Juv. (Hence *lit. poggia*.)
poëma, ätis, n. (dat. and abl. plur. poëmatia, Cic.) but also poëmatia, Auct. Her.) = *poëma*, a composition in verse, a poem: poëma facere, Cic. pergere, Hor.
poëna, ae, f. = *poëna* [same root as *puno*, *im-puno*] compensation, satisfaction, expiation, vengeance, punishment, penalty: poëna is a general term for the punishment of any offence; multa the penalty of a particular offence (v. Smith's Ant. 301): tu tamen interea calido nullo sanguine poënas persolves amorum, Virg.: arbitros inter civitates dat qui litem aestiment poënamque constituent, the sum to be paid as compensation for the damage, Caes.: poënas iustas et debitas solvere, Cic.: poëna teneri, to be liable to punishment, *id.* 2. In games, loss, forfeit: victas ne poëna sequatur, Ov. [*id.*] Transf. hardship, torment, suffering, pain, etc.: frugalitatem exigit philosophia, non poënam, Sen.: crudelēs sumere poënas of a conqueror, to treat with rigour, Virg. (Hence *lit. pena*: Fr. *peine*.)
poëno, v. punio, ad infinit.
poënitendus, a, um, adj. [poënitio] to be repented of, blameable, objectionable. Freq. with a negative: sub hand poënitendo magistro, Liv.: gens Flavia rei publicae non poënitenda, Suet.
poënitens, entis, Part. [poënitio].
 || A. d. j. repenting, repentant: *poënitentia*, ae, f. [poënitens] repentance, regret: celerem poënitentiam sequi, Liv.
poënitio (also poënit.) ü, i. v. a. and n. to cause to repent, to displease: et me quidem hac conditio nunc non poënit, causes me no regret, Pl. 2. to be sorry, to repent (only in infinit. and rare): etiam nolui eum, quum aliquid furiose fecit, por-

nitere, Cic. **||** *Usu. Impera. to cause to feel sorrow, remorse, or dissatisfaction:* it rarely has any expressed subject, but sometimes has a *next. prom., infn., or clause:* in gen. the word which represents the source of the feeling is in the gen.; that which stands for the person who experiences it is in the acc.: num bujace to glorie poenitebat? id.: effluent ut me non didicisse minus poenitet, id.: a poenitit vus quod exercitum transduxerim, Caes. [Usually connected with *poema, pœnis*; but as "poenitet" is the form in many good MSS. it is perh. connected with *paene*.] (Hence *li. poenire, poenitiri*; Fr. *repentir, se repentir*.)

pœnis, *is, f.* = *ποίησις*, the art of composing poems, poetry: Quint. **||** a poem, poems (usu. of a longer and more connected argument than the poem; but this distinction is far from being generally observed): ut pictura, poësis erit: quae, si propius stes, te capiat magis, Hor.

pœta, *ae, m.* = *ποιητής*, in gen. a maker, contriver: nec fallaciam astutiorum pictoris fecit poëta, Pl. **||** Esp. a poet: vultoribus atque poëta, quilibet audendi semper fuit aequa potestas, Hor.

pœtion, *ae, and pœtio*, *es, f.* = *ποίησις*, the art of poetry: o praecellam emendatricem vitae poëticam! Cic.

pœtio, *adv.* after the manner of poets, poetically: poëtie loqui, Cic.

pœtio, *a, um, adj.* = *ποιητικός*, poetical: verbum, Cic.: mella, Hor. **||** Subst. poëticum, *i, n.* anything poetical: Quint.

pœtilla, *ae, m.* a small poet, bard, poetaster: Pl.

pœtria, *ae, f.* = *ποίησις*, a poetess: fabularum poëtria, Cic.

pœtris, *Idis or Idos, f.* = *ποίησις*, a poetess: Persa, (Id. poëtrias).

pol, *interj.* [abbr. vocat. of Pollux] by Pollux! truly! forthwith!: pol me occidisti amici, Hor. With other asseverations: pol profecto, Pl.: pol certe, Ter.

pōlentia, *ae, f.* = *πολύτριγ*, peeled barley, pearl barley: Ov.

pōlentarius, *a, um, adj.* [polenta] pertaining to pearl barley: Pl.

pōlimenta, *orum, n. plu.* [pollo] the testicles: polimenta porcina, Pl.

polindrum, *i, n.* a fictitious name of a space: Pl.

polio, *lvi and li, itum* (past imperf. polibant, Virg.), *v. a.* to smooth, furnish, polish: daedala signa, Lucr. **2.**

Transf. to set off, adorn, decorate, embellish: polire columnas albo, Liv.: domus polita, well-ordered, Alboadr.

|| *Fig.* to polish, refine, improve, adorn: igneus poliendae orationis, Cic.: carminis, Ov.

pōlita, *adv.* in a polished manner, exquisitely, elegantly: polite subtiliterque efficit, Cic. *Comp.*: politius limare, Id.

pōlitia, *ae, f.* = *πολιτεία*, the State, the name of one of Plato's works: Cic.

pōliticus, *a, um, adj.* = *πολιτικός*, pertaining to civil government or to the State, political, civil: Cic.

pōlitus, *a, um, Part.* [polio]. **||** *Adj.* polished, hence, *fig.* accomplished, refined, cultivated, polite: homo politus e schola, Cic.: politus artibus, Id. *Comp.*: Crassus (in dicendo) politior et ornator, Tac. *Sup.*: vir omni liberali doctrina politissimus, Cic.

pollen, *inis, n. and pollia*, *inis, com.* [πᾶλ] fine flour, meal: Ter.

|| *Transf.* fine dust of other things: piperis, Cels.

pollens, *entia, Part.* [pollere]. **||** *Adj.* strong, able, powerful, potent: animus, abunde pollens potensque, Sall.: pollentes herbae, Ov. With *abl.*: opibus, Lucr. With *gen.*: vini pollens Liber, Pl.

pollentia, *ae, f.* [pollens] might, power: implorum, Pl.

polligo, *2. v. n.* to be of weight or power; to be able, to prevail; to test: polleque (populus), Liv.: qui in republica tum plurimum pollebant, Caes. With a subject-clause: is omnibus exemplo debet esse, quantum in hac urbe polleat, multorum obidere tempori, Cic. With *abl.*: pecunia, Suet.: armis, Tac.

2. Esp. of medicines: to be potent or efficacious, to operate: herba contra anginas efficacissimae polle, is a powerful specific, Plin.

pollex, *icla, m.* the thumb: pollices praecedere alicui, Cic.: clavi digiti pollicis crassitudine, Caes. To press down the thumb (premere) was a sign of approbation or of wishing luck at play: fautor utroque tuum laudabit pollice ludum, Hor. On the contrary, to extend it (vertere, convertere; pollex infestus) was a sign of disapprobation, and used by the people when they wished a gladiator to be killed: verso pollice vulgi quemlibet occidunt populariter, Juv. **2.** a finger: virgineo demesum pollice florem, Virg. **3.** the great toe: Suet. [Pollex is prob. derived from *pro* and *lax*, the root of *li-tic-o*, *e-tic-o*, etc.: it would therefore mean "that which draws forth," like *index*, "that which points out."] (Hence Fr. *pouce*.)

polluco, *2. v. a.* for polliceor, to promise: pollicita fides, Ov.

polliceor, *itus, 2. v. a. dep.* [polliceor] to proffer, offer, promise [polliceor] is to propose voluntarily: promitto implies an answer to an offer which had been made: neque minus prolixo de tua voluntate promisi, quam eram sensatus de mea polliceri, Cic.: consil senatus rei publicae ac non desuturum pollicetur, Caes. With *inf.*: qui modo sum pollicitus ducere, Ter. Proverb.: montes auri, to make extravagant promises, Id.

pollicitatio, *onis, f.* [pollicitor] a promising, a promise (usu. plur.): hinc pollicitationes aufer, Ter. Sing.: re-

centem pollicitationem animis continebant, Caes.

pollicitor, *atus, 1. v. a. dep.* [polliceor] to promise: pro capite argentum, Pl.

pollitarius, *a, um, Part.* [polliceor].

|| Subst. pollitum, *i, n.* something promised, a promise: Ov. In plur.: pollitici captus, Id.

pollinarius, *a, um, adj.* [pollen] pertaining to fine flour, flour, meal: Pl.

pollinator (or pollictor), *oris, m.* [pollingo] an undertaker's man who washed corpses and prepared them for burning: Pl.

pollinctorius, *a, um, adj.* [pollinctor] pertaining to a pollictor: Pl.

pollinctus, *a, um, Part.* [pollingo]. **||** *pol-lingo*, *nxl, nctum, 3. v. a.* to lay out a corpse, i. e. to wash it and prepare it for the funeral pile: quia mihi pollictor dixit, qui eum pollicnerat, Pl. [Comp. of *pro* and *lingo*, which contains the root *lgo*, "to lay": v. *lêgo*.]

pollia, *is, v. pollen.*

polluco, *xl, ctum, 2. v. a.* [perh. only another form for porricco] to place upon an altar as a sacrifice, to offer, offer up: ut decumam partem Herculi pollicuam, Pl. **||** *Transf.* to serve up at table: non ego sum pollicta pago, I am no dish for the village, Id. **2.** to entertain, to treat with: jocosely: pollictus viri servus, Id.

pollicibiller, *adv.* sumptuously, magnificently: obsonato, Pl.

pollicutira, *ae, f.* [polluco] a sumptuous entertainment, a feast, banquet: Pl.

polluctus, *a, um, Part.* [polluco].

|| Subst. polluctum, *i, n.* an offering to the gods; also, a sacrificial banquet: Pl.

pol-ido, *xl, ctum, 3. v. a.* [pro, lno; lit. to overflow (cf. prolucivus), hence] to soil, defile, pollute: dapes ore, Virg.: ora cruento, Ov. **||** *Fig.* to defile morally, to pollute, contaminate, violate, dishonour, desecrate, etc.: polluta et violata sacra, Cic.: mentem suam et aures hominum nefaria voce, Tac.: polluta pax, Virg. **2.** Esp. to violate, dishonour a woman: Tac.

pollutus, *a, um, Part.* [polluo].

|| *Adj.*: vicius, unchaste: femina, Liv.

pōlus, *i, m.* = *πόλος*, the end of an axis, a pole: polus glacialis, the north pole, Ov.: also absol. the north pole, Id.: polus australis, the south pole, Id. **||** Meton. the pole star: Vitr. **2.** the heavens: Virg.

pōlyphagus, *i, m.* = *πολύφαγος*, a glutton, gormandizer: Suet.

pōlypus, *i, m.* = *πάλυπος* (many-footed), a polyopus, an aquatic animal, the poulper: Ov. (with the o short). *Transf.* of rapacious men: Pl. Aul. **||** a polyopus in the nose: Hor. (with the o long).

pōmarius, *a, um, adj.* [pomum] pertaining to fruit or fruit trees, frugy

seminarium, Cato. || Subst. pomarius, *ll. m. a fruit-seller, fruit-crer*; Hor. 2. pomarium, *ll. m. a fruit-garden, orchard*; Cic. (Hence Fr. *pommier*.)

pomeridianus (postm.), *a. um, adj.* [post meridianus] *afternoon, post-meridian*; pomeridiana sessio (*opp. ambulatio antemeridiana*), Cic.

pomerium, *ll. v. pomoerium*. **pomifer**, *era, erum, adj.* [pomum fero] *fruit-bearing, fruit-bringing*; Hor. **pomoerium** and **pomerium**, *ll. n.* [post moeris = murus] *the space left free from buildings within and without the walls of a town, bounded by stones (cippi or termini), and limiting the city auspices*; pomoerium intrare, transire, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 301.)

pomus, *a. um, adj.* [pomum] *full of or abounding in fruit* (poet.); Tib.

pompa, *ae, f.* = *πομπή*, *a solemn procession or public procession* (at public festivals, games, triumphs, marriages, funerals, etc.); in pompa quum magna vi auri argentique ferretur, Cic.; sollemnes ordine pompae exsequi, Virg. Of a funeral procession: cadaver Clodii spoliatum exsequi, pompa, Cic. 2. Esp. the procession at the Circensian games; Liv. || Transf. a train, suite, retinue; molesta haec pompa lictorum meorum, Cic. (||) Of things: a series, succession; pecuniae pompa, Sen. 2. parade, display, ostentation; pomp: detrahit muneris suo pompam, Id. (||) Esp. of style: rhetorum pompa, Cic.

pompilus, *l. m.* = *πομπίλος*, *a sea-fish* (that follows ships), the pilot-fish, ruler-fish; Ov.

pomum, *l. n.* *fruit of any kind* (apples, cherries, nuts, berries, figs, dates, etc.); pomia, fruit, Virg.; Ov.

pomus, *l. f.* *fruit-tree*; Virg. **pomus**, *l. f.* *a fruit-tree of any kind*; Tib.

pondero, *avi, atum, t. v. a.* [pondus] *to weigh*; pugnos, Pl. || Fig. *to weigh in the mind, to ponder, consider, reflect upon*; imprimis, quo quisque animo fecerit, ponderandum est, Cic.

ponderosus, *a. um, adj.* [id.] *weighty, heavy, ponderous*; compedes, Pl. || Fig.: ponderosa epistola, weighty, significant, Cic.

pondo, *l. adv.* [orig. abt. of an old form, pondus, pondi] *by weight, in weight*; neque piscium ullam unciam bodie pondus cepti, an ounce weight, Pl.; ut exercitus coronam auream dictatori libram pondus decreverit, weighing a pound, Liv. || Indet. subst. = libra, a pound; auri quinque pondo abstulit, Cic.; argenti pondo viginti milia, Caes.

pondus, *eris, n.* [pendo] *a weight used in a scale*; pondus ab Gallis allata Iuliqua, Liv.; utuntur taleis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro numo, Caes. || Transf. *heaviness, weight*; moveri gravitate et pondere, Cic.; magni ponderis saxa, Caes. 2. balance, equi-

poise, equilibrium; trans pondera (corpora) dextram porrigere, out of balance, Hor. 3. Meton. *a heavy body, a weight, mass, load, burden*; in terram feruntur omnia suo nutu pondera, Cic.; magnus argenti pondus expositum, Caes. || Fig. *oppressive weight, burthen* (poet. for onus): rerum, Ov.; amara aenectae, Id. 2. weight, consequence, importance, consideration, influence, authority, etc.; persona non qualicunque testimonii pondus habet, Cic.; habet vim in ingenio et pondus in vita, Id. Of style: nugis addere pondus, Hor. 3. weight of character, i. e. firmness, constancy (poet.): nulla ditu femina pondus habet, Prop. (Hence Fr. *poide*.)

ponē, *adv. and prep.* [akin to post]. 1. Adv. *after, behind, back*; opp. to ante: (moveri) et ante et pone, ad laevam et ad dextram, Cic.; pars castra pontum pone legit, Virg. || Prep. with acc. *behind*: pone quos aut ante labantur, Cic.; pone castra, Liv.

pōno, *pōtīl, pōtūm, t. v. a.* (old perf. pōdī, Pl., etc. Part. perf. syncop. postus, *a. um, Lucr.*) [root rōs: pono = posno, the n being added in the imperfect, tense, as in cerno, temno, etc.] *to put, place, set, lay, etc.*; tabulas in aedario ponere, Caes.; collum in pulvere, Hor.; artus in litore ponunt, Virg.

|| Esp. 1. milit. *to place, post, or station troops*: ibi praesidium ponit, Caes. (||) *to pitch a camp*: castra, Id. 2. *to place, set, appoint*: custos frumento publico est positus, Cic.

3. *to found, erect, build*: opus, Ov.; templa, Virg. 4. *to form, fashion, depict* (poet.): hic saxo liquidis ille coloribus soliers nunc hominem ponere, nunc deum, Hor. 5. *to set, plant, sow*: pone ordines vites, Virg.

6. *to lay, stake, wager*; *to propose as a prize*: pono pallium; ille suum anulum opposuit, Pl.; praemium, Liv.

7. *to put out at interest*; *to invest*: dives positus in senore numis, Hor. 8. *to serve up, set on table*: positi Bacchi cornua, Ov. 9. *to lay aside, take off*, put down, lay down, etc.: quum plaudere vellet tunicamque poneret, Cic.; arma, Caes. 10. *to lay in the grave, to bury*: te patria decedens ponere terra, Virg.

11. *to abate, smooth, calm* (poet.): tollere seu ponere vult freta, Hor. And neutr. of the winds: *to fall, abate*: tum Zephyri posuere, Virg. 12. *to impress, imprint*: ocula in labellis, Prop. 13. *to bring forth, to lay eggs*: sus fetum ad imam (quercum) posuerat, Phaedr. ||

Fig. *to set, place, put, lay*: his ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono, Virg.: pone ante oculos laetitia senatus, Cic. 2. Esp. with acc. and in and abl. *to put or place in, to cause to rest or depend upon*: salutis auxilium in celeritate, Caes.; haec haud in magno equidem ponam discrimine, I shall attach no great importance to it, Liv. In pass. *to be based or founded upon*, to

rest upon, depend upon: in te positum est, Cic. 3. *to lay out, spend, employ, esp. time*: tempus in cogitatione ponere, Id.; apud gratos homines beneficium ponere, Id. 4. *to put, place, reckon, consider, regard as*: mortem in malis, Id.; in vitilis poni, to be regarded as a fault, Nep. 5. *to appoint, ordain, make*: leges, Cic.; qui ubi nomen in saepe ponere, Hor. 6. *to lay down, state, assert, maintain, allege, cite, etc.*: ut paulo ante posui, Cic.; aliquid pro certo ponere, Liv. 7. *to put hypothetically, to assume, suppose*: verum pone, esse victum eam, Ter.: positum sit igitur in primis, Cic. 8. *to propose a theme or subject*: ponere Jubebam, de quo quis audire vellet, Id. 9. *to put away, leave off, dismiss, lay down, surrender*: vitia, Id.; curas, Liv.: iram, Hor. (Hence Fr. *pondre*.)

pons, *antis, m.* *a bridge*: pari oppidi mari disjuncta angusto, ponte ruinas adjungitur et continetur, Cic.: pontem in flumine facere, to throw a bridge over a river, Caes.; pontem navibus effecere, to make a bridge of boats, Tac.; interscindere pontem, to break down, Cic.

|| Esp. *the bridge at the Comitium, over which the voters passed one by one to the septium*: Id. 2. *a wooden drawbridge, to connect besieging towns with the walls of a fortress*: Tac. 3. *a plank bridge for embarking or disembarking*: Virg. 4. *the deck of a ship*: Tac. 5. *a floor of a tower*: Virg. 6. *a wooden bridge between two towers*: Id.

ponticulus, *l. m. dim.* [pons] *a little bridge*, Cic.

pontifex (also pontifex), *eris, m.* [on the etym. v. Smith's Ant. 301] *a Roman high-priest, a pontiff, pontifex*; Cic.; Liv. Their chief or president was called Pontifex Maximus; Cic.: pontifices minores, a lower class of pontiffs, minor or sub pontiffs: Liv.: concerning the Pontifices, v. Smith's Ant. 301.

pontificalis, *-e, adj.* [pontifex] *pertaining to a pontifex, pontifical*: insignia, Liv.: auctoritates, Cic.

pontificatus, *eris, m.* [id.] *the office or dignity of a pontifex, the pontificate*: Vell.: Suet.

pontificus, *a. um, adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a pontifex, pontifical*: Cic.

pono, *onis, m.* [pona] *a kind of Gallic transport*: Caes.

ponsus, *l. m.* = *πονηρος*, *the sea* (poet.): saevit minaci murmure pontus, Lucr.: freta ponti, Virg. || Poet. transf. the deep: maris, Id. 2. *a wave of the sea*: ingens a vertice pontus in puppim ferit, Id.

pōpa, *ae, m.* *a Roman priest's assistant or minister, who brought the victim to the altar and failed it with an axe*: Suet.; Cla.

pōpulus, *l. n.* = *πῶπιλος*, *a sacrificial calf*: Juv.

pōpellus, *l. m. dim.* [populus] *the rabble, mob, populace*: Hor.

popina, ac, f. [pōpina, vēpina, "to cook"] a cook-shop, victualling-house, eating-house: Cic. Hor. || Transf. the food sold at a cook-shop: Cic.

popino, ōnis, m. [popina] a frequenter of eating-houses, a gormandizer: Hor.

poples, ūtis, m. the ham, the hough: socius feminis poplitibusque, Liv. || Meton. the knee: duplicato poplite, i. e. with bended knee, Virg.

populus, v. populus, ad infinitum.
poppyama, ūtis, n., and **poppyama**, i, m. = *poppyama* and *poppyama*, a smacking or clucking with the tongue, as a sign of approbation: Juv.

poppyama, i, v. poppyama.
poppyabilis, e, adj. [populus] that may be laid waste or ravaged, destructible (poet.): Ov.

poppyabundus, a, um, adj. [id.] laying waste, ravaging (rare): Liv.

poppyaria, tum, v. poppyaris.

poppyaris, e, adj. [populus] pertaining to the people, proceeding from or designed for the people, agreeable to the people, poppyar: poppyares leges, i. e. laws instituted by the people, Cic.: munus, a donation to the people, Id.: cura, poppyar favour, Hor. 2. Subst. poppyaria, tum, n. plu. (sc. subseilla), the seats of the people in the theatre, the common seats: Suet. || Esp. pertaining to the same people or country, native, indigenous (as an adj. rare): flumina of the same district, Ov. (II) Subst. poppyaria, is, m. a fellow-countryman: poppyaris ac sodalis suus, Cic. 2. Transf. (I) Of animals and plants of the same region: poppyaris laeana, Ov. (II) Of persons of the same condition, occupation, tastes, etc. a companion, partner, associate, accomplice, comrade: poppyares conjurationis, Sall. || In a political signification, pertaining to the people, attached or devoted to the people (as opposed to the nobility), poppyar, democratic: res publica ex tribus generibus illis, regali et optimati et poppyari confusa modice, Cic.: homo maxime poppyaris, Id.: ingenuum, Liv. Hence, Subst. poppyares, the people's party, the democrats, opp. to the optimates, the aristocrats: quia ex quae faciebant multitudinē jucunda esse volebant, poppyares habebantur, Cic. (Hence Fr. *populaire*.)

poppyaritas, ūtis, f. [poppyaris] a being of the same country, fellow-citizenship: poppyaritatē causa, Pl. ||

a courting of popular favour, popular bearing: non quid poppyaritatē praetermitteret, Suet.

poppyariter, ade, after the manner of the common people, i. e. commonly, coarsely, vulgarly: loqui, Cic. || In a poppyar manner, popularly: agere, Id.

poppyatio, ōnis, f. [poppyar] a laying waste, ravaging, plundering, devastation, etc.: poppyationē effugere facere, Liv.: *bratrem* rapinis pabulationibus poppyationibusque prohibere, Caes. 2. Meton. things plundered,

plunder, booty: Velentes pleni poppyationum, Liv.

poppyulator, ōris, m. [id.] a devastator, ravager, spoiler, plunderer: agropyator, Liv.: Trojæ (Atreidae), Ov.

poppyulus, a, um, adj. [poppyulus] pertaining to poppyari, poppyar: frondes, Virg.

poppyulifer, ūra, ūrum, adj. [poppyulus] poppyar-bearing (poet.): Padius, whose banks abound with poppyars, Ov.

poppyuliscutum, i, n., or separately, poppyuliscutum, a decree of the people: Nep.: scutum poppyuli, Liv.

poppyulnus, a, um, adj. [poppyulus] of poppyari, poppyar: sora, Pl.

poppyulo, v. poppyulo.

poppyulo, atus, i, v. e. a. dep. and **poppyulo**, i, v. e. a. to lay waste, ravage, devastate: to plunder, pillage. Form poppyulo: nocturno poppyulatur agros, Cic. 2. Form poppyulo: litora vestra vi poppyulat, Virg. Pass.: urbem Romanam deum ira morbo poppyulat, Liv. In part. perf.: poppyulata vexataque provincia, Cic. || Transf. in gen. to destroy, ruin, spoil: poppyulataque ingentem farris acervum circullo, Virg.: poppyulatam exspit humum, robbed of the bait, Ov. [Etyim. uncertain: usu. derived from poppyulus, "to pour a multitude over a region," hence "to lay waste."]

poppyulus (contr. poppyus, Pl.), i, m. [etym. unknown] a people, a political community, a nation: poppyulus Romanus, Cic.: hi poppyuli: Atellani, Calatini, Liv. In the earliest period of Rome, the poppyulus Rom. consisted of the patricians only. Afterwards the plebes came to be included; and ultimately, in the time of the Antonines, the term had so completely lost its original meaning that it signified all the citizens except the patricii. (v. Smith's Ant. 286.) Hence opp. to the Senate, in the formula senatus poppyulus Romanus (abbreviated S. P. Q. R.): patres in poppyulo fore potestate, Liv.: poppyulus jussit, the term applied to the formal voting of the Roman people, Cic.: opp. to plebes: non poppyuli, sed plebs cum (tribunum) magistratum esse, Liv. || Transf. a multitude, host, crowd, throng, great number: frasturnum, Ov.: in tanto poppyulo sileci paricidium potuit, Just.

poppyulus, i, f. a poppyar, poppyar-tree: sacred to Hercules: Virg.: alio, the silver-poppyar, Hor. (Hence It. *pioppo*; Fr. *peuplier*.)

porca, ac, f. [porcus] a sow: Cato. By poet. license, a male swine, a boar: Virg.

porcellus, i, m. dim. [porculus] a little pig: Suet.: Phaedr.

porcellarius, i, m. [porcus] a pork-seller: Pl.

porcellus, a, um, adj. [id.] of a hog, hog's, swine's: polimenta, Pl. 2. Subst. porcella, ac, f. (sc. caro), swine's flesh, pork: Id.

porcella, ac, f. dim. [porca] a little sow: Pl.

porcellus, i, m. dim. [porcus] a young swine, young pig: Pl.

porcus, i, m. [porcus] a tame swine, a hog, pig: villa abundat porco, haedo, agno, gallina, Cic.: porcus femina, a female swine, sow, Id. Of a glutton, as a term of reproach: Hor. (Hence It. *porco*; Fr. *porc*, *porceau*.)

porco, v. porco, ad infinitum.

porphyreus, a, um, adj. [porphyra] purple-red, porphyritic: marmor, Suet.

porrectio, ōnis, f. [porrigo] a stretching out, extending, extension: digitorum (opp. contractio), Cic.

porrectus, a, um, Part. [porrigo]. || Adj.: stretched out, extended, long: syllaba, long, Quint. Comp.: porrector alicuius, Tac. 2. Of places: level: porrecta ac aperta loca, Caes.

3. Fig. wide-spread, extended: inamque et imperi porrecta majestas aut ortum solis ab Hesperio cubili, Hor.

porricio, recti, rectum, 3. v. a. (in the old relig. lang. for proijcio) to lay before, to offer sacrifice to the gods: cruda exa in mare porricit, Liv. Prov. v. b.: inter caesa et porrecta, between the slaying and the offering of the victim, perh. i. q. at an unseasonable time, Cic.

por-rigo, recti, rectum, 3. v. a. (contr. form porrgio, Virg.) [pro and rego] lit. to make straight in front or forwards; hence, to stretch or spread out before, to put forth, reach out, extend: animal membra porrigit, contrahit, Cic.: crus, Liv.: brachia coelo, Ov. Reflect. to stretch or spread oneself out, to be stretched out, extended: (Tityos) per tota novem cli jugera corpus porrigitur, extendit, Virg.: cujus (loci) pars colles erant, pars in planitiem porrigebatur, Tac. 2. Esp. to lay at full length, to stretch on the ground (rare): in spatium ingens ruentem porrexit hostem, Liv. 3. Milit. t. t. porrigere aciem, to deploy into line: Sall. 4. to hold out, offer, present: dexteram alicui, Cic.: pocula, Hor. 5. porrigere manum, in vowing, to put forth or hold up the hand: Cic. || Fig. to extend, stretch out, increase (rare): quis gradus ulterius, quo se tua porrigat ira, restat? Ov. 2. to offer, to grant: praesidium clientibus porrigere atque tendere, Cic.

porrigo, his, f. a disease in the hair, the scurf, dandruff: Hor. Of animals, perh. the mange: porci, Juv.

porro, ade, [porro]. || Of space, with words denoting both motion and rest: onwards, farther on, to a distance; at a distance, as far off, far: porro agere armentum, Liv.: habitare, Pl.: inasius Aeneas, quae sint ex flumina porro, Virg. || Of time: of old, formerly (extremely rare): altera (Nynpha), quod porro fuerat, recitasse putatur, Ov. 2. henceforth, hereafter, afterwards, in future: quid in animo Cethei habent aut porro habituri essent, Liv. || Of sequence: again,

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in turn; saepe audivi a majoribus natu, qui se porro pueros a senibus audisse dicebant, Cic. 2. Esp. in logic and rhetoric: *then, next, furthermore, moreover, besides*: sequitur porro, nihil deos ignorare, *id.*: civitati porro habere fuisse belli causam. Caes. (ii) on the other hand: porro erant qui censerent, *id.* (iii) et porro, moreover, even: ea nos mala dicturus, sed exigua et porro minima, *although slight and even of almost no importance, Cic.*

porrum, *i.*, *m.*, and **porrus**, *i.*, *m.* [*porrov*], a plant of two kinds, the leek and the chive: seu pisces seu porrum et caepe trucidat, Hor.

porta, *ae*, *f.*, a city-gate, a gate: hic (miles) portas frangit, at ille (amans) fores. Ov.: ante portam oppidi, Caes.: qui urbis portae occupant, Cic. 2. the gate of a camp, of which there were four: viz. porta principalis dextra et sinistra; the porta praetoria or extraordinaria; and the porta decumana or quaestoria (v. Smith's Ant. 75): Caes.: Liv. 3. Transf. in gen. any avenue, entrance, passage, outlet, door: ventii velut agmine facta, qua data porta, riuini, Virg.: somni, *id.*: portae, quae alibi Armeniae, alibi Caspiae, alibi Cilliciae vocantur, *passes, gorges, defiles, Plin.* 4. Fig.: et quibus et portis occurri quoque decet, by what means, Lucr. [*Porta* perh. the same as *porv-n*.]

portatio, *onis*, *f.* [porto] a carrying, carriage, conveyance (rare): Sall.

portendo, *di*, *tum*, *3. v. a.* [a collat. form of protendo,] belonging to religion; 1. it. to stretch forth; hence] to point out, indicate, foretell, predict, presage, *portend*: ea (auspicia) illis exantibus in aciem portendisse deos, Liv.: tringinta annos Cyrum regnatum esse portendi, Cic. Reflect. to forebode itself (as a sign), to threaten, impend: nobis periculum magnum portenditur, Pl.

portentifer, *tra*, *trum*, *v.* portentificus.

portentificus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [portentum facio] marvellous, monstrous: venena, Ov. (al. portentifera).

portentus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [portentum] full of monsters, monstrous, portentous, unnatural, revolting, etc.: si quando aliqua portentosa aut ex pecude aut ex homine nata dicuntur, Cic.: puer portentoso parvoque capite, Suet.: portentosissima genera ciborum, *id.*

portentum, *i*, *n.* [portendo] a sign, token, omen, portent: ex quo illa ostenta, monstra, portenta, prodigia dicuntur, Cic.: portenta atque prodigia, Sall.

3. Transf. a monster, monstrosity: quale portentum militaris Daunias laetis alit esculentis, Hor.: quae virgineo portenta sub inguine latrant, *i. e.* the dogs of Scylla, Ov. Fig. of persons: a monster of depravity: P. Clodius, fatale portentum prodigique rei publicae, Cic. 2. a marvellous or extravagant fiction, a strange tale, a wonderful

story: portarum et pictorum portenta, *id.*

portentus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [portendo]. **porticula**, *ae*, *f.* dim. [porticus] a small gallery or portico: Cic.

porticus, *us*, *f.* [porta] a walk covered by a roof supported on columns, a colonnade, porch, portico: same as Gr. *porv*: inambulare in porticu, Cic.: in amplis porticibus, Virg. 3. Transf. the entrance or porch of a tent (poet.): saucii opplent porticus, the porches, Att. in Cic. 2. a long shed or gallery, to protect besiegers: Caes. 3. the Porch or Portico, meaning the school of the Stoics (from *porv*, "porch," the place where Zeno taught), and Meton. the Stoic philosophy, the Stoics: Chrysippus, qui fulcure putatur porticum Stoicorum, Cic. (Hence Fr. *porche*.)

portio, *onis*, *f.* [akin to pars and partior] a part, portion, share: portio brevissima vitae, Juv.: pars Acarnanica, quam in portione belli acceperat, as his share for his services in the war, Just. 3. Transf. a relation, proportion, *i. q.* proportio: eadem ad decem homines servabitur portio, the same proportion, Curt. In gen. adverbially, per portione, in proportion, proportionally, relatively: Mamertinis pro portione imperaretur, Cic.

portiscillus, *i*, *m.* a truncheon or hammer with which the master of the rowers gave signals for the stroke. Enn. 3. Fig. guidance, direction: Pl.

portitor, *oris*, *m.* [portus] a receiver or collector of customs, a custom-house officer: Cic. They forwarded letters: epistolam ad portitores esse delatam, Ter. On account of their strict examinations, transf. of an inquisitive woman: Pl.

portitor, *oris*, *m.* [porto] a bearer, carrier, conveyer: Helles, *i. e.* the Kam, Col. 2. Esp. a ferryman, boatman: Sen. Hence, a poetic appellation of Charon: Virg.

porto, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* to carry or bear, to convey: ut id, quod agri efferant sui, quascumque vellet in terras portare possit, Cic.: frumentum secum, Caes.

3. Fig. to bear, carry, bring: sociis atque amicis auxilia portabant, Sall.: apes cogitationesque secum portantes, Liv. [Perh. from the same root as *fero*.]

portorium, *ii*, *n.* [portus] a tax, toll, customs, duty, impost, paid on goods imported or exported: Cic.: Liv.: circumvectio, a tax paid for the right of hawking goods about the country, a pedlar's tax, Cic.

portula, *ae*, *f.* dim. [porta] a small gate or port: Liv.

portuosus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [portus] full of or abounding in harbours: mare, Cic.: pars Numidiae portuosior, Sall.

portus, *us*, *m.* [same root as porta, *v. i.* lit. an entrance, hence] a harbour, haven, port: portus Caletae, Cic.: e portu solvere, to sail out of port, *id.*: capere, Caes.: occupare, Hor.: In portu

operam dare, to be an officer of the customs, Cic. Proverb.: in portu navigare, *i. e.* to be out of all danger, Ter. 2. Poet. transf. the mouth of a river: Ov. 3. Fig. like *lavin*, and Eng. *haren*, a place of refuge, an asylum, retreat: tanquam portum aliquem exspecto illam solitudinem, Cic.: munda porta quies, omnisque in limine portus, *i. e.* security is near at hand, Virg.

posca, *ae*, *f.* [ro, root of potio; cf. esca] a drink made of vinegar and water: Pl.

posco, *pōsco*, *3. v. n.* to ask for urgently; to demand, request, beg, desire: constr. usu. with acc. of pers. asked, acc. of thing asked for, and dat. of pers. for whom asked; also, with ab and abl. of pers. asked; with subj. or absol.: parentes pretium pro sepultura liberum poscere, Cic.: claves portarum magistratus, Liv. Hence in *pass* with an acc. representing the thing asked for: gravidae posceris exta turba, they ask you for the entrails, Or. So, to be called upon or invoked: aeneas Apollo poscitur invita verba pigenda hira, Prop. With one acc.: absides, Caes. With ab: abs te litterae, Cic. With subj.: poscimus, ut coeques civituli, Juv.: With inf. or acc. and inf.: esse ceteros delubra vestra tuum postumus, Ov. 2. Of inanimate and abstract subjects, to demand, require, need: quod res poscere videbatur, Caes. 3. Esp. to demand for punishment, to require to be given up: accusant it, quos populus poscit, Cic. 2. to call to, to call upon, invoke (poet. and usu. *pass*): supplex tuas numina posco, Virg. 4. to ask a price: tanti quanti poscit, *id.* tanti illam emi? Pl. 5. to bid for, offer a price: agite licemini, Qui coem poscit? equi poscit prandio? *id.*

positio, *onis*, *f.* [pono] a placing, placing, setting: mirruli, Col. 2. Meton. a position, posture: also a situation, site: corporis nostri positio, Sen.: coeli locutio, Col. 3. Fig. a placing, use of a word: *metonymia est nominis pro nomine posito*, Quint.

positor, *oris*, *m.* [id.] a builder, founder (poet.): Ov.

positura, *ae*, *f.* [id.] position, posture, situation: corporum, Loc. With subjective gen.: del, *i. e.* the formation of the world, Prop.

positus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [pono]. 3. A. D. J. Of localities: placed, situated, lying: Roma in montibus posita, Cic.: vicus positus in valle, Caes.

positus, *us*, *m.* [id.] a position, situation, disposition (rare): positu variare capillos, Ov.

possessiono, *onis*, *f.* [posideo] a possessing, possession, the exclusive use or enjoyment of a thing (but not dominium, ownership): certa res et possessione deturbat, Cic.: in possessionem venire, *id.*: In possessione in the sense of the enjoyment and occupation of public land, v. Smith's Ant. 14. 2. Meton.

the thing possessed, a possession, property, esp. an estate: qui trans Rhodanum vicinos possessionesque habebant, Caes. urbanos, Nep. || Fig. a having or possessing, possession: prudentias doctrinaeque possessione, Cic.

possessionula, ae, f. dim. [possession] a small possession, a small estate: meae, Cic.

possessor, ōris, m. [possideo] a possessor: Cic.: Hor.

possessus, a, um, Part. [possideo] and possido

possibilis, e, adj. [possum] that may exist or may be done, possible: Quint.

pos-sidēo, sēdi, sessum, 2. v. a. [ror, root of potis, and sedeo] to have the exclusive use and enjoyment of, to be master of, possess: bona possidere, Cic.: partem agri, Caes.: solum bello captum, Liv. 2. Transf. for possido, to take possession of, to occupy (rare): Zephyri possidet aura nemus, Prop. || Fig. to possess, to have: plus fidel quam ardis, plus veritatis quam disciplinae possidet in se, Cic.

pos-sido, sēdi, sessum, 3. v. a. [ror, root of potis, and sideo] to take possession of, to possess oneself of: bona aliquis sine testamento, Cic. Of things as subjects: circumfusus humor ultima possedit, took possession of, Ov. || Fig. to take possession of, to occupy: Cic.

pos-sum, pōtīli, posse, irreg. v. n. (old forms, potisum or potis sum, for possum, Pl.: potesunt for posunt, id.: potesce for posse, very freq.: id.: Lucr.: posiem, possies, etc., for possim, possis, etc., Pl.: Pass.: potestur, Lucr.) [ror, root of potis, and sum] to be able, have power: I (thou, he, etc.) can: quantum valeam, quantumque possim, Cic.: non possum quin exclamem, ut ait ille in Trinumo, I cannot but exclaim, id.: ut nihil ad te dem litterarum, facere non possum, I cannot help writing to you, id.: Absol. potest (sc. fieri), it may be, is possible: potest, ut alii ita arbitrentur, Pl. So, quantum or ut potest, as much or as far as possible: nos in senatu dignitatem nostram, ut potest in tanta hominum perfidia, retinebimus, Cic. In urgent questions: possum aetere, quo profectus, cuius sis, aut quid veneris? may I know? pray, will you tell me? Pl. || Esp. to have power or influence, to prevail: multum potest fortuna, Caes. (Hence it potere; Fr. pouvoir.)

post, adv. and prep. [akin to pone]. A. Adv.: Of space: behind, back, backward: ante aut post, Liv.: servi, qui post erant, Cic.: ubi periculum advenit, invidiata atque superbia post fuerat, remained behind, were forgotten, Sall.

|| Of time: afterwards, after: Initio... post autem, Cic.: multis post annis, many years after, id.: aliquanto post, some time after, shortly after, id.

B. Prep. with acc.: Of place: behind: post nostra castra, Caes.: post

caecata, Virg. Fig. of excellence or precedence: neque erat Lydia post Chloen, beneath, inferior to, Hor. || Of time, after, since: aliquot post menses, Cic.: maxima post hominum memoriam classis, since the memory of man, Nep. With quam or quo: decessit post annum quantum quam exulasse fuerat, id. (Hence it poi; Fr. puis.)

post-ēa, adv. [prob. for post-eam; v. ante] after this or that, hereafter, thereafter, afterwards: P. Considius, qui in exercitu P. Sullae, et postea in M. Crassi fuerat, Caes.: non multo postea, not long after, Cic. With other adverbs, then, after that, afterwards: legati deinde postea missi ab rege, Liv.: postea vero quam equitatus in conspectum venit, Caes.: postea loci for postea: postea loci consul pervenit in oppidum, Sall. || Transf. of succession: afterwards, then, besides: Pl.

2. Quid postea? what next? what further? what then?: quid postea, si Romae assidue ful? Cic. (Hence it postea.)

posteaquam, adv. v. postea, no. 1. **poster**, v. posterus.

posterī, orum, v. posterus, no. 1.

posterior, us, Comp. v. posterus.

posteritas, ātis, f. [posterus] future time, futurity, after ages, succeeding generations, posterity: sperare videor, Scipionis et Laelii amicitiam notam posteritati fore, Cic.: sera, a late posterity, Ov.: omnem spem posteritatis avartila sua sustulisse, all hope for the future, Cic. 2. Transf. of animals: offspring (poet.): Juv.

posterus (superior), a, um, adj. Comp. posterior, us: Sup. postremus or postumus, a, um [post]. 1. Pos.: Of time or succession: coming after, following, next, ensuing, future: cum ibi diem postermum commemoraretur, Cic.: postero die, Caes.: postera aetas, Hor. Subst.: posterī, orum, m. plu. future generations, descendants, posterity: expetantur eae poenae a liberis, a nepotibus, a posteris, Cic. (II) postero, for postero die, on the following day, next day: Tac. (III) in postermum, for in postermum diem: in postermum oppugnationem differ, Caes. More freq. in postermum (sc. tempus), in future, for the future: multum in postermum providerunt, Cic.

|| Comp. posterior, posterius: both of space and time: that comes or follows after: next in order, time, or place: latter, later, posterior: pars prior apparet, posteriora latent, Ov.: posteriores cogitationes, Cic. (II) posterius, adverbially, later, afterwards: posterius dicere, Pl.: posterius reverti, Cic. 2. Fig. inferior, of less account or value, worse: quorum utrique semper patriae salus et dignitas posterior sua dominatione et domesticis commodis fuit, id.: non posteriores feram, I will not play the meaner part, I shall not be behind-hand, Ter. || Sup. in two forms, postērmus and postāmus, a, um. A.

postērmus, a, um, hindmost, last: alia prima ponet, alia postrema, last, Cic.: acies, the rear, Sall.: cūra, the last, least, Virg.: non in postremis, i. e. in prima, especially, Cic. 2. Adverbially: postērmō, at last, finally: primum... deinde... postremo: denique... postremo, id. (II) ad postermum, at last, finally, ultimately: sed ad postermum nihil apparet, Pl. (III) postermum, for the last time: si id facis, hodie postermum me vides, Ter. 3. Fig. last, lowest, basest, meanest, worst: postermum genus, Cic.

B. **postūmus** (sometimes incorrectly written posthumus, in consequence of an erroneous derivation from post humum), a, um, the last, esp. of the youngest children, or of those born after the father's death, or after he had made his will, late-born, postumous: subst. a postumous offspring: Caes. Vindex in Gell.: Silvius, tua postuma proles, quem tibi longaevo serum Lavinia conjux educo silvia, late-born son, Virg.

post-fero, 3. v. a. defect. to put after, to esteem less: qui libertati plebis suas opes postferenti sacrificio, Liv.

post-gēnti, orum, m. plu. lit. born afterwards, hence posterity, descendants (poet.): Hor.

post-hābēo, ūi, itum, 2. v. a. to place after, esteem less, postpone, neglect: omnes posthabui mihi res, Ter.: omnia, Caes.

post-hāc, adv. after this time, hereafter, henceforth, in future: vobis erit providendum, qua conditione posthac eos esse velitis, Cic.

posthinc (better separately), after this, henceforth: Virg.

posthuc or **post hoc**, adv. = postea, afterwards: Hor.

posthūmus, a, um, v. posterus, no. 1.

post-ibi, adv. hereupon, afterwards, then: Pl.

posticūm, i, n. dim. [posticum] a small back building: Pl.

posticum, i, n. v. posticus.

posticus, a, um, adj. [post: like antec from ante] that is behind, hinder, back-, posterior: locus erat posticus aedium partibus, Liv. || Subst.: posticum, i, n. a back-door: per posticum se conferre, Pl.: atria seivantem postico fide clientem, Hor.

postidēa, adv. for postea, after that, afterwards: nunc quo profectus sum, ibo, postidea domum me recipiam, Pl.

postilēna, ae, f. [post] a crupper: Pl.

postilla, or separate, post illa, adv. [prob. for post illam] after that, afterwards: eum, qui mihi vendidit illam, nunquam postilla vidi, Pl.

postis, is, m. (abl. sing. post, Ov.) [pis, root of pono] a post, door-post: caput legis in curiae poste figere, Cic.: tenere postem, said of him who consecrates a temple, Liv. 2. Meton. a door (poet. and usu. plur.): postes a

cardine vellit aëreas, Virg. II. Fig. (poet.): videtur cernere res animus, sublati postibus ipsa, l. e. the eyes, Lucr.

post-limīnium, *l. n.* [post limen] lit the space beyond the threshold, like pomerium, the space beyond the wall; hence, the space beyond the threshold, within which civic rights may be resumed, the right to return home and resume one's former rank and privileges, the right of recovery, repatriation, postliminium: Cic. (V. Smith's Ant. 106). 2. In the abl. adverbially, by the right of postliminium: postliminio redeunt hæc, homo, navis, equa, id.: civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, sive exsilio, sive postliminio, sive refectione hujus civitatis, l. e. when he returns to Gades, where he was a citizen before being one at Rome, and recovers his right of citizenship, which he had lost by the attainment of Roman citizenship, id.

postmeridianus, *a, um, v. pomeridianus*.

post-modo, *adv.* afterwards, presently, shortly: publicum in præsentia deducis, postmodo periculum, Liv.

post-mōdum, *adv.* afterwards, presently, shortly: Ter.: Liv.

postpartor, *ōris, m.* an inheritor, successor, heir: Pl.

post-pōno, *pōnō, pōnātum, v. p. a. to put after, postpone; to esteem less, to disregard; ut omnia postponere videretur, Cæs.: acorto postponet honestum officium, Hor.*

postpositus, *a, um, Part.* [post-pono].

post-principia, *orum, m. plu.* [principium] continuance of a thing begun, course, progress, sequel: ut quisque rem accurat suam, sic ei procedunt postprincipia, Pl.

post-pūto, *avi, t. v. a. to regard as secondary or inferior, to disregard: Ter.*

postquam, also separate, post quam, conj. after that, after, since, as soon as, when: foll. by indic. In oratione recta; by subj. in oratione obliqua: eo postquam Caesar pervenit, ubiades, arma porripuit, Cæs.: quod post accidisset, quam dedisset ad te liberto literas, Cic. II. To denote a cause or inference, for quoniam: since, because (rare): postquam pōta sensit scripturam suam ab iniquis observari, Ter.

postremo and **postremus**, *a, um, v. posterus*.

postridie, *adv.* [contr. from postero die, analog. to die crastini, for postero die] on the day after, on the following or next day: hand dubitavit postridie palam in castris docere, Cic. With gen.: postridie ejus diei mane eadem perfidia usi Germani, Cæs. Ap. a. venatio, quæ postridie ludos Apollinæres futura est, the day after, Cic. With quam: id.

postridio, *adv.* l. q. postridie, on the day after: Pl.

post-scēnium, *l. n.* [post scena] the part of the theatre behind the scenes,

the postscenium: Fig.: postscena vitæ, those parts of life which are behind the scenes, l. e. secret, Lucr.

post-scribo, *v. v. a. to write after or under, to add in writing: Tac.*

postulatio, *ōnis, f.* [postulo] a demanding, requiring: a demand, request, desire: postulatio æqua et honesta, Cic.: ignoscendi, a begging pardon, id.

II. a complaint, expostulation: neque lites ullas inter eas, postulatio nunquam, Ter. 2. In law: an application for redress: postulaciones ingerere, Suet. (ii) an application to the prætor to allow the presentation of a complaint: Coel. in Cic.

postulātor, *ōris, m.* [id.] a claimant, esp. a plaintiff: Suet.

postulātum, *l. n.* [id.] a demand, request (usu. plu.): intolerabilia postulata, Cic.

postulātus, *ūs, m.* [id.] a claim or demand in a court of justice, a suit: postulatus ædilis, Liv.

postulo, *avi, atum, t. v. a.* [posco] to ask, demand, require, request, desire: constr. with acc. of pers. or abl. with acc.: what is demanded is expressed by subj., acc., or, inf.: nemo inventus est tam audax qui posceret, nemo tam impudens qui postularet ut venderet, Cic.: legatos ad Borchum mittit postulatum, ne sine causa hostis populo R. fieret, Sall.: fidem publicam, Cic. With double acc.: orationes me duas postulæ, id. With de: sapientes homines a senatu de fodere postulaverunt, id. With infim. freq. to be rendered, to wish, like, want: me ducere istis dictis postulas? Ter. 4. Esp. In law: to summon, arraign before a court, to prosecute, accuse, impeach: Gæbinius tres adhuc factiones postulant: I. Lentulus, qui jam de majestate postulavit, Cic.: aliqueu repetundarum, Suet. (ii) to demand a writ or leave to prosecute, from the prætor or other magistrate: In aliqueu delationem nominis postulare, Cic.: quæstionem, Liv. (iii) for expostulation, to dispute or expostulate with one: Pl.

postulus, *a, um, Sup. v. posterus*.

postus, *a, um, v. pono, ad init.*

pōtāō, *ōnis, f.* [poto] a drinking, a drinking-bout, potation: quosdam hesternæ ex potatione occidit, Cic.

pōtātor, *ōris, m.* [id.] a drinker, toper, bibber: potatores maximi, Pl.

pōtō, *adj. v. potis*.

pōtēs, *Part.* [possum]. II. A dj.: able, mighty, powerful, potent: amplas atque potentes civitates, Cic.: ne quis ex plebe contra potentiores auxilium egeret, Cæs.: duo potentissimi reges, Cic. With abl.: Roma potens opibus, Ov. 2. Esp. having power over, ruling over, master of: with gen.: dum mei potens sum, as long as I am my own master, Liv.: diva potens Cyprî, that reigns over Cyprus, l. o. Venus, Hor.: imperiti, able to rule, Liv. 3. fit for, capable of, able; with gen.: neque sub-

endi neque vetandi potens, Tac. 4. partaking of, having attained: with gen. (poet.): voti, Ov. 5. Of things: strong, mighty, powerful, efficacious, potent: fortuna in res bellicas potens, Liv. Comp.: aurum perimere amat saxa potentius ictu fulmineo, Hor. (Hence It. *potente, potente*; Fr. *puissant*.)

pōtēntius, *ūs, m.* [potens] political power, rule, dominion, command: post interitum Tassit quum ad eum potentatus omnis recidisset, Cic.

pōtēnter, *adv.* strongly, mightily, powerfully, effectually: dicere, Quint.

2. according to one's ability or power (poet.): lecta potentior res, Hor.

pōtēntia, *æ, f.* [potens] might, force, power: armorum tenendarum potentia, Liv. 2. efficacy, virtue: barbarum potentia, Ov. II. Fig. ability, faculty, capacity: supra humanam potentiam, Just. 2. Esp. political power, authority, sway, influence: erat in magna potentia, qui consulebantur, were in great authority, Cic.: potentiam aliequas criminarî, id.: singularia the rule of an individual, monarchial power, Nep. Plur.: contra periculosissimas hominum potentias, Cic.

pōtērūm, *l. n.* = *σπασίον*, a drinking-vessel, goblet: Pl.

pōtēssē and **pōtēssim**, *v. possum, ad init.*

pōtēssas, *âtis, f.* [possum] ability, power, faculty, opportunity: potestatem alieci deferre beneficiorum tribuendum, Cic.: hostibus pugnandi potestatem fecit, Cæs.: facere omnibus conveniendi sui potestatem, to admit to an audience, Cic. But also, potestatem sui facere, to give an opportunity of fighting with oneself, Cæs. II. Esp. legal power, right, authority, etc.: sui potestatemque habere facendi aliquid, Cic.: vitæ nequise in suis habet potestatem, Cæs.: esse in sua potestate, to be one's own master, Nep.: esse sui potestatis, Liv. 2. magisterial power, authority, office, magistracy: potestas prætoris, Cic. Plur.: Imperia, potestates, legationes, id. (ii) Meton. a person in office, a public officer, magistrate: a magistratu aut ab aliqua potestate legitima evocatus, by some lawful authority, id. 3. political power, dominion, rule, empire, sovereignty: esse in ejus fides ac potestatem venire, Cæs.: tenere aliquem in sua potestate ac ditione, Cic. 4. Of things, power, force, efficacy, effect, operation, virtue, value: plumbi potestas, Lucr. II. Fig. power, control, command: ex his ex potestate dicimus eos, qui effrenati feruntur aut libidine, aut iracundia, ut have lost the control of their reason, Cic. (Hence It. *potestà*.)

pōtēstur, *v. possum, ad init.*

pōtīn for potissim: potin' est? i. e. potius? can you? are you able? Ter. II. For potissim est, i. e. potius: potin' aut desinas? can you leave off? l. o. pray leave off, id.

pōtio, *ōtis*, *f.* [root *po*: *v. potus*] *a drinking, a drink, draught*: in media potione. Cic. **II.** *Especially a poisonous draught*: potione mulierem sustulit, id. **2.** *a draught or potion of medicine*: dare potione alicuique, Pl. **3.** *a magic potion, philter* (poet.): Hor. (Hence *l. potione*; Fr. *potion*.)

pōtio, *lvi*, *4. v. a.* [potis] *to put into the power of, to subject to*: eum nunc potitv pater servituti, made a slave of him, reduced him to slavery, Pl.

pōtione, no *perf.* *atum*, *i. v. a.* [pōto] *to give to drink*. Usm. in *part. perf.* potitionatus, that has had a potion given him: Suet.

pōtior, *ltus*, *4. v. a. dep.* (vi potitur, Virg.: potitur, Ov.) [pōtis] *to become master of, to take possession of, to get, obtain, acquire, receive*; con str. with *gen.*, *abl.*, *acc.* (rare), and *ablat.*: illius regni potiri, Cic.: imperio totius Capillae, Caes.: Homerus acripta potitur, Lucr.: urbem, Cic. *Ablat.*: libidine ad potitum incitantur, id. **II.** *to be master of, to have, hold, possess, occupy*: Cleanthes solum dominari et rerum potiri putat, has the chief power in the universe, id.: oppido, Liv.: monte, to climb, Ov. *Ablat.*: qui tenent, qui potitur, Cic.

pōtior, *lus*. *Comp.* of *potis*.
pōtis, *pōte*, *adj.*; *Comp.* **pōtior**, *lus*; *Sup.* **pōtissimus**, *a*, *um*: *able, capable, possible* (rarely declined in *pos.*): divi qui potes, pro illo quod Samothraceas fœdē iuratos, Varr. *Usm.* with *ease*, *to be able or possible, may, or can*: non Evandrum potis est via ulla tenere, Virg.: qui potis est? how is it possible? Cat. With *plur.*: duae plus satis dare potis sunt, Pl. Without *ease*: nec devitavit letum pote, Lucr.: nihil pote supra, nothing could exceed it, Ter.

II. *Comp.* **pōtior**, *lus*, *more powerful*: hence, *better, preferable*: cives potiores quam peregrini, Cic.: quibus tantum credere potiores habui, I have deemed them more worthy, Liv. **2.** *Of things*: novissime locum potiores rure beato? Hor.: mors civibus Romanis semper fuit servituti potior, Cic.

III. *Sup.* **pōtissimus**, *a*, *um*, *chief, principal, most prominent, most important*: item huius ultro fit, ut meret, potissimum nostrae domi ut sit, Pl.: potissimos libertorum veneno interficere, Tac. **2.** *Of things*: utrum potius, aut quid potissimum sit, quaeritur, Cic.

pōtissimē (*pōtissime*) and **pōtissimum** (*pōtissimum*), *adv.* *chiefly, principally, especially, in preference to all others, above all, most of all*: is potissime honore affecto defensor daretur, Cic.: tanta erat contentio, qui potissimum ex magno numero consecuerent, Caes.

pōtissum, *v. possum*, *ad init.*

pōtio, *i. v. a. freq.* [pōto] *to drink* *often*: pocula, Pl.

pōtius, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [potior].

pōtione, *ae*, *f. dim.* [pōtio]

a small draught or potion: modica, Suet.

pōtius, *adv.* *rather, preferably, more*: in oratione non via potius sed delectatio postulat, Cic. With *quam*: Galliam potius esse Ariovisti quam populi R., Caes.

pōto, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a. and n.* [ro: *v. potus*]. **1.** *Act. to drink*: aquam, Suet. **2.** *to drink hard, get drunk*: ut edormiscam hanc crapulam, quam potavi, this intoxication which I have drunk myself into, Pl. **3.** *Of inanimate subjects, to drink up, to absorb*: potentia vellera fucum, Hor. **II.** *Neutr. to drink*: si potare velit, Cic. **2.** *Especially to drink hard, tope, tipple*: totos dies potabatur, id.

pōtor, *ōris*, *m.* [ro: *v. potus*] *a drinker* (poet.): aquae potores, Hor. **2.** *Transf.*: Rhodanique potor, i. e. the dweller by the Rhone, id. **3.** *Especially to drink hard, to be drunk, to tipple*: potum rixae, Prop.

pōtorius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [pōtor] *pertaining to drinking, drinking*: potoria vasa, Plin.

pōtrix, *icis*, *f.* [ro: *v. potus*] *a female tippler* (poet.): Phaedr.

pōtulentus (*pocul.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [potus] *drunken, intoxicated*: Suet. **II.** *Subst.* *potulenta*, *orum*, *n. plu.* *that may be drunk, drinkables, drinks*: gustatus habitat in ea parte oris, quae esculentis et potulentis iter natura patefecit, Cic.

pōtus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* **1.** *Act. that has drunk, drunken, intoxicated*: domum bene potus redire, Cic.: anus, Hor. **II.** *Pass.* *that has been drunk, drunk up, drunk out*: sanguine tauri poto, Cic. [Po: *tu* from the root *po*, whence come *po-culum*, *po-tilis*, *po-to*, *po-tor*, and Gr. *α-πό-νυ*, *πο-να*, etc.]

pōtus, *ū*, *m.* [id.] *a drinking, drink*: immoderato obstupefacta potu aque pastu, Cic.

prae, *adv.* and *prep.* [another form of *pro*, *q. v.*] **A.** *Adv. before, forwards, in front*: i prae, sequar, Ter. **II.** *As a particle of comparison, with ut and quam* (and in one word, praest and praequam), *in comparison with, compared with*: parum etiam, praest futurum est praedicis, Fl.: parva res est voluptatum praequam quod molustum est, in comparison with the trouble, id. **B.** *Prep. with abl. before, in front, in advance of*: cavendum erit, ut (villa) a tergo potius quam prae se flumen habeat, before it, Col. *Especially*, with *pron. reflect.*: ille qui sultantem prae se pugionem tulit, Cic.: ipse (Infantem) sinu prae se portans, Virg. Hence in connection with several verbs, prae with *pron. reflect.* is equivalent to *openly, manifestly, publicly*, etc.: fortasse ceteri tectiores: ego semper me dicisse, prae me tuli, Cic.: conjecturam prae se gerere, id.: prae se declarant gaudia vultu, Cat. (II) prae manu, and, less freq., prae manibus, at hand, on hand: patri reddidi

omne aurum, quod fuit prae manu, Pl.

2. *Especially compared with, in comparison with*: Gallis prae magnitudine corporum suorum brevis nostras contempnit est, Caes.: videro illos Atticos prae se pacem agrestes putat, Cic. Also, to denote preference: unum illud tibi, nate des, praecque omnibus unum praedicam, in preference to all, Virg. **3.** *to denote a cause: for, because of, by reason of, on account of*: prae gaudio ubi sim nescio, Ter.: nec loqui prae maerore potuit, Cic. **C.** *In composition, prae usually denotes*: (1) *before, in advance of*: praemittito, to send on in advance; praenomen, the first name. (2) *before, in front*: praefluo. (3) *before, previously*: praedico, to tell beforehand, foretell; praenuntius, a harbinger. (4) *before, at the head of*: praepono, to put at the head of, give the command of; praesum, to be the chief. Hence with nouns: (v) *very, in a high or superior degree*: praedurus, very hard.

prae-acutus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *sharpened before or at the end, pointed*: sudes, Sall.: signa paulum ab imo praecutis, Caes.

prae-altus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *very high*: praesaltes rupea, Liv. **II.** *very deep*: ostium fluminis praecit, id.: paludes, Tac.

praebeo, *ū*, *Itum*, *2. v. a.* [contr. from praebibeo, from habeo] *lit. to hold in front; to reach out, proffer, offer, present*: manus verberibus, Ov. *Fig.*: os ad contumeliam, Liv.: aures, to give ear, listen, attend, id. **II.** *Transf.* *in gen. to give, grant, furnish, display, make, cause, occasion*: panem praebere, Nep.: sponsalia, Cic.: praebere operam republicae, Liv.: opinionem timoris, Caes.: ludos, to furnish sport, Ter. **2.** *to show, represent, exhibit*: praebere speciem pugnantium, Caes. Hence, with *pron. reflect.* *to show oneself such or such, to behave in a certain manner*: in re misericordem se praebuit, Cic. So also without *pron.*: Thormio in hac re aliis strenuum hominem praebuit, Ter. **3.** *to permit, allow, suffer*: delphinus se praebens tractandum, Plin. With *inf. pass.*: quae toties rapta est, praebuit ipsa rapi, suffered herself to be carried off, Ov.

prae-bibo, *bibi*, *3. v. a.* *to drink before, drink to one* (rare): ei cui venenum praebibera, Cic.

praebito, *orum*, *n. plu.* [praebeo] *what is furnished for support, allowance*: praebitis annua privavit, Suet.

praebito, *ōnis*, *f.* [id.] *a giving, furnishing*: Varr. **II.** *Especially a supplying, providing for the use of the state*: gravi copiarum praebitione, Just.

praebitor, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] *a giver, furnisher, distributor* (rare): Cic.

praebitus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [praebeo].

prae-calidus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *very hot*: m. hot: potio, Tac.

præ-calvus, a, um, adj. very bald: caput, Suet.

præ-cantatrix, icis, f. an enchantress, wick: Pl.

præ-canus, a, um, adj. gray before one's time: Hor.

præ-cautus, a, um, Part. [præ-caueo].

præ-caveo, cavi, cautum, 3. v. a. and n. 1. Act. to guard against, seek to avert, obviate or prevent: peccata, quæ difficillime præcaverunt, Cic.: venena, Suet. 2. Neutr. to take care or heed, to use precaution, to be on one's guard, to beware: providentem ante et præcaventem, Cic.: ab insidiis, to guard against, Liv. With dat. pron. reflect. to provide for one's safety: sibi, Ter.

præ-cæso, cessi, cessum, 3. v. a. and n. 1. Act. to go before, precede: agmen, Virg. Of things: quæ venturas præcedet sexta Calendæ, Ov. 2. Fig. to surpass, excel: Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute præcedunt, Caes. 3. Neutr. to go before, precede: opus esse et ipsos præcedere ad confirmandam civitatem, Id. Of things: fama loquax præcessit ad aures Iulianæ tuas, Ov. 2. Fig. to surpass, excel: with dat.: ut vestrae fortunæ meis præcedunt, Pl.

præcellens, entis, Part. [præ-cello]. 1. Adj. surpassing, excellent, eminent, distinguished: vir et animo et virtute præcellens, Cic. Sup.: vir omnibus rebus præcellentissimus, Id.

præ-cello, v. præcello, ad init. **præ-cello**, 3. v. a. and n. [on the root CELL or CEL: v. antecello] (præ-celleat, Pl.). 1. Act. to surpass, excel: præcellere aliquam fecunditatem, Tac. 2. Neutr. to distinguish oneself, to excel: ut quisque fortuna utitur, ita præcellet, Pl. 3. With dat. to preside or rule over: genti, Tac.

præ-celsus, a, um, adj. very high or lofty: locus præcelsus atque editus, Cic.

præcepis, cipitis, adj. (old form, præcepis, cipia, Pl.) [præ caput] head-foremost, headlong: aliquem præcepitem edicere, Cic.: præcepis ad terram datus, dashed to the ground, Liv. Adv. præceps, or in præcepis, head foremost: aliquem præcepis trahere, Tac.: ne ferar in præcepis, Ov. 2. *hasty, precipitate, headlong*: aliquem præcepitem agere, to drive headlong, Cic.: præcepites se fugae mandabant, Caes. 3. Transf. of things: swift, rapid, rushing, violent (poet.): præcepis, annis, Hor.: ventus, Ov. 2. Of localities: down-hill, steep, precipitous: in declivi ac præcipiti loco, Caes.: via, Cic. Hence, (1) Subst. præceps, cipitis, a steep place, a precipice: turrim in præcipiti stantem, Virg. 3. *sinking, declining*: Jam præcepites in oceanum solerant, Liv. 4. Fig. *headlong, hasty, hurried, precipitate*: agunt eum præcepitem poenæ civium Romanorum, *chase, pursue*, Cic.: ab inimicis præcep-

agor, am pursued, Sall. 2. *Exp. rash, hasty, inconsiderate*: homo in omnibus consiliis præcepis, Cic. 3. *inclined to*: præcepis in avaritiam et crudelitatem animus, Liv. 4. *dangerous, hazardous, critical*: in tam præcipiti tempore, Ov. Hence, (1) Subst. præceps, n. *great danger, extremity, extreme danger, critical circumstances*: se et prope rempublicam in præcepis dederat, brought into extreme danger, Liv. Advrb.: eversio rei familiaris dignitatem ac famam præcepis dabat, brought into danger, Tac.

præceptio, onis, f. [præcipio]. In law: a taking beforehand, a receiving in advance: Ulp. 1. Fig. a previous notion, preconception: Cic. 2. a precept, injunction: lex est recti præceptio, prævique depulso, Id.

præceptivus, a, um, adj. [Id.] preceptive, didactic: Sen.

præceptor, oris, m. [Id.] a teacher, instructor, preceptor: præceptor tuus, qui te hanc fallaciam docuit, Pl.: vivendi atque dicendi, Cic.

præceptrix, icis, f. [Id.] a preceptress: sapientia præceptrix, Cic.

præceptum, i, n. [Id.] a maxim, rule, precept: hoc præceptum patet latius, Cic. 2. an injunction, order, direction: quo præcepto ab ille diligentissime observato, Caes.: deum præcepta secuti, commands, Virg.

præceptus, a, um, Part. [præ-cipio].

præ-cerpo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. [carpo] to pluck, break off, or gather before the time: messes, Ov. 2. Fig. to pluck beforehand: and, hence, to diminish: non præcerpo fructum officii tui, Cic.

præ-cerptus, a, um, Part. [præ-cerpo].

præ-cido, cidi, cisum, 3. v. a. [caedo] to cut off in front; hence, in gen. to cut off: linguam allicui, Pl.: ancorsa, to cut the cables, Cic. 2. to cut up, cut in pieces: naves, to cripple, make unfit for service, Id. 3. to beat to pieces, to smash: præcideo te tu illi, Pl. 4. to cut off, avoid, i. e. to go or sail straight: præcideret omnes sinus maris, Sen. 5. Fig. to cut short, abridge: to cut short one's words, to break off or finish abruptly: maximam partem defensionis, Cic.: præcideo, inquit, cut it short, be brief, Id. 2. to cut or break off, take away, deprive of: sibi licentiam libertatemque vivendi, Id. 3. to refuse flatly: plane sine ulla exceptione præcidit, Id.

præcinctus, a, um, Part. [præ-cingo].

præ-cingo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. to gird in front, to gird: aliquem, Mart. Reflect. to gird oneself: et latro et cantus præcingitur ense viator, Ov.: præcincti recte pueri, properly girded, Hor. 2. Transf. in gen. to surround, encircle with: fontem vallo, Prop.: parietes testaceo opere præcincti, covered, overlaid, Plin.

præ-cipio, cipi, centum, 3. v. v. and a. [cano]. 1. Neutr. to sing or play before: et decorum pulvinaribus et epulis magistratuum idæ præcipiunt, Cic. 2. Exp. to utter an incantation: carmine cum magico præcipiasset, anoa, Tib. 3. Act. to foretell, predict: lucos præcipulens fugam, Id.

præ-cipio, cipi, ceptum, 3. v. a. [capio] to take or seize beforehand, to get or receive in advance: a publicis pecuniis insequentis anni mutuum præceperat, Caes.: aliquidque vi, id est get the start, Liv. So also of time: aliquid ante fugam temporis Syphax et Haedrubal præceperunt, gained some advantage in time, Id. 2. Exp. in law: to receive in advance: Plin. 3. Fig. to take or obtain in advance, to anticipate: Jam animo victoriam præcipiebant, figured to themselves beforehand, Caes.: præcipere consilia hostium, Cic. 2. Exp. to give rules or precepts to, to advise, admonish, warn, inform, instruct, direct: docui, monui, bene præcepit semper quæ potui amari, Ter.: quicquid præcepites, est brevis, Hor.: artem nandi, Ov. With inf.: iustitia præcipit parcere omnibus, Cic. With subj.: præcipit atque interdicti, omnes unum pelerent Indutiarum, Caes. Impers. pass.: erat ei præceptum a Cæsare ne proelium committeret, Id. Absol. of a teacher: præceptis de eloquentia, Cic.

præcipitater, ade. *hastily, precipitately*: Lucr.

præcipitum, i, n. [præcepis] a steep place, a precipice: in præcipitum propellere, Suet.

præcipito, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. [Id.] A. Act. to throw or cast down headlong, to precipitate: usu, with pron. reflect.: se de montibus ad terram, Lucr.: se e Leucade, Cic.: sese in fossas, Caes. Rarely with any other acc.: si quando his (parvis) volentes minatur præcipitatus alicunde, estimescunt, that we will throw them down from any place, Cic. 2. Fig. to throw or cast down, to precipitate: in tanta mala præcipitatus ex patrio regno, Sall.: furor itaque mentem præcipitavit, Virg. Pass.: non præcipitatus, declining, i. e. drawing to a close, Ov. 2. to hasten, hurry on: consilia rapidum præcipitata, precipitate, Liv. Poet.: moras, i. e. exchange delay for haste, Virg. 3. With acc. and inf. to hasten, press, urge (poet.): dare tempus præcipitanti curæ, Id. 2. Neutr. to hasten or rush down, to sink rapidly, to fall, fall into, etc.: ubi Nilus præcipitavit ex altissimis montibus, Cic.: in fossam, Liv.: hinc Jam præcipitaverat, Caes. 4. Fig. to fall down, to fall or sink to ruin: præcipitantes impellere, cæcæ est inhumanum, Cic.: quum ad Cannas præcipitasset Romana res, Liv. 2. to be too hasty: Cic.

præcipuus, ade. *especially, chiefly*.

particularly, peculiarly, principally: præcipue de consularibus disputare. Cic.: semper Aeduum civitatis præcipue indulsit, Cæs.

præcipuus, a, um, adj. [præcipio] lit. that is taken before other things; hence, particular, peculiar, especial: necesse est quod mihi præcipuum fuit, id jam cum ceteris esse commune. Cic.

2. Esp. in law: that is received beforehand, special; and, as subst. præcipuum, il, n. that which is received from an inheritance before the general distribution: Suet. || Transf. like eximius, principal, excellent, distinguished, extraordinary: quos præcipuo semper honore Cæsar habuit, Cæs.: natura ingenerat præcipuum quandam amorem in eoa, qui procreati sunt, Cic. With gen.: præcipui amicorum, Tac.

2. Subst. præcipui, orum, m. plu. the principal persons: Eutr. (ii) præcipua, orum, m. plu. principal or considerable things, things that come next to absolute good, the *σπουδαία* of the Stoics: Cic.

præcisè, adv. in short, in few words, briefly, concisely: præcisè dicere, opp. plene et perfecte dicere, Cic. || positively, absolutely: præcisè negare aliquid, id.

præcisus, a, um, Part. [præcido] || A. dj.: broken off, steep, abrupt, precipitous: acuta sillex præcisus undique saxis, Virg. 2. Fig. shortened, short, brief: præcisus conclusionibus obscari, Quint.

præclarè, adv. very clearly, very plainly: præclare aliquid explicare, Cic. || excellently, admirably, very well: præclare factis, id. To express assent: pacem vult M. Lepidus: præclare, very good, very well, id.

præclarus, a, um, adj. very clear, very bright (in this sense poet. and rare): lux, Lucr.: læpula, Juv. || Fig. very beautiful (physically or morally), splendid, noble, remarkable, distinguished, excellent, celebrated: urbs ipsa præclaro ad aspectum, Cic.: multi præclari in philosophia et nobiles, id.: gens bello præclara, Virg.: res, distinguished wealth, opulence, Hor. In a bad sense: sceleribus sula ferax atque præclarus, eloquentius, Sall. With gen.: T. Livius, notorius ac fidei præclarus, Tac.

præcludo, st, sum, j. v. a. [claudo] lit. to shut in front; hence, in gen. to shut to, to close: præcludere portas consuli, Cæs. || Transf. to close to any one, i. e. to forbid access to, deprive of the use of: omnem orbem terrarum civibus Romanis, Cic. 2. To shut off, hinder, impede: vocem aliquid, Liv.

præclūsus, a, um, Part. [præcludo] præco, ònis, m. a crier, herald, in a court of justice, in popular assemblies, at auctions, at public spectacles, etc. (v. Smith's Ant. j. 6): hæc per præconem vendidit, Cic.: præconi subicere, to put up at auction, id. || Fig. a pub-

lisher, herald: o fortunata adolescens, qui tuse virtutis Homerum præconem invenisti id.

præcògito, avi, atum, i. v. a. to think upon or consider beforehand, to premeditate: præcogitatum facinus, Liv.

præcògnosco, no perf., gnitum, j. v. a. to foreknow, foresee (rare): mors præcognita est, Suet.

præcòlo, còlul, cultum, j. v. a. to cultivate beforehand: Fig.: Cic. || to esteem, revere: Tac.

præcompòlatus, a, um, Part. composed or prepared beforehand: Ov.

præconium, il, v. præconius, no. ii. **præconius**, a, um, adj. [præco] pertaining to a præco or public crier: quaestus, the office or business of a public crier, Cic. || Subst. præconium, il, n. the office of a public crier: facere, to be a public crier, id.

2. Transf. a crying out in public; and in gen. a proclaiming, spreading abroad, publishing: præconio contendere, in strength of voice, Suet.: domesticum, Cic. (ii) Esp. a celebrating, laudation, commendation: mandari versibus laborum aeternum præconium, id. (Hence Fr. *prône*.)

præcòsumo, sumpsi, ptum, j. v. a. to waste or spend beforehand: Ov.

præcòtracto, i. v. a. to feel or handle beforehand, i. e. in thought: præcòtractare videndo, Ov.

præcordia, orum, n. plu. [cor] the muscle which separates the heart and lungs from the abdomen, the midriff, diaphragm: (Plato) cupiditatem subter præcordia locavit, Cic. || Meton. the entrails, the stomach: ipso anulus in præcordiis plicis inventus est, id.: quid veneni aëvit in præcordiis, Hor.

2. the breast, the heart: spiritus remanente in præcordiis, Liv. As the seat of the feelings and passions: meis inæstuat præcordiis libera bilis, Hor. Hence even, præcordia mentis, the seat of the mind, Ov. 3. the body, bodies in gen.: in terra ponunt præcordia, id.

præcòrrumpo, rûpi, ptum, j. v. a. to corrupt or bribe beforehand: Ov.

præcoxo, còcis, also **præcòquis**, e, and **præcòquus**, a, um, adj. [coquo] ripe before its time, early ripe, premature, precocious: Plin. || Fig. overhasty, premature, precocious, untimely: audacia, i. e. of a boy, Sen.

præcursus, a, um, Part. [præcurro] **præcursus**, a, um, adj. very desirous or fond of: Suet.

præcurrere, utis, Part. [præcurro] || Subst. præcurrentia, lum, n. plu. things that go before, antecedents: Cic.

præcùrro, cùcurri (enrri), cursum, j. v. n. and a. Neutr. to run before, to hasten on before, precede: præcùrrit index ad Persæ, Liv. || Fig.: eo fama jam præcùrrerat de proelio Dyrrhachino, id.: ut certis rebus certis signa præcùrrerent, precede, Cic. 2. Act. to hasten before, to pre-

cede, anticipate: illud præcùrrere cogor, to combat in advance, Lucr. 2. Esp. to surpass, excel: allicquem iudicio, Tac.

præcùrro, ònis, f. [præcurro] a coming or going before: sine præcùrsione visorum, without a previous occurrence of phenomena, Cic. || Esp. milit. t. t. a preliminary combat, skirmish: Plin. 2. In rhetor. a preparation of the hearer: Cic.

præcùrsor, òris, m. [id.] one who runs before, a forerunner, precursor: Plin. || Milit. t. t. an advanced guard, van-guard: Liv. 2. Transf. a scout, spy: Cic.

præcùrsus, a, um, Part. [præcùrro] **præcùtio**, cussi, cussum, j. v. a. [quatio] to shake, wave, or brandish before or in front (poet.): lædas, Ov.

præda, æ, f. property taken in war, booty, spoil, plunder, pillage (on the difference between præda and manubiae, v. manubiae and Smith's Ant. 306): prædas ac manubias in urbis ornamenta conferre, Cic. || Transf. an animal, bird, etc., caught or killed in the chase: prey, game: cervi lupum præda rapacum, Hor. Fig. of a person: Ov. 2. In gen. booty, spoil, gain, profit: maximos quaestus prædace facere, Cic. [Præda is derived by Pott from præ-endo; others more prob. connect it with prædium.]

prædàbundus, a, um, adj. [prædor] ravaging, pillaging, plundering: Sall.: exercitus, Liv.

prædamno, avi, atum, i. v. a. to condemn beforehand: prædamnum collega, Liv. || Fig.: spem, i. e. to give up or renounce it beforehand, id.

prædàtio, ònis, f. [prædor] a taking of booty, plundering, pillaging: Tac.

prædàtor, òris, m. [id.] a plunderer, pillager: Cic. || Transf. a hunter (poet.): prædator aporum, Ov. 2. a rapacious or avaricious man: Tib.

prædàtòrius, a, um, adj. [prædator] plundering, rapacious, predatory: manus (militum), marauders, Sall.: classes, Liv.

prædèlato, i. v. a. to weary out or weaken beforehand: quæ (moles) incursus prædèlato æquarum, Ov.

prædèstino, avi, atum, i. v. a. to determine beforehand, to predestine: triumphos, Liv.

prædàtor, òris, m. [prædium] one who buys a prædium, that is, property given to the state as security by a præc: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 308).

prædàtarius, a, um, adj. [prædator] relating to the sale of a prædium (q. v.): Jns, Cic.

prædicàbilis, e, adj. [prædico] praiseworthy, laudable: Cic.

prædicàtio, ònis, f. [id.] a public proclaiming, a proclamation, publication: luctuosa et acerba prædicatio, Cic. || a praising, praise, commendation: prædicatio tua, Pl.

prædicator, ōis, m. [id.] one who makes a thing publicly known, a proclaimer, publisher, crier: App. II. Esp. one who publicly commends, a praiser, eulogist: benefici, Cic.

præ-dico, avi, atum, i. v. a. to cry in public, make known by crying in public, to publish, proclaim: al palam præco prædicasset, Cic. 2. Transf. In gen. to make publicly known, to say, relate, state, declare: qui ingenti magnitudine corporum Germanos esse prædicabant, Caes.: ut prædicas, as you assert, Cic. 3. Esp. to praise, commend, extol, boast: constr. with acc., acc. and inf., de and abl., or absol.: quid ego plus tibi nunc faciem prædicem aut laudem? Ter.: Galli se omnes ab Ite patre prognatos prædicant, Caes.: quæ de illo viri Sulla, quam graviter sæpe prædicaverunt? Cic.: verecundia in prædicando, Tac. (Hence Fr. *prêcher*.)

præ-dico, xi, ctum, j. v. a. to say or mention beforehand: præmie: hoc primum in hac re prædico tibi, Ter. 2. Esp. to foretell, predict: defectiones solis et lunæ multo ante prædicere, Cic. II. to say before anybody or publicly: to give notice or warning of, to appoint, fit: ubi prætor reo atque accusatoribus diem prædixisset, Tac. III. to advise, warn, inform, command: constr. usu. with subj.: Pompeius ubi prædixerat, ut impetum exciperent, Caes.: id viam esse Junonem prædicere, ne ei faceret, Cic. With acc.: unum illud tibi prædicavi, Virg.

prædictio, ōis, f. [prædicto] in rhetor. a promising: Quint. II. a foretelling, prediction: prædictio mali, Cic.

prædictum, i, n. [id.] a foretelling, prediction: Chaldaeorum prædicta, Cic. II. an order, command: prædictum dictatoris, Liv. III. agreement, concert: velut ex prædicto, id.

prædictus, a, um, Part. [prædicto] prædictum, i, n. dim. [prædictum] a small farm or estate: Cic.

præ-disco, 3. v. a. to learn beforehand (rare): aliquid, Cic.

præ-dispositus, a, um, Part. præparat beforehand: nuntii, Liv.

præ-ditus, a, um, Part. endowed or provided with, possessed of: constr. with abl.: parvis opibus ac facultatibus præditus, Cic.: qui gnatum habere talli ingenio præditum, Ter. (Perh. from an obsolete verb *prædi*, "to put at the end," do in composition signifying "put": the meaning of præditus, "endowed" or "provided with," is secondary.)

prædium, ii, n. [præ] orig. any property made a security to the state by a præ: hence land generally: prædibus et prædiis populo castrum est, Cic.: fructus prædiorum, id.: cf. Smith's Ant. 108.

præ-dives, itis, adj. very rich, very plentiful: prædives et præpotens, Tac.

præ-divino, i. v. a. to have a pre-

sentiment of, to divine beforehand, forebode: Pl.

prædo, i. v. a. i. q. prædor, to make booty, plunder: in pass.: Pl.

prædo, ōis, m. [præda] one that makes booty, a plunderer, robber: urbes piratis prædonibusque patetactæ, Cic.: maritimus, a pirate, Nep.

præ-doco, cdi, ctum, 2. v. a. to teach or inform beforehand (rare): illi prædocii a duce arma mutaverant, Sall.

prædor, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. [præda] A. Neutr. to make booty, to plunder, spoil, rob: spes rapendi atque prædandi, Cic.: præciantes milites, Caes.: prædatum exire, Liv.: classis pluribus locis prædata, having made booty, plundered, Tac. B. A. ct. to plunder, pillage, rob: dum sociis magis quam hostes prædatur, id.

2. Transf. to take or catch: ovem, Ov. II. Fig. to rob, ravish, take (poet.): singula de nobis anni prædantur euntes, Hor.

præ-dico, xi, ctum, j. v. a. to draw, make, or put before or in front: fossam et mæteriam, Caes.

præduco, a, um, Part. [præduco].

præ-dulcis, e, adj. very sweet, luscious: mel, Plin. II. Fig. very pleasing or delightful: decus, Virg.

præ-durus, a, um, adj. very hard: corium, Tac. 2. Transf. very strong: homo prædurus viribus, Virg.

II. Fig. hard, difficult, harsh, etc.: sunt quidam præduri oris, i. e. very impudent, Quint.

præ-eminēdo, 2. v. v. to project forwards, be prominent: Ang. II. Fig. to surpass, excel: constr. with dat. and acc.: qui Græcis præeminet, Sen.: Cassius ceteros præeminēbat peritula legum, Tac.

præ-ēo, ivl and ii, Itum, 4. v. n. and a. A. Neutr. to go before, lead the way, precede: with dat. or absol.: ut consulibus illores præerant, Cic.: Laevinus Romam præivit, Liv. 2. Esp. to rectify, read, sing, or play before one: ut vobis voce præierit, quid iudicaretis, Cic. 3. to order, dictate (rare): omnia, ut docemviri præierunt, facta, Liv. B. A. ct. to precede any one: per avia ac derupta præibat eum, Tac. 2. Esp. to precede one in reciting a formula, i. e. to repeat first, to dictate: constr. with acc. of thing and dat. of pers.: less freq. with verbis, or absol.: aedem Concordiæ dedicavit, coactusque pontifex maximus verba præire, to dictate the formula of consecration, Liv.: prael verbis quid vis, Pl.

præfatio, ōis, f. [præfor] a saying beforehand; and meton. that which is said or repeated beforehand, a form of words, formula: præfatio donatilis, Cic.: sacrorum, Liv. II. a preface, introduction, prologue: nunquam triostrem sententiam sine præfatione clementiæ pronuntiavit, Suet. Of prefaces to books: præfationem dicere, Plin.

præfatus, a, um, Part. [præfor].

præfectura, æ, f. [præfectus] the office of a president or overseer, a presidency, superintendence, prefecture: villæ, Varr.: morum, the superintendence of the public morals (the duty of the censor), Suet.: urbis, Plin. II. Esp. the government of a country or town in the provinces (which was conferred by the proconsuls and propraetors), a prefectship, prefecture: præfecturas sumere, Cic. (II) the administration of an entire province: aliquem ad præfecturam Aegypti provchera, Suet. 2. Meton. an Italian city governed by a Roman præfectus, a prefecture (v. Smith's Ant. 101): Cic.: eorum regionum præfecturas, Caes. (II) the territory of a prefecture, a district, province, government: proximæ præfecturas, Tac.

præfectus, a, um, Part. [præficio].

II. Suet. an overseer, director, president, chief, commander, prefect: gymnasi præfectus, Pl.: tu (censor) es præfectus moribus, Cic.: præfectus morum, Nep.: annonæ, a superintendent of grain or of the markets, Tac.: castrorum or castris, an officer who attended to the picking of the camp and all matters connected therewith, a quartermaster, Vell.: Tac.: classis, an admiral, Cic.: fabrum, in the army, a superintendent of the military engine, chief engineer, Caes.: equitum, a commander of the cavalry, Hirt.: and absol. præfectus, Caes.: præfectus praetorio and praetorii, in the time of the emperors, a commander of the imperial body-guard, praetorian prefect, Tac.: præfectus urbi et urbis, governor of the city of Rome, during the consul's absence (under the emperors it became a perpetual office): id.: Suet.

præ-fero, tñli, latum, ūveg. v. a. to bear before, to carry in front: dextra ardentem faciem præferēbat, Cic.: in fascibus insignita laurea, Caes. 2. Esp. to bear along in religious and triumphal processions: aliqua militaria prælata, Liv. 3. In perf. part. borne past; hence, riding by, carrying part: prælati equo, Tac.: prælatos hostes adorti, Liv. II. Fig. to carry before, to place or set before, to offer, present: charissimum lumen præstulisti menti meae, Cic.: suam vitam, ut legem, præferat suis legibus, offers or exhibits his life as an example of his laws, id. 2. to place or set down before, to prefer: pecuniam amicitia, id. With inf. to choose rather, prefer: cur alter fratrum cessare et ludere et ungi præferat Herodis palmatis pinguis, Liv. 3. to take beforehand, to anticipate (rare): diem triumphi, Liv. 4. to show, display, discover, reveal, betray, etc.: avaritiam præferat, Cic.: amorem, Ov.

præ-ferox, ōis, adj. very fierce, bold, violent, impetuous, insolent: præferoces legatos, Liv.: Tac.

præ-ferrius, a, um, adj. tipped

præfatus, a, um, Part. [præfor].

præfectura, æ, f. [præfectus] the office of a president or overseer, a presidency, superintendence, prefecture: villæ, Varr.: morum, the superintendence of the public morals (the duty of the censor), Suet.: urbis, Plin. II. Esp. the government of a country or town in the provinces (which was conferred by the proconsuls and propraetors), a prefectship, prefecture: præfecturas sumere, Cic. (II) the administration of an entire province: aliquem ad præfecturam Aegypti provchera, Suet. 2. Meton. an Italian city governed by a Roman præfectus, a prefecture (v. Smith's Ant. 101): Cic.: eorum regionum præfecturas, Caes. (II) the territory of a prefecture, a district, province, government: proximæ præfecturas, Tac.

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præ-ferrius, a, um, adj. tipped

as shed with iron: pilum, Plin. Transf.: praefortatus apud molas tribunus, i. e. chained, Pl.

prae-fervidus, a, um, adj. very hot, burning; balneum, Tac. || Fig.: ira, burning, Liv.

prae-festus, avi, atum, i. v. a. to hasten before the time, to hasten too much: ne descere praefestarent, Liv. || to hasten past: alium, Tac.

prae-ficus, ae, f. [praeficio] a woman kind to lament at the head of a funeral procession: Pl.

prae-flo, flos, fectum, j. v. a. [fasci] lit. to make or put at the head of; hence, to set over, to place in authority over, appoint to the command of: aliquem curatorem, qui status facinoris praesent, Cic.: legatos legionibus, Caes.: pontifices sacris, Cic. || Fig.: nec locum nec materia invenitur, cui divinationem praeficere possumus, id.

prae-fidens, entis, f. art. trusting too much, over-confident (rare): homines alii praefidentes, Cic.

prae-fige, xi, xum, j. v. a. to fix or fasten before, to set up in front, to fix on the end or extremity: ripa erat acutis sordibus praefixa munia, Caes.: arma puppibus praefigere, Virg.: caput hastae, Suet. Poet.: nigrum vitio praefigere theta (Θ i. e. θάνατος, in the Athenian judicial proceedings answering to c (condemno) in those of the Romans), i. e. to condemn, Pers. 2. to tip, head, point with, etc.: asseres capidibus praefixi, Caes. || Transf. to close, block up: prospectus omnes, to wall up, build up, Plin. 2. to pierce, transfix: laetus praefixa veru, Tib.

prae-fingo, fvi and ii, tum, 4. v. a. to determine, fix, or appoint beforehand, to prescribe: praefinire non est meum, Cic. Abol.: nec res praefinit ipsa, limit, set bounds, Lucr.

praefinito, ade, in the prescribed manner: praefinito loqui, Ter.

praefinisci, ade, praefinisci, adv. [bactum] meaning no evil, without offence: praefinisci (al. -cini) hoc nunc dixerim, Pl.

praefixus, a, um, Part. [praefigo]. **praeforsio**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [fors] lit. to deprive of its blossoms beforehand: only Fig. to diminish, tarnish (rare): gloriam ejus victorise praeforsiam apud Thermopylas esse, Liv.

prae-flo, j. v. n. and a. to flun by or past (rare): i. Neutr.: infima valle praefluit Tiberis, Liv. || Act.: Audius, qui reges Dauni praefluit Appuli, Hor.

prae-flo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [fauz] to choke, strangle, suffocate: animas viam, Ov.

prae-flo, fodi, j. v. a. to dig before or in front of: portas, Virg. || to dig or bury beforehand: aurum praefoderat, Ov.

prae-fors, fatus, i. v. n. and a. dep. to say or utter beforehand, to promise, preface: quae de decurum natura praefati sumus, Cic.: si dicimus, ille pa-

trons strangulavit, honorem non praefatur: sin de Aurella aliquid aut Lolliam, honos praefandus est, we do not respect it by saying, With permission, with the effect it is spoken, id. 2. Esp. to utter a preliminary prayer: pontifice maximo praefante carmen, Liv.: with acco. divos, Virg. || to foretell, predict, prophesy: Cat.: Liv.

praefractus, ade, inflexibly, resolutely, oblatinately: Cic.

praefractus, a, um, Part. [praefringo]. || Ad. j. In rhetoric: broken, abrupt: Theodoros (al. Thucydides) praefractor, Cic. 2. Of character: stern, harsh, inflexible: Aristio Chius praefractus, ferreus, id.

prae-frigidus, a, um, adj. very cold: praefrigidus Auster, Ov.

prae-fringo, frēgi, fractum, j. v. a. [frango] to break off before or at the end, to break to pieces, shiver: hastas, Liv.: praefracto rostro (triremis), Caes.

prae-fulcio, si, tum, 4. v. a. to prop up, support: Prud. Fig.: primum illud praefulci atque praemuni, quae, ut stimus annui, secure, Cic. || to place under as a prop or stay: Fig.: quin me suis negotiis praefulciat, use me as a prop, Pl.

prae-fulgeo, si, 2. v. n. to beam or shine forth, to shine gradually, to glitter: equus praefulgens dentibus aureis, Virg. || Fig.: praefulgebant Cassius atque Brutus, Tac.

praefultus, a, um, Part. [praefulcio].

prae-fulgidus, a, um, adj. very cold: in locis praefulgidis, Liv.

prae-gesto, 4. v. n. to desire greatly, to delight (rare): Hor.

prae-gigno, j. v. a. to bring forth, to generate: Pl.

praegnas, antis (praegnas, ātia, Pl.), adj. [contr. from praegignens] with child, pregnant, big with young: uxor, Cic.: sus, Varr. || Transf. full of, swollen with: praegnas succo herba, Plin.: stamine fusus, Juv.

praegnas, ātis, v. praegnas.

prae-gnaviter, adv. very diligently: Pl.

prae-gracilis, e, adj. very slender, or lank: proceritas, Tac.

prae-grandis, e, adj. very large, huge, colossal: arbores, Plin.: locusta, Suet. || Fig. very great, powerful: praegrandis senex, i. e. the great Aristophanes, Pers.

prae-gravis, e, adj. very heavy: praegrave onus, Ov.: cibo vinoque praegrave, Tac. || Fig. very heavy, oppressive, burdensome: servitium, Plin. Of persons, very wearisome, distasteful: delatores, Tac.

prae-gravo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to press heavily on, to oppress, encumber: praegravata tellus, Liv. 2. Transf. to exceed in weight, preponderate: Plin. || Fig. to weigh down, depress, encumber: qui praegravat aries infra se postas, keeps down, prevents from rising, Hor. 2. to preponderate,

have the advantage: cito apparebit, pars civitatis deterior quanto praegravet, Sen.

prae-grador, gressus, j. v. n. and a. dep. [grador] to go before or in advance, to precede: consist, with dat., acc., or absol.: non solum nuntios, sed etiam famam adventus sui, Liv. Absol.: Cic. 2. to pass by, go past: with acc.: castra, Liv. || Fig. to surpass, excel: aliquem, Sall.

praegressio, onis, f. [praegredior] a going before, precedence: causae, Cic. **praegressus**, a, um, Part. [praegredior].

prae-gustator, oris, m. [praegusto] one who tastes the meats and drinks before they are served at table, a taster, cup-bearer: Suet.

prae-gusto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to taste beforehand: in gen. to take, eat, or drink beforehand: cibos, Ov.

prae-habeo, 2. v. a. [habeo] (for praehere, which is a contraction of it) to hold forth, offer, furnish, grant, supply: vestem, aurum, Pl.

prae-habeo, ūi, 2. v. n. to lie before, be situated in front of: consist, with dat., acc., or absol.: Plin.: campus qui castra praefacet, Tac.

praedidicatus, a, um, Part. [praedudico]. || Ad. j. decided beforehand, prejudged: praedidicatum eventum belli habetis, Liv. || Subst. praedidicatum, i, n. something decided beforehand: id. 2. a precious opinion, prepossession: postulo, ut ne quid huc praedidicati afferatis, Cic.

prae-judicium, ii, n. a judicial examination, to establish the existence of a fact or facts which might serve as the foundation of future proceedings: Gaius (v. Smith's Ant. 308): de quo non praedictum, sed plane iudicium jam factum putatur, Cic.: postulavit, ne cognitioni Caesaris praedictum foret, praecedent judgment, praecedent, Plin. || Transf. in gen. any precedent, example, indication of the future: Pompeius nullo proelio pulsus, vestri facti praedictio demotus Italia excesit, by the example of your conduct (which he feared would be imitated), Caes. 2. a damage, disadvantage, prejudice: praedictum in patrem quaeri, Sen. 3. a decision made beforehand or before the proper time: Liv.

prae-judico, avi, atum, i. v. a. In law: to judge, pass sentence, or decide beforehand, to prejudge: Cic. || Transf. in gen.: de iis censoris praedictum, let the censors give their preliminary judgment, id.

prae-juvo, juvi, i. v. a. to aid beforehand: Tac.

prae-labor, pes, j. v. n. and a. dep. to glide, flow, or swim before, along, by or past: insula, in quam Germani nani praecelabantur, Tac. With acc.: rotis flumina, to drive along, Virg.

prae-lambo, j. v. a. to lick or taste beforehand: (mus) praeclambeus omnis, quod affert, Hor.

praelapsus, a, um, Part. [prae-labor].

prae-largus, a, um, adj. very copious or abundant (poet.): Pers.

prae-latus, a, um, Part. [praefero].

prae-lentus, a, um, adj. very elegant, sumptuous, or luxurious: Suet.

prae-lectio, ōnis, f. [praelego] a reading aloud to others, a lecture, prelection: Quint.

prae-lector, ōris, m. [id.] one who reads and explains to others, a lecturer: Gell.

praelectus, a, um, Part. [praelego].

prae-lēgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. v. a. to read and explain to others, to lecture upon: antecor, Quint.: Virgilium et alios poetas, Suet. ||, to sail past: Campaniam, Tac.

prae-ligo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to bind on before, to bind: arida sarmēta praeligantur cornibus boum, Liv. ||, to bind around, tie about: statuae coronam candida fascia praeligantur imponere, Suet. 2. Transf. to bind up: opae praeligantur, Cic. ||, Fig. to bind, fetter, charm: o praeligatum pectus bound up, 1. e. obdurate, Pl.

praelium, v. proellum.

praeluctus, a, um, Part. [prae-loquor].

prae-longus, a, um, adj. very long: homo, Quint.: gladii, Liv.

prae-loquor, cūtus (quintus), 3. v. dep. to speak beforehand, in speak before another: occupas prae-loqui, quae mea est oratio, Pl. ||, to preface, premise: Plin.

prae-luceo, xi, 2. v. n. to hold or carry a light before, to light: servus praelucens, Suet. 2. Of the light itself: ne ignis noster praeluceat facitori, Plaut. ||, Fig. to shine forth, be bright: amicitia bona spe praelucet in posterum, Cic. 2. Esp. to outshine, surpass: nullus sinus Ballis praelucet, Hor.

prae-ludo, si, sum, 3. v. n. and a. to play beforehand, to prelude, rehearse: Nero Pompeiano praeludit, sings beforehand, preludes, Plin.

praelum, v. prelum.

praelūdo, ōnis, f. [praeludo] a prelude: Plin.

praelustris, e, adj. [lustrō] very illustrious or magnificent (poet.): Ov.

prae-mando, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to order or command beforehand: Vatin. in Cic. ||, to order or procure beforehand: puerum aut puellam, Pl.

prae-matūrs, adu, too soon, prematurely: praemature vita careo, Pl.

prae-matūrus, a, um, adj. very early, early: fructus, Col. ||, too early, untimely, premature: hiemps, Tac.

prae-meditatus, a, um, Part. protected by medicines or charms: Ov.

prae-meditatio, ōnis, f. a considering beforehand, premeditation: Cic.

prae-meditor, atus, 1. v. a. dep. to think over or deliberate upon beforehand, to premeditate: constr. with inf., a rel. clause or absc. praemeditari

id ferendum modice esse, Cic. Absol.: tentans cibarium et praemeditans, pre-luding, Tac. 2. Part. in pass. signif.: previously considered, premeditated: mala praemeditata, Cic.

prae-mercor, atus, 1. v. dep. to buy before or beforehand: Pl.

praemetuens, entis, Part. [praemetuo].

||, A. d. j.: fearing beforehand, with gen. obj.: ovis praemetuens doli, Phaedr.

prae-mētūter, adv. anxiously, solicitously: errorem vitare, Lucr.

prae-mētūo, 3. v. n. to be in fear beforehand: Caesar praemetuens suis, fearing for, anxious about his men, Caes.

praemior, 1. v. dep. [praemium] to stipulate for a reward: Suet.

praemissus, a, um, Part. [praemitto].

prae-mitto, misi, missum, 3. v. a. to send forwards or before, to despatch in advance: a portu me praemissis domum, Pl.: legiones in Hispaniam, Caes.: legatum ad flumen, Sall. ||, Fig. to send out in advance: cervicem gladio caesim graviter percussit, praemissa voce: Hoc age, saying first, Suet.

praemium, ii, n. [prae and emo take (in compos.)]; cf. demo, sumo) lit.: what one takes first or for oneself; hence profit derived from booty, booty (poet.): rapta praemia veste ferre, Thyl.: spectat sua praemia raptor, Ov. Also, game killed, prey: Hor. ||, In gen. profit, advantage, prerogative, distinction: abens factus gēdilla, continuo praetor: licet enim celertus legis praemio, Cic. 2. Esp. reward, recompense: proponere, to propose, offer, Caes. Ironic. punishment: Ov. Meton. an act deserving a reward, an exploit: Virg.

prae-molestia, ae, f. trouble beforehand, anxiety, apprehension: Cic.

prae-mollor, 4. v. dep. to prepare or make preparations for beforehand: Liv.

prae-mōnēo, ōi, itum, 2. v. a. to forewarn, to advise or admonish beforehand: constr. with subj., de, and acc. of thing: me praemonebat, ut magnopere caverm, Cic.: cōell varietatem praemonitus, Col. ||, Esp. to foretell, predict: futura, Just. With acc. and inf.: et vatum timeo monitus, quos, igne Pelasgo Ilion arsuram, praemouisse ferunt, Ov.

praemonitus, a, um, Part. [praemoneo].

prae-mōnitus, ōis, m. [id.] a forewarning, premonition (poet.): Ov.

praemonstrator, ōris, m. [praemonstro] one who shows or points out beforehand, a guide, director (poet.): Ter.

prae-monstro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to show beforehand, to point out the way, to guide, direct: currenti spatium praemonstra, Lucr.: praemonstro tibi, ut te aliorum miserecat, I caution you, Pl.

||, Esp. to predict, pre-see, prognosticate: ventos, poet. Cic.

prae-mordō, morsi and mordi, morsum, 2. v. a. to bite off the tip or end: linguam, Lucan. ||, Transf. to bite or nip off, pilfer: Juv.

prae-mōrior, tuus, 3. v. dep. to die early, prematurely or before: aut ego praemior, primoque extingui in aevō, Ov.

praemortuus, a, um, Part. [praemordeo].

praemortuus, a, um, Part. [praemortior].

||, A. d. j.: dead: jacere, velut praemortui, membra, Ov. Fig.: pudor praemortua, Liv.

prae-mūnio, ivi, itum, 4. v. a. to fortify or defend in front: aditus magnis operibus, Caes. ||, Fig. to fortify, protect, secure: mita venenorum praemuniuntur medicamentis, to secure himself, Suet. 2. To place before for defence or strengthening: quae praemuniuntur omnia reliquo sermone, are premised to obviate objections, Cic.

prae-mūnio, ōnis, f. [praemunio] a fortifying or strengthening beforehand: Fig. of an orator, a preparation, preminution: Cic.

prae-narro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to tell or relate beforehand: rem, Ter.

prae-nāto, 1. v. n. to swim before or in front: praenatas musculus, Plin.

||, to swim or flow by: domos annis praenatat, Virg.

prae-nitō, ōi, 2. v. n. to shine or glitter forth: luna subito praenitens, Plin.

||, Fig.: car tibi junior praenitens, appear more attractive, Hor.

prae-nōmen, inla, n. the name which stood before the gentile name and distinguished the individual; the first name, praenomen: Quintilius cum filio, cui Mario praenomen erat, Liv.

Transf. in gen. an appellation or title placed before a person's name: praenomen Imperatoris, Suet.

prae-nosco, 3. v. a. to learn or become acquainted with beforehand, to foreknow: futura praenoscere, Cic.

praenōtio, ōnis, f. [praenoscō] a previous notion, preconception, a translation of the Epicurean *σπράσις*: Cic.

prae-nūbius, a, um, adj. very cloudy, very dark or gloomy (poet.): densa praenubilis arbore lucas, Ov.

praenunciō, etc. v. praenuncio, etc.

prae-nūncio (praenunc.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to announce or publish beforehand, to foretell, foreknow, predict: constr. with acc., de, or acc. and inf.: futura, Cic.: de adventu aliquis, Nep.: abi, praenuntia, hanc venturam, Ter.

prae-nūntius (praenuntius), a, um, adj. that foretells or forebodes. Subst. a foreteller, harbinger: lucis praenuntius ales, 1. e. the cock, Ov.: stellae magnarum calamitatum praenuntia, Cic.

2. praenuntium, 1. n. an indication, token, omen: futuri eventus aliquid id praenuntium est, Plin.

prae-occipitō, ōnis, f. [praecoepo] a seizing beforehand, preoccupation: locorum praecoepatio, Nep.

prae-occupo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to

wise upon or take possession of before-hand, to preoccupy: loca opportuna, Liv.: iter, Caes. 2. Fig.: praecoccupat beneficio animi, Liv. || *to anticipate, prevent:* ne alter alterum praecoccuparet, Nep. With inf.: legem de miliarum aestimatione ipse praecoccupaverat ferre, hastened to bring the bill sooner before the people, Liv.

praep-o-pto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to choose or wish rather, to prefer: constr. with inf. or subj., and acc. of thing preferred, dat. of that rejected: praepoptantes exalio modicum domi fortanum, Liv.: multi praepoptarent acutum manu emittere et ando corpore pugnare, Caes.: ut puerum praepoptares perire, potius quam esset cum illo nupta, Ter.

praepando, 3. v. a. to open or spread before, to spread out, extend: Virg. || Fig.: lumina menti alicujus, Lucr.

praeparatio, ōnis, f. [praeparo] a getting or making ready, a preparing, preparation: priusquam aggrediare adhibenda est praeparatio diligens, Cic.

praeparatus, a, um, Part. [praeparo]. || Adj. prepared, provided with: praeparatos quodam cultu atque vicia proficisci ad dormiendum, Cic. Adverbially, in neutr. abl.: ex ante praeparato, Liv.

praeparatus, ūs, m. [id.] a preparation: Vell.

praeparo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to get or make ready beforehand, to prepare, equip: praeparaverat ante naves, Liv.: locum domesticis belli causa, Caes.: praeparare res necessarias ad vitam degendam, to provide, Cic. || Fig.: gratiam adversus publicum odium, Tac.

praepedimentum, i, n. [praepedio] a hindrance, impediment: Pl.

praepedio, ūvi, ūi, Itum, 4. v. a. [pra: cf. impedio] to entangle the feet or other parts of the body; to shackle, bind, fetter: praepedita latera fortis ferro, Pl.: praepedita Numidarum aquila, tied to the manger, Tac. || Meton. in gen. to hinder, obstruct, impede, embarrass: singultu medios praepediente sonos, Ov.: praepediti valetudine, to be prevented by illness, Tac.

praependō, 2. v. n. to hang before, to hang down in front: Caes.

praepes, ūtis, adj. [pēto] swift of flight, nimble, fleet: praepetibus pennis ausas ac cretore coelo, Virg. 2. In gen. winged: tela praepetis Dei, i. e. Cupidinis, Ov. || Subst. a bird: Jovis, i. e. aquila, Id. (II) Esp. a prophetic bird, from whose flight something favourable was predicted: praepes omnia pennae, Virg. 2. Medusa, Pegasus, Ov.

praepiliatus, a, um, Part. [pila] tipped with a ball or button: missilia, darts or javelins with a blunt point like a ball, Liv.

praepinguis, e, adj. very fat: solum, Virg. || Fig.: vox praepinguis, too thick, Quint.

praepollens, entis, Part. [praepolleo]. || Adj. very powerful, very distinguished: divitiis praepollens, Liv.

praepolito, 2. v. n. to exceed or surpass in power, to be very powerful, to be very remarkable or distinguished: quibus additis praepollebat, he had the superiority, Tac.

praepondere, 1. v. n. and a. A. Neutr. to be of greater weight, to preponderate: Sen. || Fig. to be of more weight or influence, to have the preference: honestas praeponderat, Gell.

2. to turn the scale, give a decision: si neutro litis condilio praeponderet, decides neither one way nor the other, Quint. B. Act. to outweigh: Cic.

praepōno, pōsul, pōsultum (old perf. praeposivi, Pl. Syncop. part. praeposuit, Lucr.), 3. v. a. to put or set before, to place first: versus, in prima fronte libelli, Ov.: praeponeus ultima primis, Hor.

2. Esp. to place or set over as chief, commander or superintendant; to place at the head of, intrust with the charge or command of; to appoint or depute as: with acc. and dat.: sinistro cornu Antonium praeposuerat, Caes.: alquem provinciae, to appoint as governor, Cic.: vectigalibus, to appoint minister of finance, Tac. || Fig. to set before or above, to prefer: se alteri, Ter.: salutem reipubl. vitae suae, Cic.

praeporto, 1. v. a. to bear or carry before (poet.): tela, Lucr.

praepositi, ōnis, f. [praepono] a putting or setting before, a preferring, preference: Cic. || In gramm. a preposition: Id.

praepositus, a, um, Part. [praepono]. || Subst. praepositus, i, m. a prefect, chief, overseer, commander: legatorum tuorum, Cic. Of the governor of a province: Suet. 2. praeposita, orum, n. plu. = προpositiva, the Stoics, preferable or advantageous things, but which are not to be called absolutely good; such as wealth, beauty, etc.: Cic. Sing.: bonum negas esse divitiis, praepositum esse dicis, Id.

praepossum, pōsul, irreg. v. n. to be very powerful, to get the upperhand: postquam Macedones praeposuerat, Tac.

praepostere, adv. in a reversed order, irregularly: literas reddere, Cic. **praeposterus**, a, um, adj. having the last first, perverted, distorted, preposterous, unsensurable, etc.: ordo, Lucr.: praeposteri scius, figs out of season, that grow too early or too late, Plin.

|| Fig. wrong, absurd, preposterous, perverse: homines, Sall. Of things: quid tam perversum praeposterumve dici, aut excogitari potest? Cic. **praepostus**, a, um, v. praepono, ad siml.

praepotens, entis, Part. [praepotensum]. || Adj.: very able or powerful: praepotentes viri, Cic. With gen.: rerum omnium praepotens Jupiter, Id.

2. Of things: praepotens terra marique Carthago, powerful on land

and sea, Id. || Subst. praepotentes, lum, m. plu. the powerful: opes praepotentium, Id.

praepropere, adv. very hastily: certare, Lucr.

praepropere, adv. very quickly, with over-haste: Liv.

praepropus, a, um, adj. very quick or hasty, over-hasty, sudden, precipitate: praepropus festinatio, Cic.

praepitium, i, n. [vox hybr. praepitium] the foreskin, prepuce: Juv.

praepuam, adv. v. praep.

praepuestus, a, um, Part. complaining beforehand (poet.): Ov.

praeradio, 1. v. a. to outshine: Bacchi conflux redimita corona, praeradiat stellae signa minora aulis, Ov.

praeraptus, a, um, Part. [praeripio].

praerigesco, gūi, 3. v. n. incep. to become exceedingly stiff: Tac.

praeripio, ripul, reptum, 3. v. a. [rapio] to seize before another, to snatch or tear away, to carry off: quid huc venisti sponsum praeripit meum? Pl.: arma Minervae, Ov.: alia laudem, Cic. || Esp. to snatch away before the time, to carry off prematurely: deorum beneficium festinatione, Id. 2. to take quickly, to snatch: nec dulces occurrent oscula nati praeripere, Lucr.

3. to forestall, anticipate: non praeripiunt, Cic. **praerido**, rūsi, rūsum, 3. v. a. to gnaw in front, to gnaw at the end or top: digitos, Pl. || To gnaw, bite or nibble off: praerose hamo, Hor.

praerogativus, a, um, adj. [praerogo] that is asked before others (i. e. for his opinion or vote), that votes before or first, prerogative: centuria praerogativa, Cic. 2. Omen praerogativum, the prerogative omen, i. e. the choice of the century that voted first, which was regarded as an omen, Id. || Subst. praerogativa, aem, f. the tribe or century to which it fell by lot to vote first in the Comitia: Id.: praerogativa Veturia Juniorum, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. roq). 2. Meton. the vote of the century which voted first: praerogativam referre, to inform the magistrate holding the comitia of the choice of the century that voted first, Cic. (ii) a previous choice or election: praerogativa militaria, Liv. 3. Fig. a sure sign, token, prognostic, omen: praerogativa voluntatis, Cic.

praerogatus, a, um, Part. [praerogo].

praerūgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to ask before or first: cūlus in honore non unius tribus pars, sed comitia tota comitibus fuerint praerogata, Cic.

praerudo, a, um, Part. [praerodo].

praerumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. a. to break or tear off before or in front: retinacula clasia, Ov.

praeruptus, a, um, Part. [praerumpo]. || Adj. broken or torn off; hence, of places, steep, abrupt, rugged: praerupta saxa, Cic.: loca, Caes. (II)

Subst. praerupta, orum, n. plu. steep or rugged places: praerupta collum, Just.

2. Fig. hasty, rash, precipitate: juvenis animo praeruptus, Tac. Of things: praeruptum atque anceps periculum, critical, extreme, Vell.

praes, praedia, m. [akin to praedium] *one who gives security for another in a civil action, a surety, bondsman* (whence *vases* denotes a surety in general, v. Smith's Ant. 308): praedes pecuniae publicae accipere, Cic.: praedem ease pro aliquo, id.: praedes dare, id.

Fig.: cum sex libris, tanquam praedium, me ipsum obstrinxerim, id.

praes, adv. [prae] at hand, now: tibi ubi parata praes est, Pl.

praesagium, livi, 4. v. a. to feel beforehand, to have a presentiment or foreboding: hoc ipsum praesagium animo, Liv. Fig.: Transf. to foreknow, predict, praesage: exiguat copularum recessum praesagebat, foretold to me, Coel. in Cic.

praesagium, onis, f. [praesagio] a presentiment, foreboding, the faculty of divining or presaging: Cic.

praesagium, li, n. [id.] a presentiment, foreboding, prognostic, praesage: vatum praesagia, Ov.

praesagus, a, um, adj. foreboding, foretelling, divining, prophetic: mens praesaga mali, Virg.: responsa, Tac.

praeselo, livi, 4. v. a. to know beforehand, to foreknow: Ter.: Suet.

praeselo, 3. v. n. incip. to find out or learn beforehand: Virg.: Liv.

praescius, a, um, adj. foreknowing, prescient: corda, Virg.: lingua, Ov. With gen. obj.: vates praescia venturi, Virg.

praescribo, pel, ptum, 3. v. a. to write before, to prefix in writing: pagina quae sibi Vari nomen praescripsit, Virg.: ut praescripimus, as I have written above, Vell. Fig.: to order, appoint, direct, command, prescribe: finem rebus, Ter.: Jura civilis, Cic.

2. In law: to bring an exception against, to except, object, or demur to: inominosio patri filius praescribit, Quint. 3. to dictate: carmina, Tib. 4. to plead as an excuse or in defence, to use as a pretext: aliquem, Tac.

praescriptio, onis, f. [praescribo] a writing before or in front: hence, meton. a title, preface, commendement: praescriptio legis, Cic.: tribuniciae potestatis, Tac. Fig.: a pretext, pretence: ut honesta praescriptione rem turpissimam tegerent, Caes. 2. a precept, order, rule, law: dummodo illa praescriptio moderatiorque teneatur, Cic.

praescriptum, i, n. [id.] something prescribed, a copy to imitate or to get by heart: puerile praescriptum, Sen. Fig.: a precept, order, rule: omnia legum imperio et praescripto fieri videbitur, Cic.: agere ad praescriptum, according to order, Caes.

praescriptus, a, um, Part. [praescribo]

praesecio, cili, catum and ctum, 1. v. a. to cut off the end or tip, to cut off: partem, Ov. 2. Fig.: praesectum decies non castigavit ad unguem, has not corrected by the pared nail, i. e. to perfect accuracy, Hor.

praeseotus, a, um, Part. [praesececo] praesegmen, Inis, n. [id.] a piece cut off, a paring (as of the nails, etc.): tonsor omnia abstulit praesegmina, Pl.

praesens, entis, Part. [praesum]. 1. Adj. (abl. sing. of persons, usually praesente; of things, praesenti): that is before one, in sight or at hand, present, in person: quo praesente, in whose praesence, Cic.: praesens tecum ego, myself, in person, id.: praesens sermo, communication by word of mouth, id.: in praesens tempus, and more freq. absol. in praesens, for the present: plerique differat, et praesens in tempus omittat, Hor.: si fortuna in praesens deseruit, Tac. In like manner, ut praesens tempus, for the present: munimentum ad praesens, in posterum ultionem, id.: praesenti tempore and praesenti, at present, now: praesenti tempore, Ov.: haec ad te in praesenti scripti, ut speras, Cic.: in rem praesentem venire, to go to the place itself, go to the very spot, id. Subst. praesentia, ium, n. plu. present circumstances, the present state of affairs: praesentia sequi, Tac. 2. that happens or is done immediately, immediately, instant, prompt, ready: praesens poena sit, Cic.: praesens diligentia, prompt activity, Sall.: praesens memoria, ready, lively, Liv.: supplicium, instant execution, Tac. 3. that operates immediately or quickly, instant, prompt, efficacious, powerful: praesens auxilium oblatum est, Cic.: quo non praesentius ultum, pocula si quando saevae infecere novercae, Virg. 4. Of character, collected, resolute: animo virili praesentique ut sis, para, Ter.: non plures, sed etiam praesentioribus animis, Liv.

5. present, aiding, favouring, propitious: Hercules tantus et tam praesens habetur deus, Cic. [A contraction of praesens: v. abens.]

praesensio, onis, f. [praesentio] a foreboding, presentiment: praesensio et scientia rerum futurarum, Cic. 2. a preconception: id.

praesentus, a, um, Part. [praesentio]

praesentarius, a, um, adj. [praesens] that is at hand, ready, quick, present: argentum, ready money, Pl.

praesentia, ae, f. [id.] a being before, in view, or at hand: praesentia: aliquid aspectum praesentiamque vitare, Cic.: urgeo praesentia Turni, Virg.: in praesentia, for the present, at present, now: at the time, then: satis habebat in praesentia hostem populationibus prohibere, Caes. Fig.: praesentia animi, presence of mind, resolution, courage: Cic. 2. impression, effect: tanta est praesentia veri, Ov.

(Hence It. *praesens*, *praesentia*; Fr. *présence*.)

praesentio, sensi, sensum, 4. v. a. to feel or perceive beforehand, to have a presentiment of, to praesage, divine: animo providere et praesentire, Caes.: futura, Cic. Pass. imperis: praesentium est, Liv.

praesentisio, 3. v. a. incip. [praesentio] to begin to have a presentiment of: Ter. acc. to Prisc.

praesepo, is, n. and praesepes or praesepis, is, f. [seps] prop. an inclosure; hence, a stable, stall, fold: pen: stabant ter centum (equi) veli in praesepibus altis, Virg. 2. a crib, manger: accedit ad praesepa, Phaedr. Comically for a table: Hor. Fig. Transf. a hut, hotel; a dwelling, tavern: intra praesepis sumus, i. e. in our own house, in his power, Pl.: aedes in praesepibus, in drinking-shops, Cic.

praesepio, psi, ptum, 4. v. a. to fence in front, to block up, barricade: additus atque itinera trabibus, Caes.

praesepis, is, v. praesepo. praeseptus, a, um, Part. [praesepio]

praesertim, adv. [prae sero, lit. put foremost: hence] especially, particularly: praesertim ut nunc sent mores, Ter.: Caes.: Cic.

praeservio, 4. v. a. to serve as a slave: aliquid, Id.

praeses, idi, adj. [praesideo] lit. sitting before as a guard; hence, protecting, defending: locus, a place of refuge, Pl. Esp. Fig. Subst. a protector, guardian, defender: senatus reipublicae custos, praeses, propugnator, Cic.: praesides id, protecting duties, Tac. 2. Transf. a president, superintending, chief, ruler: praeses belli, i. e. Minerva, Virg.: provinciarum, gubernator, Suet.

praesidens, entis, Part. [praesideo]

Fig. Subst. a president, ruler: superbia praesidentium, gubernator, Tac.

praesidio, sed, 2. v. n. [sedeo] to sit before or in front of: Laet. Fig. to guard, protect, defend: consisti with dat. or acc.: urbi praesidium, Liv. 2. to provide over, to have the care or management of, to superintend, direct, command: constr. with dat., acc. or absol.: ut idem ad portas urbis praesidat rebus, Caes.: P. Aetellio, qui Pannoniam praesidebat, who commanded in Pannonia, Tac.

praesidiarius, a, um, adj. [praesidium] that serves for defence or protection: praesidiarii milites, garrison soldiers, Liv.

praesidium, li, n. [praesee] a sitting before; hence, defence, protection, help, assistance: lectus praesidio firmo amice, Cic. Fig. Transf. in gen. defence, aid, protection: ad hoc pauperum iudicium cum praesidio venit, id. Fig.: in laqueis moestis praesidium reus, Hor. 3. Esp. milit. i. e. a guard, garrison, convey, escort: occupato oppido, tibi praesidium collocat, garrison, Caes.

2. any place occupied by troops, a post, station, intrenchment, fortification, camp: qui propter metum praesidium relinquit, leaves his post, Cic.: praesidium occupare et munire, Caes.: in praesidiis esse, in the camp, with the army, Cic.

prae-significo, i. v. a. to show or signify beforehand: Cic.

prae-signis, e. adj. distinguished before or above others, remarkable, illustrious, excellent (poet.): Ov.

prae-silio, 4. v. n. [salio] to spring or rush forth: Pl.

prae-sono, ul. i. v. n. to sound before (poet.): praesonant solemnibus tibia cantu (al. personis), Ov.

prae-spargo (or spargo), 3. v. a. to scatter or strew before: Lucan.

praestabilis, e. adj. [praesto] pre-eminent, distinguished, excellent (usu. only of things): res magnitudine praestabiles, Cic. Comp.: dignitas praestabilior, Id.

praestans, antis, Part. [praesto]. **II.** Adj.: pre-eminent, superior, excellent, distinguished, extraordinary: manibus praestans et ingenio et diligentia, Cic. Comp.: virginibus praestantior omnibus Herse, superior to all, Ov. Sup.: in illis artibus praestantissimus, Cic. With gen.: o praestans animi juvenis, distinguished for courage, Virg.

2. Of things: natura excellens atque praestans, Cic.

praestantia, ae, f. [praestans] pre-eminence, superiority, excellence: excellentia praestantiaque animantium reliquorum, over other creatures, Cic.

praestat, v. praesto.

praestergus, a, um, adj. [for praestans, from tergo] wiped off beforehand: vorsa, praesterga, strata, Pl.

prae-terno, 3. v. a. to strew or spread beforehand, to prepare: Pl.

praesto, itis, comm. [praesto] of duties, presiding, protecting: protector, guardiam: praestitibus Laribus, Ov.

praestigia, ae, f. (perhaps from praestringo) a deception, illusion, juggler's trick, sleight of hand: praestigiae plausum petere, Quint. Usa. plur.: patent praestigiae, Pl.: verborum, deceptio use of words, Cic.

praestigator, oris, m. [praestigia] a juggler, cheat, impostor, deceiver: Pl.: Sen.

praestigatrix, icis, f. [id.] she who plays tricks, juggles, or deceives: Pl.

prae-stingo, nxi, 3. v. a. to extinguish; fig. to obscure, weaken (rare): Veil.

prae-stipulo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [praes] to buy, purchase: Pl.

prae-stitio, ul. atum, i. v. a. [statuo] to determine or appoint beforehand, to prescribe: diem praestituit operi faciundo, Cic.

praestitus, a, um, Part. [praesto]. **praesto**, ade, at hand, ready, present, here: usu, with esse: ibi mihi praesto fuit L. Laclius, Cic. Without

case (poet.): ipsum adeo praesto video, Ter.

II. Esp. with esse, to be at hand, to attend or wait upon, to serve, aid: jus civile didicit, praesto multis fuit, Cic. With adire: pauper erit praesto tibi, praesto pauper adhibet primus, nulli be at hand, at your service, Tib. **2.** to present oneself in a hostile manner, to resist, oppose: si quis mihi praesto fuerit cum armatis hominibus, Cic. (Hence lt. presto: Fr. prêt.)

prae-eto, stidi (avi), stidum and stitum, i. v. n. and a. **A.** Neutr. to stand before or in front: Lucan.

II. Fig. to stand out, be superior, to distinguish oneself: constr. what is excellent is expressed by dat.; that in which the superiority consists, by abl. either with or without in also abok.: quantum praestiterint nostri majores prudentia ceteris gentibus, Cic.: Zeuxin muliebri in corpore pingendo plurimum alia praestare, id.: suos inter aequales longe praestitit, id.

2. Impers. with a subject clause, it is preferable or better: mori mihi praestitit, quam haec pati, id. **B.** Act. to surpass, outstrip, exceed, excel: quantum Galli ceteros mortales virtute praestarent, Liv. **2.** to become worthy for, to warrant, be responsible for, to take upon oneself, etc.: ut omnes ministros imperii tui republicae praestare videare, Cic.: impetus populi praestare nemo potest, no one can be held to answer for the outbreaks of the people, id. With ab: ego tibi a vi praestare nihil possum, id. With de: quod de te sperare, de me praestare possum, id. With acc. and inf.: praedones nullos fore, quis praestare poterat? id.

3. to fulfil, discharge, accomplish, pay, execute: honorem debitum patri, id.: ego certe meum reipublicae atque imperatori officium praestitero, Caes.

4. to keep, preserve, maintain, retain: omnes socios salvos praestare poteramus, Cic. **5.** to show, exhibit, prove, evince, manifest: consilium suum idemque, id.: fratri pietatem, id. With pron. reflect. to show, prove, or behave oneself as: se invictum, Ov.

6. to give, offer, furnish, present: aliquid certam summam pecuniae, Suet.: terga hosti, to turn one's back to the enemy, to flee, Tac. (Hence lt. prestare: Fr. prêter.)

praestolor, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. [praesto] to stand ready for, to wait for, expect. With dat.: qui tibi ad forum Aurelium praestolarentur armati, Cic. With acc.: aliquem, Pl. Abok.: ad Clupearum praestolans, Caes.

praestricatus, a, um, Part. [praestringo].

prae-stringo, inxi, ictum, 3. v. a. to bind fast or hard, to bind or tie up: praestricata fauce, Ov.: pollicis vinculoque praestringere, Tac. **II.** to graze, touch: quum lecticum ejus fulgur praestrinxisset, Suet.

III. to weaken, blunt, make dull: acies ferri praestringitur, Plin. Fig.: aciem animi, Cic.

praestructus, a, um, Part. [praestruo].

prae-strudo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to build up in front, to block or stop up (poet.): porta fonte praestructa, Ov.

II. Fig. to make ready or prepare beforehand: trans fidem in parvis sibi praestruit, ut cum operae praedium sit, cum mercede magna falat, prepares or secures for itself credibility in trifles, Liv. **2.** to arrange or contrive beforehand: cum praestructum utrumque consulto esset, Suet.

praesul, itis, c. a president, prefect: Sol. [Praesul, like con-sul, ex-sul, prob. comes from the root sol. (in sol-tum), which is the same as sed. (in sedco): hence it signifies "one who sits at the head": v. consul.]

praesultor, oris, m. [praesulto] one who leaps or dances before others, a public dancer: Liv.

prae-sulto, i. v. n. [salto] to leap or dance before: Liv.

prae-sum, fui, irreg. v. n. to be before: hence, to be set over, to preside or rule over, to have the charge or command of, to superintend: constr. with dat. or abok.: omnibus Drulidibus praestitit unus, Caes.: provinciae, Sall.: classi, to have the command of the fleet, Caes.: ei studio, Cic. Abok.: praesees in provincia, to be governor, id. **2.** In gen. to be the chief person, to take the lead: non paruit ille T. Gracchi temeritati, sed praesuit, id. **II.** to protect, defend (poet.): stant quoque pro nobis, et praesunt moenibus Urbis, Ov.

prae-sumo, mpei and mai, mptum and mtum, 3. v. a. to take before, take first, take to oneself: neve domi praesume dapes, Ov. **II.** Fig. to take in advance: praesumere male audendi patientiam, to provide oneself with beforehand, Quint. **2.** to perform beforehand: heredum officia praesumere, Plin. **3.** to spend or employ beforehand: Vitellius fortunam principatus inertu luxu ac prodigijs epulis praesumebat, Tac. **4.** to imagine, represent, or picture to oneself beforehand: arma parate animis, et spe praesumite bellum, Virg. Hence, praesumptum habere, to presuppose, take for granted: Tac. **5.** to foresee, to infer beforehand, to suppose, presume: graviorem militiam praesumebant, Just. (Hence lt. praesumere: Fr. présumer.)

praesumptio, oris, f. [praesumo] a taking beforehand, a using or enjoying in advance, anticipation: Plin.

II. In rhet. an answering in advance, an anticipation of expected objections: Quint. **III.** a representing to oneself beforehand, a conception, supposition, presumption: cum contra praesumptionem suam annis decem in obsidione tenerentur, Just.

praesumptus (praesumptus), a, um, Part. [praesumo]. **II.** Adj. taken for granted, assumed, presumed, pre-conceived: suspicio, Tac.

pes praetexti amictus, Ov.: praetexti undine ripas Minciae, Virg. || Transf. to place before or in front: macturum nomina, Plin. 2. to furnish with a border, beginning, etc.: ex primo versus cujusque sententiae primis literis illius sententiae carmen omne praetextitur, the whole poem is bordered (like an acrostic) with the initial letters from the first verse of every sentence (oracle), Cic.: praetexta quercu domus, Ov. || Fig. to allude as an excuse, to pretend, to assign as a pretext: cupiditatem triumph, Cic. With acc. and inf.: ubicunque ipsi essent, praetextantes esse rempublicam, Vell. 2. to conceal, disguise: hoc praetextit nomine culpam, Virg.

praetexta, ae, f. [praetexo] a Roman tunic, v. praetextus. || Meton.: (sc. fabula) a tragedy, in contradistinction to the Greek word tragedia, because celebrated Romans were represented in it: Hor.

praetextatus, a, um, adj. [praetexta] clothed with or wearing the toga praetexta: Clodius, qui nunquam antea praetextatus fuisse, Cic. || Fig.: veiled, disguised; hence, verba praetextata, equivocal, obscure, uncharitable: Suet.: mores, Juv.

praetextum, i, n. [praetexo] an ornament: Sen. || Fig. a pretence, pretext: Tac.

praetextus, a, um, Part. [praetexo]. || Adj.: clothed with or wearing the toga praetexta: Prop. 2. Ex toga praetexta, and usu. Subst. praetexta, ae, f. the outer garment, bordered with purple, worn by the higher magistrates and by freedborn children till they assumed the toga virilis: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 380).

praetextus, ūs, m. [Id.] outward appearance, consequence, authority: majore praetextu, Tac. || A pretence, pretext: ad praetextum mutatae voluntatis, under pretext of, Suet.

praetextum, ūl, 2. v. a. and n. to fear beforehand, to be in fear: sibi praetimet, Pl.

praetinetus, a, um, Part. [praetingo].

praetingo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. to dip in or moisten beforehand: Ov.

praetor, ōris, m. [prae, with term. tor] lit. one who is before or first: hence, a leader, chief, president; orig. the name of the chief magistrate of the Roman republic: regio imperio duo sentio: lique praeseundo, praetores appellamur, Cic.: of the Roman consul as chief judge: Liv.: of the dictator, praetor maximus, Id. Of generals, commanders of foreign nations: Cic.

|| Esp. a praetor, a Roman magistrate charged with the administration of justice, first chosen A.U.C. 366. (Respecting the origin, office, &c. of the praetors, v. Smith's Ant. 308.) Praetor urbanus, who tried causes between Roman citizens, whilst the praetor peregrinus presided over those between

strangers: Cic. 2. Transf. for propraetor, a propraetor, an officer who, after the expiration of his praetorship, was sent as governor to a province: Id.

praetorianus, a, um, adj. [praetorium] pertaining to the body-guard, praetorian: praetorianus miles, a soldier of the imperial body-guard, a praetorian, Tac.

praetorium, ii, n. [praetor] a general's tent: dictatoria, Liv.: Caes. 2. Meton. a council of war (because held in the general's tent): praetorio dimisso, Liv. || The official residence of the governor in a province: Cic. 2. a palace: sedet ad praetoria regia, Juv. 3. In gen. any magnificent building, a splendid country-seat: ampla et operosa praetoria, Suet. 4. Of other dwelling-places: the cell of the queen-bees: Virg. || The imperial body-guard, the guards: in praetorium accipit, Tac.

praetorius, a, um, adj. [Id.] pertaining to a general: praetoria cohors, the cohort or body-guard of a commander-in-chief, a praetorian cohort, Caes.: navis, the flag-ship, the admiral's ship, Liv.: Imperium, the chief command, Cic.: porta, the gate of the camp that opened from before the general's tent directly towards the enemy, Caes.

|| pertaining to the praetor or praetors, praetorian: jus, proceeding from the praetor, consisting of his decisions, Cic.: comitia, the election of praetor, Liv. 2. Subst. praetorius, i, m. one who has been praetor, an ex-praetor: Cic. || pertaining to a propraetor, propraetorian: praetoria domus, Id.

praetorqueo, torxi, tum, 3. v. a. to twist off the end of a thing: Pl.

praetortus, a, um, Part. [praetorqueo].

praetrepidans, antis, Part. trembling greatly, very impatient (poet.): mens praetrepidans avert vagari, Cat.

praetrepidans, a, um, adj. trembling very much: cor, palpitanti, Pers. || very anxious, disquieted: Suet.

praetruncus, 1. v. a. to cut off before, to cut off, clip: Pl.

praetura, ae, f. [praetor] the dignity or office of a praetor, the praetorship: praeturae jurisdictio, Cic.

prae-umbrans, antis, Part. casting a shade: Fig. obscuring: Tac.

prae-uro, ussi, ustum, 3. v. a. to burn before or at the end: hasta praevista, Liv.

praeuro, a, um, Part. [praeuro].

praevalens, entis, Part. [praevalleo] || Adj. very strong, very powerful: || populis, Liv.

praevalis, ūl, 2. v. n. to be very or more able, to have greater power, influence, or worth: to have the superiority, prevail: with abl.: virtute semper praevaluit sapientia, wisdom has more power than bravery, Phaedr.: tum erit consulare, utrum praevaluit, quod

ex Arminio concepit, an quod ex me genita est, which should have more weight, Tac.

prae-vālidus, a, um, adj. [praevalleo] very strong: juvenis, Liv. Of things: manus, Ov. 2. Transf.: rich, fertile: terra praevālda, Virg.

|| Fig.: very powerful, prevailing, prevalet: Tac. Of things: urbes, Liv.

praevaricatio, ōnis, f. [praevarior] lit. a shifting along, not going in a straight line: hence, a violation of duty: esp. of an advocate who has a secret understanding with the opposite party, the making of a sham accusation or defence, collusion, prevarication: de praevāricatione absolutus, Cic.

praevaricator, ōris, m. [Id.] lit. one who goes shifting along: hence, one who violates his duty: esp. of an advocate guilty of collusion, a sham accuser or defender, a prevaricator: praevāricator significat eum, qui in contrariis causis quasi varie esse positus videatur, Cic. With gen.: praevāricator Catillinae, Id.

prae-vālicor, atus, 1. v. dep. to walk crookedly: arator praevālicor, does not make straight furrows, Plin.

|| Fig. not to act in a straightforward or upright manner: esp. of an advocate guilty of collusion, to make a sham accusation or defence, to collude, prevaricate: Plin. With dat.: to favour collusively: Cic.

praevertus, a, um, Part. [praevertor].

prae-vāhor, ctus, 3. v. n. and a. dep. to ride, fly, or flow before, in front or past: equites K. praevecti, who had ridden before them, Liv.: Rhenus servat nomen, quae Germaniam praevēhrit, flows by, Tac.

prae-vēnlo, vēni, ventum (in tmesi: praevē diem veniens, Virg.), 4. v. n. and a. 1. Neutr. to come before, get the start of: hostis brevior via praevēnturus erat, Liv. || Act. to outstrip, anticipate, prevent: talia agentem mors praevēnit, prevented the execution of his plans, Suet. Pass.: quod non praevēntum morte falsae, dolet, prevented by death, Ov.

praeventus, a, um, Part. [praevenio].

prae-verro, 3. v. a. to sweep or brush before: veste vias, Ov.

prae-vertor, (vorto), ūl, 3. v. a. and praevērtor, sus, 3. v. dep. lit. to turn (oneself) in front of: hence, to outstrip, outrun (poet.): fuga praevērtitur Eurum, Virg. || Fig. to be beforehand with, to anticipate: with acc. to prevent, make useless: nostra omnis lis est: pulcre praevortor viros, Pl.: praevērtunt, inquit, me fata, prevent me, Ov.

2. to take possession of beforehand, to preoccupy: vivo tentat praevērtēre amore janipremē resenas animos, Virg. 3. to surpass in worth or importance, to outstrip, exceed: nec posse, cum hostes prope ad portas essent, bello praevērtisse quicquam, Liv. 4.

to turn one's attention first or principally to, to do first or in preference, to dispatch first; constr. with dat., acc., a. an *adv.*, relative clause, or *abool.*: used esp. in the dep. form: etsi ab hoste discodere detrimentosum esse existimabat, tamen hulo rei praevertendum existimavit, Caes.: aliud in praesentia praevertendum sibi esse dixit, *that must be attended to first*, Liv.: si quando ad interna praevertent, Tac.: illic praevertamur, *let us first of all look at this*, Hor. || 5. to prefer: si habes aliquid, quod hulo sermoni praevertendum putes, Cic.

prae-video, vidi, visum, 2. v. a. to see beforehand, to foresee: an quia praevisio in aqua timet hostia cultros? Ov. **praevisus**, a, um, Part. [prae-video].

prae-vitio, atum, 1. v. a. to corrupt or vitiate beforehand: gurgitem, Ov. **praevisus**, a, um, adj. [via] going before, leading the way (poet.): Ov.

prae-volo, avi, 1. v. n. to fly before or in advance: grues in tergo praevolantium colla et capita reponunt, Cic.

pragmaticus, a, um, adj. = *πραγματικός*, skilled in political affairs; also, relating to civil business: pragmatici homines omnibus historicis praeceptis cavere jubent, Cic. || Subst. **pragmaticus**, i, m. = *πραγματικός*, one skilled in the law, who furnished orators and advocates with the principles on which they based their speeches: id. Juv.

prandeo, di, sum, 2. v. n. and a. [prandium]. || 1. Neutr. to breakfast, (v. prandium): Caninio consule scito neminem prandisse (because he was elected in the afternoon, and resigned his office on the following morning), Cic. || 2. Act. to breakfast on, take for breakfast; or, in gen. to eat: lusciniās prandere, Hor.

prandium, ii, n. a light meal taken in the forenoon, breakfast, luncheon (v. Smith's Ant. 90): coquere alicui prandium, Pl. || Transf. the feed or fodder of animals: bubus glandem prandio depromere, Pl. [Prob. from pro; cf. Dor. *πρᾶν* for *πρωτῆ*].

pransio, avi, 1. v. n. and a. freq. [prandeo]. || 1. Neutr. to eat in the forenoon, to breakfast: Vitr. || 2. Act. to breakfast upon, eat at breakfast or luncheon: polentam, Pl.

pransor, oris, m. [id.] *that partakes of breakfast or luncheon, a guest*: Pl.

pransus, a, um, Part. [prandeo]. || 2. Adj.: *that has breakfasted*: pransus non avide, Hor.: pransus, potus, occul, glutinosus, Cic.

prasinus, a, um, adj. = *πράσινος*, leek-green, prasinous: color, Plin.: factio, the party of charioteers at the games who dressed in leek-green, Suet.

pratensis, e, adj. [pratum] growing or found in meadows, meadow: Hor.

pratulum, i, n. dim. [id.] a small meadow: in pratulo consedis, Cic.

pratium, i, n. a meadow: pratum

irriguum, aut allocum, Cato: pratorum viriditas, Cic. || Meton. meadow-grass (poet.): condita prata in patris proferre, Pl. || 2. a broad field, plain: poet. of the sea: rostro Neptunia prata secare, Cic. (Hence Fr. *pré, préau*.)

prave, adv. crookedly; in Fig. improperly, wrongly, amiss, ill, badly: prave (facta), opp. recte facta, Cic.: prave sectus ungulis, Hor.

pravitas, utis, f. [pravus] crookedness, inequality, irregularity, deformity: pravitas membrorum, Cic. || Fig. irregularity, impropriety, bad condition, perverseness: quae ista est pravitas quaeve amentia? Ter. || 2. Esp. viciousness, perverseness, depravity: mentis, Cic.: morum, Tac.

pravus, a, um, adj. crooked, not straight, distorted, misshapen, deformed: si qua in membris prava, aut debilitata aut imminuta sunt, Cic. *Abol.*: elapsi in pravum artus, into crookedness, Tac.

|| Fig. perverse, irregular, improper, wrong, vicious, bad: pravus factus est, Pl.: pravissimus homo, Vell. Of things: nihil pravum, perversum, Cic.: semulatio, Tac. *Abol.*: dociles imitandi turpibus et pravis omnes sumus, Juv. *Comp.*: quo pravus nihil esse possit, Cic. *Sup.*: pravissima consuetudinis regula, id.

precario, ade, by entreaty or request: ut nec vi, nec clam, nec precario possederit (the three wrongful modes of obtaining possession), Cic.

precarius, a, um, adj. [precor] obtained by or dependent on entreaty, or prayer: non ore solum precamur opem, sed pro debito petere, Liv. Hence, || doubtful, uncertain, transient, precarious: forma, Ov.

precatio, oris, f. [id.] a praying, prayer: sollemnis precatio, Cic.

precator, oris, m. [id.] one who prays, an intercessor: Ter.

preces, v. prex.

preciae or **pretiae**, arum, f. plu. a kind of grape-vine: Virg.

precor, atus, 1. v. n. and a. dep. to pray, beseech, entreat, to pray to, supplicate: constr. with acc. of thing, and acc. of pers. or abl. with ab; with inf. and acc. (poet.); with subj.; with ad or *abool.*: haec precatus sum, Cic.: a diis deabusque precor pacem, id.: deoque precetur et oret, ut abeat fortuna superbia, Hor.: nunquam placidas esse precarer aquas, Ov.: dli, ad quos precentur acc supplicent, to whom they pray, Liv. *Abol.*: parce, precor, fasso, I pray, prithee, Hor. || Esp. to wish (well or ill): salutem, inooluntatem, reditum precari, Cic.: tibi proficiscenti eventit, ut omnes exacerarentur, male precarentur, uttered imprecations against you, id. [proco and procor belong to the same root.] (Hence It. *pregio*; Fr. *prier*.)

prehendo, and, synop. **prendo**, di, sum, 3. v. a. to take hold of, to grasp, seize: aliquid manu, Cic. *Poet.*: Italiae oras, to reach, Virg. || 2. Esp. to

catch hold of, to detain in order to speak to: tuus pater modo me prehendit, Ter.

|| 3. to seize, take by surprise, catch in the act; constr. with in and abl., the simple abl., or gen.: prehendi in furto, Pl.: in patenti prensus Aegaeus, Hor.: prensus manifesti furti, Pl. || 4. Of trees, to take root: quarum stirpes tellus amplexa prehendit, Cic. || Fig. to take in with the eye (poet.): prehendere aliquid oculis, Lucr. || 2. Of the mind, to seize, apprehend, comprehend (rare): cum animus ipsum ea moderantem et regentem praene prehendit, Cic. [Prob. from praene and an obsolete root *PREND* or *HAND*, which is perh. identical with Eng. *hand*.] (Hence It. *prendere*; Fr. *prendre*.)

prehensio or **premsio**, oris, f. [prehendo] a seizing, apprehending: Varr. || Meton. a machine for raising or screwing up, a jack-screw: Caes. (Hence It. *grigiore*; Fr. *grignon*.)

prehensio, and more freq. **premsio**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [id.] to grasp, seize, catch, lay hold of: prehensae manus brachia, Hor.: fastigia dextra, Virg. || Esp. to take hold of, to detain: prenasas exeuntium manus, Liv. || 2. Transf. to sue or solicit for an office: circumire et prehensare patres, id.

prehensus and **prensus**, a, um, Part. [prehendo].

prelum, i, n. [premo] a wine or oil-press: cola prelorum, Virg.

premo, pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. to press, with acc. of object, and abl. of instrument: pressit et inducta membra palmarum rotas, i. e. drove her chariot over her father's body, Ov.: trabes Hymettiae premunt columas, rest upon, Hor.: pressum lac, i. e. cheese, Virg. *Poet.*: quod surgente dis matere horique diurnis, nocte prement, they make into cheese, id.: aeterna nota, to mark, Ov.: premere litora, id. (ii) With acc. of instrument: to press or force into: (caprum) dentes in visu prementem, id.: cubito remanente presso, leaning upon, Hor. || 2. to grasp: premere frenā manū, Ov. || 3. to press with one's weight: to sit, stand, or rest oneself on: sedilia, id. || 4. to press together, to close: oculos, Virg.: abici fauces, Ov.: laqueo collum, to strangle, Cic.: presso gradu incedere, in close ranks, foot to foot, Liv. || 5. to cover, to conceal by covering (mostly poet.): molli fround cinerem, Virg.: aliquid terra, to bury, Hor. || 6. to press hard upon, to pursue closely: hostes premere de loco superiore, Caes.: epomantis apri currum clamore prementem, Virg. || 7. to press down, burden, load, freight: natat exuvilis Graecia pressa turis, Prop.: magno et gravi onere armorum pressi, Caes. || 8. to press down, let down: nec preme, nec sumum molire per aethera currum, Ov.: mundus premitur Libyae deversus in Austros, sinks down, Virg. (ii) Esp. to set, plant: virgulta per agros, id. (iii) to make deep, to dig: premere sul-

cum, to draw a furrow, id. (iv) *to strike to the ground, to strike down: pascos, Tac.* (v) *to keep short, prune: Calena falce vitum, Hor.* (vi) *to check, arrest, stop: premere sanguinem, Tac.*

II. Fig. to press, incommode, importune, pursue; to press close or hard, etc.: necessitas eum premebat, Cic.: aut aere alieno, aut magnitudine tributum, aut injuria potentiorum premebatur, Caes.: numina nulla premunt: mortali urgemur ab hoste, Virg. 2. *to keep in subjection (poet.): premere dittoe populos, id.* 3. *to repress, avert, conceal: dum nocte prementur, id.: iram, Tac.* 4. *to keep down, lower, diminish, undervalue, disparage: premere humana omnia, Cic.: premeuntur superiorum arte sese extollebant, Liv.* Hence (ii) *to surpass, exceed: facia premeant annos, Ov.* 5. *to compress, abridge: haec enim, quae dilatantur a nobis, Zeno sic premebat, Cic.* 6. *to check, arrest, repress: substitit at clamor pressus gravitate regeus, Ov.*

prendo, v. prehendo.

premissio, ñis, f. [premo] a taking hold of: Fig. a soliciting, canvassing for an office: Cic.

premo, v. prehendo.

pressus, a, um, Part. [prehendo]. *pressus, adv. with pressure, violently: Aet. Capito in Gell.* 2. *closely, tightly: vites pressius putare, Pall.* *II. Fig. of pronunciation: shortly, neatly: loqui non asperne, non vaste, non rustice, ac presse, et aequaliter, et leniter, Cic.* 3. *Of style, concisely, not diffusely: definire presse et anguste, id.* (ii) *without ornament, simply: attenuasse presequere dicere, id.* (iii) *exactly, accurately: defluunt pressus, id.*

presso, i. v. a. freq. [premo] to press (poet.): cineres at pectora pressant, Ov.

pressus, a, um, Part. [premo]. *II. Adj.: in rhetoric: compressed, concise, plain, without ornament: Thucydes verbis aptus et pressus, Cic.* *Of style: pressus et tenuis, et quae minimum ab usu quotidiano recedant, Quint.* 2. *dark, obscure: pressa vox, Cic.* (Hence *Il. pressa: Fr. press.*)

pressus, ñs, m. [id.] a pressing, pressure: ipso oris pressu, a proper pressure of the lips, Cic.

*prester, ñis, m. = *πρηστηρ* (burning) a fiery whirlwind: Lucr.*

pretiosus, ade, in a costly manner, expensively, splendidly: avasa pretiosae caelata, Cic.

pretiosus, a, um, adj. [pretium] of great value, valuable, precious: equina, Cic.: fulvo pretiosior aere, Ov.: res pretiosissimae, opp. villasimae, Cic.

2. *costly, dear, expensive: operaria, Pl.* *II. In an act. sense: that gives a great price, extravagant: pretiosus emptor, Hor.*

*pretium, ñ, n. [akin to *πρηταις*] price, worth, value: pretium statuere meriti, to fix a price, Pl.: jacent pretia*

praediorum, are low, fallen, Cic.: vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habere, cheaply, Caes. *II. Meton. money: urbem exiguum pretio possit, for money has founded a small city, Virg.: pretio mercari ordinem senatorium, Cic.*

2. *wages, reward (poet.): palmae pretium victoribus, Virg.* Hence (ii) *a bribe: adduci pretio ad hominem condemnandum, Cic.* *III. Fig. worth, value: quales ex hac die experiendo cognovit, perinde operae eorum pretium faceret, would estimate their services, Liv.*

2. *wages, reward, price: pretium certaminis, Ov.: pretium operae (rarely, curse) a reward for trouble: quo in genere est operae pretium diligent majorem recordari, it is worth while, Cic.: posse eum, si operae pretium faciat, principem popularium esse, if he does anything useful, Liv.* (ii) *a reward for misconduct, i. e. punishment (poet.): et peccare nefas, aut pretium emori, Hor.* (Hence *Fr. priz.*)

præx, ñcia, f. (nom. and gen. sing. obsolet; most freq. plur.) [on the root, see precor] a prayer, request, entreaty: nihil est precii relictum, Ter.: oro te prece, Hor.: cum magna prece ad aliquem scribere, Cic.: omnibus precibus petere, Caes. *II. Esp. a prayer to a deity: eorum preces et vota exaudientes, Cic.* 2. *a curse, imprecation: omnibus precibus detestatus Ambiorigem, Caes.* 3. *an intercession (poet.): Jam prece Pollucis, Jam Otoris implorata, Cat.* 4. *a wish: damus alternas accipimusque preces, Ov.*

*prîpius, i. m. [*Πριπιος*] the penis: Priapius vitreus, a drinking-vessel of this shape, Juv.* 2. *a lecherous person: Cat.*

pridem, adv. [prae, pro, and the demonstrative dem] long ago, long since, a long time ago: quam pridem sibi hereditas venisset, docet, Cic.: haud ita pridem, not very long since, Hor.

II. in old times, formerly: nunc jam non classem, in quam, sicuti pridem, confugiant, superesse, Just.

pridianus, a, um, adj. [pridie] of the day before, yesterday's: pridianas ac semesa opsonia apposuit, Suet.

prîdîe, adv. [prae, pro, and dies] on the day before: cut cum pridie fruentes essetis assensit, postridie ad spem estis inanem pacis devoluti, Cic.

With quam: si hic pridie natu foret, quam hic est, Pl. *With genus: pridie ejus diei, the day before, Caes.* *With acc.: pridie Idus, Cic.*

prim-aevus, a, um, adj. [primus aevum] in the first period of life, young, youthful (poet.): primaevus Helenor, Virg.: flos, id.

primâni, orum, m. plu. [primus] soldiers of the first legion: Tac.

primârius, a, um, adj. [id.] of the first rank, chief, principal, excellent, remarkable: primarius vir populi, Cic. *Of things: conditio, Pl.* (Hence *It. primiero: Fr. premier.*)

primi-genus, a, um, adj. [genx,

root of digno] first produced, original (poet.): dies primigenus maria, Lucr.

primipilâris, i, m. [primipilus] (sc. centurio), the chief centurion of a legion: testamenta primipilarius, Suet.

primipilus or primopilus, i. v. plu.

primiciâs (primiciae), arum, f. plu. [primus] the first things of their kind, firstlings, first-fruits: primicias Cereri farra resecta dabant, Ov. *II. Fig.: primicias juvenis miserae, his first unhappy essays, Virg.*

primitus, ado, at first, for the first time: Virg.

primo, adv. at first, at the beginning, first, firstly: primo non accredit, Nep. *With dein, post, postea, mox, denique, nunc: primo pecuniae, inde imperii cupido crevit, Sall.: primo ... postea ... postremo, Liv.*

primopilâris, v. primip.

primordia, v. primordium.

primordium, ñ, n. [ordior] the beginning, origin, commencement: a primordio urbis, Liv. *Mostly plur. (transp. ordia prima, Lucr.): primordia rerum, Cic.* *II. Absol. the beginning of a new reign: Tac.*

primorîs, i, a, adj. [primus] the first: dentes, the first teeth after birth, Plin.

II. Esp. foremost, extreme: sumere aliquid digitulis primoribus, with the tips of one's fingers, Pl.: aliquid primoribus labris attingere, to touch slightly, Cic.: primori in acie versari, Tac. (ii) *Subst.: primores, um, m. plu. the first, foremost: provolat ad primores, Liv.* 2. *first in rank or dignity, chief, principal: primore juvenitum conscripta, id.* (ii) *Subst. primores, um, m. plu. men of the first rank, chiefs, nobles: primores populi arripuit, Hor.*

primûm, ado, at first, first: Pl.

primûs, a, um, adj. dim. [primus] the first: primulo diluculo, Pl.

primum, ado, first, in the first place, in the beginning: in enumerationes, with deinde, tum: Caesar primum suo, deinde omnium e conspectu remotis equis, Caes.: primum ... tum ... deinde ... post ... tum ... deinde, Cic. *With omnium: first of all: primum omnium ego ipse vigilo, id.*

With ut, ubi, simulac, nunc, quum, as soon as: ut primum potestas data esset augendae dignitatis tuae, id.

3. *With dum: and in one word, primumdum, in the first place, first: primumdum, si falso insinulas, Pl.* *II. for the first time: quo die primum convocati sumus, Cic.*

primus, v. prior, B.

princeps, ipis, adj. and subst. c. [primus capio] first in time or order: subst. the first: ut quisque in fuga postremus, ita periculo princeps erat, Cic.: princeps fuit ad conatum exercitus comparandi, id.

II. Esp. first chief, most eminent, distinguished, or noble: princepsibus placuisse viris, non ultima laus est, Hor.: princeps senatus, the first of the senators, i. e. the first on the censor's list, Liv.: princeps

juventutis, one of the noblest of the Roman knights, Cic.: in the time of the emperors it denoted the probable successor to the throne: Tac. 2. a chief, head, author, leader: Zeno inventor et princeps Stolorum fuit, Cic. Of founders or ancestors: genus a quo princeps nostrum, Virg. 3. a prince, ruler, sovereign, emperor: hic aemuli dicit pater atque princeps, Hor. 4. Milit. t. i. princeps, um, m. plu. the second line of soldiers between the hastati and triarii: Liv. Princeps also signifies, (1) a century of the principes, octavum principum duxit, Cic. (ii) a centurion of the principes: princeps prior, the first centurion of the principes, Caes. (iii) the office of centurion of the principes: milii primus princeps prioris centuriae est assignatus, Liv. (Hence it princeps, prence: Fr. and Eng. prince.)

principalis, a, adj. [princeps] first, original, primitive: causae, Cic. || Esp. first in rank, station, or esteem, chief, principal: causarum alias sunt perfectae et principales, alias adjuvantes et proximae, id. 3. pertaining to a prince or ruler, princely, imperial: principalls quales, Vell.: majestas, Suet. 3. pertaining to the principes or second line in the order of battle: Veg. 4. pertaining to the principia, or chief street in a camp: manipulos legionum principali via inducti, Liv.

principatus, ūs, m. [id.] the first place, pre-eminence, preference: Gallia hujus belli sustinendi principatum tenet, Cic. 2. Esp. of political or military rank, the chief place, the supremacy, the post of commander-in-chief: Galliae factiones esse duas; harum alterius principatum tenere Aedui, alterius Arvernos, Caes.: Gingsitorigi principatus atque imperium est traditum, id. 3. In gen. reign, rule, dominion, sovereignty: Nerva res olim dissociabiles miscuit, principatum et libertatem, Tac. || a beginning, origin (rare): an mundus ab aliquo temporis principatu ortus est? Cic.

principalis, a, adj. [principium] original (poet.): tempus, Lucr.

principium, ūs, n. [princeps] a beginning, commencement, origin: quid est cūq; principium aliq; sit, nihil sit extremum? Cic.: a sanguine Teucri ducere principium, Ov. Adverbially: principio, a principio, in principio, at or in the beginning, at first: principio generi animantium omni est a natura tributum, ut se tueretur, Cic.: principio atque, as soon as, Pl. || Esp. (plur.) foundations, principles, elements: bene praevisa et diligenter explorata principia ponantur, Cic. 2. that makes a beginning, that votes first (of the prerogative tribe or curia): Faucia curia fuit principium, Liv. (ii) Meton. a beginner, originator, founder, ancestor (poet.): Graecia principum moris fuit, Ov. 3. Milit. t. i. (plur.)

the foremost ranks, the front line, the front or van: post principia, Liv. (ii) (also plur.) a large open space in a camp containing the tents of the officers, standards, etc.: head-quarters: jura reddere in principia, id.

prior, prius, ōis, comp. adj. [same root as prae, pro] former, previous, prior (may be sometimes rendered by first, and sometimes by last): priore loco causam dicere, first, Cic.: priore aestate, last summer, id.: Dionysius prior, the elder, Nep. 2. Of place, fore, before, the fore-foot, id. 3. Subst. priores, um, m. plu. forefathers, ancestors, the ancients: more priorum, Ov. || Fig. better, more excellent or important: ut nemo haberetur prior, Liv.: aetate et sapientia, Sall. 3.

Sup. primus, a, um, first, in order, time, or place: verum primum: verum igitur et extremum, Cic.: primus inter homines nobilissimos, id.: ionem primum aut in primis ferire, among the first, Sall. || Esp. first, fore, foremost, in time or place (often to be rendered in English by an equivalent subet): in prima provincia, at the entrance of the province, Cic.: primus sol, the rising sun, Virg. With quisque, the first possible, the very first: primo quoque tempore, Cic. Subst. primum, i, n. the beginning, front, etc.: provolant in primum, the front of the battle, Liv. Hence, a primo, from the beginning, at first: a primo cogitavit, Cic. (ii) prima, orum, m. plu. the first, the beginning: quod bellum, si prima satis prospera fuissent, Liv. 2. first in rank or station, chief, principal, most eminent, distinguished, noble: evocat ad se Massiliensium quindecim primos, Caes.: sui municipii facile primus, Cic.: primas partes, or primas agere, to play the first part, to occupy the first rank, Ter.: primas in causis agebat Hortensius, Cic.: in primis (and in one word, imprimis, q. v.).

prisco, ad. in the old-fashioned manner, strictly, sternly: Cic.

prigens, a, um, adj. [prae, pro + in] pertaining to former times, old, ancient, antique (i. e. belonging to a bygone generation: while pristinus is used also of things which have been in the existing generation): prisca juvent alios, ego me nunc denique natum gratulor, Ov.: credendum est veteribus et prisca viris, Cic. 2. With the accessory idea of venerable, pertaining to the earliest and best times: prisca gens mortalium, Hor.: prisco more, Ov.

|| Trans. former, previous (poet.): quid ai prisca redit Venus? Hor. 2. old-fashioned, i. e. strict, severe (poet.): prisca praeccepta parentis, Cat. (Priscus and pris-tinus point to a form pris in connection with prae or pro.)

pristinus, a, um, adj. [prae, pro + pristinus] former, early, primitive, pristine: tua pristina dignitas et gloria, Cic.: pristinum animum erga populum, R. conservare, Liv. 2. old-fashioned,

old, former, early: in vobis resident mores pristini, Pl. || Just past, previous: id est pristini peridia, Caes.

pristia, v. distrix.

pristinus, ad. before, sooner: quem fuit aequitas, ut prius introtram in vitam, sic prius exire de vita, Cic. 2. With quam, before that, before (often as one word, priusquam, conj.): with indic. or subj. (In prose the use of the moods follows the general rules of the language; but the poets appear to employ their mood indifferently): priusquam quidquam conaretur, Divitiarum ad se vocari jubet, Caes.: cui prius quam de ceteris rebus respondeo, de amicitia pauca dicam, Cic.: nec prius absistit quam septem corpora fundat homi et numerum cum navibus aequet, Virg.: prius ignotum ferro quam scindimus aequor, ventos praedecora cura sit, id. (ii) sooner, rather: Aegyptii quamvis carissimam prius subierint, quam ibi aut aspiciam violent, Cic. || In gen. formerly, in former times (poet.): communemque prius humum signavit mentor, Ov.

pristinaque, v. prius.

privantia, ūm, n. plur. [privo] privations: Cic.

privatim, ad. apart from the state, as a private individual, in private, privately: opp. to publice: eloquentia et privatim et publice homines perverte abutuntur, Cic.: esse nonnullis qui privatim plus possint quam ipse magistratus, Caes.: privatim se tenere, is stay at home, opp. to in publicum prodire, Liv.

privatio, ōis, f. [privo] a taking away, privation: doloris, Cic.

privatus, a, um. Part. [privo]. || Adj.: not belonging to or concerning the state, pertaining to an individual, private: opp. to publicus: privata aedificia incendunt, Caes.: privatus illis consens erat brevia, commune magnam, Hor.: homines, private persons, Cic.: vir privatus, or abso. privatus, one who is not a magistrate, or possessed of legal political authority: an vero P. Scipio potissime max. Tl. Gracchum privatus interfect, Octavianum non consulens perferimus? id. Neutr. abso.: to private, in private, opp. in publico, in public, Liv. 2. In the time of the emperors, not imperial, not belonging to the emperor or to the imperial family: speculaculo, not given by the emperor, Suet.

privigna, ae, f. [privignus] a step-daughter: Cic.

privignus, i, m. (contr. from privigenus, according to Isid. = prius genitus, but prob. from privus) a step-son: Cic. Privigni, orum, m. plur. step-children: illic mater carentibus privignis mulier temperat innocens, Hor.

privilegium, ūs, n. [privus lex] a bill or law against an individual: in privatos homines leges ferri nolebant: id est enim privilegium, Cic. || an ordinance in favour of an individual, privilege, prerogative: Plin.

privo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [privus] to separate, to bereave, deprive of: with *ab*: aliquem approbatione, Cic.: se oculis, id. ||, to free, release, deliver from: with *ab*: exsilio, id. (Hence *Fr. priuer*.)

privus, a, um, adj. lit. separate, hence, one's own, private, peculiar, particular: viden aut pauper conducto navigio aequae nauseae ac locupletis, quem ducit priva tirisima? Hor. 2. single (only in Lucr.): in dies privos, Lucr. 3. each, every: id. Distributively: one each: ut privos lapides silices privasque verbenas secum ferrent, each a stone, Liv.

pro, prep. with *ab*: Of place: before, in front of: sedens pro aede Castoris, Cic. With verbs of motion: Caesar pro castris suas copias produxit, before the camp, Caes. 2. from the front of, on the front of any thing, in: haec pro suggestu pronuntiata, from the front of the tribune, id. ||, Transf. in moral and abstract relations (from the idea of standing in front of, for defence or protection) for, in favour of, for the benefit of (opp. to contra): dulces et decorum est pro patria mori, Hor. 2. in the place of, instead of, for: ego pro te molam, Ter. Esp. with the title of any officer, to denote his substitute: pro consule, pro praetore, pro quaestore, pro magistro, etc. (and later in one word, as proconsul, proprætor, etc.), proconsul, praetor, proquaestor, vice-director: Cic. Hence pro may be rendered (ii) for, the same as, just as, as: bene educui parvulo, habui, mavi pro meo, as my own, Ter.: pro certo ponere, to state as a fact, Caes. (iii) Esp. pro eo, for the same thing as, just the same: Cic. So with particles of comparison, atque (ac), ac si, quasi, just the same as, even as, as though: pro eo ac si concessum sit, id. And with quod, for the reason that, because: pro eo quod pluribus verbis vos quoniam volui fatigavi, Liv. (iv) to denote remuneration, (i. e. what is given in place of something else): for, on account of: minims, qui pro vectura, solveret, Cic. 3. Implying comparison or proportion: in proportion, in comparison with, according to or as, conformably to, by virtue of, for, etc.: prolium atrocium quam pro numero pugnantium fuit, Liv.: pro virili parte, according to one's ability, Cic.: pro rata parte and pro rata, in proportion, proportionably; v. ratus: pro tempore et pro re, according to time and circumstances, Caes. So pro eo, foli, by quantum or ut, in proportion to, as, according to, according as: eaque pro eo, quantum in quoque sit ponderis, esse aestimanda, Cic. Under this head may be placed the adverbial use of pro in the phrases pro quam, pro ut (for the latter, always found as a monosyll., v. prout): in proportion as, just as: ut sic est pro quam largos exaequat aestus, Lucr.

||, In composition pro (pro) or pro,

and before vowels sometimes *prōd* signifies 1. in front, forwards, forth: e. g. pro-cedo. Hence it denotes (i) prolongation; e. g. pro-duco. (ii) remoteness = afar off: e. g. pro-apico. (iii) publicity = openly, aloud: e. g. pro-mulgo. (iv) With words denoting falling, throwing, lying, etc. forwards, at full length, down: e. g. pro-cido, pro-jicio, pro-cumbo, pro-clivis. 2. before, previously: e. g. pro-videre. Hence before nouns denoting relationship = great: e. g. pro-avus: prop. this denoted ancestors; but the correlative terms naturally took the same form: e. g. pro-nepos. 3. for, in defence of, for the benefit of: e. g. pro-pugno, pro-sum. 4. for, instead of: e. g. pro-curo, pro-consul. [Pro and Præ are the same word: cf. Sans. pra; Gr. πρό; Eng. prefix for and fore. The r in pro is sometimes transposed in composition: hence pro-rigo and pol-licor, q. v.: in posi-morium, an old form of po-morium (q. v.), s represents r in pro.] (Hence it per; Fr. pour.)

pro or **prōh**! interj. expressing wonder or lamentation, O! Ah! Alas: pro dii immortales! Cic.: pro curia in-versique mores! Hor. With acc.: per domum atque hominum fidem! Ter.: elliptically, pro deum immortalium! id.

procurator, i, m. = *πρωτοπρεβ*, the chief magistrate in some towns of Sicily: Cic.

pro-avator, ōris, m. a remote ancestor, founder: Suet.

pro-avia, ae, f. a grandfather's or grandmother's mother, a great-grandmother: Suet.

pro-avitus, a, um, adj. [pro-avus] pertaining to a great-grandfather, or to one's ancestors ancestral (poet.): Ov.

pro-avus, i, m. a grandfather's or grandmother's father, a great-grandfather: pro-avus et avus, Cic. ||, Transf. a forefather, ancestor: In censura de proavo multum cogitavo, i. e. of Appius Claudius Cæcus, id.

probabilis, e, adj. [probu] capable of being proved, hence, that may be assumed or believed, likely, credible, probable: causa, Cic.: mendacium, Liv.

||, Transf. that may be approved; hence, pleasing, agreeable, commendable, fit: C. Licinius probabilis orator: Jam vero etiam probatus, Cic. Of things: genus orationis, id.

probabilitas, ōris, f. [probabilis] probability, credibility: magna, Cic.

probabiliter, adv. probably, credibly: rem breviter exponere et probabiliter, Cic. ||, laudably, well: consulatum gerere, Vell.

probatio, ōnis, f. [probo] a trying, proving; a trial, examination: athletarum probatio, Cic. ||, approval: obprobationem pretium datum, id. 2. proof, demonstration: Quint. 3. In rhetoric, the third division of a discourse, also called confirmatio or fides orationis,

in which the orator enumerates his arguments: id.

probator, ōris, m. [id.] one who approves: Cic.

probatus, a, um, Part. [probo]. ||, A d. j. tried, tested, of approved goodness, excellent: ceterarum homines artium spectati et probati, Cic. Of things: argentum, Pl. 2. Transf. pleasing, agreeable: ut nemo probator primoribus patrum esset, Liv.

probs, ade, rightly, well, properly, fitly, excellently: milites armati atque animati probe, Pl.: Antipater, quem tu probe meministi, Cic. 2. to express approval: well done! good! bravo!: unde agis te? Ca. Unde homo ebrius, Philo. probe, Pl.: probissime, very well, Ter. ||, Transf. in gen. very, very much, finely, capably: appotus probe, Pl.

probitas, ōtis, f. [probus] uprightness, honesty, probity; modesty: virtus, probitas, integritas in candidato requiri solet, Cic.

problema, ōtis, n. = *πρόβλημα*, a question proposed for solution, a problem: Suet.

probo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [probus] to try, test, judge of: militem neque a moribus neque a fortuna probat, sed tantum a viribus, Suet. Fig.: amicitias utilitate, Ov. ||, to consider good, serviceable, just, etc.; to approve of: quis est, qui non probet, qui non laudet? Cic.: locum, Caes. 2. Esp. to express approbation of, to approve: domum, Cic. ||, to show to be good, serviceable, right, etc.; to make acceptable, to recommend: nostrum officium ac diligentiam, id. With de: quibus de meo ceteri reditu non probant, id. (ii) With prout, reflect, to make oneself acceptable: Epicurus multis se probavit, id. 2. Esp. to make credible, to show, prove, demonstrate: crimen, id.: perfacile factu esse illis probat, conata perficere, Caes. 3. to display, manifest: probare virtutem, id. (Hence it, proare; Fr. prouver.)

proboscis, ōdis, f. = *πρόσθον*, a trunk, proboscis, snout: Varr. Esp. the trunk or proboscis of an elephant: Plin.

probrum, a, um, adj. [probrum] shameful, ignominious, infamous: vita probrobus et opus infamia, Tac. Of things: crimen, Cic.: magna Carthago, probrobus altior Italiae ruina: Hor.

probrum, i, n. a shameful or disgraceful act: emergere ex paternis probis ac vitiis, Cic. 2. Esp. lewdness, unchastity, adultery: Alcumæan insonem probri Amphitruo accusat, Pl.

||, Transf. the disgrace arising from an infamous act, shame, reproach, dishonour, infamy: vita rustica, quam tu probro et crimini putas esse oportere, to be shameful, Cic.: divitiæ honoris esse coeperant, paupertas probro haberi, Sall. 2. Esp. abuse, insult, reproachful language, libel: probra dicere alicui, Ov.: jaciare in aliquem, Liv.

probus, a, um, adj. [perh. akin to *probas*] serviceable, excellent, able, good: cantores probi, Pl. Of things: navigium, Cic. 2. Esp. of moral goodness: upright, honest, honourable, excellent, virtuous, etc.: frugi et probum esse, Pl.: probus filius, Cic.

proceritas, itis, f. [procrax] boldness, shamelessness, impudence: itaque a petendo petulantia, a procando, id est poscendo, procacitas nominata est, Cic.

proceriter, adv. boldly, impudently, wantonly: Curt.: procacius stipendium flagitare, Liv.

proceus, acis, adj. [proco] importunate, impudent, insolent, forward, pert, wanton: non solum mereris, sed etiam proceus, Cic.: proceus ore, Tac. With gen.: proceus otii, i. e. in otio, id. Of things: sermo, Sall.: procacissima liza-rum ingenta, Tac. Poet.: Auster, stormy, Virg.

pro-cedo, cessi, cessum, v. n. to go forwards or before, to proceed: a portu, Cic. Of processions, to move on: funus interim procedit: sequimur, Ter. (II) Esp. milit. t. t. to march forwards, to advance: Caes. 2. to go or come forth or out, to advance, issue: castris, Virg.: extra munitiones, Caes.: obviam alicui procedere, to go towards, go to meet, Cic. || Fig. of time, to advance, pass, elapse: ubi plerumque noctis procedit, Sall.: dies procedens, Cic. 2. to go on or conduct oneself: nunc volo subducto gravius procedere virum, Prop. 3. to get on, to advance, make progress: in philosophia, Cic.: eo vecordiae processit, vent to such a pitch of folly, Sall. Imper. pass.: intelligit eo processum, id. 4. to run on, continue: ut his stipendia procedent, Liv. 5. to turn out, result (rarely with personal subject): with dat.: alicui bene, Cic.: quod secus procedit, Sall. Absol.: si bene processit, if the harvest has been good, Cic. With pers. subj.: Syre, processisti hodie pulcre, have succeeded finely, Ter. (II) Without qualifying adverbs: to turn out favourably for, to benefit, be of use to: si Andronodoro consilia processissent, Liv. 6. to happen: nunquid processit ad forum hodie novi? Pl.

procella, ae, f. [procello] a violent wind, storm, hurricane, tempest: imbres, nimbi, procellae, turbines, Cic.: creber procellis Africus, Virg. || Fig. tumult, violence, commotion, vehemence: tempestates et procellas in illis fluctibus contumion, Cic.: agitari tribunicia procellis, Liv. 2. Esp. of combatants: a charge, onset, sudden attack of cavalry: equestrem procellam exitum oportet, id. And gen. a fierce battle: hic secunda belli Punici procella desavit, Flor.

pro-cello, v. v. a. [CELL: v. antecello] to throw or cast down: Pl.

procelluosus, a, um, adj. [procella] full of storms, stormy, tempestuous, boisterous: ver procellosum, Liv.

procer, eris, m. (old form procrus, l.

in the gen. plur. procrum: Jam (ut censoriae tabulae loquuntur) fabrum et procrum audeo dicere, non laborum et procrum, Cic.), a chief, noble: agnosco procerem, Juv. Usa. plur. the leading men, chiefs, nobles, princes: audiebam nostros proceres clamantes, Cic.

proceres, um, v. procer.

proceritas, itis, f. [procrus] height, tallness: candor hujus te et proceritas, vultus oculique perpulerunt, his tall stature, Cic. Of plants: palmis est proceritas et decor, Tac. || length: quae (animalia) altiora sunt, ut anseres, ut cygni, ut cameli, adjuvantur proceritate collorum, Cic.

procerius, comp. adv. to a greater length: Cic.

procrus, a, um, adj. high, tall: procrum collum, Cic.: homo proceras staturae, Suet. (Galatea) floridior pratis, longa procer alio, Ov. Of trees, etc., of procraissae populi, Cic. || long, extended: passus, Lucr.: anapaestus, procerior numerus, Cic. [Ety. dub.: prob. from procer, notwithstanding the difference in the quantity of the o.]

processio, onis, f. [procedo] a marching onwards, an advance: Cic.

processus, a, um, Part. [procedo].

processus, us, m. [id.] a going forwards, advance, course, progress, process: tantos processus efflebat, Cic.: sin in processu coepit crudescere morbus, in its course, Virg. Plur.: sic tua processus habeat fortuna perennes, Ov.

pro-cido, cidi, v. n. [cado] to fall forwards, to fall flat or prostrate: ad pedes alicujus, Hor.: praepres procidit ante proram, Liv.

pro-cinctus, us, m. [prop. a girding up: hence, transf.] Milit. t. t. a being prepared or equipped for battle, readiness for action: neque in proinctu et castris habitos, Tac.: testamentum facere in proinctu, to make one's will on the battle-field, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 369.) Proverb.: in proinctu habere aliquid, to have a thing ready or at hand: severitatem additam, clementiam in proinctu habeo, Sen.

proclamator, oris, m. [proclamo] a bawler, vociferator, said of a bad advocate: Cic.

pro-clamo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to call or cry out, to vociferate: defendunt, proclamant, Cic.: patre proclamante, se filiam juve caesam judicare, Liv.

pro-clino, avi, atum, i. v. a. to bend or incline forwards, to bend, incline: tum mare in haec magnus proclinet litora Nereus, Ov. Reflect. to incline or have a slope towards: Virg. Esp. fig. to be on the verge of ruin: adjuvat rem proclinatam Convictiolanis, Caes.

proclivē, adv. downwards: proclive labuntur, rush downwards, Cic.

proclivis, e (proclivus, a, um, Pl.: Lucr.), adj. [clivus] lit. sloping forwards: steep, going downwards: per proclivem viam duci, Liv. 2. Subst. proclive, is, n. a slope, decent, declivity:

pelli per proclive, downhill, Pl. || Fig. downward, descending, declining (rare): proclivi cursu et facili delabi, Cic. 2. inclined or disposed to, liable, prone, ready (mostly in a bad sense): constr. usu. with ad and acc.: ingenium hominum proclive ad lubidinum, Ter.: ad aliquem morbum proclivis, Cic. 3. easy: proclivia antepontum laboriosa, id.: quod est multo proclivius, much easier, id. (II) Subst. in abl. with esse, to be easy: id faciam, in proclivi quod est, Ter.

proclivitas, itis, f. [proclivis] a steep, descent, declivity: Anct. B. Afr. || Fig. a tendency, proneness, propensity: Cic.

procliviter, adv. easily, readily: Gell. [Comp.: Lucr.]

proclivus, a, um, v. procliva.

proco, i. v. a., and **procor**, i. v. dep. [akin to procor, q. v. to advance, to proceed (rare): a procando, id est poscendo, procacitas nominata est, Cic.]

pro-consul (also separately, proconsule; v. pro, no. II. 2. and abbr. procos.), is, m. one who at the close of his consulship (and sometimes, though rarely, without having been consul) became governor of a province, or military commander under a governor; a proconsul: Cic. || Under the emperors, a governor in one of the provinces belonging to the Senate: Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 110.)

proconsularis, e, adj. [proconsul] pertaining to a proconsul, proconsular: proconsularis vir, i. e. a proconsul, Tac.

proconsularis, us, m. [id.] the dignity or office of a proconsul, a proconsulship: Tac. || a propraetorship: Suet.

procor, v. proco.

procrastinatio, onis, f. [procrastino] a putting off to the morrow or from day to day, procrastination: Cic.

procrastino, avi, atum, i. v. a. [crastinus] to put off till the morrow: hence, in gen. to defer, procrastinate: Cic.

procraxe, i. q. procraxise, i. e. clamasse (from *κράξω*): Lucr.

pro-creatio, onis, f. [procreo] a begetting, procreation: Cic.

pro-creator, oris, m. [id.] a begetter, producer, creator: Cic.

pro-creatrix, icis, f. [id.] she who brings forth, a mother: Cic.

pro-creo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to bring forth into existence, to beget, procreate, produce: multiplices fetus, Cic. Of things: natura hinc sensus animatum procreat omnes, Lucr. || Fig. b. produce, make, cause: tribunatus, cuius primum ortum inter arma civium procreatum videmus, Cic.

pro-creo, v. n. incomp. to grow forth, proceed: quatuor ex rebus posse omnia procreare, Lucr. || to continue to grow, to increase: genitas procreare posse, id.

pro-cubo, i. v. v. to lie stretched out, to lie along (poet.): Virg.

prō-cūdo, di, eum, 3. v. a. to beat, thrust, or drive forward: extempore producit agilitate adra, Lucr. ||. to fashion or make by hammering, to forge (pret.): ensea, Hor. 2. Transf. to bring forth, produce: ignem, Lucr. ||. Fig. to form, cultivate: acumen nobis, neque procedenda lingua est, Cic. 2. to forge, contrive: dolos, Pl.

prōcul, adv. at a distance, a great way off, far, from afar: non jam procul, sed hic praesentes sua templa dii defendunt, Cic.: turrim constituit procul viderunt, Caes. With hinc, inde, aliunde, longe, etc.: procul hinc stans, at a distance from this place, Ter. With ab, far from, far away from: procul a terra abipit, Cic.: a castris, Caes. With simple abl., far from, far away from: urbe, Ov. ||. Fig., far, remote, unconnected with: consilia mihi sum a me culpam hanc esse procul, Ter.: procul ab omni metu, Cic.: procul negitulis, Hor.: ambitione, free from, id.: procul dubio, without doubt, Quint. Absol.: assentatio vitorum adiutrix procul amovetur, Cic. [Etyim. dub.: it is usually derived from procello: it corresponds in form to simul, which comes from similitis.]

prō-culco, avi, atum, 3. v. a. [calco] to tread down, trample upon: crescenti esepete proculcat in herba, Ov. ||. Fig. to trample upon, tread under foot, despise: proculcato senatu, Tac.

prō-cumbo, cūbū, cūbūm, 3. v. n. to lean or bend forwards: olli certamine summo procumbant, i. e. they bend to their oars, Virg. 2. to sink down, to prostrate oneself: ad genus, Liv.: qui vulneribus confecti proceubissent, Caes. 3. Of inanimate subjects: to lean forwards, bend down, sink: tigna prona ac fastigiata, ut secundum naturam fluminis procumbarent, id. ||. Fig. to fall or sink down: procumbentem rempublicam restituere, sinking, Vell.

prō-curatio, ōnis, f. [procuro] a taking care of, having the charge of; a charge, superintendence, management, procurator: dum me republicae non solum cura, sed quaedam etiam procuratio multis officiis implicatum et constrictum tenebat, Cic. ||. Esp. an averting or expiating of a crime or evil omen by sacrifice, an expiatory sacrifice, expiation: cum terrae motus factus esset, ut sua plene procuratio feret, id.

prō-curator (prō-cur, Ov.), ōris, m. [id.] a manager, overseer, agent, deputy, procurator: agere aliquid per procuratorem, Cic.: regni, a vicario, Caes.

||. Esp. a manager of an estate, a steward, bailiff: Cic. 2. Under the empire, a collector of revenue: Tac.

prō-curatrix, icis, f. [id.] a governess, protectress: Cic.

prō-ctro (prōc. Tib.: Ov.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. lit. to take care of in place of another: hence, to manage another's affairs: procurat negotia

Dionysii, Cic. 2. to hold a charge, to be the procurator: cum procuraret in Hispania, Plin. 3. In gen. to take care of, attend to, look after: corpora, Virg.: sacrificia, Caes. 4. to avert or expiate by sacrifice: monstra, Cic. Pass. impers.: simul procuratum est, quod tripudem milium Keate natum nuntiatum erat, Liv.

prō-curro, cūcurri and curri, cursum, 3. v. n. to run forth, rush forwards: si Romani ferocius procurarent, Liv.: cum infestis pluis, Caes.

2. Of places: to run or just out, to extend, project: terra procurrit in aequor, Ov.

prō-curatio, ōnis, f. [procuro] a charge, rally, onset: Liv.

prō-curator, ōris, m. [id.] a forerunner: in military lang.: procuratores, scirmisiers (rare): Liv.

prō-curso, i. v. n. freq. to run or rally out, make attacks or onsets: of skirmishers: Liv.

prō-cursum, ūs, m. [procuro] a running forth or forwards: esp. in milit. lang. a rallying forth, onset: Liv.

prō-curvus, a, um, adj. curved in front, veinding (poet.): falx, Virg.

prōcus, i, a noble: v. procer.

prōcus, i, m. [proco] a vocer, nitor: Penelope difficilis proci, Hor. Fig. of canasters: impudentes proci, Cic.

prō-dactus, a, um, Part. [prodigo] to lead forth, to exhibit, show: prodit fumoso condita vina cado, Ov.: perniciosa exemplum, Cic.: prō-dens exempli causa, of setting an example, Liv.

2. to publish, make known, relate, report, record: cum decretum proditur, lex veri rectique proditur, Cic.: en, quae scriptores Graeciae prodiderunt, id. Esp. in connection with memoriae or memoria: Thucydes ossa ejus clam ab amicis esse sepulta, memoriae prodidit, Nep.: quos natos in insula ipsa, memoria proditum dicunt, Caes.

3. to appoint, elect a public officer, to proclaim him elected: flaminem, Cic. 4. to make known, disclose: crimen vultu, Ov. (ii) Esp. to betray, to forsake, abandon: ab Hirtum prodideritis et deserueritis, Cic.: suos, Caes.

5. to give up, surrender, abandon: suam vitam et pecuniam omnem, Ter. ||. to hand down, transmit, bequeath: qui sacra suis posteris prodiderunt, Cic.: ut locus memoriam prodere, Caes. 2. to propagate (poet.): qui genus alto a sanguine Teucri prodere, Virg.

prō-dēdo, 2. v. a. to show by teaching, to inculcate: Hor.

prō-dromus, i, m. = πρόδρομος, a forerunner, messenger: Pompeiani prodromi, Cic.

prō-dūco, xi, ctum (produx, for produxisse, Ter.), 3. v. a. to lead or bring forth: copias pro castris, Caes.: in iudicium, to bring before a court, Cic. Of actors, to bring on the stage: Suet.: hence, Fig.: nihil ab hoc (Roscio) pravum et perversum producti posse arbitrabantur, Cic. 2. to expose for sale: ancillam produxit, vendidit, Ter.

prō-digium, ii, n. [pro and dico or dic point out: v. dig-itus, dico: lit, that which points out beforehand, hence] a prophetic sign, an omen, portent, prodigy: multa prodigia vim ejus numentum declarant, Cic.: plare prodigia, Tac.

||. Transf. a monster, prodigy: monstrum ac prodigium, Cic. 2. In a good sense: Romana prodigia atque miracula, prodigies of valour, Flor.

prō-digo, egi, actum, 3. v. a. [ago] to drive forth, to drive to: sues in lutosos limites, Varr. ||. Fig. to squander, lavish, waste: opes, Suet.

prō-digus, a, um, adj. [prodigo] wasteful, lavish, prodigal: largitor et prodigus, Cic. With gen.: aeris, Hor. (ii) Fig.: arcanique fides prodiga, id.

||. Transf. rich, abounding in (poet.). With gen.: locus prodigus herbae, id. Absol.: tellus, rich, fertile, Ov.

prō-ditio, ōnis, f. [prodo] lit. a putting forth; hence a discovering, betraying: treason: multorum in nos perditionem, insidias, prodicionem notabunt, Cic. Fig.: amicitiarum proditioes, id.

prō-ditor, ōris, m. [id.] a betrayer, traitor: proditor patriae, Cic. Fig.: risus proditor latentis puellae, discovering, Hor.

prō-ditus, a, um, Part. [prodo] to put or bring forth: to exhibit, show: prodit fumoso condita vina cado, Ov.: perniciosa exemplum, Cic.: prō-dens exempli causa, of setting an example, Liv.

2. to publish, make known, relate, report, record: cum decretum proditur, lex veri rectique proditur, Cic.: en, quae scriptores Graeciae prodiderunt, id. Esp. in connection with memoriae or memoria: Thucydes ossa ejus clam ab amicis esse sepulta, memoriae prodidit, Nep.: quos natos in insula ipsa, memoria proditum dicunt, Caes.

3. to appoint, elect a public officer, to proclaim him elected: flaminem, Cic. 4. to make known, disclose: crimen vultu, Ov. (ii) Esp. to betray, to forsake, abandon: ab Hirtum prodideritis et deserueritis, Cic.: suos, Caes.

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3. to draw or place before (poet.): scamnum lecto, Ov. **4.** to draw or stretch out, extend: ferrum incude, Juv. **5.** to conduct to a place: non tu eum rus hinc modo produxe aiebas? Ter. (ii) to conduct to the graves (poet.): nec te, tua funera, mater produxi, Virg. **6.** to bring into the world, to bear or beget: ex eo quem produxit, Cic. **7.** in prosody: to lengthen, prolong: syllabam, Ov. **||** Fig. to bring forward, to raise, promote, advance: producere aliquem ad dignitatem, Cic.: aliquem omni genere honoris, Liv. **2.** to draw or lengthen out, prolong, protract: coenium, Hor.: convivium ad multam noctem vario sermone, Cic. **3.** to put off, delude: aliquem falsa spe producere, Ter. **4.** Of time, to pass, spend (poet.): diem cyathos sorbillana, id. (ii) to put off: dies producta est in III. Id. Febr. Cic. **5.** to bring up, educate: laevo monitu pueros avaros, Juv. **productus**, adv. in a lengthened manner, long: productio dicere literam, opp. breviter, Cic. **productio**, ōnis, f. [produco] a lengthening, prolonging: productio temporis, Cic. Esp. in prosody: ut aut contractione brevis fieret, aut productione longius, id. **productio**, i. v. a. [id.] to draw before, to interpolate: Ter. (dub.) **productus**, a, um, Part. [produco] **||** Adj. lengthened, long, prolonged, protracted, etc.: commoditates tam productae temporibus, Cic.: neve minor, neu sit quinto productione actu fabula, longer, Hor. **||** Subst. producta, orum, n. plur. preferable things (the *σπουδαία* of the Stoics): Cic. **proeliarius** (prael.), e, adj. [proeli-um] pertaining to a battle: pugnae proeliariae, pitched battles, Pl. **proeliator** (prael.), ōris, m. [proeli-um] a fighter, warrior, combatant: Tac.: proliator insignis, Just. **proelio**, i. v. a. for proelior, to fight: Pass. impers.: proelium est, Just. **proelior** (prael.), atus, v. n. dep. [proelium] to join battle, engage, fight: legiones in ipsis fluminis ripis proeliabantur, Caes. Fig. to contend with words: vehementer proelium sum, Cic. **proellum** (prael.), id, n. a battle, combat: non proellia, neque acie belum gerere, Sall.: exitus proeliorum, Cic.: redintegrare, Caes.: proelio dimicare cum boate, Cic. **||** Fig. contest, strife: proelia te mea caesa sustinere, id. Humorously, of great feasting and drinking: in eo uterque proelio potabimus, Pl. [Etym. dub.: perh. should be divided *pro-elium*, the latter half being the same as in *du-elium* (bellum), which some connect with *lay*.] **profano**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [profanus] to deprive of sanctity, to unhallow, deconsecrate, profane: dies festos, sacra, sacerdotes, Liv. **2.** Transf. in gen. to violate, pollute: pudorem, Curt.

profanus, a, um, adj. [tanum; prop. before the temple, i. e. outside of the temple; hence, opp. to the temple as a sacred object] not sacred or dedicated to a deity, common, profane: loci consecrati aut profani, Cic.: res profanae et usu pollutae, Tac. Of persons: procul o, procul este profani, v. uninitiated, Virg.: profanum vulgus, Hor. **||** Transf. wicked, impious (poet.): profana mens, Ov. **2.** ill-boding (poet.): profanus tubo, id. **profectio**, ōnis, f. [proficiscor] a going away, setting out, departure: profectioem parare, to prepare for setting out, Caes. **||** Meton. a source: profectio ipsius pecuniae requiritur, Cic. **profecto**, adv. actually, really, surely, certainly, etc.: profecto edepol, Pl.: non est ita, iudices, non est profecto, Cic. **profectus**, a, um, Part. [proficiscor] **profectus**, a, um, Part. [proficio] **profectus**, ōis, m. [id.] advances, progress, increase, growth: puer magni profectus in ea arte obit, Plin. **||** profit, advantage, effect: sine profectu, Ov. (Hence it. *profitto*; Fr. Eng. *profit*.) **pro-faro**, tāll, tātum, īrag. v. a. to carry or bring out, to bring forth: arma tormentaque ex oppido, Caes.: numos ex arca, Cic. Esp. proferre gradum or pedem, to go on, proceed: gradum proferam, progredi propebaro, Pl. **2.** to extend, stretch or thrust out: digitum, Cic. **3.** to offer: alicui minas viginti argenti, Plin. **||** Transf. to bring forth, produce: of plants: Plin. **2.** to utter, pronounce: extremas syllabas, Quint. **3.** to carry forward, extend, enlarge: pomorium, Liv.: agger proferrebat, Caes. **4.** to put off, defer: auctionis diem laxius proferre, Cic. **||** Fig. to bring out, make known, produce in public: artem, Suet. **2.** to bring forth, produce, invent, discover, make known, reveal: cum illa indicia communis exiti indagavi, patefecit, protuli, Cic.: secreta animi, Plin. **3.** to bring forward, quote, cite, mention: libros, Cic.: testes, legatos, id. **4.** to extend, enlarge: fines officiorum, id. **5.** to impel: al paulo longius pietas Caecilium protulisset, id. **6.** to lengthen: beatam vitam usque ad rogam proferre, id. **professio**, ōnis, f. [profiteor] a public acknowledgment, declaration, expression, profession, promise: flagitii, Tac.: pietatis, id. **||** Esp. a public declaration or specification of one's name, property, business, etc.: posteaquam professionibus detecta est magnitudo aeris alieni, Liv. **2.** Meton. a public register of persons or property thus given in: in Leontino iugurum subscriptio ac professio non est plus triginta millium, Cic. (ii) a business or profession: professio bene dicendi, id.

professor, ōris, m. [id.] a public teacher, professor: Latina simul Graecaeque eloquentiae, Suet. **professoria**, a, um, adj. [professor] pertaining to a public teacher, professorial: professoria lingua, Tac. **professus**, a, um, Part. [profiteor] **profestus**, a, um, adj. not kept as a holiday, common: ut carpentis, festis profestisque diebus, per urbem veterum, both on holidays and working days, Liv. **prō-felo**, fēci, fectum, i. v. n. and a. [facio] to make easy, gain ground, make progress: quum quinquerevis sola non proficeret, Plin. **||** Fig. to go on, advance, make progress: in profit, derive advantage; to effect: si nihil in oppugnatione oppidi proficeret, Caes.: si modo in philosophia aliquid profectum, have made any progress, Cic. **2.** Esp. to be useful, serviceable; to help, contribute, conduce: nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio, id. Of remedies: radice vel herba proficiente nihil, Hor. **proficisco**, i. v. n. for proficiscor, to set out, go: prius quam proficiscor, Pl. **proficiscor**, fectus, i. v. n. a. dep. [facio; orig. to make or put oneself forward; hence] to set out, go, march, travel, depart, leave, etc.: ille lidus a me profectus est, departed, Cic.: natural ab urbe proficisci, Caes.: ex castris, to break up, id.: de Formiano, Cic. **||** Fig. to go, proceed: munc proficiscer am reliqua, id. **2.** Esp. to set out, begin, commence: ut inde oratio me proficiscatur, id. **3.** to come forth, spring, arise, proceed, originate from: ex medicina nihil oportet parare proficisci, nisi quod ad corpora utilitatem spectet, id.: omnes ab Aristotele protecti, id. **prō-fiteor**, fessus, i. v. a. dep. [fateor] to declare publicly, acknowledge, avow, to confess openly or profess: ita libenter confiteor, ut non solum fateri, sed etiam profiteri videatur, Cic. With acc. and inf.: profiteri Carmentis, ne nullum periculum recuse, Caes. With de: de parricidio, Suet. l'art. perf. in pass. signif.: culpa professa, Ov. **||** Esp. with double acc. one being a pron. reflect, to declare oneself or profess to be something: profiteri se grammaticum, Cic. With acc: triduo me Iure consultum esse profitebor, id. **2.** to profess as one's science, etc.: profiteri philosophiam, to declare oneself a philosopher, id. **3.** to offer freely, propose voluntarily, promise: Varro profiteretur se aliam de ad colloquium venurum, Caes.: se ad eam rem profiteretur adiutorem, id. (ii) Esp. profferi iudicium, to give evidence, make a deposition against: multis hortantibus iudicium profitebor, Sall. **4.** to make a public statement or return (as of one's name, property, business, etc.): ut aratores iugera salutarum suarum profiterentur, Cic.: frumentum, Liv.: nomen, to give in one's name,

announce oneself, *id.*: and absol. to announce oneself as a candidate: Catullina prohibuit erat petere consulatum, quod intra legitimis dies proferri nequebat, *Sall. Fig.*: in his poëta hic nomen profutur suum, reckons himself among these, *Ter.*

profligator, *bris*, *m.* [profligo] a spendidly, prodigal: *Tac.*

profligatus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [profligo] *II.* *A.D.*: cast down, wretched: macerore afflictum esse et profligatum, *Cic.* *II.* corrupt, dissolute, profligate: tu omnium mortalium profligatissime ac perditissime, *id.*

pro-fligo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* *II.* to strike or dash to the ground; hence, to overthrow, conquer: copias hostium, *Cic.*: classem hostium, *Caes.* *II.* *Fig.* to overthrow, ruin, destroy: rempublicam, *Cic.* *II.* to bring almost to an end: bellum commissum ac profligatum conficere, *Liv.*

pro-flu, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* to blow forth, breathe out: flammam, *Ov.* *II.* *Fig.* to blow or breathe out: toto probat pectore sonnum, *i. e.* was smothering, *Virg.*

profluens, *Part.* [profluo] *II.* *A.D.*: flowing along: aqua profuens, *Cic.* *II.* *Fig.* of style: flowing, fluent: profuens et perennis loquacitas, *id.*: eloquentia, *Tac.* *III.* *Subst.* profuenta, *entis*, *f.* (sc. aqua), running water: in profuentem deferri, *Cic.*

profunder, *adv.* [profundo]: *Fig.*: easily: ergo omnia profunder, absolute, prospere, *Cic.*

profuentia, *ae*, *f.* [profuo] a flowing forth: *Fig.*: fluency, *Cic.*

pro-fluō, *xi*, *xum*, *i. v. n.* to flow forth or along: Mosa profluit ex monte Vesego, *Caes.*: ad mare, *Cic.* *II.* *Fig.* to flow forth, issue, proceed: eadem ab his fontibus profuxi ad hominum flammam, *id.*

profutivum, *ii*, *n.* [profuo] a flowing forth, a flowing, flow: sanguinis, *Lucr.*

pro-for, *fatus*, *i. v. a.* dep. to say or speak out, to say, speak: tum breviter lido vultum demissa profatur, *Virg.*

II. *Fig.* to foretell, predict, prophesy: Pythia quae tripodae ex Phoebi lauroque profatur, *Lucr.*

pro-fugio, *fugī*, *i. v. n.* and *a.* *I.* *Neutr.* to flee to a distance, run away, escape: pedibus Hadrumetum profugerat, *Caes.* *II.* *Exp.* to flee for succour to, take refuge with: se profugere ad Brutum, *Cic.* *III.* *Act.* to flee before or from: agros, *Hor.*: domos, *Curt.*

profugus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [profugio] that flees or has fled, fugitive: profugus domo, *Liv.* With gen.: Tiridates regni profugus, *Tac.* *II.* roving, wandering, unswelled (poet.): profugi Scythiae, *Hor.* *III.* *Exp.* that flees his native country, fugitive, banished, exiled: Hannibal patria profugus, *Liv.*: fatus profugus (of Aeneas), *Virg.* *II.* *Subst.* profugus, *i. m.* a fugitive, exile (poet.): profugus asper opem, *Ov.*

pro-funditus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* founded, laid: carina profundata, *Pl.*

pro-fundo, *fudi*, *fusum*, *i. v. a.* to pour out or forth, to shed copiously, to cause to flow: sanguinem suum profundere omnem cupit, dummodo profusum huius ante videat, *Cic.*: lacrimas oculis, *Virg.* *II.* With *pron.* reflect. to burst or gush forth: lacrimae se subito profuderunt, *Cic.* (II) to rush forth: omnia multitudo sagittariorum se profudit, *Caes.* *II.* *Transf.* to stretch at full length, to prostrate (poet.): cum somnus membra profudit, *Lucr.* *II.* to bring forth, produce: ex alvo matris puerum natura profudit, *id.* *III.* to pour forth, utter: vocem, *Cic.* *II.* *Fig.* to cast or throw away: ventis verba profundere, *Lucr.* *II.* *Exp.* to lavish, dissipate, squander: patrimonium, *Cic.* In a good sense, to spend, sacrifice: non modo pecuniam, sed vitam etiam profundere pro patria, *id.* *III.* to pour out, to expend: odium in aliquid, *id.* *IV.* to set forth, explain: res universa, *id.* *V.* With *pron.* reflect. to rush forth, break out: voluptates subito se nonnunquam profundunt, *id.*

pro-fundus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* deep, profound: mare profundum et immensum, *Cic.*: Danubius, *Hor.* *Sup.*: profundissimus gurgis, *Cic.* *II.* *Subst.* profundum, *i. n.* depth: esse in profundo aquae, *id.* (II) *Exp.* the deep, the sea: profundo vela dabit, *Virg.* *II.* *Transf.* thick, dense: silvae, *Lucr.* *II.* high (poet.): coelum profundum, *Virg.* *III.* *Fig.* deep, boundless, immoderate: profundae libidines, *Cic.*: immensaque ruit profundo Pindarus ore, with inexhaustible copiousness of expression, *Hor.* *II.* *Subst.* profundum, *i. n.* a depth, abyss: in profundo veritatem penitus abscondere, *Cic.*

profusē, *adv.* lavishly, extravagantly, profusely: aedes profusae exstructa, at an immoderate expense, *Suet.* *II.* *Fig.* immoderately, excessively: consul obtulit profusae tendentibus suis in castra, *Liv.*

profusio, *onis*, *f.* [profundo] a pouring out, shedding, effusion: profusio sanguinis, *Cels.* *II.* *Fig.* prodigality, profusion: *Suet.*

profusus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [profundo] *II.* *A.D.* spread out, extended: cauda profusa usque ad calces, *Varr.* *II.* *Fig.* lavish, extravagant, profuse: perditus ac profusus nepos, *Cic.* With gen.: alieni appetens, sui profusus, *Sall.* Of things: profusus sumptibus vivere, *Cic.* (II) costly, expensive: convivia, *Suet.* (III) immoderate, excessive, extravagant: profusus hilaritas, *Cic.*

pro-gēner, *i. m.* a grand-daughter's husband: *Suet.*: *Tac.*

pro-gēnere, *i. v. a.* to beget, engender, generate (rare): *Hor.*

pro-gēnitas, *et*, *f.* [gen. root of gigno] descent, lineage, race, family: antiquitas quo propius aberat ab ortu et

divina progenie, hoc melius, *Cic.* *II.* *Meton.* descendants, posterity, offspring, progeny, a son or daughter: veteres, qui se progeniem deorum esse dicebant, *id.*: Sarpedon, mea progenies, *Virg.*: Bacchum progeniem negat esse Jovis, *Ov.* Of animals: *Virg.* *Fig.*: stirps haec progeniesque mea est, *i. e.* his poems, *Ov.*

pro-gēnitor, *bris*, *m.* the founder of a family, an ancestor, progenitor (rare): *Nep.*: *Ov.*

pro-gēnitus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [pro-gigno]

pro-gigno, *gēni*, *gēnitum*, *i. v. a.* to beget, bear, bring forth, produce (rare): in seminibus via inest earum rerum, quae ex his progignuntur, *Cic.*

pro-gnāriter, *adv.* very skillfully, very expertly, age, indica prognariter, decisively, definitely, *Pl.*

pro-gnātus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* born, descended, sprung from: Tantalus prognatus, Pelopaeus natus, *i. e.* Atreus, grandson of Tantalus, *Cic.*: ex Cimbris Teutonisque prognati, *Caes.* *II.* *Subst.* prognatus, *i. m.* a child, descendant: parentes, patris et prognati, children, *Pl.* *II.* *Transf.* of plants: Pellaeo quondam prognatae vertice pinus, *Cat.*

pro-gnosticon or *-um*, *i. n.* = *prognosticon*, a sign or token of the future, a prognostic; hence, Prognostica, orum, *n. plu.* the signs of the weather, the title of Cicero's translation of the *Hippocratus* of Aratus.

pro-gredior, *gressus*, *i. v. n.* dep. [gradior] to march forwards, to go on, advance, proceed: ut regredi quam progrei mallet, *Cic.*: longius a castris, *Caes.* Of ships: naves audacius progressae, *id.* *II.* *Fig.*: nunc ad reliqua progrediar, *id.* proceed, *Cic.*: in adulationem progressus, *Tac.*

progressio, *onis*, *f.* [progredior] a going forwards, progression. *Fig.* advancement, progress, increase: omnium rerum principia parva sunt, sed suis progressionibus usque augentur, *Cic.* *II.* *Exp.* in rhetor. a progressive strengthening of expressions: *id.*

progressus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [progredior]

progressus, *us*, *m.* [id.] a going forwards, advance, progress: progressus et regressus constantes (of the planets), *Cic.* *II.* *Fig.* advancement, progress, increase, etc.: primo progressu, at the very commencement, *id.* *II.* course, development: homo causas rerum vidit, earumque progressus et quasi antecessiones non ignorat, *id.*

proh, *interj.* *v. pro.*

pro-hibeo, *hi*, *itum* (old form, prohibesit, *Pl.*: prohibesint, *Cic.*), *2. v. a.* [habeo] lit. to hold or keep at a distance; to keep off, expressed by acc. (or nom. in pass.) that from which it is kept, gen. by abl. or ab: poet. by dat.: sometimes the latter is not expressed: praedones procul ab insula Sicilia, *Cic.*

litinere exercitum, *to impede its march*, Caes.: *dil prohibere minas*, Virg. Poet. *aliquem alicui, to withhold from one*, Pl. 2. *With sulg., inf., or absol. to hinder, prevent, avert*: *dil prohibeant*, ut hoc praesidium sectorum exlatimetur, Cic.: *audet Canuleius proloqui*, se delectum haberi prohibiturum, Liv.: *praesidia disponit quo facilius prohibere possit*, Caes. 3. *Esp. to forbid, prohibit*: *nemo hic prohibet nec vetat*, Pl.: *lex recta imperans prohibensque contraria*, Cic. || *Constr.* that which is kept off, expressed by *ab* or *abl.*: that from which it is kept by *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*): *to defend, protect, keep, preserve*: a quo periculo prohibere rem publicam, Cic.: *haec damna multa mulierum me uxore prohibent, keep me from a wife*, Pl.

prohibitio, ōnis, f. [prohibeo] a forbidding, prohibition (rare): Cic. **prohibitus**, a, um, Part. [prohibeo] **proin**, adv., v. proinde. **proinde** (abbrev. *proin*, usually monosyll.: Pl.: Ter.: disyll.: Cat.), adv. hence, therefore, accordingly, then, in expressions of advice, encouragement, etc.: *proinde aut exeat aut quiescant*, Cic.: *proinde parati intenteque essent signo dato Romanos invadere*, Sall. || *Just so, in like manner, equally*: *usu, with atque, ac, or quasi, rarely with ut or quam*: *proinde aestimans ac si usus esset*, Caes.: *proinde quasi exscribendi potestatem non haberet*, Cic.: *haec curata sint fac iis*, *proinde adeo*, ut me velle intellegis, Pl.

proiectio, ōnis, a, um, adj. [proicio] cast out, exposed: *puella*, Pl. **proiectio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a throwing forwards, a stretching out: *brachii, i. e. extension* (opp. to *contractio*), Cic.

proiecto, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to reproach, accuse: *aliquem probrā, Pl.*

proiectus, a, um, Part. [proicio]. || *Adj.* *jutting out, projecting*: *urbs projecta in altum*, Cic.: *projecta saxa*, Virg. (II) *stretched out, prostrate*: *projectum mortuum vidisset*, Cic.

2. *Fig. prominent, manifest*: *projecta atque eminenti audacia*, id. (II) *inclined, addicted to, immoderate in*: *homo ad audendum projectus*, id. *Sup.*: *projectissima ad libidinem gona*, Tac. (III) *object, mean, base, contemptible*: *non esse projectum consulari imperium*, Liv. (IV) *undoneast*: *vultus projectus et degener*, Tac.

proiectus, ūs, m. (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.] a jutting out, projection (rare): corporis, Lucr.

pro-jicio, ūs, fectum, 3. v. a. [jacio] to throw forth, before, or to a distance: *to fling down or away*: *projectum odoraris cibum, thrown to you*, Hor.: *crates*, Caes.: *aquilam intra vallum*, id.: *se ad pedes alicujus proicere, to cast oneself at his feet*, Cic. 2. *to stretch or hold out, to extend*: *projecto prae se clipeo*, Liv. 3. *to thrust, throw, or drive out; to expel*: *tantam pestem evomere et proicere*, Cic. (II) *Esp. to*

banish: *Agrippam in insulam, Tac.* 4. In architecture, *to cause to project*: *tectum*, Cic. || *Fig.* *to give up, yield, resign, renounce, reject, disdain, etc.*: *animas*, Virg.: *patriam virtutem*, Caes. (II) *With personal objects*: *to desert, expose to danger*: *projectis ac proditis ad inconstantem pugnam legionibus*, Liv. 3. *With pron. reflect.*: *to rush*: *si qui se in hoc judicium forte proiecrint*, Cic. (II) *Esp. to rush into danger*: *epistolae tuae nomen et rogant, ne me proiciam*, id. (III) *to degrade oneself*: *se in muliebres fletus*, Liv. (IV) *to obtrude itself*: *quae libido non se proripiet ac prociptet occupatione proposita*, Cic. 3. *to put off, defer*: *ultra quinquennium, Tac.*

pro-labor, lapsus, 3. v. n. dep. *to glide or slip forwards, to fall forwards or down*: *alii elephantum pedibus insistentes, alii clunibus subsidentes prolabebantur*, Liv.: *prolapsa Pergama, fallen to ruin*, Virg. || *Fig.* *to go forwards, go on; to come to, fall into*: *me longius prolapsum esse, quam ratio vestri iudicii postularit, i. e. have said more*, Cic.: *in misericordiam prolapsum*, Liv. 2. *to slip out, escape*: *ne quod ab aliqua cupiditate prolapsum verbum videatur*, Cic. 3. *to fail, err*: *timore*, id. 4. *to fall to decay, to sink, decline, go to ruin*: *prolapsum clade Romanum Imperium*, Liv.

prolapsio, ōnis, f. [prolabor] a slipping, falling: Cic. || a tumbling down: Suet.

prolapsus, a, um, Part. [prolabor]. **prolatio**, ōnis, f. [profero] a carrying forwards: *animum, enlargement*, Liv. 2. *a putting off, postponement*: *iudicii*, Cic. 3. *a citing, pronouncing*: *Latinorum nominum prolatio*, Liv.

prolatio, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [profero] *to lengthen, extend, enlarge*: *agros*, Tac.: *vitam, to prolong*, id. || *Id* *time, to put off, defer, postpone*: *id (malum) opprimi sustentando ac prolatando nullo pacto potest*, Cic.

prolatus, a, um, Part. [profero]. **prolecto**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [proicio] *to allure or entice forth*: App. || *In gen.* *to allure, entice, incite*: *egentes spe largitionis*, Cic.

proles, is, f. [from pro and *lēs*, root of *adolescere*, etc.] 1. *that which grows forth*: *esp. of human beings, offspring, progeny, child, descendant*; and collect. *descendants, race, progeny, posterity*: *prolem est enixa gemellam*, Ov.: *laudantur similis prole puerperae*, Hor.: *pulcra faciat te prole parentem*, Virg. Of deities: *Bacchi rustica proles*, i. e. Priapus, Tib. Of animals: *Jam maris immensi prolem, genus omne natantum*, Virg. Poet. of plants: *prolem tarde crecentis olivae, the fruit*, id. || *Meion, youth, young men*: *equitum peditumque prolem describanto*, Cic.

proletarius, ūs, m. [proles] a citizen of the lowest class, who, from his poverty, was useful to the state only by pro-

ducing children, a proletary: Cic.: Liv. || *Transf. adj.* *low, common*: *sermo*, Pl.

pro-luxo, luxi (Not. Tir. p. 149), 3. v. a. [lacio] *to allure or entice forth, to entice, incite*: *Ov.: Tac.*

prolixē, adv. *largely, abundantly, copiously, freely, willingly*: *prolixie cumulateque facere aliquid*, Cic.: *in quo (delecta) parum prolixie respondent Campani coloni, do not give in their names in very great numbers*, id.

pro-luxus, a, um, adj. [luxus] *stretched far out, long, broad*: *capillus passus*, prolixus, Ter.: *ramus*, Suet.: *prolixo corpore erat*, id. || *Fig. long, extended*: *prolixo provolat ictu, far, distant*, Lucr. 2. Of circumstances, easy, not straitened: *cetera spero prolixia esse his duntaxat*, Cic. 3. Of disposition and conduct, open, affable, courteous: *prolixa benificencia natura*, id.

prolōcūtus, a, um, Part. [proloquor].

prologus, i, m. = *πρόλογος*, a preface or introduction to a play, a prologue: *In prologis scribendis opera abutitur*, Ter. || *Meton.* the player who delivers the prologue: *id.*

pro-lōquor, cūtus (quītus), 3. v. n. and a. dep. *to speak out or openly, to say*: *cogitata*, Ter.: *perragantissima lile versus, qui vetat, artem potius proloqui quam facit*, Cic. || *Esp. to foretell, predict*: *Prop.*

prolōquūtus, a, um, Part. [proloquor].

pro-lūbium, ūs, n. [lūbet] *will, desire, inclination*: *Ter.*

pro-lūdo, ūs, sum, 3. v. n. to play or practise beforehand, to prelude: *sparsa ad pugnam proludit arena*, Virg. || *Fig.* *sententia*, Cic.

pro-lūo, ūs, ūm, 3. v. a. to wear forth or out: *wasque omne natantum litore in extreme fluctus prolat*, Virg. 2. *to wash off or away*: *tempus ex omnibus montibus nives proliu*, Caes. 3. *to moisten, wet, wash*: *in vivo proliu rore manus*, Ov. Poet. of drinking: *leni praecordia multo proliu melius*, Hor.

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gain: socios, Suet.: ad promerendam omnium voluntatem, id.

promeritum, i, n. [promeror] deserti (good or evil), merit, guilt: Ov.

prominentia, entis, Part. [promineo].

II. Adj.: projecting, prominent: prominens collis, Liv. III. Subst.: prominens, tatis, n. of places: a projection, headland, etc.: in prominenti litoris, Tac.

prō-mīneo, ōi, 2. v. n. to put forwards or out, be prominent, to overhang, project: Phascelis prominet penitus in altum, Liv.: de muro pectoris fine prominentes, Caes.

II. Fig. to reach out, extend to: maxima pars ejus (gloriae) in memoriam ac posteritatem promineat, Liv.

promiscam, adv. in common, promiscuously: Pl.

promiscuē, adv. in common, promiscuously: (mares et feminae) promiscue in fluminibus perluantur, Caes.

promiscuus, a, um, adj. [miscue] mixed, common, indiscriminate, promiscuous: conubia, between patricians and plebeians, Liv.: multitudo, of patricians and plebeians, Tac.: divina atque humana promiscua, nihil pensi atque moderati habere, Sall. With inf.: muta ista et inanima (sc. tecta) interdicere ac reparari promiscua sunt, may be destroyed and restored again, Tac.

Neutr. absol.: in promiscuo esse, to be universal, Liv. 2. Esp. in gramm. common: promiscuum nomen, epicœnum, Quint. II. Transf. usual, ordinary (rare): promiscua ac villa mercari, Tac.

promissio, ōis, f. [promitto] a promising, promise: provinciae, Cic.

promissor, ōis, m. [id.] a promiser (rare): Hor.

promissum, i, n. [id.] a promise: vovē quodam et promissio teneri, Cic.

promissura, a, um, Part. [promitto].

II. Adj.: hanging down, long: coma, Liv.: Britannii capillo sunt promissa, Caes.

prō-mitto, misi, missum (promissi for promissit, Cat.: promissae for promissae, id.), 1. v. a. to let go forwards, to send or put forth, to let hang down, let grow, etc.: satis constant multos mortales capillum ac barbam promittisse, Liv. II. Fig. of speech, to cause to expect, give hope or promise of, to assure, promise: constr. with acc., inf. and acc., or de: ea quae tibi promitto ac recipio, Cic.: promitto, recipio, spondeo, C. Caesarem talem semper fore, qualem, qualis hodie sit, id.: de alienis voluntate promittere, id. 2. Esp. to engage oneself to dine, sup., etc.: Pl.: Cic. (II) to promise to a deity, to vow: Iovem Iovi dicatum atque promissum, id. 3. to say beforehand, to foretell, forebode: praerubellum quum, si mihi alterum utrum de eventu rerum promittendum esset, id. futurum, quod evenit, exploratus possem promittere, id. (Hence Fr. promettre.)

prōmo, mpsi (mai), mptum (mtum),

1. v. a. [confr. of pro and emo] to take or bring out or forth: signs æ aërio prompta, Liv.: medicamenta de narthecio, Cic.: vina dolio, Hor. 2.

With prom. reflect. to come forth or out: laetitia cavo se robore promunt, Virg.

II. Fig. to bring, put, or draw forth: est aliquid, quod non ex usu forensi sit promendum et assumendum, Cic.: nunc illas promitte vires, Virg.

2. Esp. to bring to light, disclose, express, relate, etc.: promitto quae acta essent, Liv.: promere jura, Hor.

3. to elevate, exalt: insignem attenuat Deus, obscura promens, id.

prōmōntōrium (prōmōntōrjum, Ov.), i, n. [mons] the highest part of a chain of mountains, a mountain-ridge: Liv. II. a headland, promontory, cape: Cic.

prōmōtus, a, um, Part. [promoveo].

II. Subst. prōmota, urum, n. plur. = the Stoic *πρὸς πνεύμα*: things that are to be preferred, preferable things, as being next in degree to absolute good: Cic.

prō-mōveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. to move forwards, cause to advance, push onwards, advance: saxa vectibus, Caes.: castra ad Carthaginem, Liv.: ibi te video et promovebo, will take you along with me, Cic. 2. Esp. to extend, enlarge: imperium, Ov. II.

Fig. to advance, promote: Suet.: promovere aliqueum in amplissimum ordinem, Plin. Esp. (II) to advance oneself, make progress, succeed: promovere parum, Ter. 2. to increase, promote: doctrina vinum promovet insitum, Hor.

3. to bring to light, reveal: arcana promorat loco, id. 4. to put off, postpone: nuptias alieni, Ter.

promptē, adv. readily, quickly, willingly, promptly: dare operam, Tac. Comp.: dirumpere imagines (opp. to cunctanter), id. II. easily: promptus expeditum, Juv.

prompto, 1. v. a. [promo] to give out, to distribute, dispose of: thesaurus Jovis, to be Jupiter's treasurer, Pl.

promptuarius (prompti, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to distribution (sell. of things stored up), distributing: Cato. Comically, a prison: Pl.

promptus, a, um, Part. [promo].

II. Adj.: brought out; hence visible, apparent, evident, manifest: aliud clausum in pectore, aliud promptum in lingua habere, Sall. 2. brought out; hence, at hand, ready: promptae sagittae, Ov. Esp. fig. prepared, ready, quick, prompt, inclined or disposed to or for: laudat promptos, signiores castigat, Caes.: promptissimus homo, Cic.

With ad. or in and acc. rarely with in and abl.: ad bella suscipienda Gallorum alacer et promptus est animus, Caes.: promptus in pavorem, Tac.: celeritas prompta et parata in agendo, Cic. With adversus (rare): promptus adversus insontes, Tac. With ad. non promptus ingenio, Liv. With gen.: promptus animi, Tac. With dat.: promptus liber-

tati aut ad mortem animus, id. (II) brave: maxime vellim, rem publicam in periculis a promptissimo quoque defendi, Sall. 3. easy, practicable: facillia et promptia defensus, Cic. Promptum est, with inf.: it is easy: nec mihi dicere promptum, nec facere est illi, Ov.

promptus (promotus), ōis, m. [id.] (only in the phrases, in promptu esse, habere, ponere, etc.) lit. a taking forth; hence, an exposing to view, a being visible, visibility: ut (deorum) non recondita quadam ratione cernatur, sed sit in promptu, may be manifest, Cic. II. readiness: ea dicam, quae mihi sunt in promptu, id. III. easiness, facility: quadrupedes in promptu regere est, Ov.

promtus, a, um, Part. [promoveo] v. promptus.

prōmulgatio, ōis, f. [promulgo] a making publicly known, a promulgation: Cic.

prōmulgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to put up public notice of a bill or law, to make known, publish, promulgate: rogationem, Cic.: legem, Liv. [From vulgus, for promulgo; on interchange of m and v, v. M. no. 11. 3.]

prō-mulsis, ōis, f. [mulsus] a relish of eggs, salt fish, meat, etc., served first at a Roman banquet, a wheel: Cic.

prōmus, i, m. [promo] a cellarer, stevard, butler: Pl.

prō-mittus, a, um, adj. paid over beforehand, advanced: publicanis (imperabatur) insequentis anni vectigal promittum, was demanded in advance as a loan, Caes.

prō-nēpos, ōtis, m. a great-grandson: Cic.

prō-nēcia, ae, f. = *πρόνοια*, providence: pure Lat. providentia: Cic.

prō-nōmen, inis, n. in gramm. a pronoun: Varr.: Quint.

prō-nūbus, a, um, adj. [nubo] pertaining to marriage, presiding over marriage: nox, the bridal night, Claud. Hence pronuba, an epithet of Juno, the patroness of marriage: Virg.: Ov. Transf. of Bellona, as the presider over a marriage in which the bride is obtained by war: Virg.: also, of one of the Furies: Ov. II. Subst. pronuba, ae, f. a woman who attended to the necessary arrangements of a wedding on the part of the bride, a bride-woman (corresp. to the auspex on the part of the bridegroom): Cat.

prōnuntiatio (pronunc.), ōis, f. [pronuntio] a public declaration, publication, proclamation: Caes. (II) the decision of a judge: Cic. II. Esp. in rhetoric, delivery, action, manner: id. 3. In logic, a proposition: quid est, cur non omnis pronuntiatio aut vera aut falsa sit? id.

prōnuntiātor (pronunc.), ōis, m. [id.] a relater, narrator: Thucydides rerum gestarum pronuntiātor sincerum et grandis etiam fuit, Cic.

prōnuntiātum (pronunc.), i, n. [id.] In logic a proposition, axiom = *ἀξίωμα*: Cic.

propinquitus, *âtis*, *f.* [propinquus] *nearness, proximity.* Of place: hostium, *Caes.* *Plur.*: silvarum ac fluminum petunt propinquitates, *id.* *Fig. relationship, affinity:* si pietate propinquitatis colitur, *Cic.* *2.* *intimacy, friendship:* ad probos propinquitatem se adiungere, *Pl.*

propinquo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* and *n.* [propinquus] *1.* *Act.* to bring near, hasten (poet.): tu rite propinques augurium, *Virg.* *II.* *Neutr.* to draw near, come nigh, approach: scopolis propinquat, *id.* Of things: domus ejus ignis propinquat, *Tac.*

propinquus, *a, um, adj.* [prope] *Of place, near, neighbouring:* propinquum praedium, *Cic.* With *gen.*: ex propinquis titineris loca, *Liv.* *Comp.*: exillium paulo propinquius, *Ov.* *Subst.* propinquum, *id.* *n. neighbourhood, vicinity:* *Liv.* *II.* *Of time: reditus, Cic.*

III. *Of abstract relations: (1) Of resemblance: resembling, similar:* motus propinqui his animi perturbationibus, *id.* *(2) Of relationship: near, related:* tibi genere propinquus, *Sall.* *Usm.* *Subst.*: propinquus, *i. m.* a relation, kinman: societas propinquo-rum, *Cic.* *Pem.*: propinqua, *ae*, a female relative, kinswoman: *id.*

propior, *ius*, *ôris*, *Comp.* *adj.* (*Sup.* proximus) [*id.*] *1.* *Of place: nearer:* portus propior, *Virg.* With *acc.*: ipse propior montem suos collocat, *Sall.*

II. *Of time: nearer, later, more recent:* ventum inde ad propiora, *Cic.*

III. *Of abstract relations: (1) Of kindred: nearer, more nearly related:* ille gradu propior sanguinis, *Ov.* *(2) Of resemblance: more nearly resembling: more like:* quae sceleris propiora sunt quam religiosi, *Cic.* With *acc.*: quod tamen vitium propius virtutem erat, *Sall.* *(3) In gen.: affecting or concerning more nearly, of greater import, more intimate:* propior societas ceterum, qui ejusdem civitatis, *Cic.* *Proverb.*: tunica propior pallio est, my shirt is nearer than my coat, *Pl.* *B.* *Sup.*: proximus (proximius), *a, um, nearest, next.* *Of place: proxima opida, Caes.* With *dat.*: proxima Campano pons villula, *Hor.* With *acc.*: ager proximus finem Megalopolitarum, *Liv.* With *ab.*: dactylus proximus a postremo, *neut. before, Cic.* *Neutr. absol.*: quum in proximo hic sit ager, *neut. door, Ter.* *(2) nearest, shortest:* proximum iter in Galliam, *Caes.*

Of time, either past or future, immediately preceding or following: previous, last; next, following, ensuing: quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, *Cic.* *se* proxima nocte castra moturum, on the following night, *Caes.* *III.* *Of order, rank, worth, etc., next:* summa necessitudo videtur esse honestatis: hinc proxima incolumitatis, *Cic.* *Ab-sol.*: proximum est, ut, the next point is: proximum est ergo, ut, oportet furti classe necne, quaeramus, *id.* *(2) most nearly approaching, next like or simi-*

lar: facta voluptatis causa sint proxima veris, Hor. *2.* *Of relationship or connection, nearest, next, next of kin:* hic illi genere est proximus, *Ter.* *Subst.* proximi, *orum, m. plu. one's nearest relatives, next of kin; also, intimate friends:* injuriosi sunt in proximos, *Cic.* *3.* *nearest at hand, i. e. apt, convenient, easy:* eamus ad me: ibi proximum est, ubi matres, the most convenient place, *Ter.*

propitio, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [propitius] *to render favourable, to appease, propitiate:* propitiata Juno per matronas, *Tac.*

propitius, *a, um, adj.* [prope] *favourable, well-disposed, kind, propitious:* deos mihi velim propitios, *Cic.* *Of things: pax, Pl.: voluntas, Nep.*

propius, *comp. adv.* *more nearly, nearer, closer:* propius spectare aliquid, *Hor.* With *dat.* nearer to: propius stabulis armenta teneret, *Virg.* With *acc.*: ne propius se castra moveret, *Caes.* With *ab.*: propius a terris, *Cic.*

II. *Fig.*: propius accedo: nego esse illa testimonia, *id.*

propola, *ae, m.* = *πρωτόλη, a* *re-tailer, huckster:* *Pl.*: *Cic.*

propollio, *i. v. a.* *to defile or pollute greatly:* *Tac.*

propōno, *pōniti*, *pōnitum*, *i. v. a.* *to put forth, place before: to set or lay out, to expose to view, display:* proponere vexillum, *Caes.*: aliquid venale, to expose for sale, *Cic.* *In publico epistolam, id.* *II.* *Fig.* *to set before, propose mentally: to imagine:* aliquid sibi exemplar, *id.* *vim fortunae animo, Liv.*

2. *to expose:* omnibus tellis fortunae proposita est vita nostra, *Cic.* *3.* *to point out, state, report, publish, etc.*: ut proponat, quid dicturus sit, *id.* With *de:* de Galliae Germaniaeque moribus, et quod differentiae eas nationes inter sese proponere, *Caes.* *4.* *to offer, propose:* geminum pugnae proponit honorem, *Virg.* *5.* *to threaten, denounce:* cui cum publicatio bonorum, exallium, more proponeretur, *Cic.* *6.* *to propose, design, determine:* consociatus id quod animo proposuerat, *Caes.* With *inf.*: propositum est mihi hoc facere, *Cic.* With *subj.*: propositum est, ut eloquentiam meam perpicuas, the design is, *id.* *7.* *to impose, set (as a task, etc.):* quod propositum sit arti, *id.* *8.* *to state the premises of a syllogism:* cum proponimus, *id.*

proporro, *adv.* *furthermore, moreover:* *Lac.* *II.* *utterly, wholly:* *id.*

proportio, *ônis, f.* *symmetry, analogy, proportion:* *Cic.*

propositio, *ônis, f.* [propono] *a placing before; only fig. a proposing, an intention, purpose:* vitae, *Cic.* *In logic, the first proposition of a syllogism:* propositio est, per quem locus is breviter exponitur, ex quo via omnis oportet emanet ratiocinationis, *id.* *Hence (1) a principal subject, theme:* *id.* *(2) a proposition of any kind:* *Quint.*

propterea, *adv.* *furthermore, moreover:* *Lac.* *II.* *utterly, wholly:* *id.*

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propositus, *i. n.* [*id.*] *a plan, intention, design, purpose:* quidam Pompeius propositi aut voluntatis ad dimicandum haberet, *Caes.*: tenax propositi, *Hor.* *2.* *the main point, principal subject, theme:* a proposito declinare aliquid, *id.* *3.* *a way, manner, or course of life:* mutandum tibi propositum est et vitae genus, *Phaedr.* *4.* *the premises of a syllogism:* *Cic.*

propositus, *a, um, Part.* [propono]. *II.* *Adj.*: *exposed, laid open:* mulier proposita omnibus, *common, Cic.*

pro-praetor, *ôris, m.* (also *propraetore* or *pro praetore*) *one who after his praetorship at Rome proceeded as praetor to a province where there was no army, a propraetor:* *Cic.*: quaestor pro praetore, who administers the praetorship of a province in the absence of the praetor, *Sall.*: legatus propraetore, the commander-in-chief's deputy, the principal lieutenant-general, *Caes.*

proprie, *adv.* *specially, peculiarly, properly, for oneself:* neque publice neque proprie, *Cic.* *II.* *properly, accurately, in the proper (not figurative) sense:* magis proprie nihil possum dicere, *id.*

proprietates, *âtis, f.* [propria] *a property, peculiarity, peculiar nature, quality:* singularum rerum singulae proprietates sunt, *Cic.*: frugum proprietates, peculiar kinds, *Liv.* *2.* *proper signification:* verborum, *Quint.*

II. *Transf. ownership, right of possession, property:* jumentis, *Suet.*

proprium, *adv.* *property:* *Lucr.*

proprium, *a, um, adj.* *one's own, special, particular, peculiar, proper:* fines proprii, *Caes.*: id non proprium aeternitatis est vitium, sed commune valetudinis, *Cic.*: proprium id Tiberio fuit, was peculiar to him, *Tac.* With *a pronoun, adj.*: calamitatem aut propriam suam aut temporum queri, *Caes.*

2. *Subst. proprium, ii. n.* *a possession, property:* id est cuiusque proprium, quo quisque fruitur atque utitur, *Cic.* *Fig. a peculiarity, distinguishing characteristic:* hoc proprium vitium existimant, expulsos agris finitimos cedere, *Caes.* *II.* *Transf. lasting, permanent, perpetual:* illum amatorem tibi proprium futurum in vita, *Pl.*

2. *Id.* *proper:* tempus agendi tui magis mihi proprium quam ceteris, *Cic.*

3. *strange, singular:* proprii quidam soni, *Quint.* *4.* *certain:* propriam et expeditam Caesaris victoriam interpellare, *Caes.*

propter, *adv.* and *prep.* [prope] *A.* *Adv.* *near, hard by, at hand:* propter est spelunca, *Cic.*: cornix propter volans, *Phaedr.* *Praeter propter, v. praeter.*

B. *Prep.* with *acc.* (either before or after its case) *near, close to.* *Of place:* propter Platonis statuum consedimus, *Cic.*: viam propter, *Tac.* *II.* *Fig. on account of, by reason of, from, for, because of:* parere legibus propter metum, *Cic.*: propter frigora frumenta

in agris matura non erant, Caes.: quam propter tantos potui perferre labores, Virg. 2. *through, by means of*: propter quos vivit, Cic.

propterea, *adv.* [prob. for propter eam, i. e. causam, rem, etc.] *therefore, for that cause, on that account*: haec propterea de me dixi, ut mihi Tubero ignoscere, Cic.: propterea quod, *because that, id.* Pleonastically: id propterea, Ter.

propudiosus, *a, um, adj.* [propudium] *shameful, disgraceful, infamous*: Pl.

propudium, *ii, n.* [pudet] *a shameful or infamous action*: propudii aliquem insimulare, Pl. || Meton. *a shameful person, villain, a term of abuse*: propudium illud et portentum L. Antonius, Cic.

propugnaculum, *i, n.* [propugno] *a bulwark, rampart, defence*: pontes et propugnacula Jungunt, Virg.: navium, i. e. ships furnished with towers, Hor. || Fig. *a bulwark, protection, defence*: lex Aelia et Fulia propugnacula tranquillitatis, Cic. 2. *proof*: firmissimo propugnaculo uti, Liv.

propugnatio, *onis, f.* [id.] *a defending a place*: Val. Max. || Fig. *a defence, vindication*: propugnatio ac defensio dignitatis tuae, Cic.

propugnator, *oris, m.* [id.] *one who fights in defence of a place, a defender*: a propugnatoribus relictus locus, Caes. || Fig. *a defender, maintainer, champion*: paterni juris defensor, et quasi patrimonii propugnator sui, Cic.

prō-pugno, *avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to fight in front or outside of*: ipsi eis silvis rari propugnabant, Caes. || *to fight in defence of*: uno tempore propugnare et munire, id. 2. Fig.: pro acquirere, Cic.

propulsatio, *onis, f.* [propulso] *a keeping or warding off, a repulse (rare)*: periculi, Cic.

prō-pulso, *avi, atum, i. v. a. to drive, keep, or ward off, to repel, repulse*: hostem, Caes.: populum ab ingressione fori, Cic. || Fig. *to ward off, avert, repel*: suspensionem a se, id.

propulsus, *a, um, Part.* [propello]. **propylaeum**, *or -on, i, n.* = *πρωπύλαιον*, *a gateway, entrance*: cum Athenae propylaeum pingeret, Plin.: res propylaeum, orum, *n. plu.* the celebrated entrance to the temple of Pallas in the citadel of Athens, the Propylaeum: Cic.

prō-quaestor, *oris, m.* (or *pro quaestore*) *a magistrate who, after his quaestorship at Rome, was associated with a procurator in the administration of a province, a proquaestor*: Cic.

proquam, *adv.* and, separate, *pro quam, according to*: v. pro.

prōra, *ae, f.* = *πρωρα*, *the fore-part of a ship, the prow*: prorae admodum erectae, Caes.: prorae statione Melanthus, i. e. the look-out stationed at the prow = *prorata*, Ov. Proverb.: mihi prora et puppis, ut Graecorum proverbium est, fuit a me tui dimittendi, ut rationes nostras explicare, *my intention from beginning to end, my whole design*, Cic. || Meton. *a ship*: quot prius aeratae steterant ad litora prorae, Virg.

prō-rēps, *psi, ptum, 3. v. n.* *to creep forth, crawl out*: (formica) non usquam prorēpsit, Hor. Of men: rumore caedis exterritus prorēpsit ad solarium proximum, Suet.

prōrēta, *ae, m.* = *πρωρήτης*, *the look-out at the prow, the under-pilot*: Pl.

prōreus, *i, m.* = *πρωρεός*, *the look-out at the prow, under-pilot*: Ov.

prō-rīpo, *pūi, reptum, 3. v. a.* [rapio] *to drag or snatch forth*: hominem proripi Jubet, Cic. 2. *With pron.* *reflect*: to rush out, to hasten or hurry forth or away: se ex curia domum, Sall.: se porta foras, Caes. Without the pron. (poet.): quo deinde ruis? quo proripis? Virg. Fig. (poet.): ne virilis cultus in caedem et Lycias proriperet castris? Hor.

prō-rīto, *i, v. a.* [from the same root as irrito, q. v.] *to provoke, produce by irritation*: Plin. || Transf. *to incite, entice, allure*: Sen.

prōrōgatio, *onis, f.* [prorogare] *a prolonging, extension of a term of office*: prorogatio imperii, Liv. || *a putting off, deferring*: diel, Cic.

prōrōgativus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *admitting of delay, prorogative*: Sen.

prō-rōgo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* *to prolong, continue, protract*: ne quinquen- nium imperium Caesari prorogaret, Cic.

|| Transf. *to keep for a long time, to preserve*: alterum in lustrum, melius semper proroget aeum, Hor. 2. *to propagate, perpetuate*: subolem, Just. 3. *to put off, defer*: dies ad solvendum, Cic.

prorump, *adv.* [confr. from prover- sium] *forwards*: cursari rursum prorump, to and fro, Ter. || *straight on, directly*: simulato, quasi eas prorsum in navem, Pl. 2. Fig. *wholly, absolutely*: prorsum nihil intelligi, Ter.

prorursus, *adv.* [confr. from prorsus] *forwards*: non prorsus, verum ex transverso cedit, quasi caucor solet, Pl. || *straight on, right onwards, directly*: prorsus Athenas protinus abibit tecum, id. 2. Fig. *straightway, certainly, truly, absolutely*: ita prorsus existimo, Cic.: hoc mihi prorsus valde placet, id. 3. *in short, in a word*: citus modo, modo tardius incesas; prorsus in facie vultuque recordia inerat, Sall.

prō-rumpo, *rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. a. and n.* *Act*: to cause to burst, break, or rush forth, to send forth: (Aetna) atram prorumpit ad aethera nubem, Virg. With pron. *reflect, or reflect*: to burst forth, dash forth: hinc prorumpitur in mare vendi vis, Lucr.

3. Neutr. *to rush or break forth, to burst out*: per medios adussissime proruperunt, Caes. 2. Transf. of things: incendium proruperat, a fire

had broken out, Tac. || Fig.: illa pestis prorumpet, Cic.: ad minas, to break out into threats, Tac.

prō-rūo, *rūi, ritum, 3. v. n. and a. i.* Neutr. *to rush forth*: ex parte, qua (dextrum cornu) proruebat, Caes. 2. *to tumble down*: mox terrae oppidum proruit, Tac. || Act. *to cause to fall forwards or down, to overthrow, overturn, demolish*: his (munitionibus) proruit, Caes.: terrae motibus proruae domus, thrown down, Tac.

prōrūptus, *a, um, Part.* [prorumpo]. || Adj. *unrestrained*: Cic.

prōrūtus, *a, um, Part.* [proruo].

prōssa, *ae, f.* [for prorsus, from prorsus] (*sc. oratio*) *praise*: nihil quod prorsus scriptum non redigi possit in quaedam versiculorum genera, Quint.

prōstāpia, *ae, f.* *a stock, race, family*: homo veteris prorsapias, Sall.: eorum, ut utamur veteri verbo, prorsapiam, Cic. [Etyrn. du.]

proscenium, *ii, n.* = *πρωσκήνη*, *the place before the scene where the actors appeared, the proscenium*: also in gen. *the stage*: veteres inuent proscenja iudi, Virg.

prō-scindo, *acidi, scisum, 3. v. a.* *to tear open in front, to rend, cleave*: ferro proscindere quercum, Lucan. 2. Esp. of the first ploughing, to break or plough up: Varr. Poet. in gen. for arare, to plough: validis terram proscinde iuvenia, Virg. 3. Transf. *to cut through, to cleave* (poet.): rostro ventosum aequor, Cat. || Fig. *to censure, satirize, defame*: equestres ordinem, Suet.

proscissus, *a, um, Part.* [proscindo].

prō-scribo, *psi, ptum, 3. v. a.* *to write before or in front of*: Petr. || Esp. *to publish in writing, announce publicly*: legem, Cic.: leges, Tac. 2. *to post up, advertise for sale*, etc.: Claudius proscriptis insulam vendidit, Cic. 3. *to confiscate by public advertisement*: possessiones, id. With a pers. object: Pompeium, to confiscate the estates gained by him, id. 4. *to proscribe, outlaw* (by inserting the person's name in a list which was posted up in a public place): posteaquam victoria constituta est, cum proscribere-tur homines, qui adversarii fuisse putabantur, id.

proscriptio, *onis, f.* [proscribo] *a written public notice, an advertisement*: proscriptio honorum, Cic. || *proscription*: outlaws, confiscation: de capite civis et de bonis proscripticem ferre, id.

proscriptario, *4. v. n. desider.* [id.] *to desire or long to proscribe*: Cic.

proscriptus, *a, um, Part.* [proscribo]. || Subst. *proscriptus*, *i, m.* *a proscribed person, outlaw*: contra legem Corneliam, quae proscriptum juvari vetat, Cic.

prō-scōn, *cūi, ctum, i. v. a.* *to try away or off*: App. || Esp. *to break*

up with the plough: solum, Plin. 2.
to cut off the parts to be sacrificed:
hostiae exta, Liv.

prosectum, i. n. [proseco] that
which is cut off for sacrifice, the en-
tails: Ov.

prosectus, a, um, Part. [proseco].

prosectus (prosequutus), a, um,
Part. [prosequor].

pro-secta, ae, f. [sedeo] a prostitute,
harlot: Pl.

pro-sedino, avi, atum, i. v. a. to
sow or scatter about, to sow (rare): os-
trea, Cic. || Fig. to disseminate,
propagate: proseminatae sunt familiae,
id.

pro-sentio, senti, a, v. a. to perceive
beforehand: Pl.

pro-sequor, citus (quitus), j. v. a.
dep. to follow forth or to a distance,
to accompany, attend: eum milites electi
criditer CXX. sunt prosequuti, Caca.

exsequias, to attend a funeral, Ov.
Of inanimate and abstract subjects:
prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus
euntes, Virg. 2. to pursue: fugien-
tes prosequi, Caca. Fig.: hominem
verbis vehementioribus prosequitur,
Cic. || Fig. to follow, imitate: cum
verbis tum etiam ipso sone quasi sub-
stitutoquebatur atque imitabatur
antiquitatem, id.

2. Esp. with a
limiting word in abl. to attend or cause
to be attended with (the exact transi-
tional depending on the limiting word: cf.
afficio): benevolentia aut misericordia
prosequi aliquem, to show kindness or
pity to, id.: aliquem laudibus, to praise,
Liv.: Remos liberaliter oratione pro-
secutus, having addressed them kindly,
Caca. 3. to pursue, continue, proceed
with a narration, etc.: non prosequar
longius, Cic. Absol. (poet.): prosequi
pavimenta, et ficto pectore fatur,
Virg.

pro-serpo, j. v. n. to creep forwards
or forth, to creep or crawl along: pro-
serpens bestia, Pl.

pro-seucha, ae, f. = *προευχή*, a
place for prayer, an oratory: Liv.

pro-silio, li (less freq. iui or ii)
4. v. n. [salio] to leap or spring forth,
to spring up: repente proellerunt,
Cic.: ex tabernaculo, Liv.: de capitis
paterni vertice (of Minerva), Ov. 2.
Of inanimate subjects, to spring or
burst forth, to start out: (sanguis)
emicat, et longis terebrata proellit aura,
id. || Fig. to break forth (poet.):
vaga proellit frenis natura remota,
Hor. 2. to hasten (poet.): proslili
amicum castigationi, Pl.

pro-socer, eri, m. a wife's grand-
father: Ov.

pro-secta, ae, f. = *προσέκτα*, the tone
or accent of a syllable, prosody: Varr.

pro-sepoeia, ae, f. = *προσεποι-
α*, personification: Quint.

pro-specto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq.
to look at, look at a distant object,
to look at, view: pars ex tectis fenest-
raeque prospectant, Liv. 2. to look
about: prospectare, ne usquam insidiae

sient, Pl. 3. Of situation: to look
towards, to lie or be situated towards:
villa, quae subiectos sinus editissima
prospectat, Tac. || Fig. to look
forwards to, to expect, to hope: ex-
silium, Cic. 2. to await, impend
over: te quoque fata prospectant paria,
Virg.

prospectus, a, um, Part. [pro-
specio].

prospectus, 3a, m. [id.] a look-out,
distant view; prospect: scopulum con-
scendit, et omnem prospectum late
pelago petit, Virg. 2. Transf.
sight, view: aliquem in prospectum
populi producere, Cic. 3. Poet. sight,
vision: late aequora prospectu metior,
Ov.

pro-spectulor, i. v. n. and a. I.
Neutr. to look into the distance, look
out (rare): de vallo, Auct. B. Afr.

2. Transf. to reconnoitre: L. Sici-
cum prospectatum ad locum castris
capendum mittunt, Liv. || A. Ct.
to look out for, watch for: prospectari
e muris adventum imperatoris, id.

prosper, and more freq. **prosperus**,
a, um, adi. [pro and spes; lit. accord-
ing to one's hope; hence] agreeable to
one's wishes, favourable, fortunate,
prosperous: prospera adversaque for-
tuna, Cic.: prosperissimo rerum eventu,
Vell.: prosperior civium amor, Tac.
With gen. (poet.): noctilucam, prosperam
frugum, beneficial to fruits, Hor.

|| Subst.: prospera, orum, n. plu.
favourable circumstances, good fortune,
prosperity: Germani prosperie feroces,
Tac.

prosperus, adv. agreeably to one's
wishes, favourably, luckily, fortunately,
prosperously: omnia profuerunt, pro-
spere, Cic.: cadere, Tac. Sup.: pro-
sperrime geruntur omnia, Vell.

pro-spergo, sparsi, sparsum, j. v. a.
[spargo] to besprinkle: Tac.

prosperitas, itis, f. [prosper] good
fortune, success, prosperity: vitas, Cic.
Plur.: Improbiorum prosperitates se-
cundaeque res, id.

prosperus, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.]
to cause to succeed, to render fortunate
or happy, to prosper: ut consilia sua
rei publicae prosperarent, Tac. Absol.:
amico meo prosperabo, will make my
friend happy, Pl.

prosperus, a, um, Part. [prosper-
go].

prosperus, a, um, v. prosper.

prospicientia, ae, f. [prospicio]
foresight, precaution: Cic.

pro-spicio, exi, ectum, j. v. n. and
a. [specio]. I. Neutr. to look for-
wards, to look out: ex superioribus
locis prospicere in urbem, Caca. 2.
Esp. to watch, be on the watch: puer ab
janua prospiciens, Nep. 3. Fig. to
look or see to beforehand, to take care of,
providis for: quod ad vestram famam
pertinet, prospicite atque consalite,
Cic.: rei frumentariae prospiciendum
existimavit, Caca. || A. Ct. to see
off, to deserv, esp. Italian summa

ab unda, Virg. 2. Transf. of situa-
tion, to have or command a view of,
look or lie towards, to overlook: domus
prospicit agros, Hor. 3. to look at
attentively (rare): aliquem propter ali-
quid, Nep. 4. to foresee: multo
ante, tanquam ex aliqua specula, pro-
spexi tempestatem futuram, Cic. 5.
to look out for, provide, procure: sedem
senectutis, Liv.

pro-sterno, stravi, stritum, j. v. a.
to throw in front or before; to throw to
the ground, overthrow, prostrate: pon-
dero silvam, Ov.: se ad pedes alcuius,
Cic. || Fig. to overthrow, subvert,
destroy, etc.: afflictis et prostrata virtus,
id.: carminum stadium, Tac. 2. to
prostitute: Suet.

prostibilia, is, f. [prosto] a harlot,
prostitute: Pl.

prostibulum, i. n. [id.] a prostitute:
Pl.

pro-stitio, itis, atum, j. v. a. [statuo]
to place before or in front: Arn. 2.
Fig. to expose: tu tua prostitues famae
peccata sinistrae, Ov. || to expose
publicly to prostitution, to prostitute:
quae (meretrices) sese toto corpore pro-
stituit, Cat.: faciem suam lucro, Ov.

2. Fig.: vocem ingrato foro, id.

prostituta, a, um, Part. [prosti-
tuo].

pro-sto, stiti, stitum, i. v. n. to
stand forth, project: angellie prostanti-
bus, with projecting corners, Lucr. ||
to stand in a public place: Of a seller,
to offer one's wares for sale: hi (lenones)
saltem in oculis locis prostant, vos in
foro ipso, Pl. Of wares, to be set out or
exposed for sale: iller prostat, Hor.

2. Esp. to sell one's body, prostitute
oneself: Juv.: Suet.

prostratus, a, um, Part. [proster-
no].

pro-subigo, j. v. a. to dig up, cast
up: terram, Virg.

pro-sum, sili, prodessae, irrog, v. n.
to be useful or of use, to do good, benefit,
profit: conari, with dat. or absol.:
qui nec sibi nec alteri prosunt, Cic.
With a subject clause: quid mihi fingere
prodest? Ov. Absol.: quae nocuere
aequar, fugiam quae profere credam,
Hor.

pro-tectus, a, um, Part. [protego].

pro-tecto, xi, ctum, j. v. a. to cover
before or in front: aedes, to furnish
with a projecting roof, Cic. 2. In
gen. to cover, protect: tabernacula pro-
tectis hedera, Caca. || Fig. to cover
or shield from danger, to defend, pro-
tect: jacentem et spoliatum defendo et
protego, Cic. 2. to cover up, conceal:
nequitiam supercilio truci, Vell.

pro-talo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to drive
forth or forwards, to put to flight, re-
pulse, remove: aliquem saeviculis dictis,
Ter.

pro-tolum, i. n. cattle harnessed to-
gether for draught, a team: Plin. ||
Transf. a line, row, succession: pro-
telo plagatum continuato, Lucr.

pro-tendo, di, sum and tum, j. v. a.

to stretch forth or out, to extend: hastas, Virg.: brachia in mare, Ov.

protentus, a, um, Part. [protendo].

|| A. d. j.: stretched out, lengthened, extended: pedes late protentus in octo, Virg.

protēnus, adv. v. protinus.

prō-tēro, trivi, tritum, 3. v. a. to wear away, crush, tread under foot: aliquem pedibus, Pl.: equitatus aversos proterere incipit, Caes.: Fig.: ver proterit aetas inieritura, *treads on its heels*, i. e. supplants, Hor.: 2. In gen. to overthrow, crush, defeat, ill-use: Martē Pōenis, id.: aliquem proterere et conciliare, Cic.

prō-terreo, ū, itum, 2. v. a. to frighten or scare away, to terrify: ūltum proterruit hinc, Ter.: patria pulsus atque proteritus, Cic.

protērritus, a, um, Part. [protereo].

protērvē, adv. boldly, with spirit: confidenter pro se et proterve loqui, Pl. 2. boldly, wantonly, impudently: consecretans aliquem proterve, Cic. (Comp.: Ov.

protērvitas, ātis, f. [protervus] pertines, boldness, impudence: quam paene tua me perdidit protervitas, Ter.

protērvus, a, um, adj. [protero; q. tramping on; hence] violent, vehement (poet.): venti, Hor.: stella canis, scorching, oppressive, Ov.: Fig.: forward, bold, pert, wanton, shameless, impudent: animus, Pl.: homo, Cic. Comp.: meretrix protervior, Just.

prōthymē, adv. = *prothymus*, willingly, gladly: Pl.

prōthymia, ae, f. = *prothymia*, readiness, willingness: Pl.

prōtinam (protenam), adv. forthwith, immediately: Pl.: Ter.

prōtinus (protenus), adv. [tenus] lit. forwards to the end; hence, 1. Of place: straightforwards, ever forwards: praecipisse, ut pergeret protinus, Cic. 2. continuously, uninterruptedly: trans Lygios Gothones regnantur: protinus delinse ab Oceano Rugil et Lemovii, Tac.: || Of time or order: directly, forthwith, immediately, instantly, on the spot: protenus et alios Africæ regulos iussu adire, Liv.: oratio protinus perficiens auditorem benevolam, at the very outset, Cic.: With ab: immediately or directly after: ab adoptione, Vell.

prō-tollo, 3. v. a. to stretch forth or out: manum, Pl.: || Fig.: to prolong, put off: vitam in cratimum, id.

prōtractus, a, um, Part. [protrahō].

prō-trāhō, xi, ctum (Perf. inf. protraxe for protraxisse, Lucr.), 3. v. a. to draw or drag forth, to bring forth or out: aliquem e tentorio, Tac.: aliquem hinc in convivium, Cic.: || Fig.: to drag forth, to reveal, expose, betray: Indicem ad indicium, Liv.: publicanorum fraudes, Vell. 2. to lengthen out, to prolong, protract, defer: stipendia militum protrahi ac dif-

ferri, Suet. 3. to reduce, bring to: ad pauperiatem protractus, Pl.

prōtritus, a, um, Part. [protero].

prō-trādo, si, sum, 3. v. a. to thrust forwards, to thrust or push out: cylindrum, Cic.: || Fig.: to put off, defer: comitia in Ianuarium mensem, id.

prō-turbo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to drive forwards, to drive or push away, to repulse: his facile pulsus ac proturbatus, Caes.: proturbatus qui de Othone nuntabant, being driven away, not listened to, Tac.: || Transf.: militum conviciis proturbatus, attacked, id.

prōtū, adv. [pro ut; orig. pro eo ut] according as, in proportion, accordingly, just as, as: comparant argenti benefici prout Thermitani hominis facultates ferebant, satia, Cic.: With si: ejusque rationem ita haberi, prout haberi lege liceret, id.

prōvectus, a, um, Part. [proveho].

|| A. d. j.: Of time: advanced: provecta setate mortuus est, Cic.: provecta nox erat, Tac.

prō-vēhō, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to carry forwards, to conduct, convey, transport, etc.: eam pol provehxi: avehere non quivi, I took her on board the ship, Pl.

2. Reflect. to go, move, drive, ride, or sail forwards: cum classe freto provehxi, Caes.: provehimur portu, Virg.: provectus equo, Liv.: || Fig.: to carry forwards, on, away: haec spes provehit, ut ad conspecta procul pecora decurrerent, id. Reflect.: sentio me esse longius provectum quam propinqua ratio postulare, Cic. 2. to raise, promote, exalt: vim temperatam di quoque probehnt in majus, Hor. 3. Reflect.: to advance, make progress: quod si qui longius in amicitia proveci essent, Cic.

prō-vēnō, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. to come forth, appear: provenire in aenam, Pl. 2. Esp. to be brought forth, to arise, be produced, grow, thrive: deductis olim, quique mos provenere, haec patria est, were born, Tac.: in stabulo meo lana proveniat, Ov.: frumentum propter siccitates angustius provenerat, Caes.: || Fig.: to come forth, appear (rare): proveniebant oratores novi, Naev. in Cic. 2. Esp. to come to pass, happen, occur: non haec humanis opibus, non arte magistra proveniunt, Virg. 3. to go on, proceed, turn out well or ill: quum in recte proveniunt, since it has turned out well with you, Pl. (II) Esp. to go on well, to succeed: al destinata provenissent, Tac.

prōventus, āis, m. [provenio] a coming forth, growth, increase, produce, crop: provenitu oneret sulcos, Virg. 2. Transf. a supply, number: clarorum virorum, Just.: || Fig.: an issue, result: App. 2. Esp. a fortunate issue, success: superfloris temporis, Caes.

proverbium, ū, n. [verbum] an adage, proverb: ex quo illud factum est, fari tritum sermone proverbium, Cic.

prōvidēns, entis, Part. [providē].

|| A. d. j. provident, prudent: homo multum providens, Cic. Comp.: id est providentius, more prudent, id. Sup.: providentissimus quisque, Tac.

prōvidēter, adv. providently, prudently: Sall. Sup.: Cic.

prōvidētia, ae, f. [providē] foresight, foreknowledge: providentia est, per quam futurum aliquid videtur ante quam factum sit, Cic.: || Forethought, precaution, providence: deorum providentia mundum administrari, id. With an object, gen.: neque ferendi neque declinandi providentia, Tac. 2. Meton. (poem.) providentia dicere? recte dices, Sen.

prō-vīdō, vīdi, vīsum, 2. v. a. and a. 1. Neutr. Fig.: to act with foresight, take care (rare): actum de te est, nisi provides, Cic. 2. to see beforehand; to provide, make preparation or provision for; constr. absol., with dat., de or subj.: multum in potervum providentur, id.: rei frumentariae, Caes.: cura et provide, ne quid e destit, Cic.: de re frumentaria ut provident, Caes. 3. A. c. t. to see in the distance (rare): ubi, quid petatur, procul provideri nequeat, Liv.: || Fig.: to see or know beforehand, to foresee: to see before or earlier: quod ego, priusquam loqui coepisti, senal aequo providi, Cic.: aliquem, Hor. 2. to see to beforehand; to prepare or provide: providentia haec pottriamus providet, Cic.: ea, quae ad usum navium pertinent providere, Caes.

prōvidus, a, um, adj. [providio] foreseeing: mens provida rerum futurum, Cic.: || Cautious, provident, prudent: animal hoc providum, sagax, quem vocamus hominem, id.: || Providing for, careful: natura consultrix et provida utilitatum opportunitatque omnium, id.

prōvincia, ae, f. [contr. of providentia] a charge, command, government: administration: Scinio Volci, Aquili Hermici provincia eventit, i. e. the duty of commanding the army sent against them, Liv.: alteri consuli Aurelio Italia provincia obtigit, id. 2. Esp. a province, i. e. a territory out of Italy, acquired by the Romans (chiefly by conquest), and brought under Roman government; freq. to be rendered provincial administration, employment, etc.: Sicilia prima omnium provincia est appellata, Cic.: provinciam Lentulus deposuit, gare up, resigned, id.: provincia consulari, governed by a former consul (proconsul), id. (S. Nub's Ant. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

prōvincialis, e, adj. [provincia] pertaining to a province, provincial: administratio, Cic.: abstinentia, derved in the administration of a province, id.: || Subst. provincialis.

an inhabitant of a province, a provincial: provinciales, id. (Hence *Fr. provincial*.)

provinciātim, adv. by provinces, province by province: Suet.

provisio, ōnis, f. [providere] a foreseeing, foreknowing: provisiō animi, Cic. ||. foresight, providence: genus longa animi provisiōne fugiendum, id.

||. a taking care, precaution: posterit temporis, id. 2. Esp. Attending, prevention: horum incommodorum una cautio est atque una provisiō, id.

provīso, adv. with forethought or caution: temere, proviso, Tac.

prō-vīso, i. v. n. and a. to go or come forth to see: proviso, quid agat Pampilius, Ter. With acc.: si quem hominem expectant, eum solent provisiore, to be on the look-out for him, Pl.

prōvisior, ōris, m. [providere] a foreseeing: Tac. ||. a provider: Hor.

prōvisus, a, um, Part. [providere].

prōvisus, ōis, m. (only in abl. sing.) [id.] a looking before, looking into the distance: Tac. ||. Fig. a foreseeing: id. 2. a providing for, precaution, providence: dedm, id.

prō-vīvo, i. v. n. to live on: Tac.

prōvocatio, ōnis, f. [provocare] a calling out, summoning, challenging to combat: ex provocatōe hostem luterem, Vell. ||. a citation before a higher tribunal, an appeal: Publicola legem ad populum tulit ne quis magistratus civem Romanum adversus provocatōem necaret neve verberaret, Cic.

prōvocatōr, ōris, m. [id.] a challenger: Just. ||. Esp. a kind of gladiator: Cic.

prō-vōo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. to call forth, call out: mandant ut ad se provocet Simondem, Phaedr. 2. Esp. to call out, challenge, invite: aliquem ad pugnam, Cic. 3. In law: to summon or cite before a higher court, to appeal: usu. neutr. with ad and acc.: provoco ad populum, Liv.: ab omni iudicio poenaeque provocari lierre, Cic.

||. Fig. to challenge to a contest, to contend with, vie with, emulate: aliquem virtute, Plin. 2. to challenge, incite: omni comitate ad hilaritatem et jocum provocare, Suet. 3. to exalt, exasperate, stir up, rouse: non solum a me provocatus sed etiam sua sponte, Cic.: eromnibus, Caes. 4. to call forth, occasion, produce, cause: bellum, Tac. 5. to appeal: quam id rectum sit, tu iudicablis: ne ad Catonem quidem provocabo, Cic.

provolgo, v. provolgo.

prō-vōlo, avi, i. v. n. to fly forth: alii provolant, alii erumpunt, Plin. ||. Transf. to hurry or hasten forth, to rush out: subito omnibus copiis provolaverunt, Caes.: in primum infestis hastis provolant duo Fabii, Liv.

prōvolutus, a, um, Part. [provolvo].

prō-volve, volvi, vōlūtum, i. v. a. to roll forwards or along, roll over and

over, roll away: aliquem in viam mediam, Ter.: congestas lapidum moles, Tac. 2. Reflect. to cast oneself down, to prostrate oneself: se allicui ad pedes, Liv. ||. Fig. to roll out, eject: multi fortunis provolvebantur, vere ruina, Tac. 2. Reflect. to humble oneself: usque ad libita Pallantis provoluta, id.

prō-vōmo, i. v. a. to vomit forth: Lucr.

prō-vulgo (-volg.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to make publicly known, to publish, divulge: Suet.

proximās (proximēs), adv. nearest, very near, next: Of place: quam proxime potest hostium castris castra communit, Caes. With acc.: exercitum habere quam proxime hostem, Cic.

2. Of time, either past or future: immediately before or after: last, next: civitates quae proxime bellum fecerant, Caes. ||. Of order, rank, etc. next to, next after, next: proxime et secundum deos homines hominibus maxime utiles esse possunt, Cic. With acc.: proxime morem Romanum, closely following the Roman method, Liv. With atque: proxime atque ille aut aequae, nearly the same as he, Cic. 2. Very closely, accurately: ut proxime utriusque differentiam signem, Quint.

proximitas, atis, f. [proximus] nearness, proximity: Ov. ||. Fig. near relationship: id. 2. similarity, resemblance: id.

proximo, adv. very lately: Cic.

proximus, v. propior.

prudēs, entis, adj. and subst. [contr. from providens] foreseeing, foreknowing (rare): cō nstr. with acc. and inf.: ob ea se peti prudens, Plin.: quos prudentes possumus dicere, id est providentes, Cic. ||. Transf. knowing, skilled, experienced, practised in: constr. with gen. or in and abl.: lo-corum, Liv.: artis, Ov. Sup.: adu-landi gens prudentissima, Juv. With in: prudens in iure civili, Cic. 2. knowing, aware, conscious: (usu. connected with sciens) often to be rendered by an adv. knowingly, designedly, on purpose: quos prudens praetereo, on purpose, Hor.: ut in fabulis Amphiarus, sic ego prudens et sciens ad pestem ante oculos positum sum profectus, Cic. 3. In gen. sensible, intelligent, judicious, prudent, circumspect: quis P. Octavio ingenio prudentior, iure peritior, id.: homines amicissimi ac prudentissimi, id. Of abstract things: prudens animi sententia, Ov.

prudenter, adv. cautiously, prudently: facere, Cic. Comp.: non potuisse quengquam prudentius gerere se, Aug. in Suet. ||. skillfully, learnedly, intelligently, etc.: acutissime sententias suas prudentissimeque defendere, Cic.

prudentia, ae, f. [prudens] a foreseeing (rare): futurorum, Cic. ||. acquaintance with knowledge of, skill in: juris publici, id.: physicorum, id. ||. good sense, intelligence, prudence, pruc-

tical judgment, discretion: prudentia cernitur in delectu bonorum et malorum, id.: civilis prudentia, statesmanship, id. 2. Meton. understanding, capacity: auditoris prudentiam impedire confusione partium, id.

prūna, ae, f. hoar-frost, rime: Cic.: Plin. Plur.: Cic.: Hor. ||. Transf. snow: Lucr.: Virg. 2. winter: id. [Prūna perh. from pro.] (Hence It. brina.)

prūnōsus, a, um, adj. [prūna] full of hoar-frost, frosty, rimy: herbae, Ov.

prūna, ae, f. a live coal: Virg.

prūnitius, a, um, adj. [prūnus] of plum-tree wood: torris, Ov.

prūnum, i. n. [id.] a plum: Ov. (Hence It. pruno; Fr. prune.)

prūnus, i. f. = πρῦνη, a plum-tree: Plin.

prūrigo, inis, f. [prurio] an itching the itch: Cels. ||. lasciviousness: Mart.

prurio, a, v. n. to itch: Fig. to have an itching for, to long for: Pl.: Juv. (Hence It. prudere.)

prytanēs or **prytanis**, is, m. = πρύτανις, a chief magistrate in some Grecian States: Sen.: Liv.

prytanēum, i. n. = πρυτανεῖον, a public building in some Grecian States, where the Prytanēs assembled and dined, and where those who had done special service to the State took their meals at the public expense: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 313).

prytanis, is, v. prytanes.

psallo, i, j. v. n. = ψάλλω, to play upon a stringed instrument, esp. to play upon the cithara, to sing to the cithara: psallere et saltare, Cic.: docta psallere Chia, Hor.

psalterium, i, n. = ψαλτήριον, a stringed instrument of the lute kind, a psallery: Virg.

psaltria, ae, f. = ψάλτρια, a female player on the cithara: Ter.: Cic.

psēcas, ōdis, f. = ψεκάς (drizle), a female slave who performed her mistress's hair: Juv.

psēphismata, atis, n. = ψήφισμα, a decree of the people among the Greeks = the plebiscitum of the Romans: Cic.

psēudōla, i, m. [ψευδής, lying] the liar, the title of a comedy of Plautus: Cic.

psēudōmēnos or **-us**, i, m. = ψευδόμενος, in logic, a sophistical syllogism: Cic.

psēudōthūrum, i, n. = ψευδοθύρον, a back door, private entrance: paltini, Amm. ||. Fig.: (numi) per psēudōthūrum revertantur, i. e. secretly, Cic.

psēllōnitharista, ae, m. = ψελλοιθηρῆς, one who plays on the cithara without singing to it: Suet.

psittacus, i, m. = ψιττακος, a parrot, prob. the ringed green parrot: Petre.

psychomantium or **-eum**, i, n. = ψυχμαντεῖον, a place where the spirits of the dead were interrogated, a place of necromancy: Cic.

psythia, ae, v. psythius.

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psychus (psith), a, um, adj. = *ψυχή* (ψυβ), *Psychian*, a designation of a species of vine: vitis, Virg. || Subst.: *psychia*, ac, f. *a vine of that kind*: id.

ptē, an emphatic suffix appended to personal pronouns, and more freq. to pronom. adjectives, esp. in the ablative; *self*, *own*: meopie ingenio, Pl.: uopie pondere, Cic.: nostrapte culpa, Ter.: nepte fieri servum, Pl.

ptisana, ae, f. = *πυσιάνη*, barley crushed and cleaned from the hulls, barley-groats, pearl-barley: Cels. || Meton. *a drink made from barley-groats, barley-water*: Plin. (Hence *lit. tiana*; Fr. *tisane*).

ptisanarium, il, n. [ptisana] *a decoction of barley-groats, or, transf. of rice*: Hor.

pūbens, entis, adj. [pubes] *arrived at the age of puberty, pubescent* (poet.): frater, Claud. || Transf. of plants: *in full vigor, juicy, flourishing*: herbae, Virg.

pūber, ēris, v. pubes, adj. **pūbertas**, ātis, f. [puber] *marriageable age, puberty*: pubertalis tempus, Suet. || Meton. *the signs of puberty, the beard, etc.*: Cic. 2. Transf. of plants: *soft down, pubescence*: Plin. 3. *the power of procreation, manhood, virility*: inexhausta pubertus, Tac.

pūbes and **pūber**, ēris, adj. *that is grown up, of ripe age, adult*: priusquam pubes esset, Nep.: ad puberem aetatem, Liv. 2. Subst. **pūberēs**, um, m. plur. *grown-up persons, adults, men*: omnes puberes armati convenire consueverunt, Caes. || Transf. of plants: *demony*: folia, Virg.

pūbes, is, f. [pubes] *the hair which appears on the body at the age of puberty*: capillus et pubes, Plin. || Transf. *the organs of generation*: Virg. || Collect. *grown-up males, youth, young men*: omnem Italiae pubem, Cic. 2. In gen. *men, people, population*: pubes praesens, Pl.

pūbesco, būi, 3. v. n. inop. [id.] *to reach the age of puberty, become pubescent*: Herculeum, quum primum pubesceret, Cic. || Transf. *to be covered or clothed, to clothe itself with* (poet.): pratque pubescunt variorum flore colorum, Ov. 2. *to grow up, ripen*: omnia, quae terra gignit, maturata pubescunt, Cic.

publicanus, a, um, adj. [publicus] *pertaining to the public revenue*; usu. Subst. *a farmer of the Roman taxes, generally of the equestrian order*: Cic. Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 314.)

publicatio, ōnis, f. [publico] *an adjudging to the public treasury, confiscation*: Cic.

publēs, ado. *on account, at the cost, in behalf, or in charge of the state*: disciplina puerilis publice exposita, by public authority, Cic.: frumentum, quod Aedul essent publice polliciti, in the name of the state, Caes.: publice veco-

untur (prytanes), *at the public expense*, Liv. || *all together, universally*: exultatum publice ire, id.

publicitus, ad. *on the public account, at the public expense, by or for the state*: hospitio accipi, i. e. to be clapped into a prison, Pl. || *before the people, in public, publicly*: ut fiat auctio publicitus, id.

publico, avi, atum, i. v. a. [publicus] *to make public property, to confiscate*: regnum Jubae, Caes.: privata, Cic.

|| *to show or tell to the people, to make public or common*: bibliothecae Graecae et Latinae, to throw open to the public, Suet.: orationum, to publish, Plin. 2. Esp. *to make known, reveal, disclose* (rare): reticenda, Just.

3. *to expose to common use, prostitute*: corpus, Pl.

publicus (in inocr. also **publicus** and **poplicus**), a, um, adj. [contr. of poplicus from *pōpulus*] *pertaining to the people, state, or community; that is done for the sake or at the expense of the state; public, common*: publica magnificentia, Cic.: sacrificia publica ac privata, Caes.: injuriae, dome to the state, id.: causa, an affair of state, Liv.: also, a criminal process, Cic.: res publica, the commonwealth, the state; v. res. || Subst. **publicus**, i, m. *a public officer, public functionary, magistrate*: at quis aut privatus aut publicus, Caes. 2. **publicum**, i, n. *a possession of the state, public territory*: publicum Campanum, Cic. (ii) *the public purse, treasury, revenue, etc.*: solitus de publico convivari, at the public cost, id.: conducere publica, to farm the public revenues, Hor. || *common, general, public* (as adj. rare): publica lex hominum, Pers.: favor, the favour of all, Ov. 2. Subst. **publicus**, i, n. *a public place, publicity*: in publico esse non aude, lucidit se domi, Cic.: carere publico, to remain at home, id. || *common, ordinary, bad* (rare): structura carminis, Ov.

pubendus, a, um, Part. [pudeo]. || Adj.: *of which one ought to be ashamed, shameful, scandalous, disgraceful, abominable*: vita, Ov.: vulnera, Virg.: causa, Ov.: par-nescis, Suet. **pubēns**, entis, Part. [pudeo]. || Adj.: *shamefaced, bashful, modest*: muia, pudens est, Lucr.: pudens et probus filius, Cic.: animus, Ter. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: vir, id.

pūdenter, ad. *modestly, bashfully*: Cic. Comp.: pūdētius accedere, id. Sup.: pūdētissime aliquid petere, id.

pūdeo, ūi, or **pūdtum** est. 2. v. a. *to be ashamed to be ashamed*: non te haec pudent? Ter.: ita nunc pudeo, Pl. || Impersonal: *pudet*, ūi, or **pūdtum** est, it causes a feeling of shame: constr. the subject is rarely expressed, but is sometimes a *news*, *pron.* or an *inf.*: the word representing the person who experiences the feeling is put in the acc.; that which stands for the source of the feeling in the

gen.: sunt homines, quos infamiae suae neque pudeat neque taceat, Cic.: nec luisse pudeat, sed non incidere ludum, Hor.: pudet, quod prius non pudtiam unquam est, Pl. With *add.* *sapine*: pudet dictu, Tac.

pudet, v. pudeo, ii.

pūdibundus, a, um, adj. [pudeo] *shamefaced, bashful, modest*: matrona, Hor.: ora, Ov. || *of which one should be ashamed, shameful, disgraceful*: genus, Just.

pūdicos, adv. *modestly, chastely, virtuously*: Ter. Comp.: pudicitus, Pl.

pūdicitia, ac, f. [pudicus] *chastity, purity; the absence of unchaste desires or actions, and esp. the not permitting such actions to be perpetrated on one*: hinc pudicitia, illic stuprum, Cic.: pudicitiam alieius expugnare, id.: in propatulo habere, Sall.

pūdicus, a, um, adj. [pudeo] *free from lustful desires or actions; modest, chaste, virtuous*: erubescunt pudicitiam loqui de pudicitia, Cic.: Hippolytus, Hor.: matres, Ov.: mores, id. Comp.: matrona pudicior, id. 2. In an object, or pass. sense: *unpolluted, chaste*: tam a me pudica est, quasi soror mea sit, Pl.

pūdior, ūia, m. [id.] *shame, a sense of shame, shamefacedness, shyness, modesty, etc.*: ex hac parte pugnat pudor, illic petulantia: hinc pudicitia, illic stuprum, Cic.: quem paupertatis pudor et fuga tenet, shame on account of poverty, Hor. 2. *respect, regard for*: usu. with object, gen.: famae, regard for one's reputation, Cic. 3. *decency, good manners, propriety of behaviour towards others*: omnium qui tecum sunt pudor, id. || Meton. *shame, a cause for shame, ignominy, disgrace*: vulgare alicuius pudorem, Ov.: amicitia, quae impetrata gloriae sibi, non pudori sit, should not be a disgrace, Liv.

pūella, ae, f. [puella] *a female child, a girl, maiden*: puellam parere, Ter.: puella infans, Hor. (ii) *a daughter*: Danae puellae, id. 3. *a young woman, young wife*: victore cessante puellae, Ov. 2. Esp. *a beloved maiden, a sweet-heart, mistress* (poet.): vixi puellula nuper idonea, Hor.

pūellaris, e, adj. [puella] *pertaining to a girl or young woman, girl-like, maidenly*: animi, of the youthful companions of Proserpine, Ov.

pūellariter, adv. *in a girlish manner, girlishly*: Plin.

pūellitia, ae, f. dim. [id.] *a girl's girl*: Ter.: Cat.

puellus, i, m. dim. [contr. from puerulus, from puer] *a little boy*: Pl.

puer, ūri, m. (voc. puer, Pl., as from puerus) *a child, whether boy or girl*: sancta puer Saturni filia, regina, Liv. And. Hence plur. *pueri, children*: infansium puerorum incunabula, Cr.

|| Esp. *a male child, a boy, lad, young man* (strictly till the seventeenth year, but freq. applied to those much older): puero liti date mammam,

puer, *Ascanius puer*, Virg.: *laudator temporis acti* se puer, *when he was a boy*, Hor.: *puer egregius praesidium sibi primum et nobis, deinde summae reipublicae comparavit*, of Octavius at the age of nineteen, Cic. A puer, a puer, *from a boy, from boyhood or childhood*: doctum hominem cognovi, idque a puer, id. *ut primum ex pueris exsultat Archias, from the age of childhood*, id.

puer, *a boy in waiting, a servant, slave*: Persius odi, puer, apparatus, Hor.

puer, *3. an unmarried man, a bachelor* (like Fr. *garçon*): Ov. [Cf. *Spartan* *woip for rais*: in Lat also it appears in the form of *por* in inscriptions, e.g. *Luci-por, Marci-por.*]

puera, *a girl*, f. [puer] *a girl, lass, maiden*: Suet.

puerulus, *3. v. n. incept.* [id.] *to attain the age of boyhood or youth*: unus jam puerulus insigni festivitate, Suet.

puerilis, *e. adj.* [id.] *childish, boyish, youthful*: puerili specie, senili prudentia, Cic.: *agmen, a troop of boys*, Virg.

puerilis, *Meton. childish, puerile, silly*: acta illa res est animo virili, consilio puerili, Cic. Comp.: si puerilis his ratio esse vincit amare, Hor.

puerilitas, *3. f.* [puerilis] *childhood, boyhood*: Val. Max. || *childishness, puerility*: Sen.

pueriliter, *adv. like a child*: ludentes, Plautid. || *childishly, foolishly*: Cic.

pueritia (syncope. *puertia*, Hor.), *ae. f.* [puer] *childhood, boyhood, youth* (applied usually till the seventeenth year, but freq. later): qui citius adolescentiae obsecutus quam pueritiae adolescentia obreptus? Cic.

puerperus, *a. um, adj.* [puer pario] *pertaining to child-birth*: verba, formulae quae facilitate child-birth, Ov.

puerpera, *ae. f.* *a woman in labor or in child-bed, a lying-in woman*: Pl.

puerperium, *ii. n.* [puerperus] *child-birth, child-bed, a lying-in*: Suet.

puerulus, *Meton. a new-born child, an infant*: children: Tac.

pueritia, *ae. v. pueritia, ad init.*

puerulus, *i. m. dim.* [puer] *a little boy, little slave*: Cic.

puer, *ae. v. puer*.

puer, *ii. m.* [puer, root of pugio] *a boxer, pugilist*: Cic.

puer, *ii. m.* [puer] *a boxer, pugilist*: Cic.

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pugillus, *i. m. dim.* [pugnis] *what one can hold in the fist, a handful*: Plin.

pugio, *3. m.* [puo, root of pugno] *a dagger, dirk, poniard*: Caesare intersecto statim cruentum alte extollens M. Brutus pugione, Cic. Worn by the emperors, to denote their power of life and death: Suet.: and by the chief officers in the army as a military badge of distinction: Tac. || Fig.: o plumbum pugione: O leader dagger: i. e. O weak argument: Cic. (Hence *Fr. poignard*.)

pugionellus, *i. m. dim.* [pugio] *a small dagger or poniard*: Cic.

pugna, *ae. f.* [puo, root of pugno; cf. *pugnus, a fist*] *a fight with fists*; hence, in gen. *a fight between individuals or bodies of men, a battle, combat, engagement*: dictator eam pugnam laudibus tulit (of the single-combat of Torquatus), Liv.: diuturnitate pugnae defessis proelio excedebat, Caes. 2. Meton. *troops drawn up for battle, a line of battle* (rare): ordinata per principes hastatoeque ac triarios pugna, Liv.

pugna, *ii. f.* [id.] *a contest, dispute, debate, etc.*: quanta pugna est doctissimorum hominum, Cic.

pugnaciter, *adv. contentiously, violently, obstinately*: certare cum aliis pugnaciter, Cic. Comp.: alia pugnacius dicenda, Quint. Sup.: pugnacissime defendere sententiam, Cic.

pugnaculum, *i. n.* [pugno] *a fortified place, fortress*: Pl.

pugnator, *3. m.* [id.] *a fighter, combatant*: Liv.

pugnatorius, *a. um, adj.* [pugnator] *pertaining to a fighter or combatant*: arma, i. e. sharp weapons (opp. to *rudes*), Suet.

pugnax, *3. m.* [pugno] *fond of fighting, combative, warlike*, *pugnacious*: centuriones pugnaces, Cic.: gena, Tac.: pugnacissimus quique, id. 2. Fig. *quarrelsome, contentious, disputatious*: oratio pugnator, Cic. || Transf. in gen. *obstinate, refractory, pertinacious*: Graecus nimis pugnax esse noliit, id. Of things: ignis aequae pugnax, Ov.

pugnans, *a. um, adj.* [pugnans] *pertaining to the fist*: Pl.

pugno, *av. i. m.* [id.] *a fight, either of individuals or of bodies of men; to combat, give battle*: nostri milites fortissime pugnauerunt, Caes.: ibi L. Cotta pugnans interficitur, id.: ex eoque, Cic. With a homogeneous object: haec pugna est pugnata, Pl.: proelia, Hor. Pass. *impers.*: pugnator uno tempore omnibus locis, Caes. || Fig. *to contend, disagree, oppose, contradict*: with cum or dat.: pugnans Stoli cum Peripateticis, Cic.: placatione etiam pugnans amor? Virg. Of things: frigida pugnabant calidis, humida sicca, Ov. 2. *to struggle, strive, endeavor, take pains, exert oneself*: illud pugna et entere, Cic.: pugnans, ne reddat, Achille, Ov. Poet. with inf.: pugnat molles evincere somnos,

id. 3. In the comic writers, *to employ artifice, to trick*: Pl.

pugnus, *i. m.* [puo, root of pugno] *a fist*: manum plane comprimere pugnusque facere, Cic. Poet. of boxing: neque pugno neque segni pede victus, Hor. (Hence *It. pugno*; Fr. *poing*, *poigne*.)

pulchellus or **pulchellus**, *a. um, adj. dim.* [pulcer] *beautiful little*: Bacchae (i. e. Baccharum statuae), Cic.

pulcer, *cra. crum, and pulcher*, *chra. chrum, adj. beautiful, fair, handsome*: o puerum pulcrum, Cic.: virgo pulcra? Ter.: tunicae, Hor.: quid potest esse aspectu pulcritus? Cic.: panis longe pulcerrimus, Hor. || Fig. *beautiful in a moral sense, fine, noble, honourable, glorious, illustrious, etc.*: pulcerrimum exemplum, Cic.: poemata, Hor.: pulcrumque mori succurrit in armis, Virg.

pulchre, *adv. v. pulcre*.

pulcrè (pulchre), *adv. beautifully, excellently, finely, nobly, very, etc.*: pulcre et oratorie dicere, Cic.: peristi pulcre, you have done for yourself finely, utterly, Pl.: pulcre est mihi, I am all right, Cic.: pulcre, as an exclamation of applause, like recte, probe, etc. excellently! bravo! well done!: Ter.: Hor.

pulcritudo (pulchr.), *3. f.* [pulcer] *beauty, lit. and fig.; excellence*: corporis est quaedam apta figura membrorum cum coloris quadam suavitate, eaque dicitur pulcritudo, Cic.: splendor pulcritudineque virtutis, id.

pulegium or **pulegium**, *ii. n. pennyroyal*: Cic. Fig.: ad culjus ruitam pulegio mihi tui sermonis utendum, i. e. the pleasantness of your discourse, id.

pulex, *3. m.* [id.] *a flea*: Pl. (Hence *It. pulce*; Fr. *puce*.)

pullarius, *a. um, adj.* [pullus, i] *pertaining to young animals*: collectio, Veg. || Subst. *pullarius*, *ii. m.* *a man who fed the sacred chickens, the chicken-keeper*: Cic.

pullatus, *a. um, adj.* [pullus, adj.] *clothed in soiled or black garments, in mourning*: proceres, Juv. || Subst. *pullati*, *orum, m. plu.* *the common people (from their dress)*: ne quis pullatorum, Suet.

pulliacerus, *a. um, adj.* *black, for pullus*: August. in Suet.

pullio, *av. i. m.* [id.] *a put forth, sprout*: pulliat ab radice, Virg. 2. Fig.: pulliare incipiebat luxuria, Nep. (Hence *It. pollare*.)

pullus, *i. m.* [constr. of puelius] *a young animal, young*: onagrorum, Plin.: ranae, Hor.: columbini, Cic.: gallinacei, Liv. 2. Esp. *a young fowl, a chicken*: Hor. || Transf. of persons: a term of endearment, *dear, chick, darling*: meus pullus passer, mea columba, Pl. 2. *pullus militum*, *qs. young kite, of an avicious person*, Cic. (Hence the diminut. *It. pulcella*; Fr. *pucelle*.)

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pullus, a. um, *adj.* [akin to *πῆλός*] *dark-coloured, blackish-gray, dusky, blackish*: capilli, *ov.*: myrtus, *dark green*, Hor. Esp. *pulla vestis*, a *dark-gray garment* (of undyed wool, the dress of mourners and of the lower orders): Cic. 2. Subst. **pullum**, i. n. a *dark gray garment*: Ov. 11. Transf. *sad, mournful* (poet.): *pulla stamina* *vere*, Id.

pulmentarium, ii. n. [pulmentum] *anything eaten with bread, a relish* (fruit, salt, mustard, etc.): tu pulmentaria quæres sudando, *let exercise be your sauce or relish*, Hor.

pulmentum, i. n. [pula] *anything eaten with bread, a sauce, condiment, relish* (fruit, vegetables, salt, etc.): Just. 11. Transf. *food*, in gen.: Hor.

pulmo, ðnis, m. [kind, with *πνεῦμα*, for *πνεῦμα*] *a lung*; and plur. *pulmones*, the lungs: Cic.

pulmonēus, a. um, *adj.* [pulmo] *pertaining to the lungs, pulmonary*: Pl.

11. Transf. *soft or swelling like the lungs, spongy*: *pidea*, Id.

pulpa, æ, f. *the fleshy portion of animal bodies, solid flesh*: Cato. 11. Fig. *the flesh*, i. e. *corrupt human nature*: *sclerata pulpa*, Pers.

pulpamentum, i. n. [pulpa] *the fleshy part of animals, the meat*: Plin.

11. Transf. *food composed chiefly of bits of meat, tid-bits*: *littile cubile est terra, pulpamentum fames*, Cic. Proverb.: *lepus tute es et pulpamentum queris?* *you are a hare yourself, and are you hunting for game?* Ter.

pulpitum, i. n. *a scaffold, platform of boards*; esp. *a stage for actors*: Hor.: Juv. (Hence Fr. *pupitre*.)

puls, *pultia*, f. [πῦλον] *a thick pap or pottage made of meal, pulse, etc.*, the food of the Romans before they became acquainted with bread; also used at sacrifices, and as food for the sacred chickens: Cic.

pulsatio, ðnis, f. [pulsio] *a knocking, beating, striking*: ostii, Pl.: *scutorum*, Liv.

pulsio, avi, atum, i. v. a. *freq.* [pello] *to push, strike, beat, batter*: *lictores ad pulsandos verberandosque homines exercitassimi*, Cic.: *tellurem pede libero*, Hor.: *muros ariete*, Virg. 2. *to strike against, to touch* (poet.): *ipse arduus motus, to agitate, disquiet*: *dormientum animos*, Cic.: *corda pavor pulsant*, Virg. (Hence It. *pulsare*; Fr. *pousser*.)

pulsus, a. um, *Part.* [pello].

pulsus, ðis, m. [id.] *a pushing, beating, stamping*: *a push, blow*: *pulsu externo agitari*, Cic.: *remorum stroke of the oars, rowing*, Id.: *pedum, the tramping of feet*, Virg.: *lyrae, a playing*, Ov. 11. Fig. *impulse, influence*: *externus et adventitus pulsus animos dormientium commovet*, Cic.

pulsatio, ðnis, f. [pulsio] *a beating, knocking at the door*: Pl.

pultifagus, v. *pultiplagus*.

pultiplagoides, a. um, *adj.* [pultiplagus] *the pup-eater*, comically, for an ancient Roman (v. *pula*): Pl.

pultiplagus (pultif.), i. m. [pula] *pupa*, i. v. a. *pup-eater*: Pl.

pulto, i. v. a. [collat. form of *pulso*] *to beat, strike, knock*: *ostium*, Ter.: *januam*, Pl. *Abol.*: Id.

pulverēus, a. um, *adj.* [pulvis] *of or containing dust, full of dust, dusty*: *nubes*, Virg.: *farina, fine as dust*, Ov. 11. Act. *raising dust*: *palla*, Id.

pulverulentus, a. um, *adj.* [id.] *full of dust, dusty*: *via*, Cic. Fig.: *præmia militiæ, toilsome*, Ov.

pulvillus, i. m. *dim.* [confr. from *pulvinus*, from *pulvis*] *a little cushion, small pillow*: Hor.

pulvinar (polv.), ðris, n. [pulvinus] *a cushioned couch spread over with a splendid covering; esp. a couch for the images of the gods in the banquet called lectisternium*: nunc Sallaribus ornare pulvinar deorum tempus erat dapihus, Hor.: quem Caesar majorem honorem consecutus erat, quam ut haberet pulvinar? Cic.: decretum, ut supplicatio per triduum ad omnia pulvinaria haberetur, Liv.

pulvinarium, ii. n. [pulvinar] *a cushioned seat or couch of the gods* (for *pulvinar*): Liv. 11. *an anchorage*: Pl.

pulvinus, i. m. [perh. akin to *pellis*] *a cushion, bolster, pillow*: Cic.

pulvis, ðris, m. (fem.: Prop.) *dust, powder*: *pulveris nebula*, Lucr.: *eruditus, the dust or sand in which mathematicians drew their figures*, Cic. Poet.: *the dust or ashes of the dead*: Hor.: *hibernus, i. e. a dry winter*, Virg.

2. Esp. *a body or cloud of dust raised by the movement of men or other animals*: *pulverem majorem quam convectio ferret videri*, Caes.: *Romani ex improviso pulveris vim magnum animadvertunt*, Sall. 11. Meton. *a place of contest, arena*, and in gen. *a scene of action, field*: *doctrinam ex umbraculis eruditurum in soleam atque pulverem produxit, i. e. before the public*, Cic.

2. *toil, effort, labour* (poet.): *cui salt condito dulcis sine pulvere palmae*, Hor. (Hence It. *polve*, *polvere*; Fr. *poudre*.)

pulvisculus, i. m. *dim.* [pulvis] *small dust, fine powder*: cum pulvisculo, *dust and all, i. e. wholly, completely*, Pl.

pumex, ðcis, m. (fem.: Cat.) *a pumice-stone*: Plin.: used for smoothing books: Hor.: hence poet. of verses carefully polished: Prop. 11. Transf. *soft stone, porous rock of any kind* (poet.): Ov.: Hor. (Hence It. *pumice*; Fr. *ponce*; Eng. *ponce*.)

pumicatus, a. um, *adj.* [pumex] *effeminate, luxurious*: homo comptus et pumicatus, Plin.

pumiceus, a. um, *adj.* [id.] *of pumice-stone, or of soft stone* in gen.: *molae*, Ov.: *oculi, stony, dry*, Pl.

pumillo, ðnis, comm. [pumilus] a

dwart, pigmy: non est magnus pumilio, licet in monte constiterit, Sen. Of women: *parvula, pumilio* (est), *Xapinov μία*, Lucr.

pumilus, a. um, *adj.* *dwartish, diminutive, little*: *puero pumilio*, App. 11. Subst. *pumilus*, i. m. a *dwart*: Suet.

punctum, adv. *with the point* (opp. *caesim*, with the edge): Liv.

punctio, ðnis, f. [pungo] *a pricking, puncture*: *dolores laterum, qui punctum afferant, a pricking pain, stick*, Plin. (Hence It. *punzione*; Fr. *poignon*.)

punctum, i. n. v. *Part.* *punctus*.

punctus, a. um, *Part.* [pungo] *pricked in, like a point*; hence, of time: *puncto tempore, in an instant*, Lucr.

11. Subst. *punctum*, i. n. a *prick, small hole, puncture*: Mart. 2.

Transf. *a point, small spot*: *ova punctis distincta*, Plin. (ii) *a mathematical point*: Cic. (iii) *a point or pip on dice*: Suet. (iv) *a point or dot made in a wazzen tablet as the sign of a vote*.

before the introduction of separate ballots; hence transf. *a vote, suffrage, ballot*: Cic. Fig. *applausus, approbation*: *omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci*, Hor. (v) *a small weight*: Pers. (vi) *Of time: a moment*: *puncto temporis eodem, in the same moment*, Cic.: *horæ*, Hor. (vii) *Of space, a point*: *ipsa terra isti mihi parva vis est, ut me imperii nostri, quo quasi punctum ejus attingimus, possideat*, Cic. (viii) *In discourse, a brief clause, short section*: Id. (Hence It. *puncto*; Fr. *point*.)

pungo, pūpigi, punctum, i. v. a. *to prick, puncture*: *aliquem*, Cic. 2. *to pierce into, penetrate*: *corpus*, Lucr.

3. *to affect sensibly, to sting, bit*: *pungunt sensum*, Id. 11. Fig. *to sting, vex, trouble, afflict, mortify, etc.*: *scrupulus aliquem stimulat ac pungit*, Cic.: *jamdudum meum ille pectus pungit aculeus*, Pl. (Root *rego*, whence *pugio*, *pug-na*, *pug-na*, *pug-na*, *pugil*.)

From the orig. meaning was derived first that of *wounding*; then that of *fighting*, and lastly that of a *bat*. The root is *perh. the same as the Gr. πῦμα*; Germ. *sechten*; Eng. *fight*. (Hence Fr. *poindre*.)

punio, ðis, in the *Pœnic* language: *punice loqui*, Pl.

puniceus, a. um, *adj.* [punio] *red-dish, red, purple-coloured*: *crucis*, Or. *rotæ* (currus *Auroræ*), Virg. (Hence Fr. *pourpre*.)

puniceus, a. um, *adj.* [Pœnic] *Pœnic*: *Carthaginians*: *punicum malum*, or *ab-sol.* *punicum*, i. n. *a pomegranate*: Pl.

11. Transf. *puniceus*, *purple-coloured*, *purple red*: *puniceo lugubre mutati sagum*, Hor.

punio (poen.), Ivi or It. *Itam*, 4. v. a. and *punior*, Ivi, 4. v. a. *dep.* [poena] *to inflict punishment upon, to punish*: *peccata punimus*, Cic.: *punire scelus* &c.

11. *to take vengeance for, to avenge*.

venge = uicisci: Graeciae sana punire, id.

punior, v. punio.

punitor, ōris, m. [punio] a *punitor*: seditionum punitor acerrimus, Suet. || an avenger: fuit ultor injuriae, punitor doloris sui, Cic.

pūpa (puppa), ae, f. [pupus] a girl, damsel, lass: Mari. || Transf. a doll, puppet: Pers.

pupilla, ae, f. dim. [pupula] an orphan girl, a ward, minor: Cic. || Transf. the pupil of the eye: id.

pupillaris, e, adj. [pupillus] pertaining to an orphan: ad ward, pupillary: pecuniae, the money of a ward, Liv.: aetas, minority, Suet.

pupillus, i, m. dim. [pupulus] an orphan boy, an orphan: also, a ward: Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 115.

puppis, ia, f. (abl. puppe, Ov.) the hinder part of a ship, the stern or poop (where the helm was placed): navem convertens ad puppim, Cic.: ventus surgens a puppi, a stern, Virg. || Meton. a ship: puppes citae, Hor. (ii) a constellation, the Ship, now called *Argo*: Cic. (iii) Comically, the back: puppis perunda est probe, Pl. (Hence *it. poppa*: Fr. *poupe*: Eng. *poop*.)

pupula, ae, f. dim. [pupa] a girl, little lass, puppet: as a term of endearment: App. || the pupil of the eye: Cic.

pupulus, i, m. dim. [pupus] a little boy: Cat.

pūpus, i, m. a boy, a child: Varr. As a term of endearment, puppet: Suet. **pūre**, adv. purely, without spot or mixture: pure eluere vasa, Pl. Comp.: splendens Pario marmore purius, Hor.

|| Fig. purely, chastely: quiete et pure et eleganter aetas, Cic. || clearly, plainly, simply: pure apparere, Hor.: quid pure tranquillet, fully, id.

purgamen, inis, n. [purgo] dirt, filth, sweepings, offerings: Ov. || a means of purgation, purification, or expiation: caedis, id.

purgamentum, i, n. [id.] sweepings, offerings, filth, dirt: cloacinae maxillam, receptaculum omnium purgamentorum urbis, Liv. As a term of abuse: refuse, offering: Curt.

purgatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a cleansing, purging: alvi, a purging, Cic.: and absol. purgatio, id. || Fig. an apology, justification: id.

purgatus, a, um, Part. [purgo]. || Adj.: cleansed, pure (poet.): aoris, Hor.: somnia pituita purgatisima, Pers.

purgatus, ōis, m. [id.] a purging, cleansing: Cic. (dub. abl. purgatio).

purgito, i, v. a. frag. [id.] to cleanse: Fig. to excuse oneself: Pl.

purgo, avi, atum, i, v. a. [confr. from parum ago] to make clean, to cleanse, purify: proprios ungues leniter cultello, Ter.: pisces, Ter. || 2. Esp. in medic. to cleanse by stool, vomiting etc.: to purge: qui purgor bilem sud veni temporis horam, Hor. Poet. with

gen.: et miror morbi purgatum to illius esse, id. || Transf. to clear away, to remove, to level: rudera, Suet.

|| Fig. to cleanse, purify: pectora, Lucr.: urbem, Cic. || 2. Esp. to clear from accusation, to excuse, exculpate, justify: si parum vobis essem purgatus, id.

purgandi sui causa ad eum legatos mittunt, Caes.: crimina, to disprove, Cic.: aliquem allicuius rei, Liv. || 3. to cleanse from a crime or sin with religious rites, to make expiation or atonement for: populus, Ov. With acc. of the crime: nefas, id.

pūrfico, avi, atum, i, v. a. [purus facio] to make clean, to cleanse, purify: luteos pedes aqua, Plin. || Fig. to purify with religious rites, to expiate, atone for: Suet.

pūrtiter, adv. purely, cleanly, chastely: puriter lavit dentes, Cat. || Fig.: si vitam puriter egi, id.

pūrpura, ae, f. [pūrpura] the purple-fish: Plin. || Meton. purple colour, purple: Virg.: Hor. Metaphor. like aurum, gemmae, etc., to designate any valuable object: Pl.: Hor. || 2. the purple, i. e. purple cloth, a purple garment: usque ad talos demissa purpura, i. e. the praetexta, Cic. Hence,

|| Fig. a lofty station, high dignity: purpuram sumere, the sovereignty, Eutr. **pūrpūratūs**, a, um, adj. [purpura] clad in purple: purpurata mulier, Pl. || Subst. purpuratus, i, m. one dressed in purple, a high officer at court: Cic.

pūrpūreus, a, um, adj. [id.] purple-coloured, purple: including very different shades of colour, as red, reddish, violet, brownish, blackish, etc.: purpureus flos rosae, Hor.: anora, rosy, Ov.: anima, i. e. blood, Virg.: papavera, Prop.: capillus, Virg. || Transf. clothed in purple (poet. for purpuratus): tyranni, Hor.: purpureus pennia, i. e. with purple feathers upon his helmet, Virg. || 2. brilliant, beautiful (poet.): colores, Hor.: lumen, Virg.

pūrpūrisatūs, a, um, adj. [purpurissum] painted with purpurissum: buccae, Pl.

pūrpūrissum, i, n. = *rospūpūlū*, a kind of dark purple colour, used for dyeing red and as a cosmetic: Pl.

pūrus, a, um, adj. clean, free from dirt or filth, pure, unstained, undefiled: fons, Prop.: purissima mella, Virg.: aere purior ignis, Ov.: sol, bright, Hor. Subst. purum, i, n. (sc. coelum) an unclouded sky: Virg. || 2. cleansing, purifying: sulfur, Tib. || 3. Transf. plain, unadorned, unvarnished, unadulterated: argentum, not chased, Cic.: terra, cleared (from stones, bushes, etc.), id. || Fig. pure, spotless, chaste, undefiled: castus animus purus, Cic.: id.: familia, that has solemnized the funeral rites, id. Of freedom from sensual passion: animam puram conservare, id. Of style: oratio Catuli sic pura est, ut Latine loqui paene solus

videatur, id. || 2. Esp. in law, unconditional, without exception, absolute: iudicium purum, id. [*pu-rus* from root *ru*, which occurs in Sans. *pā*, "purificare, lustrare;" hence also Lat. *pu-to*, "to cleanse;" *pu-tus* and perh. *pu-leus*.]

pūs, pūris, n. the white viscid matter produced by inflammation, pus: Cels. || Transf. a malicious person: Hor. (Same root as puteo, q. v.)

pūssillus, a, um, adj. dim. [pusus] very little, petty, insignificant: testis, Cic.: mus, Pl.: habulimus in Cumano quasi pusillam Roman. Cic. || Fig. little, petty, paltry: animus, id.: causa, trifling, Ov.

pūsiō, ōnis, m. [id.] a little boy: Cic.: Juv.

pūstūla, ae, f. [pus] a blister, pimple, pustule: Cels.

pūstūlātus, a, um, adj. [pustula] blistered, i. e. refined, purified: argumentum pustulatū, Suet.

pūta, imper. of puto, used adverbially: suppose: for example, for instance: hoc, puta, non justum est, Pers.

pūtamen, inis, n. [puto] that which is pruned off, clippings, waste; shells, peels, etc.: Juglandum, Cic.

pūtatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a pruning or lopping of trees: Cic.

pūtēal, ōnis, m. [puteus] an enclosure surrounding the mouth of a well to protect persons from falling into it: putealla sigillata duo, Cic. || Transf. a similar enclosure round a sacred spot: puteal Libonis, in the Roman forum, dedicated either on account of the whetstone of the augur Navus, or because the spot had been struck by lightning: id.: Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 115).

pūtēalis, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to a well, well-, undae, well-water, Ov.

pūtēo, 2. v. n. to stink: Hor. || to be rotten, putrid: Pl. (Root *put*; whence *pus*, *puris*, *putris*, *putidus*, etc.: Gr. *puō*, *puōis*.) (Hence Fr. *puer*.)

pūter and **putris**, tris, trer, adj. [root *put*; v. puteo] rotten, decaying, stinking, putrid: navis, Prop.: sanum, mouldering, ruined, Hor.: poma, rotten, Ov. || Transf. crumbling, friable, mellow, soft, flabby, etc.: gleba, Virg.: mammae, flabby, Hor.: oculi, languishing, id.

pūtesco and **pūtisco**, ōis, 3. v. n. incept. [puteo] to become rotten: Cic.

putēs, i, m. [perh. from root *pu*, to cleanse; v. *purus*] a well: puteum fodere, Pl.: ex puteis Juglae aquam calidam trahi, Cic. || Transf. a pit: Virg.: a dungeon for slaves: Pl. (Hence *it. pozzo*: Fr. *pute*.)

putīdus, ad, disinguisly, affectedly: dicere, Cic. Comp.: id.

putidusculus, a, um, adj. dim. [putidus] of discourse, rather more tedious or troublesome: Cic.

putidus, a, um, adj. [puteo] rotten, decaying, stinking: caro, Cic.: vinum, Pl. || Transf. as a term of abuse: old, half-rotten, withered: femina, Hor.

per. of an as (as a coin), three unciae: quadrans mihi nullus est in arca, *no farthing, Mart.* The customary price of a bath (cf. quadrantiarius): dum tu quadrante lavatum rex ibis, *Hor.*

quadrantal, *ālīs*, *n.* [quadrans] a liquid measure containing eight congi, a quadrantal: Pl.

quadrantiarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to a quarter, esp. to a quarter of an as (as a coin), that costs a quarter of an as, etc.: Cic.

quadratus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [quadro]. *II*. A *adj.* squared, square: saxum, squared, *Acron* stone, *Liv.*: statura, square, *robust*, *Suet.* *III*. Subst. quadratum, *i*, *n.* a square: dimensio quadrati, *Cic.* (II) In astronom. quadrature: *Id.*

quadr-ennis, *e*, *adj.* [quatuor annus] of four years: *Aur. Vict.*

quadr-ennium, *il*, *n.* [quadr-ennis] a space or period of four years: *Cic.*

quadrifariam, *adv.* four-fold, in four parts: conjural quadrifariam se diversant, *Liv.*

quadrifidus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [quatuor and *fid*, root of *fundo*] four-cleft, split into four parts: quadrifidas sudes, *Virg.*

quadrifige, *arum*, *f. plu.* [contr. from quadrifuge, from quatuor and *igum*] a chariot with four horses, etc., a quadrifige: exiit duabus admotis quadrifigis, in curru earum distentum illigat Mettium, *Liv.* *2*. Esp. the four-horses used to draw the chariots in the circus: curru quadrifigum vehi, *Cic.* *Poet.* of the horses which drew the chariot of the Sun, Aurora, Luna, etc.: roseis Aurora quadrifigis, *Virg. Sing.*: Prop.: *Suet.*, etc. *III*. Fig.: quadrifige pollicae, *Cic.*: navibus atque quadrifigis petimus bene vivere, *i. e.* by sea and land, in every way, *Hor.*

quadrifigarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [quadrifige] pertaining to a four-horse (racing) chariot: quadrifigario habitu, in the dress of the driver of a quadrifige, *Suet.*

II. Subst. quadrifigarius, *il*, *m.* one who drives a four-horse chariot in the circus: *Id.*

quadrifigatus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] marked or stamped with the figure of a quadrifige (a coin): *Liv.*

quadrifigula, *ae*, *f. dim.* [id.] a little four-horse team: *Cic.*

quadrifigilis, *e*, *adj.* [quatuor jugum] pertaining to a team of four: equi, *Virg. Aen.*

quadrifigulus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to a team of four (poet.): quadrifigulo invehitur curru, *Virg.* Subst. quadrifiguli, *orum*, *m. plu.* a four-horse team: ruunt tritumque reliquant quadrifigi spatium, *Or.*

quadriflbris, *e*, *adj.* [quatuor libra] that weighs four pounds: *Pl.*

quadrimestris, *e*, *adj.* [quatuor mensis] of four months: *Suet.*

quadrimalis, *a*, *um*, *adj. dim.* [quadrimus] of four years, four years old: parvulus, *Pl.*

quadrimus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [quatuor] of four years, four years old: de quadrimo Catone, *Cic.*

quadringenarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [quadr-ingeni] of four hundred each: cohortes, each consisting of four hundred men, *Cic.*

quadringeni, *ae*, *a*, *num.* distrib. [quadr-ingeni] four hundred each: *Liv.*

quadringenatissimus, *a*, *um*, *num.* ord. [id.] the four hundredth: annus, *Liv.*

quadringenti, *ae*, *a*, *card.* num. [quatuor centum] four hundred: *Cic.*

quadringentes, *adv.* [quadr-ingeni] four hundred times: HS quadringentes, forty millions of sesterces, *Cic.*

quadr-partitus (quadr-partit), *a*, *um*, *adj.* divided into, or consisting of four parts, four-fold: distributio accusationis, *Cic.*

quadr-rēmis, *is*, *f.* [quatuor remus] a vessel having four banks of oars, a quadrirēme: *Cic.*

quadrivium, *il*, *n.* [quatuor via] a place where four ways meet, a cross-road: in quadrivilla et angiportis, *Cat.* (Hence *It. carrobo*; *Fr. carrefour*.)

quadro, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v. a.* and *n.* [quadrum]. *I*. Act. to make square: *Col.*

2. Transf. to join properly together: quadrandae orationis industria, *Cic.* *II*. Neutr. to be square: hence fig. to square or agree with, to fit, suit: secto via limite quadret, *Virg.*: eam conjunctionem quadrare volumus, *Cic.* *2*. Esp. of accounts, to square, agree: quomodo sexcenta eodem modo quadrarint, *id.* (Hence *Fr. carrer*; *It. squadra*; *Fr. équerre*; *It. escadrone*; *Fr. escadron*.)

quadrum, *i*, *n.* [quatuor] something square, a square: *Col.* *II*. Fig.: in quadrum redigere, to reduce to proper order or arrangement, *Cic.*

quadrupedans, *tis*, *Part.* [quadrupes] going on four feet, galloping: canterius, *Pl.* *II*. Subst. a galloping horse, a steed (poet.): quadrupedantum pectora, *Virg.*

quadrupes (quadrupes), *ēdis*, *adj.* [quatuor pes] four-footed, going on four feet: quadrupes equus, galloping, *Enn.* More freq. *II*. Subst. a four-footed animal, a quadruped: quadrupedem allicum, *Cic.* Of men: quadrupedem constringito, *i. e.* bind him hand and foot, *Ter.*

quadruplātor, *ōris*, *m.* [quadruplus] one who multiplies by four: *App.*

2. Transf. a multiplier, magnifier: beneficiorum suorum, *Sen.* *II*. a public informer, who probably received a fourth part of the penalty or damages; also, in gen. a trickster, chicaner: *Pl.*: *Cic.* (v. Smith's *Ant.* 316).

quadruplex, *icis*, *adj.* [quatuor plic-] four-fold, quadruple: ordo, *Liv.* *II*. four: stellae, *Cic.*

quadruplōo, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v. a.* [quadruplex] to multiply by four, make four-fold: rem suam, *Pl.*

quadruplor, *i*, *v. dep.* [quadruplus] to be an informer: *Pl.*

quadruplus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [quatuor] four-fold, quadruple: strenua, *Suet.* More freq. *II*. Subst. quadruplum, *i*, *n.* a four-fold amount, four times as much: Judicium in aretorem in quadruplum dare, to sentence to pay four times as much, *Cic.*

quaerito, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v. a.* freq. [quaero] to seek repeatedly or constantly: lana ac tela victum, to earn, *Ter.*

II. To require, need: hujus sermones cinerem haud quaeritant, *Pl.*

III. Esp. to ask or inquire repeatedly: quid tu id quaeritis? *Id.*

quaero, *sivi* or *ali*, *situm*, *3*, *v. a.* to look or search for: te ipsum quaerebam, *Ter.* *2*. To get, procure: liberorum quaerendorum causa ci uxore data est, *Pl.* *3*. To seek in vain, to miss: Sicilliam in uberrima Sicilliae parte, *Cic.*

II. Fig. to endeavour to find out, to meditate, aim at, strive: sibi remedium ad rem aliquam, *id.* With inf.: tristitia causam si quis cognoscere quaerit, *Or.*

2. Esp. to seek to gain, to get, procure: laudem sibi, *Ter.* *3*. Of impers. subjects: to demand, require: bellum dictatoriali maiestatem quaesivi isset, *Liv.*

4. To endeavour to obtain information, to ask, inquire: constr. with *ab*, *de*, *ex*: what is sought to be learnt is usu. expressed by a *relat. clause*, sometimes by *acc.*: quaero abs te nunc, *Cic.*: quaero de te, arbitriferne consulem functum officio? *Liv.*: quaerit ex solo ea, quae in conventu dixerat, *Caes.* (II) si quaeris, si quaerimus, to say the truth, in fact, to speak honestly: omnino, si quaeris, ludi apparetissimi, *Cic.* Also, noli quaerere or quid quaeris? in short, in one word: noli quaerere: ita mihi pulber hic dies virus est, *Id.*

5. To examine or inquire into judicially, to institute an investigation: hunc abducere, vinci, rem quaere, *Ter.*: quaerere de pecuniis repetundis, *Cic.* (Hence *It. chiedere*.)

quaestio, *ōnis*, *f.* [quaero] a questioning by torture, inquiry: *Tac.*

quaestor, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] the praetor who presided in criminal trials: duo consules et quaestor, *Cic.* (cf. Smith's *Ant.* 216). *2*. Any person appointed to investigate criminal cases, an examiner, inquirer: *Cic.*

quaestum, *i*, *v.* quaestus.

quaestura, *ae*, *f.* [quaero] for quaestura, the quaestorship: *Tac.*

quaestus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [quaero]. *II*. A *adj.* sought out; select, special, extraordinary: leges quaestiores (opp. to *simplices*), *Tac.* *2*. far-fetched, studied, affected, assumed: *Cic.* *III*. Subst. quaestum, *i*, *n.* a question (poet.): accipe quaestiti causam, *Or.*

quaeso, *ivi* or *ivi*, *i*, *v. a.* [old form for quaero] to seek: *Pl.* *II*. To beg, pray, beseech, entreat: constr. usu. with *subj.* or *ablat.* (parenthetically): peto quaesoque, ut tuos mecum servet, *Cic.* *Abol.* quaeso, quaesumus, *I* (or *v. v.*) pray, beg, beseech: freq. as a mere expletive, *prithae*: ubinam est, quaeso? *Ter.*

quaestio, *quis*, *m. dim.* [quaestus] a small profit, slight gain: Cic.

quaestio, *quis*, *f.* [quaero] a seeking: cave, fuis mihi in quaestione, test I have to look after you, Pl.

Esq. an inquiry, investigation, a questioning, question: quaestio est appetitio cognitionis, quaestionesque finis inventio, Cic.

2. *Esq.* an inquiry affecting a citizen's caput, a public trial (v. Smith's Ant. 215 seq.), examination by torture: cum praetor quaestionem inter scilicet exercisset, haec praesedit in the trials for assassination (v. quaestor), Cic. The word denoting the crime is usu. den. on the prep. de: quaestionem de furto constituere, id.: quaestiones perpetuae, inquisitiones concerning certain crimes conducted by a standing commission, id.

3. In gen. a subject of investigation, case, question: perdifficilis et perobscura quaestio est de natura deorum, id. (ii) *Esq.* in rhetor. the subject of debate: quaestionum duo sunt genera: alterum infinitum, alterum definitum, id. (iii) the main point in a disputed matter, the issue: id.

quaestio, *quis*, *f. dim.* [quaestio] a little or trifling question: Cic.

quaestor, *quis*, *m.* [confr. from quaesitor, from quaero] a quaestor; a Roman magistrate: there were originally two classes of quaestors, one performing to some extent the duties of public prosecutors, the other having the charge of the public revenues: Varr. After the time of the kings the title of quaestor was confined to the magistrates who had the charge of the public revenues: Tac. Respecting the various kinds of quaestors and their office, v. Smith's Ant. 216 seq.

quaestorius, *a. um*, *adj.* [quaestor] pertaining to a quaestor: officium quaestorium, the duty of a quaestor, Cic.

porta, a gate in the camp near the quaestor's tent, Liv.

Subst. quaestorius, *ii*, *m.* one who had been quaestor, an ex-quaestor: Cic.

2. quaestorium, *ii*, *n.* (sc. tentorium), the quaestor's tent in the camp: Liv. (ii) (sc. aedificium) the residence of the quaestor in a province: Cic.

quaestuosus, *a. um*, *adj.* [quaestus] gainful, profitable, advantageous, productive: mercatura, Cic.: insula quaestuosus margaritis, rich in, Plin. **3.** greedy of profit, eager for gain: quaestuosus homo, Cic. **4.** that has great gain or profit, rich: gens Syrtica navigiorum spoliis quaestuosus, Curt.

quaestura, *ae*, *f.* [quaestor] the office of quaestor, the quaestorship: Cic.

Meton. public money: translator quaesturae, id.

quaestus, *us* (gen. quaesti, Pl. Ter.), *m.* [quaero] a gaining, acquiring: gain, profit, advantage: quaestus pecuniae, Caes.: quaestual habere republicanum, to enrich oneself by the administration of public affairs, Cic. **2.** a way of making money, a business,

occupation, employment: id.: Ter. Of the occupation of a parasite: antiquum quaestum meum alimoniae servo, Pl.

Fig. gain, profit, advantage: nullum in eo facio quaestum, Cic.

qualibet (qualibet; fem. abl. of quilibet), where you will, everywhere: qualibet perambula aedes, Pl. **3.** as you please, in any way: qualibet esse notus optas? Cat.

qualis, *e*, *pron.* *adj.* [quis] **1.** Interrog. of what sort, kind, or nature, what kind of a: quali fide, quali pietate existimatis eos esse? Cic. **2.** Relat. as the correlative to talis, in which connection it answers to the Eng. relative as; but as talis is freq. omitted, qualis becomes the representative of the meaning of both words: of such a sort, kind, or nature, such as: ut qualem te iam antea populo R. praebuisti, talem et nobis impertias, id.: in hoc bello, quale bellum nulla barbaria gessit, the like of which, id. Poet. for the adv. qualiter: quae coelum subruit, Ov.

3. Indef. having some quality or other: et ita tunc quae appellant qualia, Cic.

qualis-cumque, **quale-cumque**, (or -cumque) (in tamen, quale id cumque est, Cic.), *adj.* [qualis] **1.**

Relat. of what quality, sooner, of whatever kind: licet videre, qualescumque summi civitatis viri fuerint, talem civitatem fuisse, Cic. **2.** Indef. any without exception, any whatever: sin qualemcumque locum sequimur, quae est domestica sede jucundior? id. (Hence Fr. quelconque.)

qualitas, *utis*, *f.* [id.] a quality, property, nature, state, condition: Cic.

qualiter, *adv.* just as, as: lacrimae fluxere per ora, qualiter abjecta de nive manat aqua, Ov.

qualitercumque (or -cumque), *adv.* in what way sooner, however: Just.

quālum, *i*, *n.*, and **quālus**, *i*, *m.* [quālus] a wicker basket or hamper; a fruit-hamper, wool-basket, wine-strainer, etc.: spisso vimine quālos, Virg.

quāum, *adv.* [quā] in what way, to what a degree; how, how much, as much as: quam nihil praetermittis in consilio danda? quam nihil tamen, quod tibi placeat, explicas? Cic. **3.** Esp. in comparisons, either expressed or implied.

1. answering to tam with a pos. *adj.* which is understood with quāum: as: tam ego ante ful liber, quam gnatus tuus, Pl. (ii) tam being omitted, quāum represents the meaning of both words: tuas cribrataque vino, quam possit excellenti, as excellent as possible, Plin. (iii) sometimes with the ellipsis even of the nouns: quam quisque potest, as much as each one can, Ov. **2.** With comparatives: than: ne libentius haec in illum evomere videar, quam veritas, with more freedom than truth, Cic. (ii) Esp. with magis: tam magis . . . quam magis, the more . . . the more: Virg. With tam omitted: quam

magis exhausto spumaverit ubere mulctra, lactea magis pressa manebant flumina mamma, id. With magis omitted: claris majoribus, quam vetustis, more famous than ancient, Tac. **3.** With

Sup. answering to tam with another *Sup.*, the *Sup.* being equivalent to the Eng. *Comp.*: by how much the more, the more: quam quāque pessime fecit, tam maxime tutus est, Sall. (ii) *Esq.* in connection with *possum*, the *sup.* being equivalent to the positive with tam: (as in Eng. "I am as good as I can be" = "I am the best that I can be"): quam possum mollissime, as gently as possible, Cic. *Possum* is freq. omitted, and its meaning is transferred to the *sup.* with quāum: constituerunt senes quam maximas facere, Caes. **4.** After other particles and words. (i) *aequē*, so much . . . as: nihil aequē eo terrui, quam robur ac color imperatoris, Liv. (ii) *contra* or *secus*, otherwise . . . than, not so . . . as: contra faciunt, quam procul sent, Cic. (iii) *akius*, with a preceding negative, nothing else than: nil aliud agens quam, id. (iv) *aliter*: ne aliter, quam ego velim, meum laetari ingenium, otherwise than, id. (v) *supra*: saepe supra feret, quam heri posuit, more than, id. (vi) *ultra*: ultra, quam satis est, productur, farther than, id. (vii) *numerus* of comparison: dimidium tribat quam quod regibus ferre soliti erant, populo R. pendere, the half of what, Liv. (viii) After words denoting succession of time, esp. the *adv.* ante and post: postea die quam illa erant acta, Cic. **5.** Emphatically with *adverbs*: exceedingly, very, quite, indeed: quam familiariter, Ter.

quam-diū (quandiu), (often found separately) *adv.* as long as, until, during: quandiu potuit, tacuit, Caes.

Interrog. how long: quam diu id factum est? Pl.

quāmdūdum, *v. dudum*.

quāmlibet (libet), *adv.* as it pleases, at pleasure: quāmlibet esto unica res, Lucr. **3.** In gen. locut egressa quāmlibet ante rates, Ov.

quāmbrem (and separat. quam ob rem), *adv.* **1.** Interrogatively, for what reason? on what account? wherefore? why?: quem ad finem? quāmbrem? quam ob causam? Cic.

2. Relatively, for this reason, on this account, why: multae sunt causae, quāmbrem cupio abderre, Ter. At the beginning of a sentence, as which account, wherefore: quāmbrem placuit ei ut ad Arriovistum legatus mitteret, Caes.

quāmplures, (a also separat. quam plures; *adv.* [quam plus] very many: curiosus sunt hic quāmplures mali, Pl. *Sup.*: quāmplurimos (quam plur.) a. um, usu. plur. very many: coles, Caes.

Subst. quāmplurimum, *i*, *n.* very much: quam plurimum vendere, Cic.

quāmpriDEM, *v. pridem*.

quam-primum (or separat. *quam primum*), *forthwith, as soon as possible*: *Caes.*: *Cic.*

quam-vis, *adv.* and *conj.* 1. *Adv.* as much as you will or like, *ever so much*, *ever so*: *quamvis multos nominatim proferre*, *Cic.* 2. *In gen.* to designate a high degree, *very much*, *exceedingly*: *quamvis pernix*, *Pl.* 3. *Conj.* as much as ever you will, *i. e. however much*; *although*: *constr.* same as that of *quoniam* (*q. v.*): *homines, quamvis in turbida rebus sint*, *Cic.*: *quamvis iusto animo et minaci pervenerat*, *Liv.* Without a verb: *res bello gererat*, *quamvis reipublicae calamitosa, attamen magnas*, *Cic.*

quā-nam, *adv.* where indeed, where (rare): *quānam in alium orbem transirent*, *Liv.*

quandū, *v.* *quandū*.

quandō, *adv.* and *conj.* 1. *Adv.* *inter.* at what time? when? *Lo. Venit Chærea. Ph. Quando? Do. Hodie*, *Ter.* 2. *Relat.* at what time, when: *non intelligitur, quando obrepit senectus*, *Cic.* 3. *Indefin.* at any time, ever, some time: *ut, si quando audium sit, prodigii simile numeretur*, *Id.* 4. *Conj.* denoting the cause or reason: *since, because*: *quando ita tibi lubet, vale atque salve*, *Pl.* (Hence *It. quandō*; *Fr. quand*.)

quandō-cumque or **-cumque** (separated: *quando consumet cumque*, *Hor.*), *adv.* 1. *Relat.* at what time *soever, whenever, as often as, as soon as*: *quandocumque trahunt invasa negotia Romam*, *Hor.* 2. *Indefin.* at some time or other, in due time: *quandocumque mihi poenas dabis*, *Ov.*

quandō-quē, *adv.* 1. *Relat.* at what time *soever, whenever, as often as*: *indignor, quandocumque bonus dormitat Homerus*, *Hor.* 2. *Indefin.* at some time, at one time or other: *ne quandocumque parvus hic ignis incendium ingens exsuscitet*, *Liv.*

quandō-quidem (*quandōq.* *Virg.*), *conj.* since indeed, since, seeing that: *quandocumque tu istos oratores tantopere laudas*, *Cic.*

quamquam (*quamquam*), *conj.* though, although: *constr.* with *indic.* in statements of fact; with *subj.* in hypothetical sentences, in expressions of wishing, and in *oratio obliqua*: *quamquam id est minime probandum*, *Cic.*: *quamquam ne id quidem suspitionem colitionis habuerit, although even that would have given rise to no suspicion*, *Id.* 3. *In transitions, though, and yet, nevertheless*; *quamquam* of *sed* superant, quibus *hoc* dedisti, *Virg.*

quantūvis, *a. um, adj. dim.* [quantus] how much (with an implication of smallness), how little: *huic debet Philolaches paulum. Then. Quantulum?* *Tru. Quasi quadraginta minas*, *Pl.*

quantitas, *ātis, f.* [quantus] greatness, extent, quantity: *humoris*, *Plin.*

quāto, *adv.* of comparison, *corr.* with *tanto*, by how much, by as much

as, according as, the: *quanto diutius abest, magis cupio tanto, the longer he is away*, *Ter.*: *quanto magis philosophi delectantur*, *Cic.* With *Posit.*: *tanto acceptius in vulgum, quanto modicus privatis medicationibus, in proportion as*, *Tac.* With *ante*, etc.: *quo minus exponam, quam multa ad me delituit*, *quanto ante providerit*, *Cic.* (Hence *It. quanto*; *Fr. quant*.)

quant-ōpore, *adv.* (and separately *quanto opere*) how greatly, how much: *docet quantopere reipublicae intersit*, *Caes.* 2. With *tantopere*, as: *neque enim tantopere hanc Crasso disputationem desiderabam, quantopere ejus in causis oratione delector*, *Cic.*

quantū, *adv.* how little: *Cic.*

quantūvis, *a. um, adj. dim.* [quantus] how great or much, but with an implication of smallness; *how little, how small, how trifling*: *quantulum visum est, as much as seems good to him*, *Cic.*: *Id. autem quantulum est? how small?* *Id.*

quantūvis-cumque, *adv.* *cumque*, *um-cumque* (or *-cumque*), *adj.* *however small, how little soever*: *occalo*, *Juv. Neutr. absol. however small, however insignificant*: *quicunque eramus, et quantulumcumque dicebamur*, *Cic.*

quantum, *adv.* as much, so much: *scribe quantum potes*, *Cic.*: *domum me rursum, quantum potero, tantum recipiam, as soon as possible*, *Pl.* With comparatives, for *quanto*, the more, the greater, etc.: *quantum juniores patrum plebi se magis insinuant, eo acrius contra tribuni tenebant*, *Liv.*

quantumcumque, *v.* *quantuscumque*.

quantumvis, *adv.* as much as you will, how much soever, ever so much, however: *quantumvis licet excellas, ever so much*, *Cic.* 2. *Very, very indeed*: *quantumvis facundus et promptus*, *Suet.*

2. For *quamvis*, although: *ille catus, quantumvis rusticus*, *Hor.*

quantus, *a. um, adj.* [quam] how great; and as *correl.* to *tantus*, as, such as: *calamitates*, *Cic.* With *Sup.*: *tanta est inter eos, quanta maxima esse potest, morum studiorumque distantia, the greatest possible difference*, *Id.*

Quantus quantus, for *quantuscumque*, *how great or much soever*: *tu, quantus quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es*, *Ter.*

(ii) In *quantum*, as far as, according as: *pedum digitos, in quantum quæque secuta est, traxit*, *Ov.* 2. Of number, for *quot*, how many: *quantum terra tegit, hominum perjurissime!* *Pl.*

3. *Neutr. absol.* with *gen.*: *quantum est frumenti hominū, exaraverunt*, *Cic.*

(ii) *Quantū*, as a *gen. pretit.* for *how much, how dear or as dear as, as high as*: *quantū emit?* *Ter.* So, *quantū quantū*, at whatever price: *sed quantū quantū, bene emitur quod necesse est*, *Cic.* *Quanto opere* (also in one word), *v.* *quantopere*.

quantus-cumque, *adv.* *cumque*, *tum-cumque*, *adj.* how great soever: *quantuscumque sum ad iudicandum*, *Cic.*

quantus-libet, *libet, tumlibet*, *libet, adj.* as great as you please, how great soever, ever so great: *quantolibet ordine dignus*, *Ov.*

quantus-quantus, *v.* *quantus*. **quantus-vis**, *vis, tumvis*, *adj.* as much as you will, as great as you please, however great, ever so great: *quantavis magnas copias sustineri posse*, *Caes.*

qua-propter (*in times*: *qua me propter adduxi*, *Ter.*), *adv.* [quam (rem) propter] for what, therefore, why. 1. *Interrog.* *parumper opperire me hic*, *My. Quapropter?* *Ter.*

2. *Relat.* *credo te non nihil mirari, quid sit, quapropter te huc foras puerum evocare jussi*, *Id.* 2. In transitions, *wherefore, on which account*: *quapropter hoc dicam*, *Cic.*

quāquā, *adv.* *whenever, whithersoever*: *quaqua incedit*, *Pl.*

quāquam, *adv.* anywhere: *Lucr.*

quā-rē, *adv.* by which means, where-by (rare): *permuta sunt, quæ dici possunt, quare intelligitur*, *Cic.* 2. *From what cause, on what account, wherefore, why*. *Interrog.* *quare ausus?* *Pl.* 2. *Relat.* *quæramus, quare tanta vitia fuerint in unico filio, quare is patri displiceret*, *Cic.* 3. *Resumptive, for which reason, wherefore*: *quare pro certo habetote*, *Sall.* (Hence *Fr. car*.)

quart-ā-decimanus, *i. m.* [quartus decimanus] a soldier belonging to the fourteenth legion: *Tac.*

quartanus, *a. um, adj.* [quarta] of or belonging to the fourth: *quartana febris, a quartan ague*, *Cic.* 2. *Subst.* *quartana, æo, f.* (sc. febris), a quartan ague: *frigida*, *Hor.* 2. *Quartani, orum, m. plu.* the soldiers of the fourth legion: *Tac.*

quartarius, *ii, m.* [id.] a fourth part, quarter: esp. of a sextarius, a quartern, gill: *vina*, *Liv.*

quarto, *adv.* in the fourth place, fourth in order: *Varr.* 2. *often* = *quartum*, the fourth time: *ter conata loqui, ter desistit, ansæque quarto*, *Ov.*

quartum, *adv.* for the fourth time: *T. Quintio quartum consule*, *Liv.*

quartus, *a. um, ord. num.* [quatuor] the fourth: *quarta pars copiarum*, *Caes.*: *quartus ab Arceilla, the fourth from Arceilla*, *Cic.*

quartus-decimus, *a. um, ord. num.* the fourteenth: *locus*, *Cic.*

quasi (*quasi*, *Lucr.*), *adv.* as if, just as, as it were: *quasi vero venire deberint*, *Cic.* After *sic*, *ita*, *perinde*, *proinde*, etc.: *Græcæ literas sic avide arripit, quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, as if*, *Id.* 2. *about, nearly, almost*: *quasi talenta ad quindecim coëgi*, *Ter.*

quassillum, *i. n.* and *quassillus*, *i. m. dim.* [quassus] any small basket: *Cic.*

quassatio, *ōnis, f.* [quasso] a shaking: *capitum*, *Liv.*

quasso, *avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. freq.* [quasi]. A. Act. to shake or

toes repeatedly or violently: caput, Pl.: Etruscan pinum, Virg. 2. Esp. to shatter, to batter: quassatis vasis, Lucr.

3. to strike or shake: rannum Letheo rore madentem super utraque quassat tempora, Virg. || Fig. to shake, shatter, impair, weaken: quassata republica, Cic. 3. Ne utr. to shake itself, to shake (poet.): stilliqua quassante, rattling, Virg. (Hence Fr. *casser*.)

quassus, a, um, Part. [quatio].

(I) Adj.: shattered, broken, shaken: muri, Liv.: rates, shattered, leaky, Hor.

2. Fig.: quassa voce, in a broken voice, Curt.

quassus, ūs, m. [id.] a shaking: Pac. in Cic.

quātō-faciō, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. [quatio facio] to shake; Fig. to cause to waver, to weaken: quatefecit Antonium, Auct. Ep. ad Brut.

quātēnus, adv. Of place: how far: Fig. how far, to what extent: quatenus sint ridicula tracianda oratori, perquam diligenter videndum est, id.

2. as far as: petentibus Saguntinis, ut quatenus tuto possent, Italianum spectatum trent, Liv. 3. Of time, how long: quibus auspiciis istos fasces accipere? quatenus habere? Cic.

4. Causal, seeing that, since, as: clarus postgenitis: quatenus, heu nefas! virtutem incolument odimus, Hor.

quāter, adv. num. [quatuor] four times: quaterdecies, fourteen times, Cic. As a phrase, ter et quater, ter aut quater, or terque quaterque, three times and four times, i. e. over and over again, often, very much: ter et quater anno revisens aequor, Hor.

quāterni, ae, a, adj. plur. [id.] four each, by fours, four at a time: quaternos denarios in singulas vini amphoras exegisse, Cic. ||, four together: primam aciem quaternae cohortes ex V. legione tenebant, Caes. (Hence It. *quaterno*: Fr. *quadrain*.)

quātio, no perf., quassum, 3. v. a. to strike, shatter: urbis moenia ariete quatere, Liv. 2. to shake: alas, Virg.

3. to strike, drive: quatere aliquem foras, Ter. || Fig. to agitate, affect, excite: quod aegritudine quatit, Cic.

2. Esp. to plague, vex, harass: quatere oppida bello, Virg.

quātīdūm (quatt.), 1. n. [quatuor dies] a space of four days, four days: in hoc triduo aut quatrīdū, Pl.

quātīor (quatt.), card. num. four: ex centum quatuor centuriis, Cic.

quātīordēim (quatt.), card. num. fourteen: Suet.

quātīorvīrātus (quatt.), ūs, m. [quatuorviri] the office of the quatuorviri: As. Poll. in Cic.

quātīor-vīri (quatt.), orum, m. plu. a body of four men associated in certain official functions: esp. in the municipia or colonies: the board of chief magistrates: Cic.

quē, conj. [Gr. *re*] an enclitic copulative particle, and: res rationesque vestrorum omnium, Pl. Repeated, or with *et* corresponding: both... and, as well... as, partly... partly; but sometimes to be rendered simply by *and*...

...and: Jus et officium partesque, Cic. Affixed to monosyllabic words: quique, Pl.: aequē, Ov.: eque, Virg. But sometimes to the next word when the first in the connected clause is a monosyllable: ad plurimosque, Cic. In the poets, also after several words: Messalam terra dum sequiturque mari, for, terra marique, Tib. ||, but, equivalent to *sed*, when preceded by a negation: neque ea sumeret, proque his rebus peniculum exigeret, Cic.

quēis, i. q. quēs, also for quibus, v. qui, ad infinit.

quēmādmōdū, in, or, separately, quem ad modum, adv. in or after what manner, how: || Interrog. si non reliquit: quemadmodum ab eo postea exegisti? Cic. || Relat. ego omnem rem scio, quemadmodum est, Pl.

2. Esp. with *sic*, *ita*, etc. just as, as: si, quemadmodum soles de ceteris rebus sic de amicitia disputaris, Cic.

quō, 1vi and II, Itum, 4. v. n. to be able: non quō reliqua scribere, Cic.: quiverit, Liv. Pass.: forma nosci non quita est, Ter.

quōrōstū, 1. n. [queruus] an oak-wood, oak-forest: Hor.

quōrōsū, a, um, adj. [id.] of oak, oaken, oak: Tac.

quōrōsū, ūs, f. an oak, oak-tree, used generically for several species, esp. the Italian or esculent oak, sacred to Jupiter: magna Jovis quercus, Virg. || Meton. of things made of oak-wood: a ship: Val. Pl.: Capitolina, a garland of oak-leaves, Juv.; usually bestowed upon one who had saved the life of a citizen in battle: Ov. 2. acorns (rare): veteris fastidia quercus, Juv. (Hence It. *quercio*.)

quērēla (querella), ae, f. [queror] a complaining, complaint: intervenit nonnullorum querelis, Cic.: vestrum beneficium nonnullam habet querelam, gives some occasion for complaint, id. || Transf. a plaintive song, lullaby: Stat. 2. In gen. a plaintive sound, plaintive note: veterem in limo raudē cecine querelam, Virg.

quērībūdū, a, um, adj. [id.] complaining: vox, Cic.

quērīmōnia, ae, f. [id.] a complaint: querimoniae de injuriis, Cic.

quērītōr, 1. v. n. freq. [id.] to complain repeatedly: Tac.

quērōnūs, a, um, adj. [quernus from quercus] of oaks, oaken, oak: corona, Suet.

quērōnūs, a, um, adj. [=quercus] from quercus] of oaks, oaken, oak: (poet.): quernas glandes tum stringere tempus, Virg. (Hence old Fr. *quene*, *chesne*; mod. Fr. *chêne*.)

quērōr, questus, 3. v. a. and n. dep. to complain, lament, bewail: constr. the subject of complaint expressed by

acc., by abl. with *de*: by acc. and *in*, or by clause with *quod*: the persons complained to, in *dat.* or with *cum* and *apud*: suum fatum, to bewail one's fate, Caes.: queritur de Milone per vim expulso, Cic.: cum patribus conscriptis, Liv.: apud novercam, Pl.: nec quereris patri, nor complain to your father, Juv.: ne querantur se relictas esse, Cic.: quod sit destitutus queritur, Caes. || Transf. of animals and things: of the owl: Virg. In gen. of the song of birds: to complain, lament, to coo, warble, sing: Hor.

quērquētīlānus, a, um, adj. [from querquetum, for querquetum] pertaining to an oak-forest: moena, an earlier name of the Mons Coelius at Rome, Tac.

quērūlus, a, um, adj. [queror] full of complaints, complaining, querulous: (senex) difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis acti, Hor. || Transf. of animals and things (poet.), softly complaining, cooing, warbling, chirping, etc.: querulae cicadae, Virg.

quēs, v. qui, ad infinit.

questus, a, um, Part. [queror] complaining, complaint, lamentation: Cic. || Transf. of the note of the nightingale: maestis late loca questibus implet, Virg.

quī, quae, quod (old forms, *nom. qui*, *gen. quous*, *dat. quui*; *abl. qui*; *plur. quēs* or *quēis*, *ferm. quai*, *neut. quā*; *dat.* and *abl. quēis* and *quī*) || Interrog. who? which? what? (adjectively; while *quis*, *quid*, is used substantively): *Fr.* Quis igitur? *Py.* Iste Chaereas. *Th.* Quis Chaereas? *what Chaereas?* Ter. || Relat. *who*, *which*, *what*, *that*, agreeing in *gen.* and *member* with its antecedent, but not in case, that being determined by the nature of its connection with its own clause: coloniam, quam Fregellas appellant, Liv.: summo magistratu praerat, quem Vergobretum appellant, Caes.: ab Ocelo, quod est clerici Provinciae extremum, id. Freq. how often it takes the same *gen.* as the noun in its own clause connected with the antecedent: *est locus in carcere*, quod Tullianum appellatur, Sall. Sometimes it agrees with something implied by the antecedent: abundantia eorum rerum, quae prima mortales ducunt, id. Occasionally by what in Greek Gr. is called attraction, it agrees with its antecedent in case also: *clitellix sexcentas ejus gentis, cuius supra demonstravimus, naves*, Caes. The antecedent is sometimes repeated after the relative: *erant itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent*, id. 2. With *aut*. (i) to denote a cause (for *nam*): *ae, because: malum iter facere pellicus, qui incommoedatissime navigaverim*, Cic. (ii) to denote a consequence (for *ut*): *diagnus est, qui imporet*, id. (iii) after verbs of motion, to denote a purpose (for *ut*): *equitatum qui emisteret hostium impetum misit*, Caes. 3. For *is*, *ea*, *id*, with a conjunction: *res lo-*

quitar ipsa, quae semper valet plurimum, and *his*, Cic. 4. For *qualis* or *talis* (esp. in orat. oblique), *what sort of, what a, such*: qui vir, et quantus: id. : quae tua natura est, *what is your disposition*, id. 5. *Neut. sing. as much as, as far as, what* = quantum: adjuvabo quod potero, Ter. With gen.: quod aeris, Liv. (ii) *wherein*: si quid est, quod mea opera opus sit vobis, Ter. (iii) *adv. with comparatives* (with or without hoc, eo, or tanto): by how much, by so much, the... the: quo difficilior, hoc praecarius, Cic. (iii) *Indefin.* (both *subst.* and *adj.*) *any one, any*: si qui graviore vulnere accepto equo deciderat, Caes.

qui, *adv.* [adv. of *qui*] *with or from which, wherewith*: restim volo mihi emere: *Pa. Quomobrem? Ca. Qui me faciam pensalem*, Pl. 2. *Esp.* in wishing: *O that! would that!* = utinam: qui to Jupiter dilique omnes perdidit, id. Ellipt.: qui illi dil irati! Cic. (ii) *in what manner, how*: sacramento quidem vos tenere qui potuit? Caes. 3. *Esp. wherefore? why?*: qui dum? Ter. (iii) *Of price, for quanti, how much*: qui datur, tanti indicia, Pl.

quid, *conj.* with *indic.* [an old acc. plur. n. from *qui*, like *quod*, *acc. sing.*] *because*: urbs, quae quia postrema adificata est, Neapolis nominatur, Cic. (ii) *quia nam, and quianam, why? wherefore?*: quianam sententia vobis verba retro? Virg.

quidnam, v. *quia*.
quidquam, v. *quidquam*.
quicunque, v. *quisque*.
quicquid, v. *quicquid*.

quicunque, *quacunque*, *quodcumque* (or *cumque*; and separately: *quam se cumque* in partem, Cic.) *pron. relat. whoever, whatever, whosoever, whatsoever, every one who, everything that, all that*: quicunque is est, Cic. *Neutr. absol.*: ut quodcumque vellet, liceret facere, Nep. With gen.: quodcumque hoc regni, Virg. 2. *Esp.* for *quacunque, whoever constituted, of whatever kind*: quacunque mens illa fuit, Gabinii fuit, Cic. (ii) *Transf. each or every possible, all*: quae sanari poterunt, quacunque ratione sanabo, id. (Hence Fr. *quicunque*.)

quid, v. *quis*.
quidam, *quaedam*, *quoddam*, and *subet quiddam*, *pron. indef.* *a certain, a certain one, somebody, something*: quidam ex advocatis, Cic.: quoddam tempore, a certain (indefinite) time, once, id.: quidam Gallus, Caes. *Plur. some*: exacerant urbe quidam, alii mortem alii consilium, Liv. With gen.: quidam bonorum caesi, Tac. *Neutr. absol.* *quiddam, something*: quiddam divinum, Cic. With gen.: quiddam mali, id.

quidem, *adv.* *partaking of the nature of an* *enclitic*, being almost invariably placed after the emphatic word of the sentence, to indicate which is its prin-

cipal use: *indeed, certainly, in truth*: sibi quidem persuaderi, Caes.: tantum doleo, ac mirifice quidem, Cic. 2. *Esp.* *ne quidem, not even*: ne obidulius quidem datis pacem redimere potuisse, Caes. (ii) *nec (neque) ... quidem, and not indeed, and that not*: de isto id, quod omnes videbant, neque ille quidem obscure, locutus est, Cic. (ii) *at least*: ex me quidem nihil audire potuisse, id. 2. To express indignation, *indeed, truly*: nam istaec quidem contumelia est, Ter. 3. *for instance, for example*: Nep.

quidnam, v. *quidnam*.
quidni, v. *quis*.

quidpiam, quidquam, v. *quispiam* and *quisquam*.

quidquid, v. *quisque*.
quies, *f.* [v. *quiesco*] *rest, quiet, repose*: locus quietis et tranquillitatis plenissimus, Cic. Of things: si non tanta quies iret friguae caloremque inter, i. e. the repose of spring, Virg. 2. *a quiet life, neutrality* between political parties: Attici quies Caesaris fuit grata, Nep. 3. *peace*: quieta diuturna, Sall. 4. *sleep*: quietem capere, to go to sleep, Ov.: alta, deep sleep, Virg. 5. *death* (poet.): omni dura quies oculos et ferreus urget somnus, id. (ii) *Meton.* *a resting-place, lair* of a wild beast (poet.): intactae frunde quietes, Lucr.

quiesco, *ēvi*, *ētum*, *3. v. n.* *to rest, repose, keep quiet*: placida compositus pace quiescit, Virg. 2. *Esp.* to remain *neutral*: Cic. 3. *to sleep*: quiesci in navem noctem perpetem, Pl. 4. Of things, *to rest, be still or quiet*: prae gravia arma quiescunt, Virg. 5. *to suffer or allow quietly, to permit*: quiescere rem adduci ad interregnum, Cic. 6. *to cease, leave off, desist* from: quiesce hanc rem modo petere, Pl. [Root *qui*: Sans. *ṛi*; Gr. *κai-μαi, κοι-νῃ*, etc.]

quiescē, *adv.* *calmly, quietly*: quod apertissimum est ad quiete vivendum, Cic. *Comp.*: quietius tranquilliusque, Liv. *Sup.*: quietissime se receperunt, Caes.

quiescētis, a, um, *Part.* [quiesco].
(ii) *Adj.* *resting, calm, quiet, keeping quiet*: aliiquem quietum reddere, Ter. 2. *Esp. peaceful, neutral*: quietos laceat, Just. 3. *resting, sleeping*: quos simul vascantes dies, simul quietos non habuerat, Tac. (ii) *Transf.* of things, *undisturbed, peaceful, calm, quiet*: amnes, gentilly flowing, Hor.: paulo habuit post id factum Caesar quiescentem Galliam, Caes.: quieta statio, a safe anchorage, id. (Hence It. *cheto*; Fr. *quiesce*.)

qui-libet, quaelibet, quodlibet, and *quidlibet*, *pron. indefin.* *any one who will, any one without distinction, whom you will, no matter who, any, all*: quaelibet minima res, any the most trifling circumstance, Cic.: nomen, the first name that occurs, Hor.

quin, *conj.* [qui ne (for non); lit. by which not, how not] *that not, but*

that (with *subj.*): facere non possum, quin ad te mittam, *I cannot forbear sending to you*, Cic.: quid recusare potest, quin et socii sibi consulant, Liv.

2. *After words expressing doubt or ignorance*: non esse dubium, quin plurimum possent, *but that they were the most powerful*, Caes. 3. *For the relat. pron. and non*: cum nemo esset, quin hoc se audire liquido diceret, Cic.

(ii) *As a correlative or adversative particle* = *immo*, with which it is frequently joined: *indeed, truly, nay, nay even*: credo: neque illi injuria: quin mihi molestum est, Ter. So, quin etiam and quin immo, *very even*: quin etiam voces lactare, Virg.: quin immo leviter inter se dissident, Cic. (iii) *As an interrog. particle conveying indirect advice or encouragement, why not? wherefore not?*: quid stas, lapsi? quin accipias? Ter.: quin concedimus equos? *why not mount our horses?* Liv. So *with imperat.*: quin ac attendite iudices, but attend to this! Cic.

qui-nam, quenam, quoddam, *pron. interrog.* *who, which, what, pray?*: Ter. *quincunx*, *unclis*, m. [quingue uncia] *the fraction five twelfths*: si de quincunx remota est uncia, quid superat? *from five twelfths of an as*, Hor. Of interest, *five per cent.*: Pers. (ii) *Transf.* (from the way of marking five, as on dice) to designate a method of planting, in which the trees in each row were opposite the centre of the interval between the adjoining two trees in the right and left hand rows: directi in quincunx ordines, Cic.

quindécies, *adv.* *fifteen times*: quindécies astititum (*neut. sing.*), *fifteen hundred thousand sesterces*, Cic. *quindécim*, *card. num.* [quingue decem] *fifteen*: Caes.

quindécim-primi, *orum*, m. *plu.* *the board of fifteen chief magistrates in the municipia*: Caes.

quindé inviri, v. *quindécimviri*.
quindécimviri, *e. adj.* [quindécimviri] *pertaining to the quindécimvirs or council of fifteen*: Tac.

quindécim-viri, *orum*, m. *plu.* (separated, quindécim Diana preces viro-rum, Hor.) *a college or board of fifteen men in commission*: quindécimviri Sibyllini or sacris facturi, *a college of priests who had charge of the Sibylline books*, Tac.: v. Smith's Ant. 128.

quindéni, v. *quindéni*.
quingénarius, a, um, *adj.* [quingenti] *consisting of five hundred each*: cohortes, Curt.

quingeni, *ae*, a, num. *distr.* [quingenti] *five hundred each*: Cic.

quingentissimus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *the five hundredth*: annus, Cic.

quingenti, *ae*, a, card. num. [quingentes centum] *five hundred*: quingentes uno lectu occidere, Pl.

quingentes, num. *adv.* *five hundred times*: quingentes HS., *fifty millions of sesterces*, Cic.

quini, ae, a, num. distrib. [quinque] five each: quini in lectulis, Cic. || In gen. five: nomina, Liv.

quini-dēni or **quin-dēni**, ae, a, num. distrib. fifteen each: quina dena Jugera agri data in singulos pedites sunt, Liv. || In gen. fifteen: quindenis hausta corpus transagi, Pl.

quinimmo, v. quin.

quini-vicēni, or separate quini vicēni, ae, a, num. distrib. twenty-five each: Liv.

quinquagēni, ae, a, num. distrib. [quinquaginta] fifty each: in singulos HS. quinquagenis millibus damnavi maritima, Cic.

quinquagesies, num. adv. fifty times (for quinquages): Pl.

quinquagesimus, a, um, ordin. num. [quinquaginta] the fiftieth: anno trecentesimo et quinquagesimo fere populi Romani conditum, Cic. || Subst. quinquagesima, ae, f. (sc. pars) a fiftieth part, a fiftieth, as a tax: id.

quinquaginta, card. num. fifty: millia, Cic.

quinquātrus, um, f. plu. and **quinquātria**, orum and lum, n. plu. [quinque, as falling on the fifth day after the Ides] a festival of Minerva, of which two were celebrated at Rome: the greater, maiores, on the 19th of March; and the lesser, minores, or minuscule, on the 13th of June: Cic. Of the lesser quinquātrus: et cum quinquātrus Jubeo narrare minores, Ov.: v. Smith's Ant. 118.

quinque, card. num. five: Cic.

quinque, for quinqu: Pl.

quinquennialis, e, adj. [quinquennis] that takes place every fifth year, quinquennial: quinquennialis celebratis ludorum, Cic. || *lasting five years*: census, Liv.

quinquennis, e, adj. [quinque annus] of five years, five years old: Hor.

quinquennium, ii, n. [quinquennis] a period of five years, five years: censoris magistratum quinquennium habento, Cic.

quinquē-partitus (quinquepert), a, um, adj. divided into five parts, five-fold (rare): argumentatio, Cic.

quinquē-primi (and separately, quinque primi), orum, m. plu. the first five members of the senate (Senatus): Cic.

quinquēremis, e, adj. [quinque remus] having five banks of oars: decem quinqueremis naves, Liv. || Subst. quinqueremis, is, f. (sc. navis) a galley having five banks of oars, a quinquereme: in quinqueremi, Cic.

quinquēvir, viri, v. quinquēviri, fm.

quinquēvīratus, ōs, m. [quinquēvir] the office of a quinquēvir: Cic.

quinquē-viri, orum, m. plu. the board of five, the quinquēviri, five men in commission for any purpose (v. Smith's Ant. 118): Cic. Sing.: Scriba ex quinquēviro, Hor.

quinques, num. adv. five times: quinquēs absolutus est, Cic.

quinquēplo, i, v. a. [quinque plic] to make five-fold: magistratus, Tac. **quintādecimāni**, orum, m. plu. [quintūdecimus] the soldiers of the fifteenth legion: Tac.

quintānus, a, um, adj. [quintus] of or belonging to the fifth, the fifth in order: Varr. || Subst. quintāna, ae, f. (sc. via) a street in a camp which intersected the tents of two legions in such a manner as to separate the fifth maniples from the sixth, and the fifth turma from the sixth: Liv. 2. Transf. a market (because the camp-market was held in the quintāna): Suet.

3. Quintani, orum, m. plu. the soldiers of the fifth legion: Tac. **quintilis** (quinct), is, adj. [id.] pertaining to the fifth month of the old Roman year (which began with March): idibus Quintilibus, on the Ides of July, the fifteenth of July, Liv. 2. Subst. m. the month of July: Macr. (afterwards called Julius, whence the modern name, in honour of Caesar).

quinto, adv. for the fifth time: Liv.

quintum, adv. for the fifth time: Liv.

quintus, a, um, ord. num. [quinque] the fifth: locus, Cic.

quintus-decimus, a, um, ord. num. the fifteenth: quintūdecimū castris, Liv.

quippe, adv. and conj. [quispe; cf. nempe] a corroborating particle: certainly, to be sure, by all means, indeed, in fact: recte igitur diceretis re restituisset? Quippe: quid enim facitis? Cic. quippe, vector fatis, i, forsach, am forbidden by the fates! Virg. 2. With the particles, enim, etenim, quia, etc., for, indeed, since in fact, inasmuch as: leve nomen habet utraque res: quippe leve enim est hoc totum, risum movere, Cic.: quippe quia, Ter. 3. With prom. relat., as one in fact who, which, or that, i. e. since, or inasmuch as I, thou, he, it, etc.; with indic. or subj.: plurimum terroris Romani celeritas hostium tollit, quippe quibus aegre ad undecimum lapidem occursum est, and in fact they met them, Liv.: convivia cum patre non inibat: quippe qui nunc in oppidum quidem, nisi perraro veniret, Cic.

4. With diuin. and et, since indeed, for even (poet.): quippe etiam festis quaedam exercere di-bus, fas et iura alunt, Virg. 5. With ut, so that: Just.

quipplam, v. quispilam.

quippl-ni (quippleni), adv. why not? or, affirmatively, certainly, to be sure: Pl.

qui-qui, prom. indef. for quisque, who-ever (rare): qui-qui est, Pl.

quirinālis, ium, n. plu. [Quirinus] a festival in honour of Romulus, celebrated annually on the 17th of February (XIII. Cal. Mart.): Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 118.

quiris (quiritis) or **curis** [a Sabine word] a spear: Ov.

Quiris, ius, m. [Cures] an inhabitant

of the Sabine town Cures: Virg. After the union of the Sabines and Romans, the latter also called themselves, in a civil capacity, Quiritēs, while, in a political and military capacity, they retained the name of Romani. In consequence of the union of the two nations they were styled on all solemn occasions Populus Romanus Quiritis (omitting et), which in later times was distorted into Populus Romanus Quiritum: populus Romanus Quiritium, Liv.: rarely with the copula: devotissae oēs se pro patria Quiritibusque Romanis, id. It was a reproach for soldiers to be addressed as Quiritēs: Tac.: Jus Quiritium, full Roman citizenship (v. Sallust's Ant. 218). Sing. a Roman citizen, a Quiritis: dona Quiritis, Hor. || Transf. Of dea (poet.): ipse regem, parvoque Quiritis sufficit, Virg.

quiritatio, ōnis, f. [quiritis] a plaintive cry, a scream, shriek: Liv.

Quiritēs, v. Quiris.

quiritō, i, v. n. to raise a plaintive cry, to wail: Liv. 2. Esp. of an orator, to scream, shriek: Quint. [The ancients derived it from Quiritēs, v. supra: it may however be connected with quērō.]

quis, quae, quid, pron. interrog. (in either direct or indirect questions) [corresp. with Gr. τίς] who? which? what? Quis homo est? who is there? Ter.: quis clarior in Graecia Themistocle? quis potentior? Cic. Quis is sometimes fem. in early Latin: quis ea est? Pl.

2. Adj. what? i. e. what sort of a person or thing? rogat quis vir erat. Liv. Neutr. absol. with gen. what? what sort of? expouam vobis breviter quid hominis sit, Cic. 3. Neutr. quid? how? why? quid? tu me hoc tibi mandasse existimas, id.: quid tu? why so? id.: quid nunc, also in one word, quidnunc? why now? Ter. (li) quid? quid, what shall be said to this, that? how is it that? and, furthermore, moreover: Cic. || Indef. any one, any body, anything: some one, somebody, something: simplicior quis est, Hor. Esp. after si, ne, nisi, neminem: si te in iudicium quis adducat, Cic.

quis, for quibus: v. quibus.

quisnam, quaequam, quidnam, pron. interrog. which, what? what pray: quisnam igitur tuetur? P. Scipionis memoriam mortui? Cic. Pseustic. with num: num quidnam amplius tibi cum illa fuit? pray had you nothing further to do with her? Ter. In tamen: in adhibeo quid tibi meis nam erat negotii? Pl. With nam first (poet.): nam quis te nostras iussit adire domos? Virg.

quispiam, quaequam, quodpiam, and subst. quidpiam or quispilam, pron. indef. any one, anybody, anything, any: some one, something, some: cum quispilam cohors ex orbe excoarctaret, Caes.

2. Neutr. adverbially: in any respect, somewhat: si grando quispilam nocuit, Cic.

quis-quam, quaequam, quicquam

(quidquam), *pron. indefn. any, any one, anybody, anything, something*: estne quisquam omnium mortalium, de quo melius existimes tu? Cic. (ii) nec (neque) quisquam, and no one: nec quisquam ex agmine tanto audent adire virum, Virg. (iii) With unus: quia nondum in quenquam unum asseverabat, Liv. (iv) Hence, nec quisquam unus, and not a single one: nec quisquam alterius gentis unum tantum eam arile excolit, id. (v) quisquam with nihil, pleonastic: comperiebam nihil ad Pampulium quisquam attinere, Ter. (vi) quisquam, like quia, is sometimes *fw.* in old writers: anum quemquam, Pl.

quis-que, quaeque, quodque, and Subst. quicque (quidque), *pron. indefn. whoever or whatever it be, each, every, every body, every one, every thing*: ut in quo quisque artificio excelleret, in is in quo genere Roscius diceretur, Cic.: quod quisque oblitit, id quicquid teneat, id. *The sing. pron. sometimes has a plu. verb.* ubi quisque vident, eunt obvia, Pl. Like quia, quicque is sometimes *fem.* in old writers: omnes meretrices, ubi quisque habitant, invenit, id. (ii) With *gen.*: tuorum quisque necessariorum, Cic. (iii) With *comp.*: quo quisque est solior, hoc docet laboriosius, id. (iv) With *sup.* to express universality: optimum quicque rarissimum est, id. (v) And with ordinal numerals: quinto quoque anno, every fifth year, every five years, id. *Esp. with primus, the very first, the first possible:* primo quoque tempore, as soon as possible, id. (vi) With *pron. reflect.*: ut quanti quisque se ipse faciat, tanti fari ab amicis, id. (vii) For uterque, each of two, both: oscula quisque suae matri propterea tulerunt, Ov. || *Transf.* for quicunque, *whosoever, every one who, all that*: cuiusque populi cives vicissant, Liv.

quisquillae, *arum, f. plu.* [prob. from quicquid: all sorts of things, odds and ends] *refuse, scrapings*: App. || *Transf.* of vile or worthless persons or things: *refuse, dregs*: quisquillae seditiosae Clodianae, Cic.

quis-que, quaeque, quodquod, and Subst. quicquid (quidquid), *pron. indefn. whoever, whosoever, whatever, whatsoever, every one, each, every, all*: esto ut hi sint quicquid integri sunt, et sani, Cic.: liberos suos quibusquavis Romanis mancipio dabant, to every Roman, without exception, Liv. *Sing. pron. with plur. verb.*: tunc procul abstitit, quisquid collis arte capillos, Tib. With *gen.*: deorum quisquis amicos Africa, Hor. *Neutr. adverb. how much nearer*: quicquid progredior, the farther, the more, Liv. Quisquis *fem.*: mulier, quisquid es, Pl.

quis-que, a, um, Part. [quod].
qui-vis, quaevis, quodvis, and Subst. quidvis, *pron. indefn. who or what you please, any whatever, any one, any thing*: ad quemvis numerum ephippia-

torum equitum quamvis pauci adire audent, Caes.: quaevis amplificationes, *all sorts of*. Cic. With unus, *any one you please, any one whatever*: si tu solus, aut quisvis unus, id. Quidvis, as Subst. *any thing whatever, no matter what*: dicere hic quidvis licet, Pl.

quis-quecunque, quaeviscunque, quodviscunque, *pron. indefn. who or what you please, each, every (poet.)*: Lucr.

quod, *adv. and conj.* [prob. an abbrev. form of quom, an old acc. of qui] *to or into which place, whither*: quo, quo, secelasti, rultis? Hor. Of persons: homo apud eos, quo se contulit, gratus, Caes. With *gen.*: quo gentium, *where in the world*, Pl. Fig.: ne hodie quidem scire videmini, quo amenitate progressi sitis, *how far, to what a pitch*, Liv. 2. Indefn. *to any place, any where*: si quo erat longius prodendum, Caes. || Fig. for which reason, *wherefore*: quo aequior sum Pampilio, Ter. 2. *that, because*: quod scribis, non quo ipse audieris, Cic.

3. *to what end, for what purpose*: nescis, quo valeat numus, quem praebet usum? *what money is good for*, Hor. 4. *to the end that, in order that*: castella communis quo facilius prohibere possit, Caes.: eo vidisti multum, quod praefinxisti, *how the plus emere*, Cic.

quo-*ad*, *adv. (monosyl. Hor.)* Of time: *how long?*: senem quod expectasti vestrum? Ter. 2. *as long as*: quousque, Inquit? quod erit integrum, Cic. 3. *until, until that*: ipse interitus, quoad legiones collocasset, in Gallia morari constituit, Caes. || Of place: *how far, as far as*: videte nunc, quoad fecerit iter apertius, quam antea, Cic. Fig.: ius civile eatenus exercuerunt, quoad populum praestare voluerunt, id. With *ejus* (*ejus* representing an *inf.* or *clause*, like Fr. *en* in similar cases): tu tamen vellem ne Intermittas, quoad ejus facere poteris, scribere *ad me, as far as you are able*, id.

quo-*usque*, *adv. separately, quoad usque, ad, until that*: Suet.
quod-*circa* (*in tmesi, quo, bone, circa, Hor.*), *conj. for which reason, wherefore*: Cic.
quod-*cunq[ue]* (*cunq[ue]*), (*in tmesi*): quo nos cunq[ue] feret, Hor.), *adv. to whatever place, whithersoever*: quocunq[ue] venerint, Cic.

quod, *conj. [acc. n. from qui] that, in that, because*: cum tibi agam gratias quod me vivere coegisti, Cic.: num etiam recentium injuriarum, quod iter per provinciam tentassent, quod Aeduos, quod Ambarros vexassent, memoriam deponere posse? Caes. 2. *wherefore*: in viam quod te des hoc tempore, nihil est, Cic. 3. *as respects that, as to what*: quod improvise unum pagum adortus esset, Caes. 4. *although, even if*: quod non Taenariis domus es: milii fulta columna, ad Musae comites, Prop. 5. *since that, since*: jam diu

est, quod victum non datis, Pl. 6. With other conjunctions, sometimes merely to connect sentences, *but, though, whereas*: quod si quid et a Caesare gravius accidisset, Caes.: quod ultimum minus vitae cupidus fulsisset! Cic.

7. With *subj.* instead of *acc.* and *inf.*: scio jam, filius quod amet mens istanc metreticem, for filium amare, Pl. quodam-*modo*, *or, separated, quodam modo, adv. in a certain manner, in a measure*: Cic.
quod, v. qui, init.

quodas or quodatis, *e, for culas or culatis*: Pl.

quodis, for cuius, v. qui.
quodis, a, um, for cuius, a, um: Pl. quod-libet, *adv. whithersoever it pleases, to any place whatever (poet.)*: Lucr.: Ov. quom, v. quum, *ad init.*

quod-minus, *conj. v. minus, no vi.*
quod-*modo*, *or, separately, quod modo (in tmesi: quo tu me modo vides esse, Pl.)*, *adv. in what manner, in what way, how*. || Interrogatively: Maecenas quomodo tecum? Hor. 2. In exclamations: quomodo se venditant Caesari? Cic. || Relatively: haec negotia quomodo ne habeant, ne epistola quidem narrare audeo, id. (ii) Corresp. to *sic*, in *what manner, in the same manner*: et quod modo hoc est consequens illi, sic illud hunc, id.

|| Indefinitely = quocunq[ue] modo, in *whatsoever manner*: quomodo potiussem, id. (Hence *it come*; Fr. *comme*.)

quod-*modo-cunq[ue]*, *adv. in what manner soever, howsoever*: Cic. || In some way or another: Pl.

quod-*nam*, *adv. in what manner pray? how?*: Cic.
quod-*nam*, *adv. whithersoever pray?*: eam si nunc sequor, quonam? Cic. Fig.: quonam haec omnia, nisi ad suam perniciem pertinere? Caes.

quondam, *adv. for quumdam, at a certain time, at one time, once, formerly*: cuius illa quondam socrus, paulo ante uxore fuisset, Cic. || *Transf. at times, sometimes*: quondam cithara tacentem suscitavit Musani Apollo, Hor. 2. Of the future, *one day, some day, ever (poet.)*: nec Romula quondam illo se tantum tellus jactabit alumno, Virg.

quoniam, *adv. [quum jam] denoting sequence, since, after that*: quoniam arbo nos delusistis, datisne argentum? Pl. Hence || to denote a cause or reason: *seeing that, whereas, since, because*: de suis privatim rebus ab eo petere coeperunt, quoniam civitati consulere non possent, Caes.

quod-*piam*, *adv. to any place, whithersoever (poet.)*: quopiam devorti, Pl.

quod-*quam*, *adv. to any place, whithersoever*: neque se quoquam movit ex urbe, Nep.

quod-*que*, *conj. also, too (placed, in the manner of an enclitic, after the emphatic word)*: qua de causa Helvetii quoque reliquos Gallos virtute prae-

cedunt, Caes.: quis exsul se quoque fugit? Hor. Pleonast. with *et, etiam*: quin mihi quoque etiam est ad portum negotium, Pl.

quō-quō, or, separated, quo quo, adv. to whatever place, whithersoever: quoquo ibo, Pl. With gentium: quoquo hinc abducta est gentium, to whatever place in the world, Id. Fig.: quoquo sese verterint Stoici, Cic.

quōquō-mōdo, or, separately, quo-
quo modo, *adv.* in *what way soever, how-
soever*: quoquomodo se res habeat, Cic.

quōquō-versus (-um) or **quōquō-**
vorum, in every direction, every way:
legatos quoquoversus dimittere, Cæsa.

quorsum and **quorsus**, *adv.* (for **quoversum** or **-us**) *to what place*: nescio hercle, neque unde eam, neque quorsum eam, Ter. || **Fig.**: *whither, to what*: sed quorsum haec pertinent? Cic. 2. **Exp.** *to what purpose? to what end? for what?*: quorsum est opus? Hor.

quot. *adj.* *indecl.* *how many?* as *many as*: *quot homines, tot causae*, Cic. || *Transf.* in specifications of time, *all, each, every*: *hic illum vidi juvenem, Meliboeae, quot annis, every year*, Virg.: *usu.* in one word: *quotannis tributa conferre*, Cic.

quōtannis, v. quot.
 quot-cunquē (cumq.) *adv.* how
 many *ever*, as many as (rare): Cic.
 quōtēni, *ac, a, num. distrib.* [quot]
 how many each: Cic.

quōti-dianus (quōtid. and cotidi-
anus), a, um (quōtid., Mart.; but quō-
tid., Cat.), *adj.* [quotidian] *every day*,
daily: febris, Ter.: labor, Caes. II.
Meton. *usual*, *common*: verba, Cic.

quōti-dīē (cotid.), *adv.* daily, every day; *Ter.*: Cic.

quoties (quotiens), *adv.* how often, how many times, as often as : o quoties et quae nobis Galatea locuta est, Virg.

quōties-cunquē (cumq.) *adv.* how often soever, as often soever as: Cic.

quot-quot, *adj.* indecl. *how many soever, as many soever as:* quotquot eunt dies, *i. e.* daily, Hor.

quōtūmus, a, um, *adj.* [quotus]
how many: Pl.

quōtus, a, um, *adj.* [quot] *which or what in order, number, etc.; of what number, how many:* quōtus erit iste denarius, qui nou sit ferendus? Cic.: hora quōta est? *what o'clock is it?* Hor.: quōta pars laudis, *how very small*, Ov. With *quisque* (and in one word, quōtusquisque) to designate a small

number, *how few*; *how many*: quotus enim quisque philosophorum invenitur, qui sit ita moratus, ut ratio postulat? *how many? i. e. how few!* Cic.

quōtus-cunquē, &cunquē, umcun-
que (cumq.) *adj.* whatsoever in order,
number, etc.; *how great or small soever*
(next) : Tib. : Ov.

quō-vīs, adv. to any place what-
ever (poet.); Pl.: Ter.

quum (*quom*, *cum*, rarely *quā*). Of time, when, since, *as*, *after that*, since that, *as soon as*, etc. Constr.: In oratio obliqua it is usu. foll. by *indic.* when the clause is categorical, and denotes time merely, the events described by the two clauses not being spoken of as standing in the relation of cause and effect; but when this relation is implied, or even when the clause with *quum* describes only one of several concurring causes, the *subj.* is gen. used: in oratio obliqua it is always employed: *quum* non defendit injuriam neque propulsa a suis, *quum* potest, injuste facit, etc. Cic.: praeculare facis, *quum* eorum temerariis, *quod* *tu* *do* *well* in cherishing their memory, *id.*: multi *an* *sunt*, *quum* *ille* *in* *aere* *meo* *est*, since, *id.*: With *subj.* it equates *quum* *se* in castra percipit, *Caes.* *adversus* *hostibus* *occurre-*
re *per*, *part. act.* and *impers. part. pass.*; and in cases where the *abl. absol.* is for some reason or other inadmissible: *quum* *Leptus* *Romam* *venisset*, *aditu* *periculosius* *perterritus*, *ex* *ure* *profugit*, *id.*: *quum* *quillifer*, *quum* *magna* *multitudo* *hostium* *premeretur*, *aquillum* *intra* *vallum* *proiecit*, *id.*: 2. *quum* (*cum*) *maximae*, and in one word, *quummaxime* (*cummaxime*), *very* *particularly*, *ore-*

eminently: quumque maxime volo te dare operam. Ter. 3. Quum (cum)
quum, while so too, not only . . . but also, both and: usu. with indic.
 fortuna quum in reliquis rebus, tum in hac rarissime in bello plurimum potest, Caes.: quumque plurimas et maximas commoditates amicitia continet, tum illa nimium praestat posterum, quod dona spe praeficit in posterum, Cic.
 II. As a causal particle, *as, since, seeing that*, *although*, *with subj.*: quum id in nobis consilium, ratio, prudentia, necesse est deum haec ipse habere maiora, id. : quum quique operam navare videntur, paulum hostium impetus turbato est, Caes. : quippe quum, and ut-pote quum, v. quippe and utpote.

R.

R, indecl. *n.* or (on account of *li-tera*) *f.* the eighteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, and one of the liquids.
 II Interchanges of R with other

1. With *s*. In many words, *r* medial and final (but not initial) is a euphonic substitution for the original sound of *s*: e. g. *asa*, *lasea*, *plusma*, *mellosem*, *foedesum*, *Fusius*, *Papialis*, *Valesius*, *fusvos*, *janitos*, became *ara*, *lares*, *plurima*, *meliorem*, *foederum*, *Furius*, *Pa-*

pirius, Valerius, furvus, janitor; so too, dirimo is formed from dis-emo. Both sounds have maintained their place in some substantives ending in *or* or *es*: e. g. arbor, arboris; color, coloris; labor, bonos; labor, labos; lepor, lepus: so in quæso, quæsumus, also written quæro, quærimus; in nasus also naris, pulvis also pulver, etc. 2. For the

interchanges of r with d, l, s, v, side those letters. 3. r is elided in *pervio*, for *pervuro*; in *crebreco*, *rubresco*, for *crebresco*, *rubesco*, etc. 4. r sometimes exchanges its place with the adjoining vowel: e. g. from the roots *ter*, *cer*, *ster*, come the perfects *trivi*, *cresci*, *stravi*; and the perf. part. *trivius*, *crescit*, *stratus*. III. Changes of r in the Romance languages. 1. Into i: This is the most freq. change: e. g. Lat. *arbor*, *aridus*, Tibur; It. *albero*, *alido*, *Nicoli*. 2. Into n: e. g. Lat. *Suri*, It. *Sinno*. 3. Into d: e. g. Lat. *ermarius*, *prova*, *quaterne*, *radix*; It. *armadio*, *pruva*, *chiederre*, *vado*. 4. Into s: Lat. *dorsum*, It. *dorso*. 5. In connection with h: e. g. Lat. *sistrum*, It. *strapo*: Lat. *frangere*, Fr. *fremper*. 6. r medial or final is sometimes omitted: e. g. Lat. *ara*, *aratrum*; It. *aia*, *arato*. IV. as an abbreviation, R. signifies Romanus also Rufus, recte, rectitudine, regnum, ripa, et mult. al.; R. P. respublica; R. R. rationes relatæ.

rābīdō, adv. ravingly, rabidly: *omnia rabide appetentem*, Cic.

rābīdus, a, um, adj. [rabies] *rabid*,
furious, enraged, savage, mad, rabid:
canes, Lucr.: *tigres*, Virg.: *leones*, Hor.
 Of things: *lingua*, Prop.: *mores*, Ov.

f. [rabo] rage, madness; esp. of dogs.
Col. Of men, madness, palsy; Plin.
Pl. II. Fig. *raos* four corners.

Hecubam putant propter angustias
orbitatem quandam et rabiem fingi h-
canem esse conversam, Cic.: civica,
fierce civil war, Hor. Of the madness
of love: Ter. Of things : rabies fatalis
temporis, Liv.: ventris, ravenous hun-
ger, voracity, Virg. (Hence *It. rabbis*;
Fr. *rage*.)

răbișeș, adn. raringly, furiously:
nihil iracunde rabioseve fecerunt, Cic.

rābīōsūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [rabio-
sus] a little rabid; *literae*, Cic.

rābīdus, a, um, adj. [rabies] *raging, fierce, mad, rabid*: canis, Hor.

rābo, j. v. n. to run, be mad: Sen.
rābūla, ac. m. [rabo] a bounding.

racemifer, ăra, ărum, adj. (racemus

racēmus, *l. m.* [ῥάκη, ῥακέ] a bunch or cluster of grapes and similar fruits: alia (poma) racemis dependent, ut uvae, palmae, Plin.: Virg. || Meton. a berry, grape: lecti de vite racemi, Ov. (Hence Fr. *raisin*.)

radicatus, *adv.* with the roots, by the

radix: evelare arborem, Suet. || Fig.: utterly, completely, radically: radicatus tollere atque extrahere cupiditatem, Cic.

radicula, ae, f. dim. [radix] a small root, Cic.

radio, avi, atum, i. v. a. and m. [radix] 1. a. c. to furnish with spokes: rota radiata, Varr. 2. Transf. to make beaming, irradiate; only in pass.: to be irradiated, to gleam, emit beams: glacies geminis radiantis et auro, Ov. Esp. in Part. perf. irradiated, shining: caput, surrounded with a halo or nimbus (the attribute of deities and deified personages), Plin. || Neutr. to emit beams, to beam, shine, radiate: miles radiabat in armis, Prop. Esp. in Part. imperf. beaming, shining: lumina solis, Ov.: luna, Virg. (Hence Fr. rayon.)

radiculus, a, um, adj. [id.] emitting many beams, radiant: sol, Pl.

radius, ii, m. a staff, rod: acuti radii immixti, stakes, Liv. Esp. a spoke of a wheel: Virg.: Ov. 2. In mathematics: (1) a staff, rod for measuring, etc.: Cic. (2) a semi-diameter, radius of a circle: Id. 3. In weaving: a shuttle: Ov. 4. In botany, a kind of long olive: Virg. || A beam or ray of any shining object: of the sun: Cic.: Virg.: of lightning: Id.: of the halo round the heads of divine or deified personages: aurati, Id. [Same root as *radius*, from *radere*: *radix*, and Lat. *radix*, *ra-ma* belong to the same root, also Eng. root and Germ. *wurzel*.] (Hence It. *raggio*, *razzo*: Fr. *raie*; Eng. ray.)

radix, icis, f. [v. radius] a root of a plant (gen. plur.): arbores ab radicibus subtrahere, Caes. 2. as edible root: Id.: esp. a radish: Hor. || Transf. the lower part of an object, the foot of a hill, mountain, etc.: sub ipsa radicibus montis, Caes.: a Palatii radice, Cic. 2. that upon which any thing is fixed or rests: a root, foundation (poet.): linguae, Ov. || Fig. a root, ground, basis, foundation, origin (gen. plur.): vera gloria radices agit atque citam propagat, Cic.: Pompeius on robore vir, ille radicibus, i. e. so firmly established, Id. (Hence Fr. racine.)

radio, radi, räum, i. v. a. to scrape, scratch, rub off: to polish: to shave off the hair with a razor (while tondere is to cut with scissors): mulieres genas ne radunt, Ocratch, tear, in mourning, XII. Tab. in Cic.: caput et supercilia, to shave, Cic.: caput, as a token of slavery, Liv.: lapides, to polish, Hor.: nomen fastis, to scratch out, erase, Tac. || Transf. to touch in passing, to brush along, graze (poet.): ripas radentia flumina rotunt, Lucr.: hinc alia cautes projectaque saxa Pachtyni radimus, Virg. 2. to strip off, nip off: damnosa cunctura quantum raderet, Pers. || Fig. to grate upon, hurt, offend: aures delicatas radere, Quint. (Hence Fr.

raire; frequent, from *rasus*, It. *rasare*; Fr. *razer*; also Subst. It. *raso*; Fr. *raz*.)

rallus, a, um, adj. dim. [for *rarulus*, from *rarus*] thin: tunica, Pl.

ramalla, lum, m. plu. [ramus] twigs, sticks, brushwood: Ov.

ramentum, i, m. (ramenta, ae, f. Pl.) gen. plu. ramenta, orum, [rado] what is shaved, or rubbed off: scripsum, shavings, chips, etc.: ferri, scales struck off by the hammer, Lucr.: ligni, Plin.

|| Transf. bits, morsels, in gen.: petriome (aurum) cum ramento reddidi, every scrap, Pl.

ramena, um, adj. [ramus] pertaining to boughs or branches: fragmenta, i. e. sticks = ramalia, Virg.

ramex, icis, m. [id.] a blood-vessel of the lungs: Pl.

ramnes and *ramnenses*, lum, m. plu. a Latin race; hence, one of the three original Roman tribes: Liv. Poet. for nobles of the olden time: Hor.: v. Smith's Ant. 286.

ramosus, a, um, adj. [ramus] full of boughs, having many branches, branching: arbor, Lucr. || Transf.: cornu cervi, Virg. Poet. of the clouds, forked: Lucr.

ramulus, i, m. dim. [id.] a little branch or bough, a twig, sprig: Cic.

ramus, i, m. [same root as *radix*, radius, q. v.] a branch, bough, twig: non truncus, non rami, non folia denique, Cic. Poet. for a tree: Virg. || Transf. of things having a branching form: a branch of a stag's antlers: Caes. 2. a branch of a mountain chain: Plin.

3. a club: Prop. 4. a branch or arm of the Greek letter Y, used by Pythagoras as a symbol of the two paths of life, leading, the one to virtue, the other to vice: hence called, Samii rami, Pers. || Fig. ramos amputare miseriarum, Cic. (Hence Fr. *ramche*, *rincauc*.)

rana, ae, f. [perh. of same root as *ranus*, q. v.] a frog: Ov.: Hor. The entrails of frogs were used for charms: Juv. || Transf. rana marina, a sea-fish, the frog-fish, fishing frog, angler: Cic.

ranens, entis, Part. stinking, putrid: viscera cadaverum, Lucr.

ranellulus, a, um, adj. dim. [ranidus] stinking, rancid: oponia, Juv.

|| Fig. disgusting, loathsome: Pers. *ranidus*, a, um, adj. [root RANC of *ranens*, *ranescere*] stinking, rank, rancid: cadavera, Lucr.: asper, Hor. || Fig. disgusting, loathsome: quid ranidus, Juv.

ranunculius, i, m. dim. [rana] a little frog, a tadpole: Cic. Jocosely, of the inhabitants of Utubrae (as residing near marshes), Id. (Hence It. *ranocchia*; Fr. *grenouille*.)

rapacitas, ae, m. [rapax] robbery, a comic patronymic: Pl.

rapacitas, atis, f. [id.] greediness, rapacity: Cic.

rapax, acis, adj. [rapio] grasping, greedy of plunder, rapacious: olim

furunculus, nunc vero etiam rapax, Cic.: cervi, imporum preda rapacium, Hor. 2. Of things: fauces rapaces, Lucr.: ventus, Ov. As a poet. epithet of floods: amara, Lucr. Transf. an appellation of the twenty-first legion (qs. that sweeps everything before it): Tac. || Fig. with gen. grasping, greedy, avaricious: nihil est rapacius quam natura, Cic.: rapacia virtutis ingentia, Sen.

rapidus, ade, hastily, quickly, rapidly: dilapsus (fluvius), Cic. Comp.: rapidus venit Rigodulum, Tac. || Fig.: quid (σπαστικός) quum rapide fertur, sustineri nullo pacto potest, Cic.

rapiditas, atis, f. [rapidus] swift-ness, rapidity: fluminis, Caes.

rapidus, a, um, adj. [rapio] tearing away, seizing (poet.): leones, Lucr.: feras, Ov. Of hunting-dogs, agmen, a tearing, fierce pack, Id. Of fierce, consuming heat: Virg. Of a funeral pile: Ov. As an epithet of the sea (qs. douring): Tib. || Transf. tearing or hurrying along, swift, rapid: fluvius, Pl.: torrens, Virg.: amnis, Hor.: rapidissimum flumen, Caes.: ventis, Virg.: venenum, Tac. || Fig. hurried, hasty: oratio, Cic. (Hence It. *ratto*.)

rapina, ae, f. [id.] robbery, plundering, pillage, rapine (mostly plur.): nihil cogitant, nisi caedes, nisi incendia, nisi rapinas, Cic. 2. Meton. plunder, booty (poet. and rare): abstracteque buves abjurataeque rapinae, Virg.

rapio, rapidi, raptum (old perf. subj. rapiti, Cic.), i. v. a. to seize and carry off, to snatch, tear, or drag away: quo rapidis me? quo fertis me? Pl.: volucris spe et cogitatione rapit a domo, Cic. ab sede rapit funale, Ov.: repagula de postis, Virg.: commensum in nave rapit, Liv.: nec varis obstita frontibus sub divum rapiam, drag into open day, Hor.: Nasonis carmina rapit, torn from his home, banished, Ov.: Achates rapit in fomite flammam, caught the spark, Virg. 2. Esp. to carry off by force: to seize, rob, ravish, take by assault, etc.: erat et vivendum latronum ritu, ut tantum haberet, quantum rapere potuisset, Cic.: virgines, to carry off, abduct, Sall. Absol.: castra urbesque primo impetu rapere, to conquer rapidly, Liv. 3. to carry off suddenly or prematurely by death, to snatch away: improvisa leti via rapit rapteque gentes, Hor. || Fig. to match, force, or hurry away: cum fertur quasi torrens oratio, quamvis multa cunctis quomodocumque rapit, Cic.: comediandum in pejorem partem, to put a bad construction upon, to misrepresent, Ter.: alnum quae rapit hora diem, snatch his away, Hor. 2. Esp. to carry along or away with passion, to transport, ravish, captivate; and with a designation of the limit, to carry or hurry away, to attract strongly: praedae nec rapinarum cupiditas caeca te rapiebat, Cic.: animus cupidine caecus ad inceptum aelus rapiebat, Sall. In a good

sense: qui ad divinarum rerum cognitionem cura omni studioque rapiuntur, Cic. 3. to seize by violence, to snatch, steal (poet.): uculis, Hor.: illicitas voluptates, Tac. 4. to snatch hastily, to hasten, precipitate: raptim, amici, occasionem de die, Hor.: viam, to hasten, Ov. (Same root as *ap-ris-sus*). (Hence Fr. *ravir*, *ravage*.)

raptim, *adv.* [rapi] violently, greedily (rare): semine raptim avium fames devorato, Plin. || *hastily, suddenly, hurriedly*: haec scripal raptim, Cic.: illa levem fugiens raptim secut aethera pennis, swiftly flying, Virg.

raptio, *onis*, *f.* [id.] a carrying off, abduction: in raptione affuisse, Ter.

raptio, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a. freq.* [id.] to seize and carry off, to drag, or hurry away: Hector raptus bigis, Virg.: arbitrio volucrum raptur equorum, Cic.: vexilla hoc vel illuc, Tac. 2. Esp. to waste, ravage, plunder: ad huc rapiat African Tadarinas, id. || Fig. to drag along: quid ego heros, quid raptim in crimina divos? accusae, arraign, Prop. 2. Esp. to hurry along with passion, to agitate: ita me amor lassum animi raptat, Pl.

raptor, *oris*, *m.* [id.] one who seizes by force, a robber, plunderer, abductor. With gen.: orbis, Tac.: illius, id. adject.: lupi raptores, Virg. Absol.: gratias rapiae raptor fuit, ransher, Ov. || Fig.: nunquam defuturos raptores Italicae libertatis lupos, Vell.

raptus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [rapi] || Subst. raptum, *i. n.* that which is seized or plundered: raptio vivere, to live by robbery, Liv.

raptus, *us*, *m.* [id.] a violent matching or dragging away: Inno lacerata est altera raptu, Ov. || Esp. a carrying off, abduction: ad praedam et raptus congregare, Tac.

rāpulum, *i. n. dim.* [rapum, a turnip] a little turnip or rape: Hor.

rars, *adv.* far apart, scatteredly: Col. || Of time: rarely, seldom: Pl.

rars-facto, *factum*, *i. v. a.* [raris] to make thin or rare, to rarsify: rarsifera, Lucr.

rarsoco, *i. v. n. incept.* [raris] to grow thin, lose density, to become rarefied: fulgit item quom rarescunt quoque nubila coeli, Lucr.: ubi angustis rarefactis claustra Pelori, shall open, grove wider, Virg.

rartas, *rtis*, *f.* [id.] looseness of texture, distance apart: in pulmonibus raritas quaedam et assimilis spongia mollitudo, Cic. || Transf. smallness of number, sparseness, rarity: capillorum, thinness, Suet.: raritas dictionum, Cic. 2. Meton. a rarity: Alexandro equi magna raritas contigit, Plin.

rārō, *adv.* seldom, rarely: si id, quod raro fit, fieri omnino negetur, Cic.: raro antecedentem aeculeum deraculit po-na, Hor. Comp.: quod si rarius fiet, quam tu expectabis, Cic. Sup.: non affari nil rarissime, Suet.

rārus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* not close or thick, thin, loose in texture: opp. to densus: (terra) rara sit an supra morem id densa requiras; densa magis Cereri, rarissima quaeque Lyseo, Virg.: rariore silvae, the clearer parts of the forest, Tac. || Transf. far apart, scattered, thin, scanty: raris ac prope nullis portibus, Caes.: vides habitari in terra raris et angustis in locis, scattered, Cic. Post.: manat rara meas lacrima per genas, drop by drop, Hor. 2. Esp. milit t. i. far apart, scattered about, dispersed, single: opp. to confertus: accedebat hoc, ut nunquam confert, sed rari magnique intervallis proeliarentur, in scattered parties, as skirmishers, Caes. 3. few, rare, infrequent: In omni arte, ut in ipsa virtute, optimum quidque rarissimum, Cic.: vitio parentum rara juvenus, made less numerous, Hor. (II) For the adv. raro: nec illi-ace coetus nil raris adibi, Ov. 4. Esp. uncommon, scarce, rare, remarkable: raris puella fuit, Prop.: avis (sc. pavo), Hor. (Hence It. *rado*.)

rasilis, *e*, *adj.* [ratio] scraped, shared, polished, smooth: torno rasile buxum, Virg.: fibula, Ov. **rasito**, *avi*, *i. v. a. freq.* [id.] to shave often, to shave (rare): Suet. **rastellus**, *i. m. dim.* [rastum] a hoe, rake: Suet. (Hence Fr. *rateau*.) **rastrer**, *tri*, *v.* rastum, ad infinitum. **rastrum**, *i. n.* (in plur. usu. *rastris*, *orum*, *m.*: Virg.: Ter., etc.) [rado] lit. a thing for scraping, hence a toothed hoe, a rake, a mattock: rastris gliebas qui frangit inertes, Virg.: described as the comb of Polyphemus, along with the sickle as his razor, Ov.

rasus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [rado] || **ratio**, *onis*, *f.* [ra, root of ra-tus, part. of reor, q. v.] lit. the mode or art of thinking, hence a reckoning, account, calculation, computation: auri ratio constat, the account agrees, is correct, Cic. Plur.: falsas rationes inferre, id. || Transf. a list, register (rare): cedo rationem carceris, id. 2. a sum, number (rare): pro ratione pecuniae liberaliter est Brutus tractatus quam Pompeius, id. 3. a transaction, business: a matter, affair: ratio domestica, bellica, id.: rationes familiares componere, Tac. (II) *plus, interests, advantage*: me ad ejus rationes adjuugo, quem tu in meis rationibus tibi esse adiungendum putasti, Cic. || Fig. a reckoning, account, computation: hanc rationem habere coepit, to make the following calculation, id. 2. relation, connection with, respect to (agricolae) habent rationem cum terra, quae nunquam recusat impertum, have to do with the earth, id.: ad uetorum annuum rationem, in respect to our annuals, id. (II) respect, regard, consideration, care for (usu. with gen. and depend. on habere or ducere): (deos) plorum et impiorum habere rationem, id.: cuius absentis rationem haberi proxima comitis populus jussisset, Caes. (III)

relation to a thing. Subjectively: course, conduct, procedure, mode, method, plan, etc.: in praesentia impetiti insequendi rationem omittit, id. Objectively: condition, nature, kind, way, etc.: ratio ordoque agminis alter se habebat ac Belgae ad Nervios detulerant, id.: novae rationes bellandi, id.

IV. Meton. the reasoning faculty, the judgment, reason: si ratio et prudentia curas auferit, Hor.: Aristotum magis ratione et consilio quam virtute vicinis, Caes. 2. a ground, motive, reason: ad eam sententiam cum reliquae causae haec quoque ratio eos deduxit, id. (II) Esp. in logic and rhetoric, a ground or reason alleged in support of a proposition: nostra confirmare argumentis ac rationibus: deinde contraria refutare, Cic. Also, technical argumentation, reasoning, discussion, demonstration: id. (III) In law, a reason alleged in defence of an action, a plea: ratio est, qua id, quod factum esse constat, defenditur, Quint.

3. reasonableness, reason, propriety, etc.: minari divisoribus ratio non erat, it was unreasonable, Cic. 4. rule, order, method, etc.: quae res nec modum habet neque consilium, ratione modoque tractari non vult, Hor. 5. a theory, doctrine, or system; science: Epicuri ratio, quae perisque notissimas est, system, philosophy, Cic.: ratio alioquin usque belli, theory and practice, Caes. (II) Subjectively, knowledge (rare): si qua (est in me) exercitio didicisti, aut alij hujus rei ratio alioquin, ab optimarum artium studiis ac disciplina profecta, Cic. 6. a view or opinion: Ter. (Hence It. *ragione*; Fr. *raison*; Eng. *reason*.)

ratiocinatio, *onis*, *f.* [ratio + nos] In rhetoric, an exercise of the reasoning powers, reasoning, ratiocination: ratiocinatio est diligens et considerata faciendi aliquid aut non faciendi exercitatio, Cic. 2. a set form of reasoning, a syllogism: si ex alio colligitur aliud, nec impertum nec inusitatum nomen est ratiocinationis, Quint.

ratiocinativus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] In rhetoric, pertaining to reasoning, syllogistic, ratiocinative: genus, Cic.

ratiocinator, *oris*, *m.* [id.] a reckoner, accountant: Cic. || Fig. id.

ratioconer, *atus*, *i. v. m. and a. dep.* [ratio] to reckon, compute, calculate: de pecunia ratioconari, Cic. || Transf. to reason, argue: to infer, conclude: id ex partibus jaris sumi oportebit et ratioconari, quid tu ambibus rebus fieri soleat, id.

rationalis, *e*, *adj.* [id.] reasonable, rational: falsas esse (finitio) id diras, Byssus est animal rationale: nam est equus animal, et irrationalis, Quint.: philosophia, i. e. logic, Sen.

rationalium, *i. n.* [id.] a statistical table, schedule: Imperii, Suet.

ratilis, *is*, *f.* a raft, float: flumens ratibus ac lintribus juncis transibat, Caes.: ratibus, quibus junxerat funem,

nodum resolutis, *poissons*, Liv. 2.
Meton. a bark, boat, vessel, in gen.
(poet.): Virg.

ratincola, ae, f. dim. [ratio] a small reckoning, a little calculation: subditi ratiunculam quantum aeris militi sit, quantumque alieni siet. Pl. Cic. a slight ground or reason: Leves, Cic. 2. In dialectics: a trifling syllogism: concludunt ratiunculae Stoici, id.

ratas, a, um, Part. [reor]. || Adj.: reckoned, calculated, fixed by calculation; hence, settled, established, certain, valid, etc.: motus (stellarum) constantes et rati, Cic.: testamenta, app. rupa, id.: rata sint sua visa precari, may be fulfilled, Ov. 2. Particular phrases: (i) pro rata parte (portion), secundum ratam partem, and about pro rata, in a certain or fixed part, proportionally: utnam ex omni senata pro rata parte esset? Cic.: tantum petiti daturum fuisse credunt, et pro rata aliis, Liv. (ii) Ratum aliquid facere (efficere), habere, ducere, also ratum alicui esse, to make or consider good or valid; to confirm, ratify, approve: quid angur (habet), cur a dextra corvus, a sinistra cornix faciat ratum? make a confirmatory, i. e. a favourable augury, Cic.: qui non duxerint societatem ratam, ubi nec divini quoque nec humani sanctum esset, Liv.: ut Faustae, cui cautum ille voluisset, ratum esset, Cic.

rauci-sonus, a, um, adj. [raucus] hoarse-sounding: cantus corniculi, Lucr.

raucus, a, um, adj. hoarse: rogatando sum rancus factus, Pl.: palumbes, Virg.: guttur, Ov. 2. hoarse, hollow, or deep sounding, harsh, growling, etc. (poet.): cornu, Prop.: aes (i. e. tube), Virg.: Hadria, Hor. || Fig.: te vero nolo, nisi ipse rumor jam rancus erit factus, ad Baiae venire, has died away, Cic. [Rau-cus and rau-is are connected with Sans. ru, "sonare": the Lat. rana perh. also belongs to the same root. Akim to this root is Sans. rud, "flere," and Lat. rudo and rugio.] (Hence Fr. rauque and enrouer.)

raudus (also rodus and rudus), Eris, a, [akin to rudis] a rude mass; esp. a piece of copper used as a coin: quum rudera milites jacerent, Liv.

raudusculum (rod- and rud-), i, a, dim. [raudus] a little piece of copper used as a coin: Fest. || Transf. a small sum of money: Cic.

ravio, 4 v. n. [ravis] to talk oneself hoarse: Pl.

ravis, ravim, f. [kindred with ravis and rauceus] hoarse-ness (only in acc. sing.): usque ad ravim poscam, Pl.

ravus, a, um, adj. grayish or tawny: (mare illud) nobismet ipsius modo caeruleum videbatur, nane ravum, Cic.: lupa, Hor. [Same as Germ. grau, Eng. gray, the initial g being dropped in Lat.]

re or **rēd**, an inseparable particle: red is used before vowels and A; also

in red-oo, and with the connecting vowel in rēd-i-vivus. In later Latin words only, re is sometimes found before vowels and A; e. g. readiffico, reexinanilo, reinvito, etc. Assimilation of the d before consonants produced the forms religio, reliquiae, recondo. The orthography and quantity of words compounded with re are in general somewhat arbitrary, especially in the ante- and post-class poets. 2. Its primary signification is back: e. g. re-fugio, to carry back; re-duco, to lead back; respicio, to look back; hence it implies (i) repetition, again: e. g. re-ficio, to make again, renew; (ii) opposition, against: repugno, to fight against, resist; (iii) the reversal of the action expressed by the simple verb, answering to Eng. un-, e. g. re-tego, to uncover; (iv) the opposite of the action denoted by the simple verb, sometimes equivalent to dis- in Eng. e. g. probo, to approve: re-probo, to disapprove, blame.

re, ae, v. reus.

reapse, adv. [contr. from re and apse = ipse] in fact, in reality, actually, really: eorum ipsarum rerum reapse, non oratione perfectio, Cic.

reatus, ōis, m. [reus] the condition of an accused person, a state of impeachment: revocato ad reatum Alcibiades, Just.

rebellatio, ōnis, f. [rebellio] a renewal of hostilities, revolt, rebellion (for rebellio): Tac.

rebellatrix, icis, f. adj. [id.] revolted, rebel (rare): Germania, Ov.

rebellio, ōnis, f. [bellum] a renewal of war (by a conquered people), a revolt, rebellion: rebellio facta post deditionem, Caes.

rebellis, e, adj. [id.] that renews war, insurgent, rebellious: rebelles Aeneades, Virg. Subst. rebelles, lum, m. plu. rebells: Tac. || Fig.: rebellis amor, Ov.

rebellum, ōis, n. [id.] a renewal of war, rebellion (for rebellio): Liv.

re-bello, avi, atum, i, v. n. to wage war again (said of the conquered), to make an insurrection, to revolt, rebel: Liv. Poet.: tauro mutatus membra rebello, renew the combat, Ov. || Fig.: pudor rebellat, Sen. (Hence old Fr. rebel; Eng. rebel, rebely.)

re-bito, 3 v. n. to go back, return: si non rebitas huc, Pl.

re-bō, 1 v. n. to echo back, re-echo, resound (poet.): reboant silvaeque et litora Olympum, Virg.

re-calcatro, i, v. n. to kick back (of horses): poet. transf. to refuse access: Hor.

re-cālō, 2 v. n. to be warm: recalent nostro Tiberina fluentia sanguine adhuc, still run warm, Virg.

re-cālresco, ūli, 3 v. n. incept. to become warm again, to grow warm: Cic. || Fig.: mens recalcet, Ov.

re-cal-facio, ūci, 3 v. a. to make warm again, to warm: calidumque priore caede recalcit consorti sanguine te-

lum, Ov. || Fig.: tepidam recalface mentem, id.

re-calvus, a, um, adj. bald in front: Pl.

re-candescō, dāli, 3 v. n. incept. to grow white again: percussa recanduit unda, grew white with foam, Ov. || To grow hot again, to glow: (ubi tellus) solibus aetheris recanduit, id. 2. Fig.: recanduit ira, id.

re-canto, no perſ., atum, i, v. a. to recall, recant: recantatis opprobriis, Hor. 2. to charm back, charm away: nulla recantatis deponunt pectora curas, Ov.

re-cēdō, cessi, cessum, 3 v. n. to go back, retire, withdraw, retreat: centuriones ex eo quo stabant loco recesserunt, Caes.: a Mutina, Caes. 2. Esp. to go to rest: Ov. 3. Of things: ut illae undae ad alios accedant, alii autem recedant, Cic. And of apparent departure: provehitur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt, Virg. (ii) Of situation: to stand back, recede (i. e. to be distant, retired): secreta parentis Anchisae domus arboribusque obiecta recessit, id. || In gen. to go away, abandon: nec vero a stabulis pluvia impendente recedunt longius (apes), id. 2. Of things, to separate from: caput e cervice, Ov. || Fig.: a' officio recedere, Cic. ab armis, to lay them down, id. 2. Of inanimate and abstract subjects: (nomen hostis) a peregrino recessit et proprie in eo, qui arma contra ferret, remansit, has lost the signification of foreigner, id. Abol.: et pariter Phoebea purior maris ira recessit, vanished, Ov. With in: in ventos vita recessit, passed away into the winds, Virg.

re-cello, 3 v. n. to spring back, bend back (rare): gravi libramento plumbi recellente ad solum, Liv.

recens, ntis [adj. sing. in the poets sometimes recente: Cat.: Ov. Gen. Plur. recentum, Hor.], adj. [etymol. unknown] fresh, young, recent (opp. to vetus) [placis] nequam est, nisi recens, Pl.: caespites, Caes.: flores, Hor.: prata, fresh, green: Virg. Comp.: epistola recentior, Cic. Sup.: Senones recentissimi advenimus, Liv. With ab: immediately after, fresh from, shortly after, etc.: Homerus, qui recens ab illorum aetate fuit, Cic. With in and abl. or with abl. only: quod comitatum Agrippinae longo moerore fessum obvil et recentes in dolore antebant, whose grief was still fresh, Tac.: caede, id. (ii) Recent in or negotio, while the matter is fresh, forthwith, immediately: quid si recenti re aedes pultem, Pl. (iii) Recentiores (subst. and adj.), the moderns (of authors): attulisti aliud humanis horum recentiorum, Cic. || Fig. fresh in strength, not exhausted by fatigue, vigorous: ut integri et recentes defatigatis succederent, Caes.

recens, adv. lately, just, recently, etc.: acceptum vulnus, Tac.: coudita Roma, Suet.

re-censio, sūl, sum, and sūm, 2. *v. a.* to examine closely, to review, muster, survey, enumerate: haec in Aeduardum nūbus recensēbantur numerosque inibat, Caes.: recensuit captivos, quot cuiusque populi essent, Liv. Poet.: signa recensuerat bis sol sua, had gone through, Ov. || Fig. to go over in thought, to reckon up, recount, review: fata fortunaeque virum moresque manusque, Virg.

recensio, ōnis, f. [recensio] an enumeration, reviewing, recension: Cic.

recensitū, s, um, Part. [recensio].

recensus, s, um, Part. [recensio].

recensūs, ūs, m. [id.] an enumeration, a review: Suet.

receptaculum, l, n. [recepto] a receiver, magazine, receptacle: corpus quā vas est aut aliquid animi receptaculum: Cic.: Nili, Tac. || Esp. a place of refuge, a lurking place, shelter, retreat: castra sunt victori receptaculum, viro periculum, Liv.: pro castello ac receptaculo turrim facere, Caes. With gen.: illud tibi oppidum receptaculum praedae fuit, a hiding-place for booty, Cic.

receptator, ōris, m. [id.] a shelterer: in a bad sense, a harbourer: Flor.

receptio, ōnis, f. [receptio] a receiving, reception: Pl.

recepto, avi, l, v. a. freq. [id.] to take again, receive back, to recover, relate: corpus omnes paulatim relit in sensu animamque recepat, Lucr.: mercatores, to receive, admit, Liv.: hastam receptat ossibus haerentem, tugs back the spear, Virg.

receptor, ōris, m. [id.] a receiver, shelterer: in a bad sense, a harbourer, embezzler: ipse ille latronum occulator et receptor locus, Cic.

receptrix, icis, f. [id.] she that receives: App. 2. In a bad sense, she that harbours or embezzles: Cic.

receptum, l, n. [id.] an engagement: Cic.

receptus, s, um, Part. [receptio].

receptus, ūs, m. [id.] a drawing back: spiritus in receptu difficilis, Liv. to recover, Quint. 2. Milit. t. t. a drawing or falling back, a retiring, retreat: ut expeditum ad suos receptum habeant, Caes.: quum receptus primis non esset, Liv. Plur.: (buccina) cecinit iussus infata receptus, Ov. || Meton. (plu.) place of retreat, refuge: aut receptus, Virg. || Fig. a return, retreat: receptus ad Caesaris gratiam atque amicitiam, Caes.: Pl.

recessim, adi. backwards: Pl.

recessus, s, um, Part. [recedo].

recessus, ūs, m. [id.] a going back, receding, retiring, retreat: vpp. to accessus: accessus ad ros salutaris, a postiferis recessus, Cic.: recessus primis ultimi non dabant, Caes. 2. Meton. a distant, retired, or secret spot, a nook, corner, retreat, recess: mihi solitudo et recessus provincia est, Cic.: hic spelunca fuit, vasto submotus recessu, in a deep recess, Virg. || Fig.: tum

accessus a te ad causam facti, tum recessus, advances and retreats, Cic.

recharmido, i, v. n. [Charmides] to cease to be Charmides, qs. to decharmise oneself, a burlesquely-formed word: Pl.

reclidivus, s, um, adj. [reclido] falling back: Fig. returning, recurring: numus, Juv. Poet.: Pergama, restored, rebuilt, Virg.

re-clido, cidi, cāsum (recausus, Cic.). In good MSS. also written reclido, Cic.; and in the poets reclido; Lucr.: Ov.: Juv., etc., j. v. n. [cado] to fall back, recede: neque posse e terra in loca coeli recidere inferiora, Lucr.: quia et recidunt omnia in terras et oriuntur e terra, Cic. || Fig. to fall back or down: to return: in gravem morbum recidere, to relapse, Liv.: contento nimia voles reciderat, had subsided, Cic.: consilia in ipsorum caput recidentia, Liv.

2. to fall or be reduced to: to come to any state or condition: con-str. with ad, in, or an adverb of direction. With ad: ex laetitia et voluptate ad luctum et lacrimas, Cic. With in: quae (tela), si viginti quiescent dies, in aliorum vigiliam consulum recidissent, Liv. With an adverb of direction: eo regiae majestatis imperium, Liv.: quorum responsum recidat, Cic.

re-clido, si, sum, j. v. a. [cado] to cut away, cut down, cut off: acceptionum imo des stirpe, Virg.: hirsutam barbaram falce, Ov. || Fig. to cut short, retrench, abridge, diminish: ambigua ornamenta, Hor.: aliquid priscum ad morem, t. e. to reduce within the limits of ancient manners, Tac.

reclinetus, s, um, Part. [reclingo].

re-clingo, no per, ctum, j. v. a. to ungird, unloose (poet.): tunicas, Ov. Reflect.: reclingor, I ungird, strip myself, id.

re-clino, j. v. n. and a. [cano] to sing again, resound, echo: culus reclinit Jocosum nomen imago, Hor. 2. In gen. to cause to resound: haec reclinunt juvenes dictata senaeque, id.

recliperatio, recliperator, and reclipero, v. recap.

re-clipio, cipi, ceptum (recepso for recepto, Cat.), j. v. a. [capio] to take back, get back: to retake, regain, recover: si velit suos recipere, obsides sibi remittat, Caes.: nunquam ego (Arentum) recepissim, nisi tu perdiscesses, should have retaken, Cic.:ensem multa mox recepit, drew out again, Virg. (ii) With pron. reflect.: to draw back, withdraw: to betake oneself, and Milit. t. t. to retreat: se ex hisce locis, Cic.: se recipiendi spatium, Liv.: se ad suos, Caes. Without pron. reflect.: al quo erat longius prodeundum aut celerius recipiendum, id. 2. to keep back, retain, reserve: postulationem hoc recepit, quom adlea vendidit, Plin. 3. Fig. to get back: to regain, recover: totidem, quot dixit, verba recepit, got back, Ov.: (vocem) ab acutissimo sono

ueque ad gravissimum sonum recipere, to bring it back, Cic. (ii) With pron. reflect. (a) to betake oneself, withdraw, retire: ad reliquam cogitationem belli, Caes. (B) to recover, to collect oneself: quae cum intueri stupens, ut me recepi, quia hic, inquam, Cic.: se ex terrore ac fuga, Caes. || To take, admit, accept, receive (both lit. and fig.): con-str. the direct object in acc. (or nom. in pass.), the place is expressed by acc. with ad or in; by abl. either alone or dep. on in; and by simple acc.: cunctae praefecturae eum recipiunt, id.: equus frenum recepit, submitted to, Hor. With ad: aliquem ad epulas, Cic. With in and acc.: aliquem in deditio-nem, Caes.: aliquem in amicitiam, Sall. With in and abl. or abl. only (in purely local relations): tuto in Hexa-pylo agmen recepit est, Liv.: exercitum tectis ac sedibus suis, Cic. With a local acc.: aliquem domum ad se hospitio, Caes. 2. Of money transactions: to receive: pecuniam ex novis vectigalibus, Cic. 3. In fencing: recipere ferrum, ense, etc., to receive a thrust: recipere ferrum, receive your death-blow, the cry of the people to a vanquished gladiator whom they were not inclined to spare: id. 4. Fig. to take upon oneself, to assume: in receive, accept, admit, allow: in semet ipsum religionem recipere, to draw upon oneself, Liv.: antiquitas recepit fabulas, haec aetas autem respicit, Cic. (ii) Esp. to take upon oneself, undertake: with pron. reflect. dep. on ad or in: curam ad se, Suet.: promitto in meque recipio, Cic. More freq. without pron. reflect.: recepi causam Scilliae, id. (iii) to pledge oneself, be surety for, warrant, promise, engage: pro Casio et te, si quid me velitis recipere, recipiam, id. With dat.: ea quae tibi promitto ac recipio, id. (iv) in law: recipere nomen, of the praetor, to receive or entertain a charge against one: id. for which, recipere rem, Tac. (Hence it. ricevere; Fr. recevoir.)

reciproco, avi, atum, i, v. a. and a. [reciprocus]. 1. A ct. to move backwards or backwards and forwards: (ventus) quum jam spiritum includens nec reciprocare animam sineret, ut breathe, fetch their breath, Liv. (ii) Reflect. to move in a contrary direction: quinquagrem in adversum spatium reciprocari non posse, would not be able to lack about, id. 2. Fig. to retrace, concert a proposition: Cic. || Neutr. to move backwards, go back: to come and go, reciprocate: frenum ipsum Euripi non septies die temporibus stans reciprocet, edis and flows, Liv.

reciprocus, s, um, adi. going backwards and forwards, eliding and flowing: aestus maris paribus intervalis reciprocet, Plin. 2. Esp. of the sea or water in gen. eliding, receding: quo levior classis vadose mari innaret tal reciprocus eideret, Tac. [Etyrn. tal perh. reci-procus from re and pro.]

recidus, a. um, *Part.* [recido]. **II.** Adj.: *abridged, short*: opus, Vell.

recitatio, ōnis, f. [recito] a *reading aloud of documents in judicial proceedings*: Cic. In gen. a *reading aloud, recitation*: Tac.

recitator, ōris, m. [id.] a *reader of documents in judicial proceedings*: Cic. In gen. a *reader, reciter*: Hor.

re-cito, avi, atum, i. v. a. to *read out, recite*, esp. a document, statement, report, etc., in public or legal proceedings: allicuius testimonium, Cic. Of persons: testamento si recitatus heres esset pupillus Cornelius, id.: senatum, Liv. 2. In gen. to *read out, recite* any thing in public, esp. a poem, or other literary composition: in medio qui scripta foro recitent, sunt multi, Hor.

reclamatio, ōnis, f. [reclamo] a *cry of opposition or disapprobation*: Cic.

reclamito, i. v. n. freq. [id.] to *cry out or exclaim against*: V. g. Cic.

re-clamo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to *cry out against, exclaim against, to contradict loudly*. **I.** Neutr.: in his, si paulum modo offensum est, theatra tota reclamant, Cic. 2. to *re-berate, re-echo, resound* (poet.): scopulis illis reclamant aequora, Virg. **II.** Act.: una voce omnes judices, ne is juraret, reclamasse, Cic. (II) *Pass. Impers.*: cum erat reclamatum, id.

reclinis, e, adj. [reclino] *leaning back, reclining*: Ov.

re-clino, avi, atum, i. v. a. [root CLI or CLIN: v. acclino] to *bend or lean back, recline*: caput, Cic. *Reclinet*: te in remoto gramine reclinatum, Hor. **II.** Fig.: nullum ab labore me reclinat otium, releases me, id.

re-cludo, si, sum, g. v. a. [claudio] to *open what had been closed, to throw or lay open*: to disclose, reveal: portam, Virg.: viam arvis, Ov.: domum, Hor.: peccata peccudum (in augury), Virg.

2. Fig.: ebrietas operta recludit, Hor.: si recludantur tyrannorum mentes, Tac. **II.** to *shut off or up* (rare): angulas separatim, Just.

recludus, a. um, *Part.* [recludo].

recoctus, a. um, *Part.* [recoquo].

re-cocto, avi, i. v. a. to *think over, consider, reflect*: tu mihi videris de forma Minociana in otio recoctasse, Cic. **recoctio**, ōnis, f. [recoquosco] a *recollection, recognition*: scelus suorum, Cic. **II.** a *reviewing, investigation, examination*: equitum, Suet.

re-cognosco, gnōvi, gnitum, g. v. a. to *know again, recollect, recall to mind, recognize*: se non tum illa discernere, et reminiscendo recognoscere, Cic.: sacra erata annalibus, Ov. **II.** to *look over, review, investigate, examine, inspect*: socios navales, Liv.: ergastula, Suet.

2. Esp. to *examine a writing in respect of its genuineness and value*: in certify, authenticare: haec omnia summa cura et diligentia recognita et collata et ab avaritibus honestissimis designata sunt, Cic.

re-colligo, lēgi, lectum, g. v. a. to *gather again; to gather up, collect*: multitudinem, quae passim vagabatur, Just. **II.** Fig.: quod scribis, etiam si culpas animus in te esset offensior, a me recolligi oportere, to be reconciled, Cic.

re-cōlo, cōlūi, cultum, g. v. a. to *till or cultivate again, to work anew*: desertam terram, Liv. 2. to *inhabit again, to revisit*: nemo libenter recollit, qui laesi locum, Phaedr. **II.** Fig. to *exercise or practise again, to resume, renew*: eas artes, quibus a pueris dediti fuimus, Cic.: Galbae imagines, to set up again, Tac. 2. Esp. to *think over, recall to mind, reflect upon, consider*: quae si tecum ipse recolis, Cic.: Inklusas animas lustrabat studio recolens, contemplating, Virg.

re-commineor, g. v. a. dep. to *recall to mind, recollect*: Pl.

re-compōno, no perf., pōsitum, g. v. a. to *put together again, to reunite, readjust* (rare): comas, Ov.

reconciliatio, ōnis, f. [reconcilio] a *re-establishing, reinstatement, restoration, renewal*: concordiae, Cic. 2. Absol. a *reconciling, reconciliation*: nihil opus esse reconciliatione, Liv.

reconciliator, ōris, m. [id.] a *restorer*: pacis, Liv.

re-concillo, avi, atum (old fut. perf. reconcilasso, Pl.), i. v. a. to *bring back, to restore*: reconciliare aliquem domum, Pl. **II.** Fig. to *bring together again, reconcile, reconver, restore*: me cum C. Caesare reducti, reconciliati, restituti in gratiam, Cic.: militum animos imperatori, Liv. (ii) to *make friendly, conciliate*: Caes. In Cic. (iii) to *re-establish, restore*: concordiam, Liv.: exilatiorem iudiciorum, to recover the character, Cic.

re-concinnō, i. v. a. to *set right again, repair* (rare): tribus locis aedifico, reliqua re-concinnō, Cic.

reconditus, a. um, *Part.* [recondo].

II. Adj. put back or out of the way, hidden, concealed: venae auri argenteae, Cic. Subst. recondita, orum, n. plu. remote, sequestered places: Pergami in occultis ac reconditis templi, Caes. 2. Fig. hidden, profound, abstractae, recondite: literae, Cic.: Quinctius natura tristi ac recondita fuit, of a reserved disposition, id.

re-condō, didi, ditum, g. v. a. to *put back again*: to put or stow away, hoard; to shut up; to hide, bury, etc.: gladium оруntatum in vaginam recondidi, Cic.: Caecubum, Hor.: quod cellulari opus erat, habebant apositum et reconditum, concealed, Cic. Poet.: oculos, to close again, Ov.: ensem in pulmone, Virg. **II.** Fig.: mens alla visa sic arripit, ut his statim utatur, alla recondit, et quibus memoria ortur, stores away, Cic.

re-confo, i. v. a. to *blow up again, rekindle*: Fig.: Lucr.

re-coquo, coxi, coctum, g. v. a. to *cook or boil over again*: Pellam, Cic.

2. Transf. to *prepare again by fire; to melt, cast, or forge again*: recoquunt patres fornacibus enses, Virg.

II. Fig.: re-coctus scriba, experientia, Hor.

re-cordatio, ōnis, f. [re-cordor] a *recalling to mind, recollection, remembrance*. With gen.: quorum memoria et recordatio jucunda sane fuit, Cic. Absol.: stulti malorum memoria torquentur, sapientes bona praeterita grata recordatione renovata delectant, id.

re-cordō, i. v. a. for *re-cordor*, to be mindful of, etc.: ad ea, quae, pro salute omnium geas, recordanda et cogitanda, Cic.

re-cordior, atus, i. v. a. and n. dep. [cor] to *think over, bethink oneself of, be mindful of; to call to mind, remember, recollect*: communes belli castas, Caes.: virtutes (Manlii), Liv.: priorem libertatem, Tac. With *relat. clause*: recordor, quantum haec quaestiones punctorum nobis detraherint, Cic. With acc. and inf.: recordabantur, eadem se superiore anno perperasse, Caes. With gen. (rare): flagitiorum suorum recordabatur, Cic. With de: tu si meliore memoria es, velim scire, eculquid de te recordere, id. Absol.: et, ut recordor, tibi meam (epistolam) misi, id. **II.** to *think of, meditate something future*: nunc ego non tantum, quae sunt passura, recordor, Ov.

re-crōo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to *make or create anew, to reproduce, restore*: lumen, Lucr.: carnes, Plin. **II.** In gen. to *restore to a good condition, to revive, refresh, invigorate, and reflect, to become refreshed, to revive*. Of the body: voculam, Cic.: ex vulnere, id.: humerum leni vento, Hor. (ii) Of the mind: provinciam afflictam et perditam erigere atque re-reare, Cic.: spatium interponendum ad recreandos animos, Caes.: se ex magno timore, Cic.

re-crōpo, i. v. n. and a. to *sound back, resound, echo* (poet.): Virg. **re-cresco**, cōvi, crētum, g. v. n. to *grow or increase again*: Liv.: Ov.

re-crūdesco, dūi, g. v. n. in-corp. to *become raw again; of wounds, to open afresh*: only Fig.: recrudescunt Manliana sectatione, breaking out again, Liv. **rectē**, ade. (sc. via) *straight forwards, right on, directly*: Marius a sub-sellis in rostra recta, Cic.

rectē, adv. in a straight line, perpendicularly, uprightly: quae (atom) recte, quae oblique ferantur, Cic. **II.** Fig. rightly, correctly, properly, suitably, well: recte ac merito miseria commoveri, id.: recte factum, opp. turpiter, Caes.: cum fuit cui recte ad te literas darem, safely, Cic.: recte cavere, to look out well, take good care, Pl.: recte vendere, well, i. e. at a high price, opp. male, Cic. Comp.: rectius bella gerere, Liv. Sup.: rectissime iudicas, Cic.

2. With adjectives, like our right, well, very much: salvus sum recte, Pl.

3. Ellipt. esp. in answers, well, quite well, right, excellently: Ter.: Pl.

Quint. 4. As a courteously evasive answer like benigne and the Gr. *καλῶς*, or *καλῶς ἔχει*, all's well, it is all right, or, in politely declining an offer, *no I thank you: De Unde incedit? quid festinas, gnate mi? Ch. Recte pater, Pl.: rogo numquid vellet? Recte inquit, Ter.*

rectio, ōnis, f. [rego] a guiding, direction: rerum publicarum, Cic.

rector, ōris, m. [id.] a guide, director: of a helmsman: Virg. Ov.: of a horseman: id.: of an elephant-driver: Liv. II. Transf. a leader, ruler, governor: rector et gubernator civitatis, Cic.: rector coelestium deum Olympi, Cat.: of Neptune: rector pelagi, Ov.: of the commander of an army: Tac.: of a tutor, teacher: Suet. Of things: animus incorruptus, aeternus, rector humani generis, Sall.

rectus, a, um, Part. [rego]. II. A.D.J.: drawn in a straight line (horizontal or vertical), straight, upright: axa quae rectis lineis suos ordines servant, Caes.: ut line (partes) rursum rectis lineis in coelestem locum advolent, in perpendicular lines, Cic.: homines, straight, erect, Cat. Neutr. subst.: curvo dignoscere rectum, Hor.

2. Transf. of sight, straight (as opposed to oblique, sideways): hic vos aliud nihil orat, nisi ut rectis oculis hanc urbem sibi intueri liceat, Cic. 3. Fig. in gen. right, correct, proper, appropriate, fitting: recto ac justo proelio dimicare, Liv.: nominibus rectis expendere numos, i. e. on good securities, Hor.: ut natura delicti, ac omnis recta figura, correct, beautiful, Prop. Comp.: aliquid novisti rectius istis, Hor. Sup.: rectissima ratio, Quint. (II) Neutr. absol.: quid verum, quid falsum, quid rectum in oratione pravumve, Cic. (III) Esp. morally right, correct, lawful, just, virtuous, noble, good (opp. to pravus): and neutr. subst. that which is right, good, virtuous: rectitude, virtue: nec quicquam nisi honestum et rectum ab altero postulare, id.: recta consilia, Liv.: in rectis, Cic.: animus arcundis temporibus dubilique rectus, Hor. (IV) In grammar, rectus casus, the nominative case, opp. to obliqui casus: Quint.

re-cūbo, i, v. n. to lie upon the back, to recline: sub tegmine fagi, Virg.

re-culcus, a, um, Part. [recubo].

re-cumbo, cūbi, i, v. n. [recubo] cū; cf. accumbō: to lie down again: to lie down: eum primo perterritum somno surrexisse, dein, quum se collegisset, recubuisse, Cic. 2. Esp. to recline at table: reddidit hora dicta, recubuit, Pluarch. II. Of things, to fall or sink down: onus (domus) quasasae in proclinas partes, Ov.: nebulae magis ima petunt campoque recumbunt, sink, settle down, Virg.

re-cupērātio (recip.), ōnis, f. [recupero] a getting back, repaying, recovery: libertatis, Cic.

re-cupērātor (recip.), ōris, m. [id.]

one that regains or recovers: urbis, Tac.

II. In law, recuperatores were judges at least two, sometimes three in number, originally instituted for the decision of suits between Romans and peregrini, but subsequently employed in any cases requiring a speedy decision: Cic.: Liv.

re-cupērātōrius (recip.), a, um, adi. [recuperator] pertaining to the recuperatores: iudicium, Cic.

re-cupēro (recipere), avi, atum, i, v. a. to get or obtain again: to regain, recover, etc.: qui eripit recuperare vellet, Cic.: amissa, Caes.: pecuniam depositam, Cic. With an abstract object: veterem belli gloriam libertatemque, Caes. II. Fig. to obtain again, regain, recover: si et vos et me ipsum recuperaro, Cic. (Usu. supposit to be a secondary form of recipio, but on this supposition it is difficult to explain the term. -ero. Forcellini derives it from an old prepos. reci and paro.) (Hence It. ricoverare; old Fr. recouverer; Eug. recover.)

re-cūro, no perf., atum, i, v. a. to restore, make whole, cure; also, to take care of, to prepare with care: me otio et curis, Cat.

re-cūrtō, curti, i, v. n. to run or hasten back: ad me, Cic.: in arcem, Liv.: rure, Hor. Poet. of the revolving of the sun: Virg.: and of the year: Hor. II. Fig. to come back, return, recur: mox bruma recurrit iners, id.: ad easdem conditiones, Caes. 2. Esp. to have recourse to: ad eam rationem recurrit, Quint.

re-cūrsō, i, v. n. freq. [recurro] to run or hasten back: to come back, return: quid ego huc recūsem? Pl.

II. Fig.: urit atrox Juno et sub noctem cura recūsat, Virg.

re-cūrsus, ūs, m. [id.] a running or going back, return, retreat, etc.: inde allos ineunt cursu aliosque recursus, Virg.: ut recursus pateret, Liv.

re-cūrvō, no perf., atum, i, v. a. to curve or bend backwards, to turn back: colla equi, Ov.: recurvatas undae (Maesandri), winding, serpentine, id.

re-cūrvus, a, um, adi. bent back, crooked or curved: cornu, Virg.

re-cūsatiō, ōnis, f. [recuso] a declining, refusal: disputationis, Cic. II.

Esp. in law, an objection, protest: poena violatae religionis iustam recusationem non habet, id. 2. A counter-plea: opp. to petitio: id.

re-cūso, avi, atum, i, v. a. [causa] to decline, reject, refuse, be reluctant or unwilling: constr. with acc., inf., acc. and inf., de, subj. or absol.: uxorem, Ter.: servitutum, Sall.: prodere voce sua quemquam aut opponere morti, Virg.: de stipendio, Caes.: sententiam ne diceret, recusavit, Cic.: neque recusare quin armis contendat, Caes. Absol.: non recusio, non abnuo, Cic. Of things: genus impeditur cursumque recusant, Virg. II. Esp. in law, to object, take exception, plead in defence:

tu me ad verbum vocas: non abnuo, quam recusaro, Cic.

re-cūsus, a, um, Part. [recutio]. **re-cūtio**, no perf., cūsus, i, v. a. [quatio] to strike back or back again, to cause to rebound: uterque recusio insunere cavas cavernae, Virg.

re-cūtissus, a, um, adj. [cutis] circumcised: Judaei, Mart. 2. Transf. Jewish (poet.): sabbata, Pers.

re-ductus, a, um, Part. [redigo]. **re-dūbilo**, i, v. n. to walk back: bene ambula et redambula, Pl.

re-dūmo, i, v. a. to love again, return love for love: Cic.

re-dargūo, ūi, i, v. a. to disprove, refute, confute, contradict. With acc.: nosque ipsos redargui refellere patimur, Cic. Of abstract subjects: advenit qui vestra dice mellebribus armis verba redarguerit, will show them to be false, Virg.

re-dāsupplicio, i, v. n. to take the auspices again: comically for, to return: Pl.

redditus, a, um, Part. [reddo].

red-do, didi, ditum (old fut. reddibō, Pl.: pass.: reddiditur, id. I. art. perf. reddidit, Lucr.), i, v. a. to put back, give back, return, restore: captivos, Caes.: equos, Cic.: paribus paria redduntur, are set against, opposed to, id.: se ipso convilio reddidit, returned to the banquet, Liv. 2. Of words (poet.): veras audire et reddere voces, to answer, reply, Virg. II. Transf. to give up, deliver: to yield, relinquish, resign: Cincius cum mihi ab te epistolam reddidit, quam tu dederas, Cic.: iocem, Ov.: altimum spiritum, Vell.: animas, Virg.: vota, to pay, offer, id. (II) to put or bring forth, produce: ut illud sonum reddunt, Quint.: vocem, Virg.: fructum, quem praedia reddunt, Ter. (III) to impart, assign, give: us superstitio, superis quae reddita divis, which is given, belongs to the gods, Virg.: neque his petentibus his redditur, u granted, Caes.: Lanuvius sacra sua reddidit, Liv.: peccatis veniam, Hor. (IV) Legal t. to render judgment, to fix the time for a trial: Caes.: Tac.: si ius reddere, to administer justice, pronounce sentence, id. 2. to transact, render: quum ea, quae legeram Graeco, Latine redderem, Cic. 3. to repay, narrate, recite: dictata, Hor.: carmen, id. 4. to represent, imitate, recollect: quid te nomine reddet Silvius Aeneas, Virg. 5. to make or cause to be: to render: reddam ego te ex fera fure mansuetum, Pl.: tutorem et puerorum vitam reddere, Cic. (Hence It. rendere: Fr. rendre: also from reddim, It. rendita: Fr. rente.)

re-demptio, ōnis, f. [redimo] a buying back: a releasing, ransoming, redemption: quum captivis redemptio negatur, Liv. II. a buying up, bribing: Judaei, Cic. III. a forgiving of the revenue: id. (Hence Fr. rançon.)

re-demptō, i, v. a, freq. [id.] to buy back, ransom: Tit.

re-demptor, ōis, m. [id.]

re-demptor, ōis, m. [id.]

re-demptor, ōis, m. [id.]

re-demptor, ōis, m. [id.]

re-demptor, ōis, m. [id.]

re-demptor, ōis, m. [id.]

re-demptor, ōis, m. [id.]

re-demptor, ōis, m. [id.]

re-demptor, ōis, m. [id.]

re-demptor, ōis, m. [id.]

re-demptor, ōis, m. [id.]

re-demptor, ōis, m. [id.]

re-demptor, ōis, m. [id.]

re-demptor, ōis, m. [id.]

re-demptor, ōis, m. [id.]

redemptor, ōris, m. [id.] a *conductor*, *undertaker*, *purveyor*, *farmer* (syn. *conductor*): *redemptor* qui columnam illam de Cotta et de Torquato conductam faciendum, Cic.

redemptura, ae, f. [id.] a *contracting*, *farming* (rare): Liv.

redemptus, a, um, Part. [redimo].

red-ēo, li, itum, 4. v. n. *to go or come back*: *to return*: e provincia, Cic.: a foro domum, Pl.: rure, Ter.: in urbem, Liv.: ad navem, Pl. Of things: astrā ad idem, unde profecta sunt, Cic.: red-eunt jam gramina campis, arboribusque comae, Hor.: collis ad plantilem redibat, *sloped down to*, Caes. *l'ass.*

impers.: ad arbitrium reditur, Pl. With a homogeneously object: Itaque reditque viam toties, Virg. || Fig.: aspersit aquam, Jam redit antimus, Pl.: redire in pristinum statum, Caes.: se nunquam cum matre in gratiam rediisse, *had never been reconciled*, i. e. *had never been at variance*, Nep.: ad se aique ad mores suos, Cic.: redire ad se significat *also*, *to come to oneself*, i. e. *to recover one's senses*: Ter.: ad sanitatem, Cic.: in fastos, *to go back to them*, Hor.: so of times and events which recur periodically: annus, Virg. 2. Esp. in speaking: *to go back, recur*, to a former subject: sed de hoc alias: nunc redeo ad augurem, Cic. || Transf. *to come in*, *be yielded as income*, etc.: *to arise*, *proceed*: pecunia publica, quae ex metallis redibat, Nep. 2. *to come to*, *be brought or reduced to*, *to fall to*, *devolve on*: constr. usu. with *ad*, rarely with *in* or an adverb of place: pills omnes ad gladios redierunt, *they took themselves to their swords*, Caes.: ejus morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona, *have descended to me*, Ter.: haec bona in tabulas publicas nulla redierunt, *have not been brought into*, *are not registered in*, Cic.: eo meae fortunae redeunt, *come to that pass*, Ter.

red-hālo, i, v. c. *to breathe forth again*, *exhale*: Liv.

red-hibeo, no perf., itum, 2. v. a. [habeo] *to give back, return*: viaticum saluum tibi, ut mihi dedisti redhibeo, Pl. || Mercant. t. i. of a buyer, *to give back* an article; *of a seller, to take back*: in incipio vendendo dicentis vitā, quae nisi dixeris, redhibetur: mancipium quae civilis, Cic.

red-igo, ōgi, actum, 3. v. a. [ago] *to drive, lead, or bring back* (Sol) dissectionem redigit equos, Lucr.: oppidum (hostem) fuscum fugantemque in castra redigit, Liv. 2. Fig.: rem ad pristinum belli rationem redigit, Caes.: disciplinam militarem ad priores mores, Liv. || Transf. of money or property, *to get back, call in, collect, raise*: bona vendit, pecuniam redigit, Cic.: pars maxima (praedae) ad quaesitorum redacta est, Liv.: praedam in flicum, Tac. 2. *to bring or reduce to any condition*: constr. with acc. dep. on *is, ad, or sub*: an ade, of place, or *absol.*: viros in servitutem, Pl.: Ar-

vernos in provinciam, *to reduce to a province*, Caes.: republica in tranquillum redacta, Liv.: aliquid ante dubium ad certum, *to render certain*, id.: Galliam sub populi R. Imperium, Caes.: eo redigis me, Ter. *Absol.*: ut ejus animum retundam et redigam, *int, quo se vorat, nesciat, bring it down*, id. 3. *to make or render* (for *reddere*), quae facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat, Caes. 4. Of number or quantity, *to bring within*: *to lessen, diminish*, *reduce*: ex hominum millibus LX. vix ad D. sedae reductus esse dixerunt, id.: quod si comminuas, vilem redigatur ad assem, Hor.

redimittulum, i, n. [redimio] a *band, fillet, chaplet, frontlet*, etc.: Cic. || Fig.: a *bond, fetter*: Pl.

redimio, li, itum (imper. past, redimibat, Virg.), 4. v. a. [etym. uncert.] *to bind or wreath round, encircle, gird, crown*, etc.: tempora vitta, Virg.: capillos mitra, Ov.: sertis redimiri Jubebis et rosa? Cic.: loca silvis, girt round, surrounded, Cat. Poet.: torta redimitus tempora quercu, Virg.

red-imo, ōmi, emptum, 3. v. a. [emo] *to buy back, repurchase*: eam (domum) non minoris, quam emit Antonius, redimet, Cic. 2. Esp. *to buy back, ransom, redeem* a prisoner, slave, etc.: Li. Tu redimes me, si me hostes intercepterint? De Redimam, Pl.: servi in publicum redempti ac manumissi, *ransomed, liberated at the public cost*, Liv. 3. In gen. *to buy off*: *to release, rescue*: pecunia se a Judicibus palam redemerat, Cic.: se a Gallis auro, Liv. || Transf. *to buy up, purchase*: essedum sumptuose fabricatum, Suet. 2. *to take or undertake by contract*: *to hire, farm*, etc.: Dumnorigem portoria reliquaque omnia Aeduorum vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habere, Caes.: picarias de censoribus, Cic. || Fig. *to purchase*, i. e. *gain, procure*: ego vitam omnium civium, quinque hominum amentum ac perditionem poena redemi, id.: pacem Ariovisti ne obskibus quidem datis, Caes. 2. *to ward off, obviate, avert*: quam (accertatam) ego a republica meis privatis et domesticis incommotis libentissime redemi, Cic. 3. *to make amends, atone, compensate for, redeem*: flagitium aut facinus redimere, Sall.: vitium auctore (sc. Jove), Ov.

red-integro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to make whole again*: *to restore, renew, recruit, refresh*: ut deminutus copiae red-integrarentur, Caes.: proelium, Liv.: memoria, Cic.

red-ipsacor, 3. v. a. dep. [apiscor] *to get again, recover*: Pl.

red-ito, ōnis, f. [redeo] *a going or coming back*: *a returning, return* (rare for *reditus*): domum, Caes.

reditus, ūs, m. [id.] *returning, return*: nostrar itus, *reditus*, Cic.: Roman, id. *Plur.*: Virg.: Hor. Of the revolution of the heavenly bodies: *homines populariter annum tantummodo*

solis, id est unius astri, *reditu* metuntur, Cic. 2. Fig.: *reditus in gratiam cum inimicis*, id. || Transf. *a return, revenue, income, proceeds*: Nep. *Plur.*: Liv.

red-ivia, v. reduv.

red-ivivus, a, um, adj. [v. re init.] *renewed, renovated*, of old building materials used as new: lapis, Cic.

red-olēo, ōli, 2. v. a. and n. *to emit a scent, diffuse an odour*: *to smell of* or *like*, *be redolent of*. 1. Act.: vinum redolens, Cic. 2. Fig.: doctrinae exercitationemque paene puerilem, id. || Neutr.: quod fracta inagis redolere videntur omnia, Lucr. With *abl.*: redolent thymo fragrantia miella, Virg. 2. Fig.: mihi quidem ex illius orationibus redolere ipsae Athenae videntur, Cic.

red-ōmītus, a, um, Part. *reclaimed, broken in again*: improbi cives, Cic.

red-ōno, avi, 1. v. a. *to give back again*: aliquem diis patris, Hor. || *to give up, resign*: involum nepotem Marti redonabo, i. e. *I will leave unpunished in order to please Mars*, id.

red-dormio, 4. v. n. *to sleep again*: Cels.

red-dūco, xi, ctum (rēduco, Lucr.), 3. v. a. *to lead or bring back, to conduct back*: exercitum in castra reduxit, Caes.: reductur ad eum Cn. Magnus, id. Poet.: quos Elea domum reduxit palma, Hor.: solem reducit, Virg. 2. *to cause to return, to deliver, rescue*: aliquem de exilio, Cic.: a morte, Virg. 3. Esp. *to reduce* uxorem, *to marry* y again: Ter.: uxorem in matrimonium, Suet. 4. *to draw back*: with inanimate objects: (falces) tormentis introrsum reducebant, Caes.: auras naribus, Lucr. 5. *Reduce* aliquem domum, *to conduct or accompany one home* (as a mark of respect): (P. Scipio) quum senatu dimisso domum reductus ad vesperum est a patribus conscriptis, Cic. || Fig.: aliquem in gratiam, Ter.: in gratiam cum aliquo, Cic.: neque ipse reduco a contemplatu, *withdraw myself*, Ov.: tu spern reducis mentibus anxius viresque, Hor. || Fig. *to redigere, to bring or get out, to produce, yield*: LX. pondō panis et modio (milli) reducant, Plin. 2. *to bring or reduce to some condition*: aliquid in formam, Ov. (Hence from reductus, It. *ridotto*; Fr. *reduit*.)

red-uctio, ōnis, f. [reducere] *a leading or bringing back*: *a restoring, restoration* (rare): reductio regis, Cic.

red-uctor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who leads or brings back* (rare): plebis Romanae in urbem, Liv.

red-uctus, a, um, Part. [reduco].

|| Ad]. *drawn back*: of place, *retired, remote, lonely*: inque sinus scindit sese unde reductus, Virg. 2. Fig.: virtus est medium vitiorum et utrinque reductum, Hor.

red-uncus, a, um, adj. *curved or bent backwards* (rare): Plin. Poet. In gen. *curved, bent*: pennis nostrisque reduco, Ov.

redundantia, ae, f. [reundo] an overflowing, superfluous, excess: Vitr.

II. Fig. of style: redundancy: illa pro Roscio juvenilis redundantia, Cic.

redundo, avi, atum, i. v. n. to flow back; to pour over, overflow: mare neque redundat unquam, neque effunditur, Cic.: Nilus campis redundat, Lucr. (II) redundatus for redundans (poet.): annie redundatis fossa madaelbat aquis, Ov.

2. Transf. with abl. or absol.: to overflow with: quae (crux) etiam nunc civilis Romani sanguine redundat, is soaked with, Cic.

II. Fig. to flow or come back, overflow, overwhelm: quorum (victorum) ad amicos redundet infamia, id. i. hinc illae extraordinariae pecuniae redunarunt, have proceeded, id. 2. to be superfluous, redundant or excessive: to be copious, to abound: quod redundabit de vestro instrumentario quaestu, id. redundante multitudiue, Tac.: quod bonum mihi redundat, Cic. (II) With abl. to have an excess or redundancy of; to be redundant in: tunc deus non digito uno redundat, sed capite, collo, cervicibus, id.: arma, Tac.

reduvia (reduvia), ac, f. an agnail, whitlow: Plin. Proverb.: quum capiti mideri debeam, reduviaui eurem, to be busy about trifles, Cic. [Compared with indiviae and exuviae, reduvia would seem to come from the root du, "put": v. exuo.]

redux, ūcis, adj. [reduco]. I. A ct. that leads or brings back: Jupiter, Ov. II. Pass. that is led or brought back, returned: quid me reducem esse voluitis? i. e. from exile, Cic.: reduces socios, Virg.

reflectio (reflect.), ōnis, f. [reflectio] a restoring, repairing: Capitolii, Suet.

II. Fig. refreshment, recreation, recovery: etiam febre liberatus vix reflectioni valebit, with scarcely be strong enough to recover, Cels.

refector, ōris, m. [id.] a restorer, repaiuer: Suet.

reflectus, a, um, Part. [reflectio].

re-fello, fellī, j. v. a. [fallo] to show to be false; to disprove, rebut, confute: nosque ipsos redargui refelleque patiamur, Cic.: sensus, Lucr.: dicta, Virg.

re-fello, ūci, tum, a. v. a. [fallo] to fill up, stuff, cram: meministis tum iudices, corporibus civium Tiberini compleri, cloacas referri, Cic. II. Fig.: aures sermonibus, id.

re-ferio, a. v. a. to strike back or in return (rare): aliquem, Pl. Poet.: speculi referitur imagine Phoebeus, is reflected, Ov.

re-fero, retūli (also rettuli), rēlatum (rēlatum, Lucr.), j. v. a. irreg. to carry, bring, drive or put back: vasa domum, Pl.: ut naves eodem unde erant protectae, referentur, Caes. Intro referre pētem, to return, Pl. (II) With pron. reflect. to go back, return: Romanus se rettulit, Cic.: sese in castra, Caes. 2. Esp. to strike back, return, restore, repay

= reddere: scyphos, quos utendos dedi Philodamo, retuleritne? Pl.: aera octonis idibus, to pay the money for tuition, Hor. 3. Milit. i. t. with pedem or gradum, to withdraw, retreat: vulneribus defessi pedem referre coeperunt, Caes. Reflect.: a prima acie ad triarios sensim referebantur, Liv. (II) Transf. in gen.: seroque viso rettulit retro pedem (viator), Phaedr.

II. Fig.: referre sonum, to echo, Cic.: o mihi praetertitis referat si Jupiter annos! Virg. 2. Esp. to pay back, repay: denique par pari refero, Ter. Esp. in the phrase, referre gratiam (rarely gratias), to return thanks, manifest gratitude, to recompense, requite: Cic. 3. to restore, revive, repeat, resemble, etc.: Hecyram iterum referre, to produce it again, Ter.: Mar-sigii sermone vultque Suevo referunt, Tac. 4. to bring back word, to report, announce, notify, mention, allege: cunctis orationem legati domum referunt, Caes. With acc. and inf.: classi quoque ad Fidenas pugnatum cum Valentibus, quidam aemulae retulere, Liv. Poet. by attraction, as in Greek: quia rettulit Ajax esse Jovis pronepos, Ov. With subj.: ut Proetum mulier peritula credulum falsis impulit criminiibus referit, Hor. (II) to rejoin, answer, reply: Anna referit, Virg. (III) Esp. of proceedings in the Senate: to report, to bring before; to consult; to make a motion, to propose: constr. usu. with ad senatum (sometimes omitted); the subject gen. expressed by de with abl.: sometimes by acc. (or nom. in pass.); or by a relat. clause: rem ad senatum referat, Sall.: tunc relata ex integro res ad senatum, Liv.: consul convocato senatu referit, quid de his fieri placeat, Sall. Imper. pass.: de ea re postulanti uti referatur, id. Referre is sometimes, but very rarely, used in this sense of other public bodies besides the Senate: de hoc (sc. Eumene) Antigonus ad consilium rettulit, Nep. Hence (IV) transf. in gen. to consult, ask the advice of, of oracles, etc.: de rebus et obscuris et incertis ad Apollinem censo referendum, Cic. (v) referre ad populum, to propose or refer anew (the proper expression for a first consultation of the people being ferre ad populum: v. fero, II. to (II)) id. 6. to note down, enter in writing; to inscribe, register, record, etc.: indicium in tabulas publicas relatum, id. in reos, in proscriptiones referri, to be set down among, id. (II) referre rationes or aliquid (in rationibus, ad aerarium, ad aliquem, alicui), to give, present, or render an account: relatis ad Caesarem publicis cum fide rationibus, Caes. Acceptum and in acceptum referre, v. acceptus, no. II. Hence, transf. referre aliquem (aliquid) in numero, to count or reckon among: diem Inter festina nefastos, Tac. 8. to trace back, ascribe, refer: qui pecudum ritu ad voluptatem omnia referunt,

Cic.: hinc omne principium, huc refer exitum, Hor.

re-fero, tulit, v. n. impers. (personal: Pl.) [rem fert: lit. i. carries or bears upon one's affairs or property: hence] it concerns, is of consequence or importance to: constr. identical with that of Interest, q. v. (intersum, no. IV.): id tua referit nihil, utrum illae fecerint, Ter.: non ascripsi id, quod tua nihil referebat, Cic. With a subject-clause: neque referit cunctisquam, Punicas Romanave acies laetus extulit, Tac. With ad, in, or dat.: quam ad rem istuc referit? Pl.: dic, quid referat intra naturae fines viventi, Jugera centum an mille aret? Hor. 2. without words indicating the person directly affected: in gen. to be important, to make a difference: ne illud quidem referit, consilium an dictator an praetor spoponderit, Liv.: primum illud parvi refert, nos publicanis amissis velletis postea victoria recuperare, Cic. With a subject-clause: parvi retulit nos successus, Ter.: tuo vitio rerumne labores, nil referre putas? Hor. Absol.: bona Sejanii ablata aerario, ut in fuscum cogerentur, tanquam referret, as though it mattered, Tac.

referatus, a, um, Part. [refero].

II. Adj. stuffed, crammed, filled, full: of persons (as objects) with gen.: referata Gallia negotiorum etc. plena civium Romanorum, Cic. Rarely with abl.: domus erat aleatoribus referata, plena ebriorum, id. (II) Of things, with abl.: insula Delos referata divitiis, id. Absol.: locuples ac referata domus, id. Comp.: referatius aerarium, id. Sup. theatrum celebritate referatissimum, id.

2. Fig.: Xerxes referatus omnibus praemiis donisque fortunae, id.: disciplina formula plena et referata, id.

re-fervo, ūci, v. n. to boil or bubble up, to boil over: Plin. II. Fig.: Cic.

re-fervo, vi, j. v. n. insep. [re-fervo] to begin to bubble up: Cic.

re-ficio, fēci, fectum, j. v. a. [facio] to make again, make anew, to restore, rebuild, repair, refit, recruit, etc.: arma, tela, alia quae spe pacis amiserat, reficere, Sall.: opus, Cic.: muros, classem, portas, Caes.: exercitus, Liv. 2. Esp. to get back again, get in return, get from: nunquam eris dives ante quam tibi ex tuis possessionibus totum reficiatur, at eo tueri sex legiones possis, Cic. 3. to re-appoint, reelect: tribunus, consul, Liv. II. Fig. to restore (rare): reflecta fides, Tac. 2. Esp. to reinvigorate, refresh, recruit: of the body: exercitum et labore atque inopia, Caes.: vires cibis: Liv.: quum salus refectus jam roscia luna, refresher, refectus, (II) Of the mind: nunc vester conspectus et concensus iste reficit et recreat mentem, Cic.: reflecta tandem spe, Liv.

re-figo, ūci, tum, j. v. a. to unfix, unfasten, tear down, pull out or off: nam figitur rursus ea tabulae, quia vos figentis vestris refastis? Cic.: et

petum de poste Neptuni sacro, Virg. Poet.: *refusa sidera, falling, id.* || Transf. to take down the tables of the laws, i. e. to annul, abolish, abrogate the laws: acta M. Antonii rescindistis, leges relexistis, Cic.

re-fingo, i. v. a. to make again, make anew (rare): cerea rogia, Virg.

re-fusus, a, um, Part. [refugio].

re-fugio, i. v. a. to demand again, demand back (rare): Cat.

reflatus, ōs, m. [reflo] a blowing against, blowing: Plin. Meton. a contrary wind: Cic.

re-flecto, xi, xum, i. v. a. and n. 1. Act. to bend or turn back or backward: to turn about or away: caput leviter, Cat.: colla, Virg.: oculos, Ov. 2. Fig. to turn or bring back, to avert: nonnunquam animum incitatum ad ulciscendam orationem tuam revoco ipse et reflecto, Cic.: animum reflexi, i. reflected within myself, Virg.

|| Neutr. to turn back; fig. to yield: Lucr.

reflexus, a, um, Part. [reflecto].

re-flo, avi, atum, i. v. v. and a. || Neutr. to blow back, blow contrary: *reflantibus ventis, Cic.* || Act. to blow away from oneself, to blow or breathe out: (aër) quum ducitur atque refatur, Lucr.

re-flo, i. v. v. to flow or run back: to flow off, overflow (poet.): Maeandros ambiguo lapsu refultique fluitque, Ov.: Nilus refuit campis, Virg.

refluus, a, um, adj. [refluo] flowing back, ebbing: mare, Ov.

reformidat, ōis, f. [reformido] a great fear or dread: Cic.

re-formido, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to fear greatly, to dread, to stand in awe of, to shun or avoid through fear: with acc.: si qui imbecillius horrent dolore et reformidant, Cic.: sapientiae studium et praecepta prudentium penitus, Tac. With inf.: ea dicere reformidat, Cic. With relat. clause: nec quid tibi de alio audienti, de se ipso occurrat, reformidat, id. Of things as subjects: tum brachia (vittum) tonde: ante reformidant ferrum, Virg.

re-formo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to shape again, remould, transform, change: sed preme, quicquid erit, dum quod fuit ante reformet, until she resume her former shape, Ov. || Fig. to amend, reform: mores depravatos, Plin.

refortus, a, um, Part. [refoveo].

re-foveo, ōvi, ōtum, i. v. v. a. to warm or cherish again: to refresh, restore, revive, etc.: corpus refoventque foventque, Ov.: vires mollitia coeli, Tac. || Fig.: reliquias partium in Africa, Suet.

refractariolus, a, um, adj. dim. [refractus] somewhat stubborn or refractory: dicendi genus, Cic.

refractus, a, um, Part. [refringo].

re-frago, atus, i. v. n. dep. opp. to suffragor, to oppose, resist: to thwart, painstay: illa lex petitioni tuae refraga est, Cic.: alliculus honori (ac. tri-

umpho), Liv. 2. Of things: to oppose, withstand: lacuta quaedam cogitato refragatur his omnibus, Quint.

re-fræno (refraeno), avi, atum, i. v. a. to check, curb: equos, Curt. || Transf. in gen. to curb, restrain: fluvios, Lucr.: aquas, Ov. 2. Fig.: adolescentes a gloria, Cic.: indomilant licentiam, Hor.

re-frico, ōi, atum, i. v. a. and n. 1. Act. to rub or scratch open again: to gall, fret: vulnera, to tear open, Cic. 2. Fig. to excite afresh, revive: memoriam pulcherrimi facti, id.

|| Neutr. to break out afresh, appear again: crebro refracta lippitudo, id.

refrigeratio, ōnis, f. [refrigero] a cooling, coolness: Cic.

re-frigero, avi, atum, i. v. v. a. to make cool or cold: to cool off: ignis in quantum conjunctus continuo resingit et refrigeratur, Cic.: aqua, Plin. Absol.: quum stella Saturni refrigeret, Cic. Reflect. to cool oneself: refrigerandi sui causa, Suet. || Fig. to cool down, to deprive of warmth or zeal; pass. to be cooled, exhausted; to grow cool or languid: defessa ac refrigerata accusatio, Cic.: quum Antonii libraribus refrigeratur, ab Antonio transigit ad Caesarem, his seal having cooled, Veil.

re-frigresco, frixi, i. v. v. incomp. to grow cool or cool: cor vulnere lacum refrixit, Ov. || Fig. to grow cold or remiss: to abate, grow stale, lose interest: to fail, flag: illud crimen de numis caluit re recenti, nunc in causa refrixit, Cic.: quod de Pompeio Caninius agit, sane quam refrixit, id.: quum Romae a iudicis forum refrixerit, when there is less doing in judicial business, id.

re-fringo, frēgi, fractum, i. v. a. [frango] to break up, break open: portas, Caes.: claustra, Cic.: carcerem, Liv. 2. In gen. to break, break in pieces: rumum, to break off, Virg. || Fig. to break, break in pieces, destroy, etc.: vim fluminis, Caes.: Achivos, Hor.

re-fugio, fugi, i. v. n. and a. A. Neutr. to flee back; to run away, escape: ex alto, Caes.: ad urbem, Liv.: in silvum, Virg. 2. Of things: vires a caulis brassicae refugere dicuntur, Cic. (H) Of situation: to run back, recede: refugit ab illo tempore, Virg. || Fig.: ne recordatione mei causas a consiliis fortibus refugiat, Cic.: animus luctu refugit, Virg. 2. to flee to, take refuge with: ad legatos, Cic.

B. Act. to run away from; to avoid, shun: iudicem, id.: trepidus repente refugit attolentem iras, Augustus, Virg. || Fig.: vicina jurgia, Hor. Poet. with inf.: nec Polybium Laebum refugit tendere barbiton, id.

refugium, ōi, n. [refugio] a taking refuge: portas refugius profugorum aperuere, Just. 2. Meton. a place of refuge: silvae tutius dedere refugi-

um, Liv. || Fig.: regum, populo- rum, nationum portus erat et refugium senatus, Cic.

refugus, a, um, adj. [id.] fleeing back, receding, vanishing: unda, Ov. Subst. a fugitive: refugus sequi, Tac.

re-fulgeo, ōi, i. v. n. to reflect a light; to shine, glitter, glisten: quum caerulea nubes, sic inardescit radis longaeque refugit, Virg.: corpus versicolori veste, Liv. || Fig.: Jovis tutela refulget, Hor.

re-fundo, fudi, fusum, i. v. a. to pour back; to pour out, cause to overflow, etc.: aequor refundit in aequor, Ov.: imis stagna refusa vadis, Virg.

2. Transf. of things not liquid: refunditur signa, i. *is* *is* *is* back, id.

refusus, a, um, Part. [refundo].

refutatio, ōnis, f. [refuto] in rhetor. a refutation: Cic.

refutatus, ōs, m. [id.] a refutation: refutatus, Lucr.

refuto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [on etym. v. confuto] lit. to pour back: hence] to check, drive back, repress: nationes bello, Cic. || Fig. to repress, restrain, oppose: virtutem aspernari ac refutare, id.: ad mortem si te (Fors dicta refutet) prodderim, may fate avert! Virg. 2. Esp. to confute, re- fuse, disprove: nostra confirmare argu- menta ac rationibus, deinde contraria refutare, Cic. Poet. with acc. and inf.: si quis corpus sentire refutat, denies, Lucr.

regalialis, i, m. dim. [regalis] a small bird, perh. the wren: Suet.

regalis, e, adj. [rex] pertaining to a king, kingly, royal, regal: genus civitatis, a monarchy, Cic.: sceptrum, Ov. Poet.: comae, i. e. of Lavinia, Virg.: situs pyramidum, Hor. Comp.: rex regalior, Pl. || usual with kings, worthy of a king, regal, splendid: ornatus, Cic.: animus, Liv. (Hence lit. royal: Fr. royal; also lit. reame; Fr. royaume.)

regaliter, adv. royally, splendidly, dominantly: Liv.: Ov.

re-gro, gessi, gestum, i. v. a. to bear, carry, or bring back: terram e fossa, Liv.: tellurem, to throw back, Ov. || Fig. to throw or cast back, to retort: convicia, Hor.: culpam in illas, to throw the blame on them, Plin.

regestus, a, um, Part. [regero].

regia, ae, f. (ac. domus) [regius] a royal palace, castle, court: in regia regem ipsum quaque productum esse ad dignitatem, Cic.: regia solis, Ov. (H) Esp. the castle of Numa, situated on the Via Sacra: id. Hence, atrium regium, the hall of this regia, Liv. || Transf. the royal tent in a camp: id. || Meton. the court, i. e. the royal family, the king and his courtiers: tulit et Romana regia sceleris tragici exemplum, id.

IV. (ac. urbs) a royal city, residence, capital: Croesi regia Sardes, Hor. V. For the Gr. basilica, a colonnade, portico, hall: dum lectica ex regia domum redeo, Augustus in Suet.

regis, adv. royally; sumptuously; despotically: accubabo regie, Pl.: allud regie seu potius tyrannice statuer aliquid, imperiously, Clc.

regiosus, adv. royally, magnificently: inducia domus, Enn. in Clc.

regiosus, a. um, adj. [rex facio] kingly, royal, magnificent (poet.): Virg. **regium**, n. n. [rex] faga a festival celebrated at Rome on the 14th of February: to commemorate the expulsion of the kings: Fest. (cf. regis fuga, Ov.): v. Smith's Ant. 318.

re-gigno, i. v. a. to beget or bear again, to reproduce: Lucr.

regillus, a. um, adj. dim. [regius] royal, magnificent: Inducula, Pl.

regimen, inis, n. [rego] a guiding, guidance, direction: regimen equorum exercere, Tac.: classica, Voll. 2. Meton. a rudder (poet.): transigit et regimen, Ov. 3. Fig. a guiding, directing, governing: rule, government, command: regimen totius magistratus penes Appium erat, Liv.: summae res penes Germanicum, Tac. 2. Esp. the direction of state affairs, rule, government: regimen suscipere, id. 3. Meton. a ruler, director, governor: regimen rerum, Liv. (Hence Fr. régime.)

regina, ae, f. [rex] a queen: Clc.: Hor. 2. Transf. a goddess: Juno, Pl.: o Venus, regina Gnidii Paphiae, Hor. (II) a daughter of a king, a princess: Virg. (III) a lady of rank: sed istae reginae domi suae fuerunt ambae, Pl. 3. Fig.: (Justitia) omnium est domina et regina virtutum, Clc. (Hence It. reina; Fr. reine.)

regio, onis, f. [rego] lit. a making straight: hence, a line: de recta regione defecto, Clc. 2. E regione, adverbially: in a straight line, directly: e regione moveri, opp. declinare, kl. (II) in the opposite direction, over against, exactly opposite: constr. with gen., dat., or absol.: erat e regione oppidi collis, Clc.: dictis, esse e regione nobis e contraria parte terrae, qui adversis vestigia atent contra nostra vestigia, Clc. Absol.: acle e regione intro, Nep. 3. Transf. the visual line, boundary-line, esp. in augury: nempe eo (ac lituo) Romulus regiones direxit tum, quum urbem condidit, id.

2. In gen. a boundary line, limit, boundary, usu. plur.: anteponatur omnibus Pompeius, cuius res graeae atque virtutes fladem quibus solis cursu, regionibus ac terminis continentur, id. 3. a quarter, region of the heavens or earth: vespertina, Hor.: neu regio foret ulla suis animantibus orba, Ov.

4. a tract, territory, region: agri fertilissimae regio, Caes.: regione portae Esquilinae in the neighbourhood, Liv. (II) Esp. a province, district: plur. lands, territories: Cantium, quae regio est maritima omnis, Caes.: in quatuor regiones dividit Macedonia, Liv. (III) a quarter, ward, district of Rome, and the surrounding territory: Suet. (n.

Smith's Class. Dict. art. Roma). 3. Fig. a province, department, sphere: dum in regionem asutiarum mearum te induco, Pl.

regionatim, adv. by districts or wards: Liv.

regius, a. um, adj. [rex] pertaining to a king, kingly, royal: cum esset habendus rex, quicumque genere regio natus esset, Clc.: exercitus, Caes.: anni, i. e. the reign of the kings (at Rome), Clc.: ales, the eagle, Ov. 3. Transf. royal, princely, splendid, magnificent: moles, splendid edifices, Hor.: morbus regius, the jaundice, id.

reglino, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to unglue, to unlose, separate (rare): Cat.

regnator, oris, m. [regno] a ruler, sovereign: deorum, Pl.: summi Olympi, Virg.

regnatix, icis, adj. f. [id.] ruling, imperial: in domo regnatix, Tac.

regno, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [regnum] A. Neutr. to have royal power, to be king, to reign: Romulus cum septem et triginta regnavisset annos, Clc.: tactis regnavit Amyclis, Virg.: advenae in nos regnaverunt, Tac. With gen.: qua Daunus agrestium regnavit populorum, Hor. Pass. imper.: hic jam ter centum totius regnabit annos gente sub Hectorea, Virg.

2. In gen. to be supreme, to rule, reign, govern: quoniam equitum centurias tenes, in quibus regnas, Clc. Esp. in a bad sense, to tyrannize, domineer: nec jam libertate contentos esse, nisi etiam regnent ac dominentur, Liv. (II) Of things, to hold sway, prevail: (ignis) per ramos victor regnat, Virg.

3. Fig. to rule, have the mastery, prevail, predominate: (eloquentia) hic regnat, hic imperat, hic sola vincit, Quint. B. A ct. to rule, sway, govern: terra acri quondam regnata Lycorgo, Virg.: trans Lygios Gothones regnator, Tac.

regnum, i, n. [rex] kingly government, royal authority, royalty: cum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus et regnum ejus republicae statum, Clc.: regnum obtinere, Caes. 2. In gen. dominion, sovereignty, rule: regium alicui permittere, Hor. (II) Esp. in a bad sense, despotism, tyranny: Gracchus regnum occupare conatus est, Clc.: quod tribuni militum in plebe Romana regnum exercebant, Liv. 3. Meton. a kingdom: ad fines regni sui, Caes. Poet. of bees: cerea regna retingunt, Virg. 2. Transf. an estate, possession: post aliquot mea regna vident, intrator aristas, fields, id.

rego, xi, ctum, i. v. a. to stretch, to keep or lead in a straight line, or in the right direction: to guide, conduct, direct: manus una (navem) regit, Lucr.: onera navium regi vells, Caes.: equum, Liv.: miseum jaculum, Ov. 2. Esp. in law, revere fines, to draw the boundaries, mark out the limits: Clc. 3. Fig. to guide, lead, conduct, direct:

rem consilio, Ter.: bella, Caes.: jam regi leges, non regere, Liv.: vellem successas juvenem regendum, Clc.

2. Esp. to controul, rule, govern, have the supremacy over: civitates, id.: populus imperio, Virg. Of abstract objects: animi partes consilio, Clc.

3. to set right, correct: errantem regere, Caes.

re-gradior, gressus, i. v. v. dep. [gradior] to go or come back; to return: ut regredi quam progrei mallet, Clc.: ex itinere regressat, Liv. 2. Milit. i. t. to march back, retire, retreat: illi autem hoc acris instabant neque regredi nostros patiebantur, Caes. 3. Fig.: in memoriam regredior audiasse me, Pl.

regressus, a. um, Part. [regredior]. **regressus**, us, m. [id.] a going back, return, regress: nihil errat, quod in omni aeternitate conservat progressus et regressus reliquosque motus constantes et ratos, Clc. 2. Milit. i. t. a retreat: regressus inde in tutum non esset, Liv. 3. Fig. a return, retreat: nullo ad poenitentium regressu, Tac.

regula, ae, f. [rego] a straight piece of wood, a ruler, rule: materiam ad regulam et libellam exigere, Plin. 2. Transf. in gen. a straight staff; a stick, lath, bar (of wood or iron): quadratas regulas, quatuor patentes digitis, defungit, Caes. 3. Fig. a rule, pattern, model, example: fontem omnium bonorum in corpore esse: hanc normam hanc regulam, hanc praescriptiōnem esse naturae, Clc.: assit regula, poetas esse poetas irroget aequus, Hor.

regulus, i, m. dim. [rex] a petty king, prince, chieftain: regulos se acceptos in fidem in Hispania reges reliquisse, Liv. 3. Transf. a king's son, a prince: id.

re-gusto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to test again or repeatedly (rare): gustatum digito terebrare salinum, i. e. licked out, Pers. 3. Fig.: illam (laudatorem Lollii) legi, volo tamen regustare, id read again, Clc.

re-gyro, avi, i. v. n. to turn about again, to wheel round: fig: Flor.

re-jectio, onis, f. a rejecting, rejection: Quint.

rejectionis, a. um, adj. [reicio] that is to be rejected: Clc.

rejectionis, onis, f. [id.] a throwing back: sanguinis, i. e. throwing up, Plin. 3. Fig. a rejecting, rejection: quod si civil Romano licet esse Gaditanum, rejectione hujus civitatis, Clc. 2. Esp. in law, a challenging, rejection of a judge: judicium, Id. 3. Rhetor. i. t. in allum rejectio (al. tractatio), a throwing off from oneself to another, id.

relecto, avi, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to throw or cast back (rare): Lucr.

relectus, a. um, Part. [reicio] 3. Subst. rejecta (or refectionis), orum, n. plu. things to be rejected: Clc.

re-licio (reicio), 3rd. lectum (reier), Virg.: scanned otherwise relicto, etc.)

ericiordem se praeberit et in testimonio religiosum, Cic. **III.** Objectively, of things consecrated to religious purposes, *holy, sacred*: loco celeberrimo religiosissimo, id. i. limina decorum, Virg. **(II)** Esp. dies religiosus, a day upon which it was unlucky to undertake any thing important, a day of evil omen, e. g. the dies Allienas, the dies atri, Cic. Cic. Liv.

rē-ligo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to bind back or behind, to bind fast: trahit Hectorē ad currum religatū Achillis, Cic.: flavam comam, Hor. **2.** Esp. nautical i. t. to fasten or moor a ship: naves ad terram religare, Caes. **3.** Fig.: quae (prudētia) si extrinsecus religata pendet, bound to external things, Cic. **II.** to unbind: Cybele religat Jūga manu, Cat.

rē-lino, lēvi, i. v. a. to unsway, open any thing fastened with pitch, resin, etc.: relevisi dola omnia, omnia seria, Ter. Poet.: servata mella thesauris, to take out, Virg.

rē-linquo, lūqui, lictum, i. v. a. to leave behind; to leave, move away from: puerum apud matrem domi, Pl.: post tergum hostem relinquare, Caes. **(II)** Esp. with a qualified predicate, to leave in a certain state: Moritū, quos Caesar in Britanniam profectus pacatos reliquit, id.: aras sine ture, Ov.

2. Fig.: hanc eram ipsam excusationem relicturū ad Caesarem, was about to leave this excuse (for my departure), Cic. **(II)** Esp. with a qualified predicate, to leave in a certain state: eum Plautius locum reliquit integrum, has left untouched, Ter. **II.** to leave behind by dying; to leave or bequeath: heredem testamento reliquit hunc P. Quintium, Cic.: alienti arva, greges, armenta, Ov. **2.** Fig.: consiliū eorum ac virtutem nostrarum effligit, Cic.: pater, o relictum filiae nomen, Hor.

III. to let remain, not to take away; pass. to remain: equitatus partem illi attribuit, partem sibi reliquit, Caes.: unam (Bliam) minimamque reliquit, leave to me, Ov.: relinquebatur una per Sequanos via, Caes. **2.** Fig.: ut vobis non inodo dignitatis retinendae, sed ne libertatis quidem recuperandae spes relinquantur, Cic. *Impers. pass. with subj.*: relinquitur, ut si vincimur in Hispania, quiescamus, id.

IV. to leave in possession of, to give up, surrender: mihi consilium et virtutis vestrae regimen relinquit, Tac.: urbem direptioni et incendiis, Cic. **V.** to forsake, abandon, desert, leave in the lurch: non ego te hic libens relinquo neque alio ab te, Pl.: auctores signa relinquenti et deserendi castra, Liv. **(II)** Fig.: quem vita reliquit, who dies, Lucr.: ab omni honestate relictus, destitute of, Cic. **2.** to let slip, neglect, relinquish: et agrorum et armorum cultum, to give up, neglect, id.: obsequium relinquit, raise the siege, Caes.: caedes reliquo, libidines praetereo, leave unmentioned, Cic.

rēliquis (reliqui), arum, f. plu. [relinquo] *leavings, remains, relics, rest, remainder*: copiarum, Nep.: cladis, Liv.: gladiatoriae familiae, Caes. **2.** Esp. the *leavings* of the table, *remains, fragments*: Pl. **3.** the *relics, ashes* of a body that has been burned: C. Marii stas reliquias apud Anienem dispersit jussit Sulla victor, Cic. **4.** the (unconsumed) *remains of a sacrifice*: Suet. **II.** Fig.: quam palmam ultimam di immortales, Scipio, tibi reaserunt, ut avi reliquias persequere, i. e. the finishing of the Punic war, Cic.

rēliquis (relictus) as a quadrisyll., Lucr.), a. um, adj. [id.] that is left or remains, remaining: with dat.: potes multo ista, quem tibi reliquum dicit esse, Romam pervehi, Cic. *Neutr. absol.*: quid est huic reliqui id. Without dat.: ne causa ulla restet reliqua, Ter. *Neutr. absol.*: addendo deducendoque videre, quae reliqui summa fuit, Cic. Subst. with gen. the rest, remainder, residue: quod belli reliquum erat, Liv. **2.** Partic. phrases: reliquum est, with subj. or inf. it remains: reliquum est, ut officis certum inter nos, Cic. **(II)** Reliquum or aliquid reliqui facere, a periphrase for relinquere: (a) to leave behind, leave remaining: quos reliquos fortuna ex nocturna caele ac fuga feceras, Liv. *Neutr.*: quod reliquum vitae virtutumque famies fecerat, Cic. Esp. negatively: to nullum omni cuiquam reliquum fecisse, have left behind you, id. **(β)** to leave undone, to omit, neglect (only negatively): nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui fecerunt, omitted nothing, Caes. **3.** Esp. of time, that is left or remains, i. e. subsequent, future: spes reliquae tranquillitatis, Cic. Hence, in reliquum, adverbially, in future, henceforward: Liv. **4.** Of debts, outstanding, in arrears: and Subst. reliqua, n. plu. (less freq. reliquum), the balance: nunc quod reliquum restat, volo persolvere, Pl.: reliqua mea Camillus scribit se accepisse, Cic. **II.** Freq. to be rendered by the other, the remaining, the rest, the remainder (as the complementary part of something before mentioned or implied): Servilius consul reliquique magistratus, Caes.: sol dux et princeps et moderator luminum reliquorum, Cic. Without a subst.: magnam partem eorum concidit; reliqui sese fugae mandarunt, Caes. *Sing.*: militibus quoque equis exceptis reliquum praedam concessimus, Cic.

rēliquis, a. um, Part. [reldo]. **reliſſig**, and **reliſſum**, v. relig. and reliqui.

rē-lūco, xi, 2. v. n. to shine back, shine out; to blaze, glow: flamma reluxit, Virg.: vestis fulgore reluxit sacra domus, Ov.

rē-lūco, luxi, 3. v. n. incomp. [re-luceo] to grow bright again, to shine out, become clear: solis imago reluxit, Ov.: reluxit dies, Tac.

rē-luctor, atus, i. v. n. dep. to

struggle against, resist: visit cubiculum, in quo reluctans et impulsa (uxoris) vestigia cernebantur, Tac. **2.** Transf. of inanimate subjects: Mycale, quam duduxisse canendo saepe reluctata constabat cornu lunae, Ov.

II. Fig. to oppose, resist, to be adverse or reluctant: reluctatus invitusque revertens in Italiam, Vell.

rē-macresco, crisi, 3. v. n. incomp. to grow lean or thin again: Suet.

rē-māloſco, 3. v. n. to return reproachful language, to abuse or revile again: Vespas. in Suet.

rē-mando, i. v. a. to send back word, to notify in return: Eutr.

rē-māno, mansi, 2. v. n. to stay or remain behind: ita sermone confecto, Catulus remansit, non ad naviculas nostras descendimus, Cic.: Romae, Caes.

II. Esp. to remain, continue, abide, endure: expone igitur primum animos remanere post mortem, Cic.: si ulla apud vos memoria remanet avi mei Masiniae, Sall. **2.** With an adjunct as predicate, to remain, continue in a certain state: quae (potentia senatus) gravis et magna remanebat, Cic.

rē-māno, i. v. n. to flow back: Lucr. **remanſio**, ōnis, f. [remaneo] a staying or remaining behind; a continuing in one's place: Cic.

rē-mēdiū, ū, n. [medeor] that which heals again: a cure, remedy, medicine: pantheras, quae in barbaria venenata carne caperunt, remedium quoddam habere, quo cum essent usae, non morerentur, Cic. **II.** Fig. a means of assistance or relief; a remedy: quibus rebus nostri haec reperiebant remedia, Caes.: id remedium timori fuit, Liv.

rē-menſus, a. um, Part. [remetior] Pass. repassed, traversed again: pelagoque remenso improvisi aderunt, Virg.

rē-mō, avi, 1. v. n. to go or come back, to return: remeabo intem, Pl.: in patriam, Ov.: ad se (legali), Liv. Poet. with acc.: patrias remeabo inglorius urbes, Virg. **(II)** Of inanimate subjects: cum humore consumpto neque terra alii posset neque remearet vis, would flow back again, Cic. **II.** Fig.: si natura jubet a certis annis aerum remeare perunctum, Hor.

rē-mētor, mensus, 4. v. a. dep. to measure or mete again or back: Poet.: si modo rite memor servatis remetior astra, Virg. **II.** Fig. to reflect upon; to repeat: totum diem mecum scrutor, facta ac dicta mea remetior, Sen.

rēmex, igit, m. [remex ago] a rower, oarsman: Cic. In sing. collect. for remiges: vacuos senai sine remige portus, Virg.

rēmigatio, ōnis, f. [remigo] a rowing: Cic.

rēmigiū, ū, n. [remex] a rowing: homines remigio aequi, Pl. **II.** Meton. oars: Tac. Poet. of wings: remigio alarum, Virg. **2.** oars-men, rowers: Cic.

remigo, i. v. n. [id.] *to row*: Cic.
re-migo, i. v. n. *to return*, i. e. *to one's former habitation*: in domum veterem e nova, Cic.: trans Rhenum in suos vicos, Caesar. || Fig. *to return, go back*: ad Justitiam, Cic.

re-miniscer, j. v. n. and a. dep. [root MEN: v. memin] *to recall to mind, recollect, remember*: con-str. with gen., acc., inf. and acc. or ablat.: se non tum illa discere, sed reminiscendo recognoscere, Cic.: reminisceretur veteris incommodi populi Romani, Caesar.: reminiscere, totius Itum hic esse in summa, Lucr. || *To imagine, conceive*: Nep.

re-misco, *to mix*, mixtum or miltum, 2. v. a. *to mix again or up*: Sen. || Fig. sic veris falsa remiscet, Hor.

remissæ, adv. gently, mildly: Cic. Comp.: id.

remissio, ònis, f. [remitto] *a letting down, lowering* (lit. rare): ex superciliorum aut remissione, aut ferretione, Cic. || Fig. *a relaxing, abating, remission, abatement*: senescens morbi remissio, id.: febris, Suet.: in acerbissima injuria remissio animi ac dissolutio, laziness, want of spirit, Cic.: but, ad omnem animi remissionem ludumque descendere, relaxation, recreation, id. And in still another sense: (adversarius) tum ad severitatem, tum ad remissionem animi est contorquendus, *to mildness, lenity*, id. 2. *a remitting of a penalty, debt, etc.*: ne remissione poenae crueles in patriam videamur, id.

remissus, a, um, Part. [remitto]. || A d. j.: slack, loose, relaxed, languid: Adiens Venus et remisso filius arcu, Hor.: vere nitent terrae, vere remissus ager, Thaed., Ov. 2. Fig. mild, gentle, indulgent, cheerful, gay, etc.: remissior ventus, Caesar.: cantus remissiores, Cic.: magistratus valde lenes et remissi, id.: joci, gay, merry, Ov. (H) negligent, remis: case remisso ac languido animo, Caesar.

re-mitto, misi, misum, 3. v. a. and n. || A. A. c. *to let go back, send back, to send forth, yield*: aliquem domum, Caesar.: mulieres Romam, Cic.: obides alicui, Caesar.: librum tibi remisi, Cic.: ut melius mura, quam testa marina remittit, yields, Hor. 2. Esp. *to loosen, slacken, relax*: habenas vel adducere vel remittere, Cic.: brachia, i. e. *to let sink*, Virg.: quum se purpureo vere remittit humus, Thase, Tib. || Fig. *to send back, return, retreat, dismiss, remove, etc.* (specula) stimulae remittunt, reflect, Lucr.: integrum causam ad senatum remittit, refers, Tac.: opinionem animo, *to dismiss, reject*, Cic. 2. Esp. *to slacken, relax, relieve, release, abate*, remittit: animum per dies festos licentius, *to recreate*, Liv.: pugnam, Sall.: quotidie aliquid iracundiae remittebat, Cic. (H) With inf. *to cease, leave off, omit*: quid bellicosus Cantaber cogit, remittas quaerere, Hor. (H) With pron. reflect, *to relax, abate*:

cum se furor ille remisit, Ov. 3. *to give up, resign, concede, sacrifice*: with dat. of pers.: multam, Cic.: poemam alicui, Liv.: si per populum Romanum stipendium remittatur, Caesar.: ut memoriam similitudinis patriae remitteret, sacrifice *to his country*, Liv. Abol.: remittentibus tribunis plebis comitia per interregem sunt habita, withdrawing their opposition, id. Poet. with inf. *to allow, permit*: sed mora damnosa est nec res dubitare remittit, Ov. B. Neutr. *to decrease, abate*: si forte ventus remisisset, Caesar.

remixtus (remistus), a, um, Part. [remisco].

re-mollor, itus, 4. v. a. dep. *to press, push, or move back or away*: saepe remollit luctatur pondera terrae, Ov.

re-mollesco, 3. v. n. incep. *to become soft again, to grow soft*: ut Hymentia sole cera remollescit, Ov. || Fig.: quod ea re (vino) ad laborem reductionem remollescere homines atque effeminari arbitrantur, *to become enervated*, Caesar.

re-mollio, *no perf.*, Itum, 4. v. a. *to make soft again, to make soft, soften*: quare Salmacis enervet tactosque remolliat artus, softens, weakens, Ov. || Fig.: Suet.

re-mora, ac, f. delay, hindrance: quae remoram faciunt rei privatae et publicae, Pl. || The Latin name for the fish echeleus: Plin.

remoramen, inis, n. [remoror] *a delay, hindrance*: Ov.

re-mordeo, *no perf.*, morsum, 2. v. a. *to bite again*; only fig. *to vex, torment, disturb*: quia me remorurum petis, Hor. Abol.: si juris maternal cura remordet, Virg.

re-moror, atus, 1. v. n. and a. dep. || Neutr. *to stay behind, linger, loiter*: in Italia, Liv. || A. c. *to keep back, detain, obstruct, hinder, delay, defer*: eas res, quae ceteros remorari solent, non retardarunt, Cic. Abol.: ab negotiis nunquam voluptas remorata, Sall. Of things: aliquid commodum, Ter. Part. perf. pass.: poma jactu remorata (Atalanta), Ov.

remotû, adv. *at a distance, as far off, remotely* (rare): Cic.

remotû, ònis, f. [removeo] *a putting away, removing, removal* (rare): Fig.: remotio criminis, Cic.

remotus, a, um, Part. [removeo]. || A. d. j. *out of the way, retired, sequestered*: silvestribus ac remotis locis, Caesar.: pars domus, i. e. penetralia, Ov.: ab arbitris remoto loco, Cic. 2. distant, remote: Gades, Hor.: sedes remotas a Germanis, Caesar. 3. Fig. removed, disconnected, separate, free from, destitute of: quae jam diu gesta et a memoria remota, Cic.: sermo a forensi strepitu remotissimus, id.: a vulgo longe lateque, Hor.

re-moveo, mōvi, mōtum (synop. part. perf. remorant, Hor.), 2. v. a. *to move or draw back*: *to take away, set aside, remove, change a thing from one*

position to another: tolle hanc patinam, remove pernam, Pl.: pecora, Cues.: dapes, mensam, Ov.: remoto atque ablegato viro, Cic.: nave longas ab onerariis navibus, Caesar. || Fig.: *to remove, withdraw, take away, etc.*: auptum removit, Cic.: omnia removisti, avaritiam, impertitiam, superbiam, Sall.: remoto joco, jesting aside, Cic.: se ministerio sceleris, Ov.

re-migio, 4. v. n. *to bellow back or again*: *to respond, re-echo* (poet.): ad mea verba remigia, Ov.: Sibylla antro remigat, Virg.

re-mulceo, si, sum, 2. v. a. *to stroke back* (poet.): caudam, *to droop*, Virg.

remulcum, i, n. [pupa, a towing line] Nautical t. i. a tow-rope, or any other contrivance for towing: navem remulco abstraxit, Caesar. (Hence lt. remorchiare: Fr. remorquer.)

remulus, a, um, Part. [remulceo]. **remuneratio**, ònis, f. [remunero] *a repaying, recompense, reward, remuneration*: Cic.

re-muneror, atus, 1. v. a. dep. *to repay, reward, recompense, remunerate*: aliquem munere, Cic.: aliquem magno praemio, Caesar. Of things as objects: quasi remunerans merita, Liv.

re-murmuro, i. v. n. *to murmur back, remurmur* (poet.): remurmurat unda, Virg.

remus, i, m. an oar: Caesar: Virg. Proverb. remis velisque, velis remisque, ventis ventisque; also, ventis remis, with sails and oars, i. e. with all one's might, with all possible speed: res omni contentione, velis, ut ita dicam, remisque fugienda, Cic. Poet. of birds: alarum, Ov. Of the hands and feet of a swimmer: id. || Fig.: querelem, utrum pandere vela orationis statim, an eam ante paululum dialecticorum remis propellerem, Cic. [The root of remus is prob. RRT; cf. Gr. ῥ-ρη-ρ-ος.] (Hence Fr. rame.)

re-narro, i. v. a. *to tell over again* (poet.): fata divum, Virg.

re-nasco, natus, 3. v. n. dep. *to be born again*; *to grow, rise, or spring up again*: *to be renewed, to revive*: corpore de patris parvus phoenix, Ov.: nec te Pythagoras fallant arcana renati, in allusion to the doctrine of metempsychosis, Hor. 2. Transf.: velut ab stirpibus laetius feracisque renatae urbis, Liv. || Fig.: principium exstinctum nec ipsum ab alio renascitur, nec ex se aliquid creabit, Cic.: Trias renascens fortuna, Hor.

renatus, a, um: 1. Part. [reno]. 2. Part. [renascor].

re-navigo, 1. v. n. and a. *to sail back*: Cic.

re-nō, 2. v. a. *to unspin, i. e. to undo, unravel* (poet.): Clymeneis Clothoe dolent, haec fila reneri, i. e. that the destiny is reversed, Ov.

renes, renum, m. plu. [perh. akin to ῥενειν, midriff] *the kidneys*: Cic.

re-nido, 2. v. n. [prob. for renideo]

to shine back, to be reflected; to glitter, glisten, be bright or resplendent (poet.): non ebur neque aureum mea renidet in dono lacunar, Hor.: circum renidentes laeas, i. e. shining from the reflection of the fire, id. || Fig. to be glad, cheerful: puer Icarus una stabat et ore radiant captabat plumas, Ov. With acc. and inf.: adclasse praedam torquibus exultis renidet, re-joices, Hor. || 3. to smile, laugh: homo rendens, Liv.: Egnatius quod candidos habet dentes, renidet usquequaque, Cat.

renidescō, 3. v. n. insep. [renideo] to grow bright again, to shine: Lucr. **re-nitor**, 3. v. n. dep. to strive or struggle against, to withstand, resist: Plin. || Fig.: quum illi renitentes pacis dicerent sear, Liv.

re-no, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. to swim back (rare): simul imis saxa renarint vadis levata, i. e. shall float back to the surface, Hor.

reño or **rhēno**, ōnis, m. [a Tentonic word, renthier, "running animal"] a northern animal, supposed by some to be the rein-deer, which formerly existed farther south in Europe than at present: Caes.

re-nōdo, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. to unbind, loosen (poet.): comam, Hor. **renovāmen**, ōnis, n. [renovo] a renewing, renewal: Ov.

renovatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a renewing, renewal: mundi, Cic. || 2. compound interest: confeceram, ut solverent, centesima sexennial ducta cum renovatioe singulorum annorum, id. || Fig.: auspiciolorum renovatio, Liv.

re-nōvo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make new again: to restore, renovate, repair: vides Virtutis templum a M. Marcello renovatum, Cic.: durum arum, to re-new by ploughing, Ov.; but also, to restore by leaving fallow: agrum, id.

|| 2. Esp. to take compound interest: Scapituli centesima, renovato in singulos annos fenore, contentus non fuit, Cic. || Fig.: vetus exemplum, id.: veterem iram, Tac.: proelium, Caes.: Anchiae renovare annos, i. e. to restore his youth, make him young again, Ov.

|| 2. Esp. to refresh, recreate, recover, revive: quies renovavit corpora animosque ad omnia de integro patienda, Liv.: se novis opibus copiosque, Cic.

re-nūmēro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. (rare) to count over, count up: millia sagittarum circiter XXX. in castrum conjecta Caesari renumeraverunt, reported to Caesar that the number was, Caes. || 2. to pay back, repay: aurum alculi, Pl.

renuntiatio (renunc), ōnis, f. [renuntio] a report, declaration, proclamation, announcement, esp. the declaration of the election of a magistrate: Caesio renuntiat, se dedisse: cognoscite renuntiationem ex litteris publicis, Cic.: renuntiationi suffragiorum, id.

re-nuntio (renuncio), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to bring or carry back word, to report, declare, announce: haec dicta legatis renuntiatae in consilium, Liv.:

quia nihil a quoquam renuntiabatur, no answer was brought, Suet. With acc. and inf.: Caesari renuntiaverunt pulverem majorem videri, Caes. With subj.: deliberet renuntietque hodie mihi, velintne annon, Ter. Pass. imper.: renuntiatio est (ascensum) facilem esse, Caes. Absol.: nunc imperant pulario: ille renuntiat, Cic. || 2. Esp. of the official announcement of an election, to declare elected, to make the return: qui (magistratus) priusquam renuntiarentur, Liv.: aliquem consul-em, Cic. || 3. to retract, revoke, refuse: to disclaim, renounce: societatem et amicitiam alculi, Liv.: renuntiat Habonius illam decisionem tutoribus, Cic.

renuntius, ii, m. [renuntio] a reporter: Pl.

re-nūo, ōis, 3. v. n. and a. [re; u. abno] to deny by a motion of the head, to deny, disapprove, reject, decline, refuse. || Neutr.: re-nūo negotia Sabellus, Hor.: renūto deo, against the will of the god, Ov. With dat.: quibus supercillibus renuentes huc decem millium crimini! denying this charge, Cic. || Act.: renūto tu, quod jubet alter, Hor.

re-nūto, 1. v. n. [renuo] to decline, refuse: Lucr.

reor, ratus (2 pers. pres. rere, Virg.: Hor., etc.), 2. v. a. dep. to think, suppose, imagine, deem: non delenda carmina Livī esse reor, Hor.: remur impetrari posse, Cic. Absol.: quos quidem plures, quam rebar, esse cognovi, id. [The root RR or RA, from which res comes, has occasioned much discussion. It is prob. connected with Germ. rathen; and res denoted in the most general sense any thing thought of, like Germ. ding, Eng. thing, from denken "to think"]

re-pāgula, ōrum, n. plu. [PAG, root of pango: lit. that which fastens back] bolts, bars: valvae clausae repagulis, Cic. || Fig.: restraints, limits: omnia repagula juris pudoris officique perfingere, id.

re-pandus, a, um, adj. bent backwards, turned up (so as to expand): caliculi, Cic.

reparabilis, e, adj. [reparo] that may be repaired, restored, or regained: retriçable (poet.): damnum, Ov.

re-parco, 3. v. n. to spare, to refrain or abstain from: Pl.: Lucr.

re-pāro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to get or procure again; to recover, retrieve: to restore, repair, renew: id perdere videbatur, quod alio praetore eodem ex agro reparare posset, Cic.: bibliothecas incendio assumptas, Suet.: exercitum, Liv. || 2. Esp. to procure by exchange: to purchase, obtain with: vina Syra reparata merce, Hor. || Fig.: tribuniciam potestatem reparare, Liv.: damna, Hor. || 3. to refresh, restore, revive, recruit: animos, Liv.: membra labori reparat, refreshes them for labour, Ov.

re-pastinatio, ōnis, f. [repastino] a digging up again: Cic.

re-pastino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to dig again: to dig around, trench: Varr.

re-pasto, no perf., xum, 3. v. a. to comb again, to comb (poet.): coma re-pexa, Ov.

re-pōdo, avi, 1. v. a. [pes] to go or step back, to retreat, recoil: Lucr.

re-pello, repelli (repp.), pulsus, 3. v. a. to drive or push back; to reject, repulse, repel, etc.: homines inermes arma, Cic.: nostros repellit ab castris, Caes. Of impersonal objects: telum aret repulsum, Virg.: menses, to push back, Ov. || Fig.: to drive away, reject, refuse, repulse: repellit oratorem a gubernaculis civitatum, Cic.: ab hac spe repulsi Nervii, Caes. Of abstract objects: dolorem a se repellere, Cic.: periculum, Caes.: convicia nostra, to reject, Virg.

re-pendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. to weigh back: aequaque formosae pena rependis herae, you weigh back, return the wool weighed out, Ov. || Transf. to weigh in return, to pay with the same weight: cui (Septimuleio) pro C. Gracchi capite erat aurum repensum, Cic.

|| 2. Fig. to pay in kind, repay, requite, recompense: hac vitam servate dote rependis? Virg.: fatis contraria fata, to balance, Virg.: damna formae ingenio, to compensate, Ov.

repēns, entis, Part. [repo]. **repēns**, entis, adj. [etymology unknown] sudden, hasty, unexpected: ad-ventus consulis, Liv.: bellum, id.: sedulo, Ov. || Transf. for recens, fresh, recent: neque dicemeret, quid repens aut vetustate obscurum, Tac.

repēns, adu. suddenly, unexpectedly: Ov.

re-pēso, avi, atum, 1. v. e. [re-pendo] to make up for, recompense: bona malis, Vell.

repēnsus, a, um, Part. [rependo]. **repēns**, adu. suddenly, unexpectedly: abrupti repente esse subito, Pl.: repente collectam auctoritatem trebant, Caes.: modo egea, repente divit, Cic.

repēntino, ade. suddenly, unexpectedly: Caes.: Cic.

(**repēntinus**, a, um, adj. [repens] sudden, hasty, unexpected: subitus, that which comes suddenly, unexpected or not; repentinus, that which comes unexpectedly, and hence quickly also: subita et repentina consilia, Caes.: mors, Cic.: temerarium et repentinum conditum, id.: repentinus et tumultuosus exercitus, Liv.: repentinum et praecipit venenum, Tac.

re-percusio, ōnis, f. [repercutio] a striking back, reflection: Sen.

re-percusus, a, um, Part. [repercutio].

re-percusus, ōis, m. [id.] a rebounding, repercussion, of light, sound, wind, etc.; reflection, echo: solis, Plin.: vocis, Tac.

re-percutio, cussu, cussum, 3. v. a.

to strike back, cause to rebound: of light, sound, &c. to reflect, reverberate, *re-echo*: repercusso Phoebo, *reflected*, Ov.: lumen, Virg.: montis anfractu repercusae voces, *re-echoing*, Tac.: valles, Liv. || Fig. to cast back, retort, *revel*: Quint.

re-perio, **reperi** (also **repperi**), **re-peritum** (old *ful*, *reperibitur*, Pl.), 4. c. a. [v. aperio] to find, meet with, find out: ego illum reperiam, Pl.: reperiam multos, Cic. || Fig. to find, discover: also, to get, obtain: verae amicitiae difficillime reperitur, id.: perniciat lintribus inventis sibi salutem repererunt, Caes. 2. to ascertain, learn, perceive: with acc. and inf.: Sybarim et Crotoneum et in eas Italiae partes Pythagoras venisse reperit, Cic. (ii) With ease understood: cum transgressus reperisset caesa, Vell. 80. (b) Pass. with a nom. predicate: ceteris rebus aut pares aut etiam inferiores reperiemur, religione multo superiores, Cic. 3. to find out something new: to invent, devise: nihil novi repertiens, Id.: luduque (accensius) reperit, Hor.

reporior, **oria**, m. [reperio] a discoverer, inventor, author: villa, i. e. Baeculus, Varr.: mellis, Ov.: medicinae, i. e. Aesculapius, Virg.

reperitus, a, um, Part. [reperio]. || Subst.: reperita, orum, n. plu. inventions: Lucr.

reperitencia, ae, f. [reperio] memory, remembrance: Lucr.

repetitio, **onis**, f. [id.] a demanding back, reclamation: Ulp. || a repeating, repetition: repetitio frequenter eandem nominis, Quint. 2. Esp. in rhetor. a repetition of the same word at the beginning of several sentences (*anaphora*): Cic.

repositor, **oris**, m. [id.] one that demands back, a reclamer: Ov.

repositus, a, um, Part. [reperio].

re-peto, **iti** or **itum**, 3. v. a. to go back to, return to, revisit. With acc.: fratresque virumque: Ov.: viam, qua venisset, to retrace, Liv. With prep.: operarius retro in Africam repetere, id.

2. to go to seek for again: to fetch back: Lysias est Atticus, quoniam Timarchus eum quasi Licinia et Mucia lege repetit Syracusas, Cic.: alii (elephantum) deinde repetiti ac traxerunt, others were then brought and passed over, Liv. 3. to go towards again (with the accessory notion of hostility, which is usu. indicated by the context): hence, to fall upon, strike, or attack again: regem repetitum auspicio cupido ad terram affixit, after he had repeatedly attacked him, Id. Abol.: signum erat omnium, Repete! strike again, Suet. (ii) Esp. in law, to prosecute again: Id. || Fig. to go back to: to recommence, resume, renew, report: praetermissa repetimus, hincorta persequimur, Cic.: auspicio de Integro, Liv. With inf. and acc.: ut repetam cooptum perirexe dictis, Lucr.

2. to go to seek for again: to fetch back: hence, to deduce, derive: populum a stirpe, Cic.: repetitis atque enumeratis diebus, reckoned backwards, Caes. 3. Esp. with the qualifying words, memoria, memoriam, to call to mind again, recall, recollect: cogitant mihi suspensum et memoria vetera repetunt, Cic.: memoriam ex annalibus repetere, Liv. And without such qualifying words: cum repeto noctem, Ov.: te animo repetentem exempla tuorum, Virg. || 3. to ask or demand again or back: to claim as a debt, etc.: bona sua, Cic.: obsequia, Cues. 2. Fig.: pro eo (beneficio) gratiam repetere, Liv.: parentum poenas a consceleratissimis filiis, Cic. 3. Esp. of the fates: repetere res, to demand back from the enemy things which they had taken; and in gen. to demand satisfaction: Liv.: Cic. (ii) In law, res repetere, to claim one's property before a court: in his rebus repetenda, quae mancipii sunt, Id.

repetundus, arum, f. plu. (ac. pecuniae, which is often expressed) [re-peto] money or other things extorted or dishonestly taken by any magistrate, and which he might be compelled by a prosecution to refund: also, Meton. the offence of extortion or pecuniary corruption: v. Smith's Ant. 118: L. Plao legem de pecuniis repetundis primus tulit, Cic.: pecuniarum repetundarum reus, Sall.: damnatum repetundis consularem virum, Suet.

replexus, a, um, Part. [repecto].

re-plio, **avi**, **atum**, 2. v. a. to fill again: to fill up, replenish, etc.: exhaustas domos, Cic.: exercitum, to fill up the number of, Liv. 2. Fig. to supply, make up for, complete: quod voci deerat, plangore replebam, Ov. || In gen. to fill up, make full, to fill: campos strage hominum, Liv.: venas sanguine, Ov. 2. Fig.: populos sermone, Virg.: repleri iusta juris civilis aeterna, Cic.

repletus, a, um, Part. [repleo].

|| Adj.: filled, full: referto foro repletique omnibus templis, Cic. With abl.: excriptis illis rebus (sc. frumento et pecoris copia), abundantly provided, Caes. With gen.: repletas semitae puerorum et mulierum, Liv. 2. Fig.: (terra) trepido terrore, Lucr.

replicatio, **onis**, f. [replio] a folding or rolling back again (of a book); transf.: ut replicatione quadam mundi motum regat atque teneatur, q. s. by winding it up again, Cic.

replicatus, a, um, Part. [replio].

re-plio, **avi**, **atum**, 1. v. a. to fold or roll back, to bend or turn back: radios solis, to reflect, Sen.: iocinera replicata, folded inwards, Suet. || Fig.: ut ne replicas annuum memoriam, unrolled, Cic.: tractuio temporis nihil novi efficientis et primum quicque replantans, unrolling, Id.

re-po, **pel**, **ptum**, 3. v. n. [another form of *re-po*, q. v.] to creep, crawl:

repens animans, Lucr.: cochleae inter saxa, Sall. 2. Transf. of any slow motion: millia tum transiit tria repimus, Hor. || Fig.: sermone repentes per humum, *low, mean*, Id.

re-pōno, **pōsi**, **pōitum** (*perf.* *repositi*, Pl.): Part. *sync.* *repositus*, on acc. of the metre, in all hexameter poems), 3. v. a. to place, put, or lay back: to replace, restore, etc.: lapidem suo loco, Cic.: pecuniam in thesauris, Liv.: flammis ambasa reponunt robora navigiis, restore, Virg. 2. Fig.: to put or bring back: to replace, restore, renew: nos in sceptris, to reinstate, Id.: nec vera virtus, cum semel excidit, curat reponi deterioribus, Hor. 3. to repay, return like for like: peto a te, ut id a me in hoc: res non requiras, ne tibi ego idem reponam, cum veneris, Cic.

|| 2. to bend backwards: reposita cervice, Lucr. || 3. to lay up, store up, keep, preserve, reserve: acervum farris tecto, Virg.: Caecubum ad festas sequi, Hor. Poet.: eodem (gratia) sequitur tellure repositos, the buried, Virg. 2. Fig.: reponere odium, Tac. || 4. to put in the place of, to substitute: non puto te mea epistolae delere, ut reponas tuas, Cic. 2. Fig.: at quo praeraculum diem illis repositui, Verria ut agerent, Id. || 5. to lay aside, to lay down, put away: arma omnia, Caes. Poet.: iam falcem arbuta reponit, i. e. permit to be laid aside, Virg. || 6. With the meaning of the simple verb. to lay, place, put, set: grues in tergo praevolantium colla et capita reponunt, Cic. 2. Fig.: suos hortatur, ut apem omnem in virtute reponat, Caes.: quos equidem in deorum immortalium coetu ac numero repono, place, reckon among, Cic.

re-por-to, **avi**, **atum**, 1. v. a. to carry or bring back: aurum ab Theotimo domum, Pl.: candelabrum secum in Syriam, Cic.: naves, quibus (milites) reportari possent, Caes. Poet.: reportare pedem to return, Virg. 2. Esp. to carry off as a conqueror, to bear away: to get, gain, obtain: nihil ex praeda domum suam, Cic.: a rege insignia victoriae, non victoriam, Id. || Fig. to bring back: spem bonam certaque domum reporto, Hor.: (Echo) ingeminat voces auditae verba reportat, Ov. 2. Esp. to bring or carry back an account: to report: alytis haec tristia dicta reportat, Virg. With acc. and inf.: nuntius ingentes ignota in veste reportat advenisse viros, Id.

re-pō-uo, 3. v. a. to demand back, to ask for again: con-str. the thing asked for in acc: the person from whom it is demanded in acc. or abl. with ab: pecuniam, Tac.: eum simulacrum Celeris, Cic. || Fig. to ask for, claim, demand, exact: require: natos ad poenas, Virg.: ab altero rationem vitae, Cic.

repositōrium, **ii**, n. [repono] that on which anything is laid, a stand, tray, waiter, etc.: Plin.

repositus, a, um, *Part.* [repono].

[[*Adj.*: *remote, distant* (rare): repositas Masylum gentes, Virg.

repositor, ōris, m. [*id.*] a restorer: templorum, Ov.

repositus, a, um, *Part.* [repono].

re-pōtia, ōrum, m. pl. [poto] a drinking or carousing on the day after an entertainment: Hor.

representatio, ōnis, f. [represento] a bringing before one, a showing, a representation: Quint. [[Mercator. t. t. a cash payment: Cic.

re-presento, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make present again, to bring back: to show, exhibit, manifest, represent: corpus libenter obtulerim, si representari morte mea libertas civitatis potest, Cic.: si quid vultu torvo ferus simulet Catonem, virtutemne representet moroseque Catonis? Hor. [[Mercator. t. t. to pay immediately or in ready money: reliquae pecuniae vel usuram Silio pendemus, dum a Faberio vel ab aliquo qui Faberio debet, representabimus, shall be enabled to pay immediately, Cic. 2. Transf. in gen. to do, perform, or execute immediately or without delay; hence, to hasten: se, quod in longiore diem collaturus esset, representaturum, et proxima nocte castra moturum, Caes.: minas itasque coelestes, to fulfil immediately, Liv.

re-prēhendo (repraehendo, and contr. reprendo and repraendo: Ov. Hor. etc.: cf. prehendo), di, sum, 3. v. a. lit. to lay hold of for the purpose of checking or pulling back; hence, to hold back, hold fast (rare in lit. sense): quae here pallio me repraehderunt, Pl.: quodam manu, Liv. 2. Fig.: revocat virtus, vel potius repraehendit manu, Cic. [[Esp. to blame, censure, reprove, reprehend: quod ea res omnium iudicio repraehendebatur, Caes.: delicta, Sall.: aliena studia, Hor. Adv.: quo plures det sibi tanquam aeneas ad repraehendum, Cic. 2. In rhetoric, to refute: expone nunc de repraehendo, id. (Hence, through repraehens, lit. *repraegalia*; Fr. *repraehaille*; Eng. *reprisal*.)

repraehensio, ōnis, f. [repraehendo] a holding back: Fig. a checking, check, in speaking: Cic. [[blame, censure, repraemand, reproof: with gen.: culpae repraehensio, id.: negligentiae, Quint. Adv.: repraehensionem non fugere, Cic. 2. Meton. a fault: Quint. 3. Rhetor. t. t. a refutation: quoniam in confirmationem et repraehensionem diversas orationis fides, Cic.

repraehensio, i. v. a. freq. [*id.*] to seize again or frequently, to detain with eagerness: repraehensans singulos, Liv.

repraehensor, ōris, m. [*id.*] a censor, reprovender: Cic.: delicti, Ov. [[Transf. an improver: comitiolum, Cic.

repraehensus, a, um, *Part.* [repraehendo].

repressor, ōris, m. [reprimō] *As who restrains or represses* (rare): Cic. **repressus**, a, um, *Part.* [reprimō].

re-primo, pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. [premo] to press or keep back; to check, curb, restrain: si lacus Albanus redundasset, Romam petiturum: si repressus esset, Velox, Cic.: dextram, Virg. [[Fig. to check, restrain, limit, repress: animi incitationem atque alacritatem non reprimere sed augere, Caes.: itinera, Cic.: fugam, Cars. Of personal objects: quem neque fides, neque iuramentum repressit, has restrained, Ter.

re-prōbo, no, per-, atum, i. v. a. to disapprove, reject, condemn (rare): quod ipsa natura asciat et reprobat, id est voluptatem et dolorem, Cic.

re-prōmissio, ōnis, f. [repromitto] a counter-promise: Cic.

re-prōmitto, misi, missum, 3. v. a. to promise in return, to engage or bind oneself: non mehercule, inquit, tibi repromittere istuc quidem ausim, Cic. [[to promise again or anew: imperatorem repromittens, Suet.

repto, avi, atum, i. v. n. freq. [re] to creep, crawl: Plin. 2. Of persons walking slowly or lazily: Hor.

re-pudiatio, ōnis, f. [repudio] a rejection, refusal, disdaining (rare): supplicum, Cic. Adv.: mihi simulatio pro repudiatione fuerit, id.

re-pudiō, avi, atum, i. v. a. [repudio] prop. of persons betrothed, but also of persons married, to cast off, put away, divorce, repudiate: sponsas admodum adolescentes duas habuit, priorem virginem adhuc repudiavit, Suet.: uxorem, id. [[Transf. in gen. to reject, refuse; to scorn, disdain, repudiate: cuius vota et preces a vestris mentibus repudiare debetis, Cic.: duces, Caes.

re-pudiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [repudium] that ought to be rejected or disdained: nuptiae, Pl.

re-pudiū, ii, m. prop. of betrothed, but also of married persons (cf. Smith's Ant. 139), a putting away, a separation, divorce, repudiation: renuntiare repudium sponsae, Pl.: remittere uxori, Suet.

re-pūerascō, i. v. n. incomp. to become a boy again: Cic. [[Transf. to become childish: also, to play or frolic like a child: Pl.: Cic.

repugnans, antis, *Part.* [repugno].

[[*Adj.* and Subst. contrary, opposed, repugnant: repugnantis, ōrum, m. plu. in rhetoric, contradictions: locus ex repugnantibus, Cic.

repugnanter, adv. unwillingly, with repugnance: Cic.

repugnantis, ae, f. [repugno] resistance, opposition. Meton. a means of defence: Plin. [[contrariety, incompatibility, repugnance: rerum, Cic.

re-pugno, avi, atum, i. v. n. to fight against, oppose; to resist, defend oneself: nostri primo resistit viribus fortiter repugnare, Caes. 2. In gen. to resist, oppose, contend against: con-

sules neque concedebant neque valde repugnabant, Cic. With dat.: repugnare et resistere crudelitati, id. With a prep.: resistere et repugnare contra veritatem non audeat, id. With subj.: si quia, ne fias nostra, repugnati, Ov. With inf.: amare repugno illum, quem fieri vix puto posse meum, id. [[Esp. to disagree with, to be contradictory, inconsistent, incompatible, repugnant: quicquid repugnat id ejusmodi est, ut cohaerere nunquam possit, Cic.

repūla, ae, f. [repello] a rejection, repulse, esp. in soliciting for an office: Catonem vetores inimicitiae Caesaris incitant et dolor repūlae, Caes.: omnes magistratus sine repūlae asequi, Cic.

[[Transf. in gen. a denial, refusal, repulse: poesse aliquid: nullam patiere repūlam, Ov.

re-pulsans, antis, *Part.* driving or beating back: Fig.: colles verae repulsantes, re-echoing, Lucr.

repūla, a, um, *Part.* [repello] [*id.*] removed, remote, distant: quod tamen a vera longe ratione repūsum est, Lucr.

repūsum, ōis, m. [*id.*] a driving back, rebounding, reflection, reversion (usu. in abl. sing.): (effigies) assidue crebroque repulsus rejectae, Lucr.

re-pungo, 3. v. a. to prick or goad again: Fig.: Cic.

re-purgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to cleanse or clear again: iter, Liv. [[Transf. to purge away, remove: quicquid in Aenea fuerat mortale repurgat, Ov.

re-pūtatio, ōnis, f. [reputo] a reckoning, compilation: Gal. [[a thinking over, consideration: Tac.

re-pūto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to count again, reckon, calculate: solis deflectiones, Cic.: tempora, Tac. [[Fig. to think over, meditate, reflect upon: haec ille reputans et dies noctesque cogitans, Cic.: cum animo facinus sumum. Sall. With acc. and inf.: cum tibi nihil merito accidisse reputabis, Cic. With relative clause: quid ille vellet, id.

re-quis, ōis, f. (the dat. sing. and all the plur. cases are wanting) *requis* from labour, care, etc.: rest, relaxation: recreation: requies curarum, Cic.: sic mora, nec requies, Virg. Gen. *requies*, ōis, acc. requiescent, id.: requies, id. Voc. *requies*, Lucr. Abl. *requiesce*, poet. Cic.: requies, Ov.

re-quisco, evi, erum, i. v. n. and e. incomp. A. Neutr. to become at rest again: to rest oneself, rest, repose: legiones invicem requiescere atque in castra reverti Joset, Caes.: ut in ejus sella requiesceret Cic. (II) Of things: luce sacra requiescat humus, requiescat arator, Tib.: aures a strepitu hostili Liv. 2. Esp. of the dead, to rest, repose in the grave: portum sine corporis et requiescere in sepulcro putat (Ennius) mortuum, Cic. [[Fig. to repose, find rest, take consolation: uti animus ex multis muneribus atque periculis requievit, Sall. B. Act. to lie

rest; to stop, arrest (poet.): *requerunt* *domina curas*, Virg.
requiētus, a, um, Part. [requiesco]
 ||. A. d. *rested, refreshed*: *militem* *requietam*, integrum, Liv.: *ager, that has lain fallow*, Ov.
requirito, i. v. a. freq. [requiro] *to ask after, inquire for*: *res novae*, Pl.
requiro, quisi, or, sil, quisitum, 3. v. a. [quaero] *to seek again; to look after, search for*: *juvenem oculisque animoque*, Ov.: *libros*, Cic.: *vinum generosum et lenē*, Hor. 2. *to seek to know, to ask or inquire after*: *animal neque admirantur neque requirunt rationes earum rerum, quas semper vident*, Cic.: *causam*, Ov. With relative clause: *illud quoque requisiui, qua ratione*, Cic.: *foras et, Priami fuerint quae fata, requiras*, Virg. Absol.: *paude requirit nomen terraeque tuumque*, Ov. (H) With prep. and abl. of pers. *to inquire of; to question*: *ex quibus requiram, quoniam modo laterint* at ubi, Cic.: *facilia sunt ea, quae a me de Vatinio requirā*, Id. ||. Esp. *to ask for something needed; to need, want, require*: *qui beatus est, non intelligit, quid requirat, ut sit beator*, Id.: *magnam res diligentiam requiebat*, Caes. (H) Pass. *to be requirited, necessary*: *in hoc bello Asiaticae virtutes animi magnae et multae requiruntur*, Cic. 2. Transf. *to perceive to be wanting, to look in vain for, to miss*: *et pacis ornamenta et subsidia belli, Id.: Caesaris in se indulgentiam requirunt, they feel the loss of*, Caes.
requisitus, a, um, Part. [requiro]
res, rē, f. (rē, gen. and dat.: *Lucr.*: *menoyl.* Id.) [on etym. v. reor] *a word of the most general and extensive signification, denoting any thing that may be thought, done, or spoken of; a thing, a something, an object, being; a matter, affair, event, circumstance, occurrence, condition, case, etc.*: *ea res quas legat commemorasset, memoria teneret*, Caes.: *rerum scriptor, an historiarum*, Liv.: *res mala, a wretched condition*, Sall.: *bellicam rem, war*, Cic.: *so with the adj. familiaria, judicaria, militaria, navalis, uxoria, etc.*: *nil admirari prope res est una soloque, the only thing, only means*, Hor. Enphatically with Sup.: *scilicet rerum facta est pulcherrima, Roma, the most beautiful thing in the world*, Virg. Adverbial phrases: *pro re, according to circumstances*: *ipse pro re atque loco paulatim procedere*, Sall. Pro or re nata, *under the circumstances*: Cic. ||. Esp. *reality as opp. to appearance*: *opinion, talk, etc., as actual thing, the thing itself, fact, truth*: hence, *in the abt. sing. some- times strengthened by vera, and in one word, revera, in fact, in reality, really, indeed*: Id. 2. *effects, substance, property, possessions*: *nam rem familiarem axillae, his private property*, Caes.: *et genus et virtus, nisi cum re, vitor alga est*, Hor. Plur.: *privatae*

res, Cic. 3. *benefit, profit, advantage, interest* (gen. with in, ex, ob, ab, etc.): *id frustra, an ob rem faciam, in vestra manu situm est*, Sall. Hence, *allicul rei ease, to be good for any thing, to be of use or advantage*: Pl. 4. *cause, reason, ground, account*: only adverbially, in abl. or in acc. with ob: *therefore, on that account*: *ob eam rem se ex civitate profugisse*, Caes. Hence the adverbs *quare* and *quomobrem*. 5. *a matter of business, an affair, transaction*: *rem cum aliquo transigere*, Cic.: *rem suscipit, undertakes the business*, Caes. 6. *In law, a cause, suit*: *tot homines statuere non potuisse, utrum rem an item dici oporteret*, Cic. 7. *Res publica*, and in one word, *republica*, *the common weal, a commonwealth, state, republic*; also, *political affairs, administration, or power, etc.*: *dummodo ista privata sit calamitas et a rei publicae periculis sejungetur*, Id. And sometimes simply *res*: *hic (Marcellus) rem Romanam sciat*, Virg. Plur.: *custode rerum Caesarē*, Hor. 8. Esp. *res novae, political changes, a revolution*: *cupiditate regni adductus novis rebus studebat*, Caes.: *plebes novarum rerum cupida*, Sall.
reservo, v. reservo.
reservo, i. v. a. *to save again*: Ov. **reservatio**, ōnis, f. [reservo] *a greeting or salutation in return*: Suet. **reservito**, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to greet or salute in return*: Cic.
reservio, ōnis, 3. v. n. *incept. to grow anew again, to heal again*: Fig.: *error animi*, Ov.
reservio, ōnis, 3. v. n. *to patch or mend again; to repair, restore*: *disclidit vestem? resarciatur*, Ter.: *tecta*, Liv. ||. Fig.: *damnum liberalitate*, Suet.
rescindō, scidi, sciesum, 3. v. a. *to cut off, cut loose, cut or break down; to cut or tear open*: *pontem, to break down*, Caes.: *tell latebram penitus ense, to cut open*, Virg.: *vulnera*, Ov. Fig.: *an male satis gratis nequiquam coit et rescinditur?* Hor. 2. Meton. *to open*: *vias*, Lucr. Fig.: *locum praesidiis firmatum atque omni ratione obvallatum*, Cic. ||. Fig.: *to annul, abrogate, repeal, rescind*: *a law, decree, agreement, etc.*: *acta M. Antonii rescidistis, leges refixistis*, Id.: *testamenta mortuorum*, Id.
rescisco, i. v. or II. Itum, 3. v. n. *incept. to learn, find out, ascertain*: *omnia omnes ubi resciscunt*, Ter.: *cum id rescierit*, Cic.: *quod ubi Caesar resciscit*, Caes.
rescindus, a, um, Part. [rescindō].
rescribo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. *to write again, write anew*: Suet. Hence, 2. Esp. milit. *t. t. to enroll anew*: *to re-enlist*: *rescriptus ex eodem milite novae legiones*, Liv. (H) *to transfer from one kind of troops to another*: *Caesarem decimam legionem ad equum rescribere*, Caes. ||. *to write back or in return*: *to reply in writing*: *antemerkdianis tuis*

litteris heri statim rescripsi: *nunc respondeo vesteris*, Cic. 2. Esp. *polit. and legal, t. t. to answer in writing a petition or legal question; to give a rescript or a judicial decision*: *Tiberio pro cliente Graeco petenti rescripti* (Augustus), Suet. 3. *to enter to the credit of an account; hence, in gen. to pay, repay*: *illud mihi argentum psum jube rescribi*, Ter.: *dicantis quod tu nunquam rescribere possis, to discharge*, Hor.
rescriptus, a, um, Part. [rescribo].
rescriptum, i. n. *an imperial rescript*: Tac.
reservo, ōnis, cuti, cutum, i. v. a. *to cut loose, cut off*: *ut linguae scalpello ressecta liberarentur*, Cic.: *enodes truncos*, Virg. ||. Fig.: *to cut off, curtail; to check, stop, restrain*: *quod alunt, nimis reserari oportere, naturalia relinquere*, Cic.: *libidinem*, Id.
reservo (reservo, Nep.), i. v. a. *to pray or beseech again, to implore repeatedly*: Pl. ||. *to liberate from a curse*: Nep.
resectus, a, um, Part. [reservo].
resectus, a, um, Part. [reservo].
reservo, i. v. a. *to sow again*; poet. *to beget or produce again*: *se* (phoenix), Ov.
reservo, ōnis, cuti (only in the perf. and Part. perf.), 3. v. a. *dep. to follow in speaking; to answer, reply to* (poet.): *Nereis huius contra ressecta Crataeide natam*, Ov.
reservo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to unlock, open*: *limina*, Virg.: *januam*, Ov.: *Italam exteris gentibus*, Cic. Transf.: *pectus, to tear open*, Ov. ||. Fig.: *nec ita claudenda res est familiaris, ut eam benignitas aperire non possit, nec ita reseranda, ut pateat omnibus*, Cic. 2. Esp. *to disclose, reveal*: *oracula mentis*, Ov.
reservo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to keep back, lay up, reserve, i. e. to keep for some particular purpose*; constr. the remote object, or end, if expressed, is denoted by acc. with ad or in, by dat., or by an adv.: *reliquas merces commestusque ad obidionem urbis*, Caes.: *aliquos in unum pugnae laborem*, Liv.: *illorum esse praedam atque illos reservat*, Caes.: *cul te exitio fortuna reservat*: Virg.: *quid hoc homine facies? aut quo cives importunum reserves?* Cic. 2. *to keep from perishing, to save, preserve*, Caes.: *reservatis Aedulis atque Avernalis*, Caes.: *quaestique tenax et qui quanta reservet*, Ov.
resideo, ōdis (nom. sing. does not occur), adi, residens, 3. v. n. *that remains sitting, that stays behind*; also, *motionless, inactive, idle, sluggish, etc.*: *aqua, stagnans*, Virg.: *plebs in urbe, remansens*, Liv.: *resides animi, unexcited feelings*, Virg.
resideo, ōdis, 2. v. n. and a. [resideo] *to sit down, remain sitting; to remain behind, to linger, tarry, reside*: *sed resideo*, Augustus, inquit, si placet, Cic.: *piger pandi tergo residet*, Sall., Ov.: *errant*

vitae via seu lassas redidit, incertum, remained behind, Virg. 2. Meton. to remain idle or idle: Plin. Hence Act. to keep or celebrate a holiday: venter gutturque resident eurasias farias, Pl. 11. Fig. to remain behind, remain, be left: constr. usm. with in and abl.: in corpore percipitum est, vel extincto animo vel elapso, nullum residens sensum, Cic.: si qua (ira) ex certamine residet, Liv.

re-sido, addi (residi, rare and dub.), i. v. n. to sit down, to settle: (aves) plurimum volant, caetera genera residunt et insistant, Plin.: medula residunt sedibus, Virg. Poet.: iam jam residunt curibus asperae pelles, tellus, gather, Hor. 2. Transf. of things, to settle or sink down, to subside: si montes residerent, Cic.: residentibus flammis, Tac. 11. Fig. to sink or settle down, to abate, grow calm, subside: quum venti posuere omnia repente resedit status, Virg.: Impetus animorum ardorque, Liv.: bellum, Hor.

residuus, a, um, adj. [resideo] that is left behind, that remains over and above, remaining, residuary: Subst. the remainder, residue, rest: odium, Cic.: residua et vetus simulata, Liv.: residui nobilitas, Tac. 11. Esp. outstanding, unpaid, due: penulise, Cic. Subst. residua, urum, a. plu. arrears, dues: vecigaliorum, Suet.

re-signo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to unseal, open: litteras, Cic.: testamenta, Hor. 2. To disclose, reveal (poet.): ventientia fata, Ov. 3. To annul, cancel, rescind: tabularum fidem, Cic. 11. To transfer in an account, repay: Fest. Hence to give back, resign: laudo manentem (Fortunam): ac teleros quatit pennas, resigno quae dedit, Hor.

re-silio, si, a. v. n. [salio] to leap or spring back: ranae juvat aese in gelidulis resiliare lacus, Virg.: velites ad manipulos, Liv. (11) Of inanimate subjects, to rebound, recoil, retreat: non secus haec (sarissae) resiliit, quam tecti a culmine grando, Ov.: ignis ab lectu, Plin.: in spatium resiliare manus breve vidit, to shrink, contract, Ov. 11. Fig.: ab hoc crimen resiliare vides, Cic.

re-sinus, a, um, adj. turned up, bent back: Ov.

resina, ae, f. [perh. kindr. with *styracis*] resin: Plin.

resinatus, a, um, adj. [resina] resined: juvenus, smeared with resin (to remove the hair and make the skin smooth), Juv.

re-sipio, i, v. a. [sapio] to savour, taste, or smack of: mustum resipit ferum, Varr. 11. Fig.: Epicurus miline respiciens patriam, Cic.

resipiscio, tri or ii (resipiscit, Cic.), i. v. n. incept. [resipio] to recover one's senses: to revive, recover: afferte aquam dum respiciat. Jam respisti? Pl. 11. Fig. to become reasonable again, come to one's right mind: te intelligo respicere, Ter.: Cic.

re-sisto, stiti, i. v. n. to stand back, 498

remain standing: to stand still, halt: to stay behind, remain, continue: heus! heus! ubi dicit, Chærea, inquit! restitit, Ter.: Ille aemulus appellatus asperit ac restitit, Caec.: Vettius negabat, se unquam cum urione restitisse, that he had stopped (to talk), Cic. 2. Fig.: incipit elari modice in voce restitit, Virg. 11. to withstand, oppose, resist: eap. as milit. t. t.: constr. usm. with de, or about: quum legiones hostibus resisterent, Caes. Abol.: egrè id.: caeco Marte resistent, Virg. Pass. impera: ab nostris eadem ratione qua pridie resistitur, Caes. 2. In gen.: omnia consilia consulatus mei, quibus illi tribuno plebis pro re publica restitisse, Cic.: Pass. impera: omnibus (he sententia) resistitur, Caes. Abol.: resistebat collega, Sall. Pass. impera: vix deorum opibus, quin obruatit Romana res, resisti posse, Liv. (11) Of things: vis tribunicia libidini restitit consulari, Cic. Abol.: ut ripae fluminis cedunt aut promtentia montium resistent, advance into it, Tac. 11. to rise again (rare and only Fig.): nihil est jam, unde nos reficiamus, aut ubi lapsi resistamus, raise ourselves up again, Cic.

resolatio, ōnis, f. [resolvō] an untying, a looseness, weakness: lori, Gell. 11. Fig. a solution, explanation: sophismatis, id.

resolvatus, a, um, Part. [resolvō], to solve, solutus, ōlūtus, i. v. a. to untie, unbind: to loosen, release, open, dissolve, etc.: equos, to unharness, Virg.: oras, to cast loose from the shore (v. ora, no. iv.), Liv.: virginem catenis, to release, Ov.: clausura, to open, Lucr.: litteras, Liv.: ignis aurum resolvit, molles, Lucr.: nivem, Ov. Poet.: nebulas ventis ac sole, to disperse, dissipate, Ov.: tenebras, Virg. 2. Esp. to relax, unbind: corpus (somnia), Ov. 3. To pay: Pl. 11. Fig. to release, set free: teque placula nulla resolvunt, Hor. 2. To separate: disciole: to annul, cancel, make void, abolish: inviti gentilis hiems curasque resolvit, banishes, Virg.: vectigal et onera commerciorum, to abolish, Tac. 3. Esp. to relax, soften: disciplinam militarium, id. 4. To enervate, enfeeble: felicitas hos infat, illos mollit et totos resolvit, Sen. 5. To perform, fulfil: acnatum quae sit antea pollicitus legionibus, ea resolvitur, Cic.

resolubilis, e, adj. [resolvō] resolvable: Echo, Ov.

re-sono, avi, i. v. n. and a. i. Nentr. to sound or ring again, to resound, re-echo: theatrum natura resonans, Cic. With abl.: (1) of the sound: aedes late plangoribus, Virg. (11) of its source: testudo septem nervis, Hor. Poet. with acc.: Ilitorae alcyonen resonant, acanthida dum, resound with, Virg. With ad: qui (cornus) ad nervos resonant in cantibus, Cic. With dat.: suave locus voci resonat conclusus, echoes to the voice, Hor. 2. Fig.: in

vocibus nostrorum oratorum reatit quiddam et resonat urbanitas, Cic. 11. Act. to re-echo, repeat: formosum resonare doctos Amaryllidis silvas, Virg. 11. Poet. with acc. of the place: ubi Solis filia luco assidue resonat cantu, ubi

resonus, a, um, adj. [resono] resounding, re-echoing (poet.): vocis, Ov. 11. Poet. 2. v. a. to suck back, swallow again: quaeque vomit fluctus totidem totidemque resorbet, Ov.: saxa (pontus), Virg.

re-specto, i, v. n. and a. freq. to look back or behind repeatedly or intently: to look or gaze about: to look at, Nentr.: quid respectas? nihil peritit est, Ter.: ad tribunal, Liv. 2. Act.: altum (altus), Tac. 11. Fig. to look behind, to wait: to wait for, expect: to care for, regard, respect. Nentr.: verum haec ilia praeteramus, ut tamen intuentes et respectantes relinquamus, Cic. 2. Act.: si qua prius respectant numina, regard, Virg.

respectus, ūs, m. [respicio] a looking back or about: fugientibus miserabilem respectum incendiorum fore, Cic. 2. Meton. a refuge, retreat, asylum ad Romanos, Liv. 11. Fig. respect, regard, consideration: respectum amicitiae habere, id.: factione respectuque rerum privatarum Appius vicit, by a regard for private interests, id. (Hence it. *rispetto*; Fr. *répôt*.)

re-spergo, si, um, i. v. a. [spergo] to sprinkle over: to besprinkle, beset: praetoris oculos, Cic.: aliquem cruore, Liv. 11. Fig.: servili probro respersus est, Tac.

resperatio, ōnis, f. [respergo] a sprinkling over, besprinkling: plagarum, Cic.

respergus, a, um, Part. [respergo], re-spicio, exi, ectum (old perf. *respi*, respexi, Pl.), i. v. n. and a. [specio] to look back or behind, to look about: to look back at, look to or for. Nentr.: longe retro, Cic.: respicio ad me, Pl.: ad oppidum, Cic. 2. Act.: modo propositi occasus, interdum respicit ortus, Ov.: proxima respiciens signa, Caes. 11. Fig. Nentr.: M. Fabius cuncta administrabat: ad hunc summa imperii respiciebat, looked to him, was centered in him, id. 2. Act.: subsidia, quae respicerent in re trepidia, which they might look to, i. e. from which they might expect aid, Liv. 11. Esp. to look at with solicitude, i. e. to have a care for, regard, be mindful of, consider, respect, etc. (In this sense mostly act.): di homines respiciunt, Pl.: mox deos respexere: restitit Capitolium placuit, brought back themselves, of Tac.: populi Romani commoda, Cic. With pron. reflect. to think of or have regard for oneself: Ter.: Cic. With ad: Fortuna respiciens ad opem ferendam, id.

respiramen, inis, n. [respiro] a breathing pipe: Ov.

respiratio, ōnis, f. [id.] a breathing back, exhaling: hence, in gen. breath-

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respiratio, ōnis, f. [id.] a breathing back, exhaling: hence, in gen. breath-

respiratio, ōnis, f. [id.] a breathing back, exhaling: hence, in gen. breath-

ing. respiration: Cic. 2. *Transf. exhalation:* aquarium, id. 11. *Fig. a taking breath:* an intermission, pause: morae respirationeque delectant, id.

respiratus, ita, m. [id.] a drawing breath, respiration: Cic.

re-spiro, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. to blow or breathe back; to breathe out, exhale: quum aspera arteria animam a pulmonibus respiret et reddat, Cic.

11. *Meton. to take breath:* to breathe, respire (neutr.): id. Ter. 2. *Fig. to recover breath; to revive, be refreshed or refreshed:* constr. ab eo, or with *ab eo*, and *ab*: (improbis) quum in animo venarum, nunquam sinit eum respirare, nunquam acquiescere, Cic. 1. *ass. imperi:* ita respiratum, mittique legationes coeptae, Liv. 3. Of inanimate subjects, to abate, diminish, cease: oppugnato respiravit, Cic.

re-splendo, 2. v. n. to shine brightly; to glitter, be resplendent (poet.): Virg.

re-spondeo, di, sum, 2. v. a. to promise, offer, or present in return: only in the phrase, *par pari (dat.) respondere, to return like for like:* paria paribus respondimus, Cic. 11. In gen. to answer, reply, respond: constr. that to which the reply is addressed, in *dat.*, or in *acc.* with a *prep.*: the substance of the reply *un.* expressed by *acc.* and *inf.*, but sometimes by *venit, acc.*: cui orationi Caecilonis ore respondit Aelius, id.: nec absurde adversus utroque respondisse visus est, Liv.: plerique ad voluntatem eorum scite respondent, Caes.: responderunt populi R. imperium Rhenum finire, id. *Supine:* (haec) quam brevia responsa, Cic. *Pass. imperi:* postquam mihi responsum est, ab eo, Pl. (11) *Fig.*: saxa et solitudines voci respondent, Cic. (111) *to answer to a summons, declare one's presence:* quum ad nomen nemo responderet, Liv. Hecce (iv) *Meton. to appear, be present:* ipse (sc. pes paeon et herus) ne offerent et respondebant non vocati, Cic.

2. *Exp. to give an opinion, advice, decision, response:* de iure consulibus responderet, id.: possumus seniores amici quiete respondere, to give advice, Tac. 111. *to answer to:* to agree, accord, or correspond with: ut omnia canibus paribus paria respondent, Cic.: contra aelia mari respondet Gnosia tellus, *ita opponit* to, Virg.: hoc totum munus est, ut ita erudatur (Lucullus), ut et patri et Caecioni nostro et tibi tam propinquo respondeat, *may correspond with, be the counterpart of*, Cic.: ad spem eventus respondit, Liv.

responsio, onis, f. [respondeo] an answer, reply, a refutation: Cic. 2. In rhetoric, *sibi ipse responsio, a replying to one's own argument*, id.

responsio, avi, i. v. a. freq. [id.] of lawyers, to give an opinion, advice: Cic.

response, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to answer, reply, respond (poet.): neu quis-

quam responset, quando haec aedes pulsat senex, Pl. 11. *Fig.*: exoritur clamor ripaque lacusque resonant canes, *re-echo*, Virg.: ne gallina malum responset dura palato, *ill suit his palate*, Hor.

responso, onis, m. [id.] one who answers or replies: Pl.

responsum, i. n. [id.] an answer, reply: suis postulatibus responsa exspectare, Caes.: responsum senatus, Liv.: reddere alicui, Cic.: responsum ferre (ab aliquo), to receive, Caes.: referre (ab aliquo), to deliver, Cic. 2. *Exp. an opinion, response, oracle, etc.*: haruspicum responsa, id.: legatus a Delphis Roman rediit, responsumque ex scripto rececit, Liv.

responsus, a, um, Part. [respondeo].

respublica, v. res, no. ii. 7.

re-spiro, di, i. v. a. to spit back or out; to cast out or off: to expel, etc.: qui etiam gustatus, quam cito id, quod valde dulce est, aspernum ac respuit, Cic.: inivsum cadaver (hnumus), Ov.

11. *Fig. to reject, repel, refuse:* to dislike, disapprove, disdain: orationem, Cic.: non respuit Caesar conditionem, Caes.: Caesaris interdicta respuuntur, *are spurned*, Cic.

re-stagno, i. v. n. to run over, overflow: Liv. Transf. of the inundated place: late locus restagnat, Caes.

restaur, avi, atum, i. v. a. [root sra of instaur] to restore, repair, rebuild: thestrum igne fortuito baustum, Tac. 11. *Fig. to renew, repeat:* bellum, Just.

re-stillo, avi, i. v. a. to let fall back in drops: quae (tuae literae) mihi quoddam quasi animulae restillarunt, *have nestled again*, Cic.

restinctio, onis, f. [restinguo] a quenching (of thirst): Cic.

restinctus, a, um, Part. [restinguo].

re-stinguo, nxi, nctum, i. v. a. to put out, quench, extinguish: ignem restinguunt aqua, Pl.: flammam Liv.: incendium, Cic. 2. *Transf. to stifle, smother, allay:* stym, id.: pocula ardentis Falerni siphim, Hor. 11. *Fig. to extinguish, destroy:* put an end to, studia, Liv.

restio, onis, m. [restia] a rope-maker, rope-seller: Suet. 2. *Meton. one who is scourged with ropes:* Pl.

restipulatio, onis, f. [restipulo] a counter-engagement or obligation: Cic.

re-stipulor, i. v. a. dep. to stipulate one's own return: Cic.

restis, is, f. (acc. restim or restem; abl. un. restae) a rope, cord: in foro pompa constitit: et per manus restae data, virginis sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulantes inceperunt, Liv. Proverb.: ad restim res restit, there is nothing left for it but hanging, Ter. (Perh. of same root as *ret*, and therefore *res-tis* instead of *ret-tis*.)

restito, i. v. n. freq. [resto] to stay behind, to loiter, tarry, hesitate: Liv.

restitrix, icis, f. [restito] she that stays behind: Pl.

restitrix, icis, f. [restito] she that stays behind: Pl.

re-stituo, di, itum, i. v. a. [statuo] to put or set up again, to replace, restore, rebuild, revive, etc.: senatus decrevit, ut Minerva nostra, quam turbo deiecerat, restitueretur, Cic.: arborem, Virg.: oppida viceoque, quos incendierant, Caes.: ordines, Sall.: aciem, Liv. 2. *Fig.*: rem impeditam et perditam, Ter.: pugnam omnibus locis, Liv.: cum semel occideris, non Torquate, genus, non te facundia, non te restituit pietas, Hor. 3. With *in*: to restore to a former condition, etc.: Sicilian iste per triennium ita vexavit, ut ea restitui in antiquum statum nullo modo possit, Cic. (11) *Exp. in law and politics, to replace one in his rights:* to recall, reinstate, etc.: tribunos plebis in suam dignitatem, Caes. *Abol.*: Licinium Denticulum de aiea condemnation restituit, Cic. 4. To reverse a sentence, to make null and void, repair a wrong, etc.: qui (praetor) dies totos aut vim fieri vellet aut restitui factam jubet, id. 11. *Exp. to give back, deliver up:* return, restore: constr. with *dat.* or *ad* and *acc.*: tribuni vobis animae reddent ac restituent? Liv.: Tullio Caesare majorem locum restituerat, Caes. *Fig.*: restituit his animos parva una res, Liv. With *ad*: (Cloeila) oesopites omnes Romanos ad propinquo restituit, id. *Abol.*: veteres ciuitates, Caes.

restitutio, onis, f. [restituo] a restoring, restoration: domus incendio absumptae, a rebuilding, Suet. 11. a replacing, reinstating, recalling, etc.: damnatorum, Cic.

restitor, onis, m. [id.] a restorer: templorum omnium, Liv. *Fig.*: salutis mese, Cic.

restitutus, a, um, Part. [restituo].

re-sto, sulti (Perf. subj. restaverit, Prop.). i. v. n. to stand behind, keep back, stand still (in lit. sense rare and only poet.: restato is the common word): Prop. 11. *to withstand, resist, oppose, to stand firm* (rare but restito): constr. *un. ab eo* (rare but restito): constr. *un. ab eo*, rarely with *dat.* or *adversum*, quia summa vi restare (militis) nuntiabantur, Liv. With *dat.*: paucis plures vix restatit, id. With *adversum*: paulum morae attulerat ferati restantibus lammis adversum pila et gladios, Tac. 111. *to be left, remain:* ego vivendo vici mea fama, superantes restarem at gentior, Virg.: nam sibi spem reliquam in Etruria restare, Liv. *Imper.*: restat, ut summa negligentia tibi obstitit, Cic. With *in* (poet.): restabat aliud nihil, nisi oculos pacere, Ter. 2. *Exp. of future time, to remain for, await:* placet (vobis) scdus sic tractari, quod restat, ut per haec tempora tractatos videtis? hereafter, for the future, Cic.

restritot, adv. closely, sparingly: facere, Cic. 11. strictly, exactly: observare, ne plus reddat quam acceperit, id.

restrictus, a, um, Part. [restringo].

11. *A d. bound up, tight, close, con-*

Arad: togis neque restricta neque fusa, Suet. *Comp.*: restrictiores digiti (pedum), *shorter*, id. *2*. Fig. *close, narrowly*: in aliquo esse restrictus, Cic. (*comp.*: id. (ii) *moderate, modest*: Plin. (iii) *strict, stern, rigorous*: summum imperium non restrictum nec perseverum volunt, Tac.

re-stringo, luxi, lictum, j. v. a. to draw back *loosely*; to bind back, bind fast, tighten, etc. restringitur viticula, Tac.: Protheus quondam allici restrictus membra catena, Cat. *2*. Fig. to restrain, confine, restrict, check, etc.: homines ad custodiam pecuniae, Plin.: animum moestitia, Tac. *3*. to draw back, open (rare): dentes restringere, to show the teeth, Pl.

re-sudo, i. v. n. to sweat out, amide: Curt.

resulto, no perf., atum, i. v. n. and a. *from*, (resilio) to spring back, to rebound (only of things): tela irrita galea clipeoque, Virg. *2* Eup. of sound, to resound, re-echo: ubi concava pulsu saxa sonant vocisque offensa resultat imago, id. (ii) Meton. of places: saltus, Tac. *3*. Fig. (verba) no brevium (syllabarum) contextu resistent, produce a jumping or jerking effect, Quint.

re-sumo, mpsi, mptum, j. v. a. to take up again, take back, resume: positas (tabellas) resumit, Ov.: cito elapsum baculum, Suet. *3*. Fig.: instat anhelanti prohibetque resumere vires, to recover, Ov.: interruptum somnum, Suet.

resumptus, a. um, Part. [resumo]. *re-sumpo*, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to throw one on his back; to bend or turn back: assurgente ibi regem umbone resumpit, Liv. *3*. Fig.: aliquem, to make proud, puff up, Sen.

re-supinus, a. um, adj. bent back, lying on one's back, supine: resupinus in coelo conteri, Att. In Cic.: (Niobe) mediam tulerat gressus resupina per urbem, her head thrown back with pride, Ov. *3*. Fig. lazy, effeminate, careless, negligent: voluptas, Quint.

re-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, j. v. n. to rise or raise oneself up again, to appear again: pugnat resurgere saepe, Ov.: Hor. Of things: herbae, Ov.: resurgens urbs, being rebuilt, Tac. *3*. Fig.: quum res Romana velut resurgere Trojae, Liv.: illic fas regna resurgere Trajæ, Virg.

re-suscito, i. v. a. to raise up or rouse again: to revive, resuscitate: Tert. *3*. Fig.: postitam iram, to revive, resuscitate, Ov.

re-sutus, a. um, Part. ripped open: tunica ex utraque parte, Suet.

re-tallo, i. v. a. to retablate: (tell. retardatio), *3*. Fig. [retardo] a hindering, delaying, retarding: Cic.

re-tardo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. to make slow again, retard, impede: arcum (stellarum vagarum) motus tum incitantur, tum retardantur, Cic.: instantia ora retardat cuspide

praestento, Ov. *2*. Fig.: illius animos alique impetus, Cic.: aliquem a scribendo, id. *3*. Neutr. to tarry, remain behind, delay: in quo cursu (stella Saturni) mira mirabiliter efficiens, tum antecedendo, tum retardando, id.

re-taxo, i. v. a. to censure, reprove: Suet.

re-to, is, n. (abl. reti, Pl.: more freq. rete, acc. retem, id.), a net: araneolae quasi rete texunt, ut si quid inhaerescit, conficiant, Cic.: retia ponere cervis, Virg. *3*. Fig.: a net, toil, snare: tendis inera docto retis nota mihi, Prop. (Hence *It. rochetta*: Fr. *raquette*; also *la ressa*.)

re-tectus, a. um, Part. [retegeo]. *re-tecto*, xi, ctum, j. v. a. to uncover, bare, open: thecam numariam, Cic.: Jugulum simul pectusque, Ov. Poet.: ubi Titan radia relaxerit orbem, shall make visible, reveal, Virg. *2*. Fig. to disclose, discover, reveal: arcumum consilium, Hor.: occulta conjurationis, Tac.

re-tendo, di, tum or sum, j. v. a. to unwind, slacken, relax (rare): arcum, Ov.

re-tenus, a. um, Part. [retendo].

retentio, *3*. Fig. [retineo] a keeping back, a holding in: aurigae, Cic. Fig. a withholding: assensionis, id.

re-teno, avi, atum, i. v. a. *cur*, [id.] to keep back, to hold fast: cur me tentas? Pl.: agmen, Liv.: frena, Ov.: puppes, Tac. *3*. Transf. to preserve, maintain: (mens divina) quae penitus sensus hominum vitasque retentat, Cic.

re-tento, avi, atum, i. v. a. to try or attempt again: timide verba internitales retentat, Ov.: viam liti, id. With *in*: saepe retentantem totas refringere vestes, id.

re-tenus, a. um, Part. [retendo].

re-texo, xui, xtum, j. v. a. to unweave, unravel: quasi Penelope telam retexens, Cic. (ii) Poet. transf.: nec (corpora) possunt retexi, be decomposed, Lucr. *2*. Fig. to break up, cancel, annul, reverse: istius praeturam, Cic.: illa (dicta) to take back, id.: scripturum quaeque, to revise, correct, Hor. *3*. to weave again or anew: to renew, repeat: properata retexit fata, call back to life, Ov.

re-tecto, i. v. a. to retract: Cic.

re-tectus, i. v. a. [rete] a net-fighter (a kind of gladiator, who sought to entangle his adversary (a mirmillo or secutor) by throwing a net over his head): Suet.: v. Smith's Ant. 195.

re-ticentia, ae, f. [reticeo] a keeping silent, silence: quid tacet? enicas mo miserum tua reticentia, Pl. *3*. In rhetoric. = apostrophe, a pause in the midst of a speech: Cic.

re-ticō, cō, i. v. a. and a. [taceo]. *3*. Neutr. to be silent again; to keep silence: quum Sulpicius reticisset, Cic. With *dat.* to refrain from answering: nunc interrogant senatori

si reticem, superbus videar, Liv. *3*. Act. to keep something secret, to conceal: nihil reticebo, quod acriam, Pl. *Abol.*: nihil me subterfuge volumus reticendo nec obsecrare dicendo, Cic.

reticulum, i. n. *dim.* [rete] a little net, a cloth, made like a net, a net-work bag: a reticula: Cic.: a net-work cap for confining the hair: Juv.: cf. Smith's Ant. 103.

retinaculum, i. n. [retineo] a band, tether, halter, halber, etc. (usu. *pha*): Liv.: Virg.

retinens, entis, Part. [retineo]. *3*. Adv. *retentus*, obsecrant of: constr. with *gen.*: homo sui juris dignitatisque retinens, Cic.: vitae nobilitatis, Tac.

retinentia, ae, f. [retinens] a retaining in the memory, recollection: Lucr.

re-tinō, ō, i. v. a. and a. [teneo] to hold or keep back; to detain, retain: to restrain: Ep. Asia, abire hinc non sinam, Tra. Quid nunc me retines? Pl.: concilium dimittit, Liliam retinet, Caes.: homines, Cic.: bñum tempestate retentus, detained, Cic.: lacrimas, Ov. *2*. Fig.: libero retinere, to keep within bounds, restrain, Tert.: aliquem in officio, Cic.: animos socorum in fide, Liv. *3*. to hold fast, keep, preserve, maintain, etc.: oppidum, Caes.: summos cum infamis pari jure, Cic. *2*. Fig.: existimo his augurum rei publicae causa conservatum ac retentum, id.: pristinam virtutem, Caes.: commissa (aures), Hor. (Hence *It. retine*: Fr. *reñe*, from the old form *regne*, reñe.)

re-tis, is, v. rete, ad *imē*. *re-tō*, i. v. n. to thunder back, resound: loca fremunt, Cat.

re-torquō, ō, i. v. a. and a. to twist or bend back; to turn or cast back: caput in sua terga (angulis), Ov.: oculis saepe ad hanc urbem, Cic.: brachia tergo, Hor.: pantherae terga, to sweep about, Virg.: violenter undas litore, drive back, Hor. *Reflect.*: ubi paulatim retorqueri agmen ad dextram consueverunt, to wheel round, Caes. *3*. Fig.: scelus in auctorem, Just. (Hence Fr. *retorcer*.)

re-torridus, a. um, adj. parched, burned, or dried up: fructus Plin.: mus, dried up, old, Placod.

re-tortus, a. um, Part. [retorqueo]. *retractatio*, *3*. Fig. [retracto] a limitation, refusal (only with *sine*): sine ulla retractatione, Cic.

retractatio, a. um, Part. [retracto]. *3*. Adv.: revised, corrected: Cic.

re-tracto (retrecto), avi, atum, i. v. a. to take hold of or handle again; to take in hand again, undertake again, etc.: arma, Liv.: ferrum, Virg.: valena, to feel again, Ov. *2*. Fig. to reconsider, revise: locus orationis a me retractandum, Cic.: munera Caes. nescire, Hor. *3*. to draw back, refuse, decline, be reluctant: *Abol.*: valet tempus et quibum celeriter et alve retractatis eve

probabis, Cic. 2. With acc. to withdraw, retract: nihil est quod dicta retractare ignavi Aeneadae, Virg.

retractus, a. um, Part. [retraho].
 II. A. d. lying back, remote, distant: emporium in intimo sinu Corinthiaco, Liv. Comp.: retractus a mari marinus, id.

re-trahō, ū, ctum, 3. v. a. to draw back, withdraw: to call back: me retrahis, Pl.: aliquem, Cic.: aliquem in urbem, Caes.: castra intra penitus, Liv. (ii) Esp. to drag or bring back: Caes. 2. Fig.: postquam potest veteris potest non potest retrahere ab studio, to remove, Ter.: aliquem a republica, Cic. II. to draw forth or bring up again: to bring to light or make known again: aliquem patero de ad eodem cruciatus, Tac.: oblata aorari monumenta, id.

retracto, ū, retracto.
re-tribūo, ū, ctum, 3. v. a. to give back, return, restore, repay: populo pecuniam acceptam, Liv.

retro, adv. [from re and the suffix tro], cf. citro, ultro, intro, etc. Of place: backwards, on the backside, behind: with words implying motion: vestigia retro sequor, Virg.: ora retro fecit, Ov. (ii) With words implying rest: quid retro a tergo feret, ne laboraret, Cic. II. Of time: back: in praeteritis, before, formerly: quodcumque retro est, in praeterito, Hor. III. In other relations, back, behind, in return, on the contrary, on the other hand: ut omnia quae sine ea (honestate) sint, longe et retro posenda censent, Cic.

retro-ago, ū, ctum, 3. v. a. to drive or turn back, etc.: capillos a fronte contra naturam, to push back, Quint. II. Fig.: ordinem, to reverse, id.

retro-cedens, entis, Part. retiring, receding: retrocedentes, Liv.

retro-gradior, 3. v. n. dep. to go back or backwards: to retrograde: Plin.

retrogratus and **retroversus**, adv. back, backwards, behind: me vestigia retrogratus omnia te adversum spectantia, Cic. I. back, backwards, in reversed order: ex terra, ex aqua oritur aer, ex aere ether: deinde retrogratus vicissim ex aethere aer, etc., Cic. (Hence it retro, etc.)

retro-versus (vorsus), and synop. **retroversus**, a. um, adj. turned back or backwards: Medusae ipse retroversus squalentia prodidit ora, Ov.

re-trādo, no perf., sum, 3. v. a. to thrust back: Pl.

retrahens, a. um, Part. [retrahō].
 II. A. d. removed, concealed: simulacra deorum, Cic.

re-tundo, tūdi (retudi, Phaedr.), tūsum (retunsum, Pl.), 3. v. a. lit. to hammer back: hence, to blunt, dull: ferrum in Massagetas, Hor.: gladios in reipublicam distractos, Cic. II. Fig. to blunt, dull, deaden, weaken,

restrain, etc.: collegam, Tac.: impetum erumpentium, Liv.

re-tūsus (retunsus), a. um, Part. [retundo].
 II. A. d. blunted, blunt, dull: ferrum, Virg.: tela, Ov. 2. Fig.: ingentia, Cic.

re-us, i, m., and **re-a**, se, f. [res]. In law, orig. a party to an action (res), a plaintiff or defendant; subsequently, the party accused, defendant, prisoner, etc.: reos appello non eos modo, qui arguantur, sed omnes, quorum de re disceptatur. Sic enim olim loquebatur, Cic. II. Transf. in gen.: one who is bound, responsible, liable: ut eae quisque partis iustitiae reus sit, answerable for, Liv.: voti reus, bound by his vow (scil. his prayer being granted), Virg. III. one accused or arraigned, a defendant, prisoner: also, one condemned, a criminal: quis erat petitor? Fannius? Quis reus? Flavius? Cic. P. n. ut accus adolescentis reus ne fiat, id. (ii) With a definition of the crime or the punishment: aequum rei capitales reus facere, id.: de ambitu, id. 2. Transf. in gen.: reus fortunae ejus, id., accused of the ill fortune of, Liv. (Hence it reo, reo.)

re-vēlo, ū, ctum, 3. v. n. incept. to grow well again: to regain one's former strength or condition: to recover: Ov. II. Fig.: Laodicea (tremore terrae prolapsa), Tac.

re-vēlo, ū, ctum, 3. v. a. to carry off or bring back: Diana Segestem Carthage revecta, Cic.: praedam inde, Liv. 2. Reflect. to drive, ride, or sail back: to return: equo citato ad urbem revecit, id.: non satis est Ithacam revehi? Hor. II. Fig.: ad paulo superiorem aetatem revecit sumus, have gone back, Cic.

re-vēlo, velli, vulsum, 3. v. a. to pluck or pull back: to pull or tear out, off or away: tela de corpore, Cic.: caput aervice, Virg.: saxum e monte, Ov.: herbas radice, by the root, id.: acuta manibus, Caes.: proximos terminos agri, to remove, Hor. II. Fig.: cuius totius consulatus est ex omni monumentorum memoria revulsus, Cic.

re-vēlo, avi, ctum, 1. v. a. to unveil, uncover, lay bare: caput (opp. involvere) Suet.: frontem, Tac.

re-vēlo, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. to come again: come back, return: reveni, ut illum persequar, Pl.: in urbem, Tac. II. Fig.: in eum nunc haec revenit res locum, Pl.

re-vento, 1. v. n. to come back, return: Lucr.

re-vēra, v. res, no, n.

re-verbō, 1. v. a. to beat or cast back, to repel (rare): saxa, Sen. II. Fig.: iram Fortunae, id.

reverendus, a. um, Part. [reveror].
 II. A. d. inspiring awe, venerable, revered: nox, Ov.

reverens, entis, Part. [reveror].
 II. A. d. respectful, reverend, reverent: sermo erga patrem imperatorumque reverens, de se moderatus, Tac.

Comp.: nihilo reverentior leniorve erga senatum, Suet.

reverenter, adv. respectfully: Plin. Comp.: Tac. Sup.: Suet.

reverentia, ae, f. [reveror] respect, regard, fear, awe, reverence: adhibenda est quadam reverentia adversus homines, et optimi quique et reliquorum, Cic.: legum, Juv.

re-veror, itus, 2. v. a. dep. to stand in awe or fear of: to respect, honour, revere: reveror filium, Pl. More freq. with inanim. or abstr. objects: dicam non reverens assentandi suspensionem, Cic.: coetum virorum (Tullia), Liv.

re-verro, 3. v. a. to nudge back, to scatter again: Pl.

re-veralo (revors), ōnis, f. [revertor] a turning back, before one arrives, the act of returning: quam valde ille redit vel potius reverentia mea laetatur, Cic. 2. Of things, a returning, return: febrim, id.

re-verus, a. um, Part. [revertor].
re-vertō (-vort), verti, 3. v. n. to turn back, to come back, return (used almost exclusively in the perfect tense), the imperfect being derived from re-vertor, 3. v. the pres. imperf. occurs in Lucr.: legati ad eum reverterunt, Caes.: Delatorum quum ex itinere revertisset, Cic. II. Fig.: nisi ad superiorem consuetudinem revertissae, id.

re-vertor (-vort), verum (-vors), 3. v. n. dep. [verto] to turn back, turn about: to come back, return (rarely used except in the imperfect tense): the perfect occur sometimes in the later authors; e. g. Vell.: Quint.: Tac.: inde illico revertor domum eo, Pl.: re-vertus ille, Caes.: revertetur alia, Ov.: hunc in locum revertitur, Cic. (ii) Of things: quis neget Tiberim reverti, Hor. II. Fig.: descit vox missa reverit, id.: ad sanitatem, Caes. 2. Esp. to return from a digression, reverti: discedo parumper a somniis, ad quae mox revertar, Cic.

revinctus, a. um, Part. [revincio].
re-vīdo, 2. v. n. to see again, visit again: nunc ad heram revideo, Pl.

re-vīcīo, vīxi, vīctum, 4. v. a. to bind back or backwards: to bind round, bind fast, fasten: ancorae pro funibus ferreis catenis revinctae, Caes.: aliquem ad saxa, Ov. 2. Fig.: mentem amare, Cat.

re-vīno, vici, victum, 3. v. a. to conquer, subdue: victrices castrorum consilia juvenis revinctae, Hor.: revincta conjurato, repraesent, Tac. II. Fig. to convict: to refuse, disprove: nunquam bile neque soni neque amicorum iudicio revinctor, Cic.

revinctus, a. um, Part. [revincio].
re-vīresco, ū, 3. v. n. incept. to become or grow green again: laevis silvae, Ov. 2. Transf. to become young again: spes est virginibus, arte enim parili revirescere poisse parentem, id.

re-vīro, 3. v. n. incept. to grow strong again: to grow young again: to reflower, revive: quaquam sunt accisae (res),

tamen essent as aliquando et ad renovandum bellum revirescent, Cic.: domus Germanici, Tac.

re-vi-sio, i. v. n. and s. [N. neutr.] to look back, to come again to see, to revisit: ut ad me revisis, Pl. II. Act. to go or come to see again; to revisit: tu modo nos revisis aliquid, Cic.: urbem, Lucr.

re-vi-sio (revivisco), visi, i. v. n. incomp. to come to life again, to revive: reviviscat M'. Curius aut eorum aliquis, Cic. II. Fig.: res publica, id.

re-vocabilis, e, adj. [revoco] that may be recalled or revoked, revocable (poet.): telum, Ov.

re-vocāmen, inis, n. [id.] a calling back, recall: Ov.

re-vocātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a calling back or away, a recalling: a bello, Cic.

II. Fig.: revocatio ad contemplandas voluptates, id. In rhetor.: revocatio verbi, a withdrawing, revocation, id.

re-vō-co, avi, atum, i. v. a. to call back, recall: de meo cursu rei publicae sum voce revocatus, Cic.: Caesar in Italian revocatur, Caes. (II) Esp. milit. t. t. to call back, to order to return or retreat: his rebus cognitis Caesar legiones equitatumque revocari atque itinere desistere jubet, id.: naves omnes revocat, id. Transf. in gen.: (Nepotus Tritone) jubet fluctus et flumina signo jam revocare dato, Ov. 2. Transf. of things, to draw or fetch back, turn back, etc.: oculos meos, id.: pedem ab alto, Virg. 3. to call for a repetition of a speech, etc.; to exhort an actor, etc.: Livius (Andronicus), quum aeneas revocatus vocem obtulisset, Liv.: quum Orestem fabulum doceret Euripides, primos tres versus revocasse dicitur Socrates, Cic. II. Fig. in gen. to call back, recall, resume; to regain, recover; to draw off, withhold, restrain, transfer, etc.: facillius sicut in vitibus revocantur ea, quae sese nimium profuderunt, are checked, pruned, id.: veteres artes, Hor.: primae revocabo exordia pugnae, Virg.: magni est ingenii revocare mentem a sensibus, Cic.: quos spes praedandi studiumque bellandi ab agricultura et quotidiano labore revocabat, Caes. 2. Esp. with ad and acc. to apply, reduce, refer: impuri cujusdam et ambilioi et omnia ad suam potentiam revocantis esse sententiam, Cic. 3. to recall, revoke, retract, cancel: si facta mihi revocare liceret, Ov.: liberatorem, Tac.

III. to ask back again, to invite in return (rare): domum suam istum non fere quisquam vocabat. Nec mirum; qui neque in urbe viveret neque revocatus esset, Cic. IV. to call again, summon anew (rare): tribuni de integro agere coeperunt revocatusque se eisdem tribus renuntiavit, Liv.

re-vō-lo, i. v. n. to fly back, rush, Cic.: mergi, Virg.

re-vōlūtilis, e, adj. [revolve] that may be rolled back (poet.): Ov.

re-vōlūtus, a, um, Part. [revolve]. **re-vōlvo**, volvi, vōlūtum, i. v. a. to roll back: to unroll, unwind; to revolve, return: fluctus (hibernus auster), Tac. Poet.: (pontus) aesta revoluta resorbens saxa, from which the waves are rolled back, Virg. (II) Reflect. to return: itaque revolvit identidem in Tusculanum, Cic. Poet. of time: aetula, Ov.

2. Esp. to turn over, read over, repeat: tuas adversus te Origines revolvam, Liv. II. Fig.: iterum revolvare casus illicios, to go through or experience again, Virg. (II) Reflect. to return to: in eandem vitam te revolutum denno video esse, Ter. 2. Esp. to relate again, repeat; to brood or reflect upon: sed quid ego haec nequicquam figurata revolve? Virg.

re-vō-mo, ōi, i. v. a. to vomit forth again; to disgorge: salso fluctus pectore, Virg.: vorat haec raptas revomitque carinas, Ov.

re-vorā-lo, v. reversio.

re-vor-tor et **re-vor-tor**, v. revert.

re-vul-sus, a, um, Part. [revolve]. **rex**, régis, m. [rego] a monarch, king: during the Republic. i. q. tyrant, despot: Cic. (On the Roman Kings, v. Smith's Ant. 320 seq.) But the name rex continued to be used for priest; hence, rex sacrificulus, sacrificus, sacrorum, v. sacrificulus; and Smith's Ant. 321. 2. A dj. (poet.) ruling, that rules or sways: populum late regem belloque superbum, Virg.

3. Esp. like the Gr. βασιλεύς, the King of Persia: Ter. 4. Jupiter, as king of gods and men: divum pater atque hominum rex, Virg. And of other deities, as rulers of the realms assigned to them: aquarum, Neptune, Ov.: umbrarum, Pluto, id. II. Transf.: head, chief, leader, master, etc.: a lion: Phaedr.: the queen-bee: Virg.: the Atridæus, as the principal river of Italy: id.: a governor, protector: actae pueritiae, Hor.: the leader, king in children's games: id.: the protector, patron of parasites: Juv.: the son of a king or chieftain, a prince: Virg.: a powerful, rich, or fortunate person: Hor. (Hence it re; Fr. roi.)

rhap-sō-dia, ae, f. = παρὰ ὁδὸν, a rhapsody: secunda, the second book of the Iliad, Nep.

rhē-da, ae, f. [a Gallic word, acc. to Quint.] a four-wheeled carriage; Caes. (v. Smith's Ant. 322.)

rhē-dā-rus, a, um, adj. [rheda] pertaining to a rheda: muli, Varr. II. Subst. rhedarius, ii, m. the driver of a rheda, a coachman: Cic.

rhē-no, ōnis, v. rēno.

rhē-tor, ōris, m. = ῥήτωρ, a teacher of oratory or rhetoric, a rhetorician: qui rhetores nominarentur et qui dicendi praecepta traderent, Cic. II. an orator: Nep.

rhē-tō-rice, ae, and **rhē-tō-ricus**, es, f. = ῥητορικὴ, the art of oratory, rhetoric: Cic.

rhē-tō-ricus, ade. in an oratorical

or rhetorical manner, rhetorically: Cic.

rhē-tō-riō-stē-ros, i, comp. adj. = ῥητορικώτερος, more oratorical: Lucil. in Cic.

rhē-tō-ri-ō-sus, a, um, adj. = ῥητορικὸς, pertaining to a rhetorician, rhetorical: ara, a treatise on rhetoric, Cic. 2. Subst. rhetorica, orum, n. plur. rhetoric: rhetorica mihi vestra sunt nota, id.

rhī-nō-cē-ros, ōris, m. = ῥινοκέρας, a rhinoceros: Mart. II. Meton. a vessel made of the rhinoceros's horn: Juv.

rhō, indecl. = ῥή, the Greek name of the letter r: Cic.

rhombus, i, m. = ῥόμβος, a magician's circle: Ov. II. a kind of fish, the turbot: Hor.

rhomp-hae-a, ae, f. = ῥομφαία, a long javelin used by barbarous nations: Liv.

rhythm-icus, i, m. = ῥυθμικός, one who pays attention to or teaches the art of preserving rhythm: Cic.

rhyth-mos or **-us**, i, m. = ῥυθμός, symmetry, harmony, rhythm in music or speech: Quint.

rica, ae, f. a veil to be thrown over the head, worn by Roman women: Pl.

ricin-ium, ii, n. [rica] a small snake with a sort of coil attached to it, worn esp. by women and mourners: Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 322.

ric-tum, i, v. rictus, ad inil.

ric-tus, ōis, m. (rictum, i. n. Cic.: plur.: ricta, Lucr.) [rictor] the opened mouth (esp. in laughing): Hor.: plur.: Ov. Of animals, gaping, distended jaws: id.

ri-deo, risi, risum, 2. v. n. and a. I. Neutr. to laugh: ridentem (deus), ad mortalis ultra fas trahitur, Hor. 2. Esp. to laugh pleasantly, to smile; and with ad or dat. to smile on: ridere ad patrem, Cat.: cui nos risere parentes, Virg. (II) Transf. of things, to smile, to look cheerful or pleasant: florum coloribus albus rident ager, Ov. With dat.: tibi ridens sequens ponti, smile upon thee, look brightly up to thee, Lucr. 3. to laugh in ridicule, to mock: quando potentior largis muneribus riserit aemuli, Hor. II. Act. to laugh at, laugh over: joca tua, Cic. Pass.: haec ridetur vel sola vel maxime, quae notant et designant turpitudinem aliquam non turpiter, id. 2. Esp. to smile upon: quasi nulli silent neque me ridenti, Pl. 3. to laugh at, ridicule, jeer: quum semper ridere possemus, Cic. Pass.: Pyrrhi ridetur largitas a consule, id. (Hence it ridere; Fr. rire.)

rid-bundus, a, um, adj. [rideo] laughing: Pl.

ridi-culā-rus, a, um, adj. [ridiculus] that excites laughter, laughable, droll, funny: Pl.

ridi-cul-ō-sus, ad. laughably, jointly, humorously: Pl.: Cic. II. risi v. lowly, absurdly: id.

ridiculus, a, um, adj. [ridiculus] *laughable, facetious, droll; parasitic* ridiculosisimus, Pl.

ridiculus, a, um, adj. [rideo] *moving to laughter, laughable, droll, funny, amusing, facetious; cavillator* facie magis quam facitulis ridiculus, Cic.: in-ast lepos luduque in hac comœdia: ridicula res est, Pl. Poet. with inf.: (Porcia) ridiculus totas simul obsorbere placentias, Hor. 2. Subst. ridiculus, i. m. a *jester, buffoon*: Pl. (ii) ridiculum, i. m. a *laughing matter; a jest, joke, etc.* in iacundo mittendoque ridiculo genera plura sunt, Cic.: mihi solae ridiculo fuit, I had the *joke* all to myself, Ter. II. In bad sense, *laughable, silly, absurd, ridiculous*: bogus insanias, quae ridicula est alia, mihi tum molestas sane fuit, Cic.: poëma, Hor.

rigido, 2. v. n. to be stiff or numb; to stiffen, esp. with cold: rigore, Cic.: gelu, Liv.: prata rigent, Hor. (ii) In gen.: gélido comae terrore rigebant, stood on end, Ov.: vestes auroque ostroque rigentes, standing out, Virg. 2. Poet. trans. f. to stand stiff or upright: (pars summa scopuli) riget, Ov. [Akin to *frigo*: also to Gr. *psûn*, *psûron*, root *psû-*.]

rigosus, guli, 2. v. n. incip. [rigeo] to grow stiff or numb; to stiffen, harden, esp. with cold (poet.): vestes indutae, Virg. In gen.: stillata sole rigescunt eleclara, Ov. 2. Transf. to stand erect, to bristle up: sensu metu rigulose capillos, Ov.

rigida, adv. in a straight line, stiffly: Sen. II. rigorously, severely: Ov.

rigidus, a, um, adj. [rigeo] stiff, hard, rigid: prulinas, Lucr.: tellus, Virg.: aqua, Ov.: crura, Cic.: quercus, Virg. Comp.: Canachi signa rigidiora esse quam ut imitarentur veritatem, Cic. II. Fig. hard, rigid, inflexible, hardy, stern, rough: mori, i. e. stiffening, making rigid, Lucr.: Sabini, rude, unpolished, Hor.: rigidit et tristates salutes, Tac. (Hence Fr. *roide*.)

rigor, avi, atum, i. v. a. to wet, moisten, water, bedew: tumulus rigat aqua Nilus, Hor.: lucum perenni aqua (fons), Liv.

2. Poet. transf.: natos vitali rore to suckle, poet. Cic. 3. Fig.: ora aliquid Philætae aqua, Prop. II. to convey water or any other liquid = *irigo* (rare): aquam Albanam emissam per agros rigaba, an old oracle in Liv. 2. Fig.: hinc motus per membra rigantur, are directed, conveyed, Lucr. [Akin to Germ. *regen*; Eng. *rain*.]

rigor, oris, m. [rigeo] stiffness, rigidity, coldness, numbness, hardness, firmness: Alpinus, Ov.: septentrionia, Tac.: torpēdibus rigore nervis, Liv.: ferri, Virg. II. Fig. hardness, inflexibility, roughness, severity, rigour: te tunc late rigore positique sine arte capilli decet, rudeness, Ov.: disciplinae, Tac.

rigidus, a, um, adj. [rigo]. Act. that waters, irrigates: rigui in val-

libus omnes, Virg. II. Pass. watered, well watered: hortus, Ov.

rima, ae, f. [perh. for *rigma*, from *rimo*, root of *ringor*; hence, lit. an opening of the mouth] a cleft, crack, chink, fissure: angusta, Hor.: naves rimae fatiscunt, Virg.: explere, to stop up, Cic. Poet.: ignea rima micans, a flash of lightning, Virg.

rimor, atus, i. v. a. dep. [rima] to lay open, tear up, turn or grub up: rastro terram rimantur, Virg. II. Transf. to pry into, search, examine, explore: harupez pectorum pulorum rimatur et exta catelli, Juv.: bumum pills et lancea, Tac. 2. Fig. to examine thoroughly, investigate, Cic.: secreta, Tac.

rimosus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of cracks, cracks, or fissures: torrea, Prop.: cymbe, Virg. II. Fig.: quae rimosa bene depoumunt in auro, that keeps nothing secret, Hor.

ringor, ctus, i. v. n. dep. to open the mouth wide, to show the teeth (rare): ridens ringitur, Pomp. II. Fig. to be vexed, angry: to chafe, smart: Ter.: Hor.

ripa, ae, f. the bank of a stream: ripa fluminis, Caes. 2. Transf. the shore of the sea (rare): Hor. 3. Fig.: ripis superat mihi aequa abundat pectus laetitia meum, Pl. (Hence It. *rima*; Fr. *rive*; also It. *arricare*; Fr. *arriver*.)

ripula, ae, f. dim. [ripa] a little bank or margin: Cic.

risus, i, m. = *pianus*, a trunk, chest: Ter.

risio, oris, f. [rideo] a laughing, laughter, laugh: quot risiones! Pl.

risor, oris, m. [id.] a laughter, mocker, banterer: Hor.

risus, oris, m. [id.] a laughing, laughter, laugh: risum movere, Cic.: minus risus non edere, Id. (Hence It. *risio*; Fr. *ris*.)

rita, adv. (perh. an old abl. = *ritu*) with due religious observances or rites, according to religious usage: deos rite apprecat, Hor.: rebus divinis rite perpetratis, Liv. II. Transf. in gen. in a proper or just manner: stilly, duly, rightly, well: hunc deum rite beatum dicimus, Cic.: rebus rite paratis, Virg.

2. according to custom or usage: campestris Scythiae, quorum planstraria vagus rite trahunt domos, Hor. [Etyrn. dub.] but perh. *rite* and *ritus* are other forms of *recte* and *rectus*.]

ritus, oris, m. a religious usage or ceremony, a rite: sacra ditis allis Albano rita, Graeco Herculi facit, Liv.: tempestates quae populi Romani ritibus consecratae sunt, Cic. II. Transf. in gen. a custom, usage, manner, mode, way: cognosce Sabine gentis ritus, Ov.: externas caerimonias, Aegyptios Judaeosque ritus conspexit, Suet. 2. Adverbially, in abl. sing. with gen. after the usage, manner, or fashion of: qui pecudum ritu ad voluptatem omnia referunt, Cic.: juvenum,

Hor.: fluminis, Id. With *adject.*: suo ritu res quaque procedit, Lucr.: novo sublime ritu mollia atrium, Hor.

rivalls, e, adj. [rivus] pertaining to a brook: aliecula, Col. II. Subst.

rivales, lum, m. plur. those who use the same brook, neighbours: Gell.

2. Transf. rivalls, i. m. one who has the same mistress as another; a competitor in love, a rival: cadenti est amica ambobus; rivale sumus, Pl. Prov. b.: amans; rivale rivall, i. m. have no rival or competitor: o di, quam ineptus! quam se ipse amans sine rivall! Cic.

rivallitas, itis, f. [rivalls] rivalry in love: Cic.

rivulus, i, m. dim. [rivus] a small brook, a rill, riuulet: Prud. II. Fig.: rivulus consecrati, fontes rerum non videre, Cic.

rivus, i, m. a small stream of water, a brook: omnia flumina atque omnes rivus Caesar avertent, Caes. Prov. b.: e rivo flumina magna facere, to make mountains of molehills, Ov.

2. Of other liquids: uberes lactis, Hor.: sanguinis, Virg. II. Fig.: liquidus fortissimus rivus, Hor. [Akin to Sans. *ru* = *fluere*; Gr. *ῥῆναι*.] (Hence It. *rio*; Fr. *ru*, dim. *ruisseau*.)

rix, ae, f. [rio, root of *ringor*] a quarrel, brawl, dispute, strife: ecce nova turba atque rix, Cic.: rixa ac prope proelium livit, Liv.: Academiæ nostrae cum Zenone magna rixa est, Cic. II. In gen. a battle, contest (rare): cum Oceano rixa, Flor. Of beasts: Ov.

rixor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [rix] to quarrel, brawl, wrangle, dispute: quum esset cum eo de ancilica rixatus, Cic. II. Transf. of things: to oppose; to clash, disagree: dum inter se non rixentur cupiditas et timor, Sen.

robiginosus (rubig.), a, um, adj. [robigo] rusty: strigilla, Pl.

robigo (rubig.), oris, f. rust of metals: hoc quidem pol e robigine, non e ferro factum est, Pl. 2. Transf. blight, mildew, smut, mouldiness, etc.: Hor.: Ov. II. Fig.: ingenium longa rubigine laesum torpet, Id. [Perh. of the same root as *rob-er*, *rob-or*, etc., notwithstanding the difference of the quantity.]

roboreus, a, um, adj. [robur] oaken, of oak: pons, Ov.

robōro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to make strong; to strengthen, invigorate, confirm: artus, Lucr. II. Fig.: gravitatem perpetua constantia, Cic.: recti cultus pectora roborant, Hor.

robūr, oris, m. hardness, strength: duri robora ferri, Lucr. II. In gen. a very hard kind of oak: Plin. (ii) In gen. an oak: fixa est pariter cum robore cervix, i. e. was pinned fast to the oak. Ov. (iii) oak-wood, oak: naves totius fatus ex robore, Caes. (iv) the trunk of an oak: annoso robore quercum, of an old and sturdy trunk, Virg. 2. In gen. any very hard kind of tree or wood: morius roboris, of the wild

olive, id. 3. Meton. of things made of oak or hard wood: *Lacedaemonii* in robore accumbunt, on oaken benches, Cic.: the wooden horse before Troy: Virg. (II) Esp. the lower part of the prison at Rome, built by *Servius Tullius* (called also *Tullianum*): Liv.: v. Smith's Ant. 72. III. Fig. power, strength, force, vigour: alter virtutis roborem firmitur quam aetatis, Cic. 2. the strongest, most effective, or best part, the pith or kernel: of soldiers, the flower, etc.: versaris in optimorum civium vel flore vel robore, id.: senatus robur, Liv. [Akin to Gr. *ῥοπή*.] (Hence *lit. robore*; Fr. *rouvre*.)

robustus, a, um, adj. [robur] hard, firm, solid, strong, hardy, robust: lapides, Plin.: robusti et valentes satellites, Cic.: transit in aetatem post ver robustior annus sitque valens juvenis, Ov. 2. Fig.: robusta et stabili fortitudo, Cic. II. of oak, oaken: stipites, Liv.: fores, Hor.

rodo, si, sum, 3. v. a. to gnaw: quod clipeos mures rosisent, Cic.: pollicem dente, Hor. 2. Transf. to eat away, corrode, consume: ferrum (robigo), Ov. II. Fig.: in convulsis rodunt, occubite, dispare, Cic.

rogalis, e, adj. [rogus] pertaining to a funeral pile: flammae, Ov.

rogatio, ōnis, f. [rogo] an asking; an entreaty, request: ego Curtium non modo rogatione sed etiam testimonio tuo diligo, Cic. 2. in rhetor. a question, interrogation: id. II. Esp. a proposal to the people for passing a law or decree, a proposed law or decree, a bill (so called because the people were solicited to vote for it): ad populum, Caes.: ad plebem, Liv.: quae (rogatio) de Pompeio a Gellio et a Lentulo Consulibus lata est, was proposed, introduced, Cic.: intercedere rogationi, to oppose it, id.: rogationem antiquare, to reject it, Liv.: v. Smith's Ant. 225.

rogationūcula, ae, f. dim. [rogatio] an unimportant bill or proposed law: Auct. Or. pro domo. II. a little question: Cic.

rogator, ōris, m. [rogo] a beggar, mendicant: Mart. II. Esp. one who proposes a law to the people: Lucil.

2. an officer who took the votes in the comitia, a polling clerk: Cic. 3. Transf. in gen. one who makes a proposal, a proposer: id.

rogatus, ūs, m. [id.] a request, suit, entreaty (only in abl. sing.): Cic.

rogatō, ōnis, f. [rogatio] for rogatio, a proposed law: Pl.

rogito, avi, 1. v. a. freq. [rogo] to ask or inquire frequently or eagerly: multa super Priamo rogatus, Virg. II. to pray, entreat: aliquam ad coenam ut veniat, Ter.

rogō, avi, atum (rogassit for rogaverit, Cic.), 1. v. a. to ask, question, interrogate: constr. the pers. asked in acc.: the thing asked, in acc., abl. with *de*, or relat. clause: hence, freq. with double acc.: quid me istud

rogas? inquam: Stoicos roga, Cic.: de istac virgine, Ter.: rogant me servi, quae eam? Pl.: rogavi pervenisset Agrippentum? Cic. Absol.: prius respondes quam rogo, Pl. 2. Esp. in public affairs, rogare aliquem (sententiam), to ask one for his opinion or vote: quos priores sententiam rogabat, Cic. Pass.: quum omnes ante me rogati gratias Caesari egissent, ego rogatus mutavi meum consilium, id.: prius rogatus sententiam, Sall. Hence, (II) rogare populum or legem, or absol. to propose a law, introduce a bill: plebem, Cic.: legem, id. Absol.: ego hanc legem, uti rogas, jubendum censeo, Liv. Pass. impers.: nunc rogari, ut populus consules creet, id. (III) to propose or offer for election: with acc. (or nom. in pass.) of the word designating the office; and sometimes with acc. denoting the elective body: qui plebem Romanam tribunos plebi rogaret, id.: comitia consulis rogandis habuit, Cic. 3. Milit. t. t. rogare milites sacramentum, to administer an oath to them: Caes. 4. In law, to propose a stipulation: Pl. II. Transf. to ask, beg, request, solicit: constr. the pers. asked in acc. or abl. with *ab*: the request is expressed by acc. or by a subj. clause: hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic.: transisse Rhenum aese non sua sponte, sed rogatum et accestum a Gallis, Caes.: id ut facias, te etiam atque etiam rogo? Cic.: Caesar consolaturo rogat, finem orandi faciat, Caes. Proverb.: malo emere quam rogare, I had rather buy than beg, Cic.: [Akin to Germ. *fragen*; also prob. to Sans. *prachā*, "interrogate," and Lat. *precor*, *proco*.]

rogus, i, m. a funeral-pile: in rogiū illatus, Cic. Poet.: defungunt avidos carmina sola rogos, escape destruction, Ov. Meton. the grave: oberat umbrosos lurida porta rogos, Prop. **rogarii**, ōrum, m. plur. [ros] a kind of light-armed Roman troops, who usually made the first attack and then retired, skirmishers: Liv. **roresco**, 3. v. n. insep. [id.] to begin to be condensed into dew; and in gen. to become liquid: Ov. **rosidus**, a, um, adj. [id.] bedewed, wet with dew: terga Jugl. Prop. **rosifer**, ōris, ōrum, adj. [ros fero] dew-bringing (poet.): Lucr.

roso, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. [ros] to drop or distill dew (only in 3rd pers.). Neutr.: (Aurora) toto rosat in orbe, Ov. More usu. impers. dew falls: Suet. Act.: tellus rosat mane pruina, moistened, besprinkled, Ov. II. Transf. to drop, trickle, drip, distill. Neutr.: rorant pennaque sinusque, drip or shed moisture, id. Act.: to bedew, to moisten, wet: circumstant, lacrimis rorantes ora genasque, Lucr. Absol.: pocula rorantia, which yielded the wine drop by drop, Cic.

ros, rōris, m. dew: nocturnum excipere rorem, Caes.: gelidus, Virg.

Plur.: gelidos rores, poet. Cic. II. Transf. in gen. any distilling moisture (poet.): salis, Lucr.: ros, water, Virg.: lacrimarum, Ov. Of perfumes: Syrius, Tib. 2. Ros marinus, marinus ros, or in one word, rosmarinus, and neut. rosmarinum, rosemary: marino rore, Hor.: and simply ros, Virg. [Akin to Sans. *rosa*, "a spout, succus, a rose," Gr. *ῥόδον*.]

rosa, ae, f. [akin to *ῥόδον*] a rose: also other flowers, such as the *rock-mallow*, etc.: sera, Hor.: cum rosam viderat, tum incipere vera arbitrabatur, Cic. Collect. rores, *rosae*, of roses: sertis redimiri jubebis et rosa? id. As a term of endearment: mea rosa, my rose, my rosebud, Pl.

rosarium, ii, n. [rosa] a place planted with roses, a rose-garden: Col.: more freq. plur.: Virg.

rosarius, a, um, adj. [id.] of roses, rose: absorptio, a drink flavoured with roses or something similar, Suet.

rosidus, a, um, adj. [ros] wet with dew, dewy: mala, Virg.: dea, i. e. Aurora, Ov. II. Transf. moistened, watered, wet (rare): rosida rivis saxa, Virg. (Hence Fr. *arrose*; *rosée*.)

rostrum, i, n. [rosa] a garden or bed of roses: Virg.

roscus, a, um, adj. [id.] of roses, rose: (for *rosaceus*): vinculum, Sen. 2. rose-coloured, rosy: roses alae lampade lucens, Lucr.: Phoebe, Virg. (II) ruddy, blooming (poet.): labella, Cat.: o (Veneris), Virg.

rosidus, a, um, adj. [ros] for rosidus: Ov.

rosmarinum and **rosmarinus**, r. ros, no. ii. 2.

rostra, v. rostrum, no. ii. 1.

rostratus, a, um, adj. [rostrum] having a beak or crooked point; beaked, curved: navis, Cic.: ora navium rostrata, Hor.: corona rostrata = corona navalis, a crown ornamented with small figures of beaks of ships, given to him who first boarded an enemy's vessel: (Agrippae) tempora navali fulgent rostrata corona, Virg.: v. Smith's Ant. 118: columna rostrata, a column adorned with the beaks of conquered vessels, erected to commemorate a naval victory, Virg.: esp. that in the Roman forum, erected in memory of the victory of Duillius: Quint.: v. Smith's Ant. 102.

rostrum, i, n. [rodo] the bill or beak of a bird; the snout or muzzle of an animal: eibum arripere adductus rostrum, Cic.: of swine: Ov.: of dogs: id. (II) Of human beings, messid, snout: Pl. II. Transf. of similarly shaped objects: the curved point of a bill-book: Col. Esp. the curved end of a ship's prow, a ship's beak: neque his (navibus) nostrae rostra nocere poterant, Caes. Hence, 2. Rostra, ōrum, n. plur. the Rostra, an erection between the Comitium and the forum, from which speakers delivered their addresses, so called from being adorned with the beaks of ships taken from the Antistes.

It was transferred by Caesar to a corner of the forum (v. Smith's Ant. 322): ut in Rostris prius quam in senatu litterae recitarentur, Liv.: in Rostra descendere, Cic.: aliquem de Rostris deducere, Caes.: aliquem defunctum laudare e more pro Rostris, Suet.

rotas, a. um, *Part.* [rodo].
rota, ae, f. a wheel: aurea summae curvatura rotae, Ov. Esp. a potter's wheel: amphora coepit instatit: curruite rota cur urceus exit? Hor. (II) a wheel for torture, *rotyon*: in rotam, id est genus quoddam tormenti apud Graecos, beatam vitam non ascendere, Cic. 2. Meton. a car, chariot (poet.): si rota defuerit, tu pede carpe viam, Ov. (II) the disk of the sun: solis rota, Lact. Fig.: fortunata rotam pertimescere, i. e. fickleness, inconstancy, Cic. Poet.: imparibus vecta Thalia rotis, i. e. in elegiac metre, Ov. [Akin to Sans. *ratna*, "curtus"; Germ. *rad*.]

roto, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [rota].
 I. Act. to turn or swing round: to whirl about: Learnum bis terque per auras more rotat fundae, Ov.: enssem fulmineum, to brandish, Virg.: fumum (flammae), Hor. Reflect. to turn or roll round, to revolve: circum caput igne rotato, Ov. 2. Fig.: aut curtum sermone rotato torquent entymemae, round, concise, Juv. II. Neutr. to turn or roll round, to revolve (rare): parte ex alia, qua saxa rotantia late impulerat torrens, Virg.

rotula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little wheel: Pl.

rotundus, adv. roundly: Col. II. smoothly, elegantly: a te quidem apte ac rotunde, Cic.

rotundo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [rotundus] to make round, to round off: quum similem universitatis naturae efficeret vellet, ad volubilitatem rotundavit, Cic. II. Fig.: of a round sum of money: mille talenta rotundentur, Hor.

rotundus, a. um, adj. [rota] round, circular: stellae globosae et rotundae, Cic. Comp.: rotundiores baccae, Hor. II. Fig. round, i. e. presenting no salient angles to the world: (sapientis) fortis et in se ipse totus teras atque rotundus, id. 2. Esp. of style, round, well turned, smooth, polished, elegant: erat verborum et delectus elegans et apta et quasi rotunda constructio, Cic.: Grallis dedit ore rotundo Musae loqui, Hor. (Hence It. *rotondo*; Fr. *ronde*.)

rubefacio, feci, factum, j. v. a. to make red or ruddy, to reddish (poet.): setas sanguine, Ov.

rubellus, a. um, adj. dim. [ruber] reddish: vinum, Mart.: Pers. **rubens**, entis, *Part.* [rubeo]. II. Adj.: red, reddish: rubenti murice, Virg.: rubenti dextera, Hor. 2. *red with shame, blushing*: ore rubente, Tib.

rubéo, 2. v. n. [ruber] to be red or

ruddy: ocelli flendo rubent, Cat.: aviaria sanguineis bacca, Virg. II. Esp. to colour up, blush: rubeo, mihi crede, Cic.

ruber, bra, brum, adj. red, ruddy: sanguis, Hor.: flamma, Ov.: juvenem recens examens Eois timendum partibus Oceanoque rubro, the Eastern (i. e. Indian) Ocean, Hor. Poet.: leges majorum (because their titles were written in red letters), Juv. [Akin to *rufus* and to Sans. *rudhira*; Gr. *ῥυδρός*; Germ. *roth*; Eng. *red, ruddy*.]

rubesco, bñi, j. v. n. incip. [rubeo] to grow or turn red, to reddish: Aurora, Virg.: tempora matutina, Ov.

rubeta, ae, f. [ruber] a kind of load living among bramble-bushes, prob. the common load, from the skin of which an acrid secretion exudes: Juv.

rubeta, orum, n. plu. [id.] bramble-thickets: Ov.

rubens, a. um, adj. [id.] pertaining to the bramble-bush, bramble: fascina, woven of bramble-twigs, Virg.

rubicundulus, a. um, adj. dim. [rubicundus] somewhat ruddy: Juv.

rubicundus, a. um, adj. [rubeo] red, ruddy: rufus quidam, ore rubicundo, Pl.: corna, Hor.

rubiculus, a. um, adj. [id.] red, reddish (rare): ampulla, Pl.

rubigo, etc. v. robig.

ruber, oris, m. [rubeo] redness (of all shades): candore mixtus rubor, Cic. II. Esp. a blush: verecundus, Ov. 2. Meton. bashfulness, modesty: ruborem incutere, Liv. Hence, (II) shame, disgrace: censoris iudicium nihil fere damnato nisi ruborem affert, Cic.

rubrica, ae, f. [contr. of *rubrica*, from *ruber*] (ac. terra), red earth: Vitruv. 2. Esp. red earth for colouring, red ochre, red chalk: Hor. II. Meton. the title of a law, the rubric (because written in red): Paul. Hence, 2, a law: Quint.: Pers.

rubus, i. m. a bramble-bush, blackberry-bush, Virg.: Hor. II. a blackberry: Prop.

ructo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. freq. to belch, eructate. I. Neutr.: Juv. II. Act. to belch up: glandem, Juv. [Root *avo*, whence *ructus*.]

ructor, i. v. dep. i. q. ructo, to belch: Varr.: versus ructator, Hor.

ructus, us, m. [root *avo*: cf. *ructo*] a belching, eructation: Cic.

rudens, entis, m. (f.: Pl.) [etymol. unknown; acc. to the ancients from *rudo*, on account of the rattling] a rope, line, cord; esp. of the rigging of a ship: a stay, halyard, sheet, etc.: plur. collect. the rigging, cordage: Cic.: clamorque virum stridorque rudentum, Virg.

rudarius, ii, m. [rudis] a gladiator presented with the rudis, i. e. discharged: Suet.

rudimentum, i, n. [rudis, adj.] a first attempt, or essay: a beginning: civilium officiorum rudimentis regem Archelaum defendit, Suet. 2. Esp.

of milit. affairs: militare, Liv.: dura rudimenta belli, Virg.: ponere, to have passed one's novitiate, Liv.

rudis, e, adj. prop. in the natural state, not improved by art; hence, unwrought, untilld, unformed, rough, raw, wild: campus, Virg.: humus, Ov.: aes (opp. signatum), Plin.: lana, Ov. 2. Transf. of artificial things, ill-made, rudely-finished, coarse: hasta, Virg.: textum, Ov. 3. (poet.) young, new: illa (carina, sc. Argo) rudem cursu prima imbut Amphitriton, untired, not yet sailed on, Cat. II. Fig. rude, unpolished, uncultivated, untilld, awkward, clumsy, ignorant; and with gen. unacquainted with, inexperienced in, etc.: forma ingeni impollita et plane rudis, Cic.: rude et Graecis intactum carmen, Hor.: rudis adhuc aetas, Tac. With in or simple abl.: rudis in re publica, Cic.: Ennius ingenio maximus, arte rudis, Ov. With gen.: imperiti homines rerum omnium rudis ignarique, Cic.: agnium, Hor. With ad: gens ad oppugnandum urbium artes rudis, Liv. Comp. and Sup. do not occur. (Hence It. *rozzo*, rude; Fr. *rué*.)

rudis, is, f. a slender stick or rod; a stirring-stick, spatula: ferreae, Plin. II. Esp. a staff used by soldiers and gladiators in their exercises, a foil; (milit.) rudibus Inter se in modum justae pugnae concurrunt, Liv. A gladiator received such a rudis when honourably discharged (v. *rudarius*): tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito accipiat? Cic. Fig.: spectatum satis et donatum jam rude, Hor.

rúdo (rúdo, Pers.), ivi, itum, j. v. n. and a. to drag, bellow, roar: in-tempestivo ruditi ille (asellus) sono, Ov.: gemitus leonum rudentum, Virg. Transf. of men: (Cacum) insueta rudentem Alcides premit, id.

rudus, eris, n. stones broken small and mixed with lime for plastering walls (rough-cast), paving floors, etc.: Vitruv. II. Esp. old rubbish, of decayed buildings: ruderi accipiendo Oetiaenses paludes destinabat, Tac. III. a piece of brass: v. *raudus*.

rudusculum, i, v. raudusculum.

rufulus, a. um, adj. dim. [rufus] reddish, rather red: macilentis malis rufulus, Plin. II. Subst.: rufuli, the military tribunes chosen by the general himself, opp. to the Comitia, who were chosen by the people: so called after one Rutillius Rufus: Liv.

rufus, a. um, adj. [akin to *ruber*, q. v.] red, reddish: rufus quidam, red-headed, Pl.: Ter.

rugae, ae, f. a wrinkle (usu. plur.): non canit, non rugae repente auctoriatem arripere possunt, Cic. Sing. (poet.): Ov.: Juv.

rugeo, avi, atum, i. v. n. [ruga] to crease; to become wrinkled or crumpled: vix palliolum ut rugat, Pl.

rugosus, a. um, adj. [id.] wrinkled, scarricled: spadones, Hor. Poet.: sen-

ecta, Tib.: pagus frigore (i. e. the villagers), Hor. || Transf. *creased, corrugated*: cortex populi, Ov.

ruīna, ae, f. [ruo] a *rushing or tumbling down*: a *falling down, fall*: grandinis, Lucr.: jumentorum sarcinarumque, Liv. 2. Esp. of buildings, a *tumbling or falling down, ruin*: turris repentina ruina, Caes.: tecta Penthi dijecta non lenti ruina, Hor. *Plur.*: tantae in te impendunt ruinae, nisi suffulcis firmior, Pl.: si fractus illabatur orbis, Impavidum ferient ruinae, Hor. || Meton. that which *tumbles or falls down, a fall* (poet.): videt fluctibus oppressos Troas coeliq. ruina, i. e. a storm, rain, Virg. 2. Esp. a *building that has tumbled down, a ruin, ruins*; mostly plur.: ruinae templorum templa sedificare, Liv. || Fig. a *downfall, fall, ruin*; a *calastrophe, disaster, overthrow, destruction*, etc.: in hac ruina rerum stetit una integra atque immobilis vitis populi Romani, Id.: Ille dicit utramque ducet ruinam, the death of both, Hor. *Plur.*: praetermitto ruinas fortunarum tuarum, quas omnes impendere tibi proximi idibus senties, Cic.

ruīnosus, a, um, adj. [ruina] *going to ruin, ruinous* (rare): aedes, Cic.

|| Poet. *fallen, ruined*: ruinosas occultit herba domos, Ov.

ruīnen, inis, n. *the throat, gullet*: Fest.

ruīnex, icis, f. *correl*: Pl.

ruīnifico, i. v. a. [rumor factu] *to report*: Pl.

ruīnistio, onis, f. [rumino] a *chewing over again, chewing the cud, rumination*: animalium, Plin. 2. Transf. a *doubling*; a *repetition, return*: corticis, Id. || Fig. a *thinking over, revolving in the mind, ruminating*: quotidiana, Cic.

ruīnino, i. v. n. and a. [rumen] *to chew over again, chew the cud, to ruminate*: Neutr.: bos ruminat, Col.

2. Act.: (bos) ruminat herbas, Virg.

rumor, oris, m. *unauthenticated report, hearsay, rumour*: multa rumor fingebat, Caes.: frigidus a rostris manat per compita rumor, Hor. (II) The purport of the rumour is expressed by an acc. and inf., by a clause, by de, rarely by the gen.: rem te valde bene geasile rumor erat, Cic.: de vita imperatoris dubi rumores allati sunt, Liv.: belli civilis rumores, Tac. || Common or general opinion, the popular voice; fame, reputation whether good or bad: adversus famam rumoresque hominum si satis firmus, Liv.: qui ruit rumor populi, si Id. feceris Ter.: aliquid accipere secundo rumore, Tac. [Rum- or prob. from an obsolete verb rumo, like clam- or from clamare; and as clam- comes from the root cla-, "to call" so rumo may be akin to the Sans. ru, raw, "sonum edere," whence raurus.]

rumpe, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. a. to

burst, tear, rend; to burst asunder or in pieces, force open, etc. (The distinction between rumpe and frango seems to be that the former denotes a force exerted from within the body acted upon; the latter an external force. But such a distinction cannot be uniformly attended to in language; and hence in many cases the two words are synonymous.): rana rupto jacuit corpore, Phaed.: obstantia claustra, Hor.: teretes plagas (aper), Id.: pontem, to break down, Liv.: vestes, Ov.: non quit via ventum rumpere nubem, to force open, Lucr. With pron. reflect. or reflectively: me rupi caesa currendo tua, Pl.: frigidus in pratia cantando rumpitur angulus, Virg. 2. Transf. to force a passage; to make one's way by force: eo nisi corporibus armisque rupere cuneo viam, Liv.: fontem, to cause to break forth, Ov. (II) Hence Meton. of that through which the passage is forced: media agmina, to break through, Virg. || Fig. to break, violate, destroy, annul, interrupt, etc.: sacramentum religionem, Liv.: fidem induciarum, Id.: jus gentium, Id.: nuptias, Hor.: ne me o somno excitetis et rumpatis visum, break in upon, interrupt, Cic. Poet.: rumpit has imo pectore voces, gives vent to, Virg. [Cf. Sans. lup, "rumpere."]

rumuscūlus, i. m. dim. [rumor] *idle talk, common gossip* (rare): Cic.

rūna, ae, f. a *kind of weapon, a javelin or dart*: C. Gracchus rulis et sicla, nonne omnem rei publicae statum permutat? Cic.

ruņo, i. v. a. to weed out, root up: spinae, Cato. || To deprive of hair: Pers.

rūo, ūi, utum (rūrturus, a, um, Ov.), 3. v. n. and a. A. Neutr. to fall with violence, rush down; to fall down, go to ruin: ruere illa non possunt, ut haec non eodem labefacta motu concident, Cic.: murus, Liv. Poet.: ruit arduus aether, descendit in ruin, Virg.

2. Transf. to hasten, hurry, run: (Pompeium) ruere nuntiant et Jam Jaenae adesce, Cic.: in aquam caeli ruabant, Liv. Poet.: vertitur interea coelum et ruit Oceano nox, hastens up from, Virg. || Fig. to fall, fail, sink (rare): quae cum accidit nemo est quin intelligat, ruere illam rem publicam, Cic. 2. to rush, dash, hurry, hasten, etc.: compescere ruentes, Tac.: antrum, unde ruunt totidem voces, responsa Sibyllae, rush forth, Virg.: quo secelesti ruitis? Hor. Pass. impers.: ut ferme fugiendo in media fida ruitur, Liv. B. Act. to cast down with violence, to dash or hurt to the ground; to prostrate: immanem molem volvit ungue ruitque, Virg.: cunabulo ruit pinguis arctus, breaks down, Lucan, Id.

2. Transf. to cast, turn, or throw up, strike up: quum mare permotum ventis ruit intus arenam, casts up, Lucr.: unde divitias serisque ruam, dic augur, acervos, Hor.

rūpes, is, f. a *rock*: ex magnis rupibus nactus plantilem, Caes.: inter saxa rupeque, Liv.: cauae, cavernae, grottae, Virg.

rūptor, oris, m. [rumpe] a *breaker*. Fig.: foederis, a violator, Liv.

rūptus, a, um, Part. [rumpe], **rūrticola**, ae, gen. omnia. [rus colo] that tills the ground; that lives in the country, rural, rustic (poet.): boves, Ov.: Cereā, Id. Subst. rurticola, ae, m. a husbandman, rustic: Col.: an os: Ov.

rūrtigena, ae, m. [rus and ex, root of gigno] born in the country; Subst. a countryman, rustic: Ov.

rūro, i. v. n., or rūror, i. v. n. dep. [rus] to live in the country (rare): Pl.

rūrtus or less freq. **rūrtusum**, ade. [contr. from rurtus or rurtusum, back-revert; cf. prorsus and sursum] backwards, back, opp. to prorsus: trepidari sentio et cursari rurtusum prorsum, Ter.

|| Transf. on the contrary, on the other hand, in return, again: succurrit Pulfoni Varenus et laboranti subvenit. Hule (Varenus) rurtus circumvento fert subsidium Pulfo, Caes.: aequum est, peccatis veniam poscentem reddere rurtus, Hor. Hence with retro, contra, invicem: vide rurtus retro, Cic.: hi rurtus in vicem anno post in armis sunt: illi domi remanent, Caes. 2. again, anew: to suam (causam) rogari rurtum ut agres, Ter.: Helvetii rurtus instare cooperant, Caes.

rūrs, rūs (plur. only in nom. and acc.), n. the country, as opp. to the town, lands, fields; a country-seat, farm, estate, etc. (rarely with prep.: laudis ingentia rura, exiguum colito, Virg.: quum rus homines eunt, to their country seats, Pl.: rure paterno, Hor.

rūscum (also, rurtum), i. n. *butcher's broom*: Virg. (Hence It. brusco; Fr. brusac.)

rūsus, a, um, adj. red (rare): gingiva, Cat. [Rursus akin to Gr. ὑπο- and, to Lat. rub-er and ruf-us.] (Hence It. rosso; Fr. rous, roussé.)

rūsticus, a, um, adj. [rusticus] pertaining to the country, rustic, country: homines ex municipiis rurticis, Cic.

rūsticatio, onis, f. [rustico] a living in the country, country life: Cic.

rūstio, ade. in a *countryed manner, clownishly, awkwardly*: loqui, Cic. Comp.: rurticus tunc desult, Hor. Syp. does not occur.

rūsticius, ōtis, f. [rustico] the manners of country people, rustic behaviour, rusticity: in a good and (more freq.) in a bad sense: cultus adest, non modicus manat in annos rurticis plicis illa superbae avia, Ov.: aliquis rurticulus argere, Suet.

rūstior, ōtis, i. n. dep. [id.] to live in the country, to rusticize: necesse est sumum bellum semper ferre cum Scipione, ditum rurticari, Cic. Fig.: (haec studia) pernecant nobiscum peregrinantur, rurticantur, Id.

rusticulus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] rather rustic or coarse: libellus, Mart.

|| Subst. **rusticulus**, i, m. a little countryman, little rustic: Cic.

rusticus, a, um, *adj.* [rus: cf. silvaticus] pertaining to the country, rural, rustic, country: vita haec rustica, quam tu agrestem vocas, Cic.: homo, id. 2. Subst. **rusticus**, i, m. a countryman, rustic, peasant: Ov.: Hor.: plur. rustici, country-people, rustics: omnes urbani, rustici, Cic. (II) **rustica**, ae, f. a country-girl: Ov. || Transf. **country-like**, **countryed**, in a good or (more freq.) in a bad sense, i. e. plain, simple; rough, coarse, awkward, clownish, etc.: rustica vox et agrestis quoddam delectat, Cic.: addidit obsceniora convicia rustica dictis, Ov. In a good sense: mores, Cic.

ruta caesa, or **ruta et caesa** [ruo]. In law, every thing dug up (ruta) and cast down (caesa) on an estate without being wrought, and which is reserved by the owner at a sale: the minerals and timber: Cic.

rûta, ae, f. = *purra*, a bitter herb, rue: Plin. || Fig. bitterness, unpleasantness: cras expecto Lepiam, ad cujus rutam paleo mihi tui sermonis utendum est, Cic.

rûtabulum, i, n. [ruo] a fire-shovel, oven-rake: Suet.

rûtilo, avi, atum, i, v. a. and n. [rutulus]. A. Act. to make or colour red: Liv. || N. neut. to be reddish; transf. to have a reddish glow (poet.): arma, Virg.

rûtilus, a, um, *adj.* red (inclining to golden yellow): caput, Pl.: fulgor rutilus horribilique terra, quae Martium dictis, Cic. [Akin to *russeus*, *ruber*, *rufus*.]

rutrum, i, n. [ruo] a spade, shovel: Liv.

rûtila, ae, f. *dim.* [ruta] a little bit of rue: Cic.

rutus, a, um, *Part.* [ruo].

S.

S, *indecl. n.* or (agreeing with *S*, *littera*) the nineteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding in form to the old Greek *ς* for *z*, represents a sibilant semi-vowel sound. 2. As in English, so in Latin, *s* represents a double sound, one sharp, the other flat: it has the former when *initial* or *medial*; and hence it can be followed by the sharp (or thin) mutes only (*c, p, t*): when final it is flat, and really represents the sound of *s*. In this position it may be preceded by *b*: e. g. *urbs, plebs*. There was a manifest tendency in the Latin language to drop final *s*: hence arose many peculiarities of inflection in Latin as compared with Greek, as well as frequent want of analogical consistency: e. g. the nom. sing. of masculine nouns

of the first decl. in Greek has the suffix *s*, but in Lat. ends in *a*: the gen. sing. of the 1st decl. orig. ended in *is*, e. g. *aurai-s*; whence the common form *aurai*, and finally *aurae*: thus also arose the secondary forms of the second pers. sing. of pass. and dep. verbs: e. g. *pateris*, for *pateris*; *amaberis*, for *amaberis*, etc. 3. The dental mutes cannot stand before *s*, but are either elided or changed into *t*, and this causes the nom. sing. of many nouns of the third decl. to differ greatly from the other cases: e. g. *custos*, from the stem *custod-*; *virtus* from the stem *virtut-*. The perfect of verbs formed by adding *s* differs similarly from the imperfect: e. g. *cedo*, *cessi*; *mitto*, *misit*.

4. With the guttural *s* combines to form *ss*: e. g. *res=ress*; *pax=pac-*: so the perfects *tezi*, *duxi*, *rexi*, from *tego*, *duco*, *reho*. || Interchanges of *s* with other letters: 1. Most freq. with *r*; v. that letter, no. II. i.

2. With *d*: v. letter D. no. I. g.

3. With *t*: e. g. *tensus* and *tentus*; and, on the contrary, *aggrētus* for *aggressus*, *metare*, *pultare*, for *mersare*, *pulsare* (perh. also, *assessor* for *assessor*). 4. With *x*: v. that letter.

5. *S* is assimilated before *f* in the compounds of *dis*: e. g. *diffido*, *difficilis*, *diffuso*. 6. An initial *s* corresponds to the aspirate in Greek: e. g. *septem*, *ἑπτα*; *scz*, *σζ*; *serpo*, *ἑρπω*; *super*, *ὑπερ*. 7. Sometimes *s* is prefixed to the root: e. g. *scribo*, *γράφω*; *sculpo*, *αἰδύω*; *Segesta*, *Ἑγεστα*. 8. *S* is assimilated before *f* in the compounds of *dis*: e. g. *diffido*, *difficilis*, *diffuso*. 9. An initial *s* corresponds to the aspirate in Greek: e. g. *septem*, *ἑπτα*; *scz*, *σζ*; *serpo*, *ἑρπω*; *super*, *ὑπερ*. 7. Sometimes *s* is prefixed to the root: e. g. *scribo*, *γράφω*; *sculpo*, *αἰδύω*; *Segesta*, *Ἑγεστα*. 8. *S* is assimilated before *f* in the compounds of *dis*: e. g. *diffido*, *difficilis*, *diffuso*. 9. An initial *s* corresponds to the aspirate in Greek: e. g. *septem*, *ἑπτα*; *scz*, *σζ*; *serpo*, *ἑρπω*; *super*, *ὑπερ*. 7. 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1. *c. Clodius* (who smuggled himself in among the priestesses of the Bona Dea), *Cic.*

sacerdotalis, *e*, *adj.* [sacerdos] pertaining to priests, priestly, sacerdotal: *Plin.*

sacerdotium, *il*, *n.* [id.] the priesthood, the office or dignity of priests: *amplissimum sacerdotium, Cic.*

sacramentum, *i*, *n.* [sacro] In law, the sum which the parties to a suit at first deposited with the treasury capitals, but for which they subsequently gave security to the praetor (so called because the sum deposited by the losing party was used for religious purposes, esp. for the sacra publica; or, rather, perh. because the money was deposited in a sacred place), *Cic.* 2. Meton. a civil suit or cause: *deconviri re quaestita et deliberata sacramentum nostrum iustum iudicaverunt, id.* Transf. in gen.: *Justo sacramento contendere, id.*

3. Meton. a solemn oath taken by newly enlisted soldiers: prop. not of so formal and comprehensive a nature as the iuramentum which was afterwards substituted for it; but sacramentum is very freq. used in the same sense as iuramentum (*v. Smith's Ant. 124*): ut omnes sacramenta (abl.) rogaret, should administer the oath of allegiance to them, *Liv.* 2. Transf. in gen. any oath, solemn obligation or engagement: non ego perdidit dikl sacramentum: ibimus, *Hor.* (Hence *Fer. serment*.)

sacrarium, *il*, *n.* [sacer] a place for keeping holy things; also, a place for prayer; a shrine, sanctuary, an oratory, chapel: *Caes.* sacrarium populi Romani, deversorium sacerdotum ac receptaculum Romanorum sacrorum, *Liv.*: ante ipsum sacrarium Bonae Deae, *Cic. Plur.*: vetito temerari sacraria probo, *Or.* 11. Transf.: illa arcana (naturae) in interiore sacrario clausa sunt, *Sen.*

sacrosanctus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [sacro]. 1. *A. d. j.* hallowed, consecrated, holy, sacred: sacra tua parentum, *Or.*: Jura Gralorum, *Virg.*

sacros, *v*, *sacer*, *ad init.*

sacercola, *ae*, *omm.* [sacer colo] one who conducted the sacra, a sacrificing priest or priestess: *Tac.*

sacerifer, *era*, *rum*, *adj.* [sacer fero] bearing sacred things: *Or.*

sacerificialis, *e*, *adj.* [sacrificium] pertaining to sacrifices, sacrificial: *Tac.*

sacerificatio, *onis*, *f.* [sacrifico] a sacrificing, sacrifice: *Cic.*

sacrificium, *il*, *n.* [id.] a sacrifice: sacrificium publicum, *Cic.*: Druides sacrificia publica ac privata procurant, *Caes.*

sacrificum (In *Plant.* also *sacrificus*), *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v. a.* [sacer ficio] to make or offer a sacrifice, to sacrifice, to offer to the gods: ullum turis granum, *Pl.*: pecora, *Liv. Abol.*: *Cic. Pass.* impers.: pure et caste a matronis sacrificium, *Liv.*

sacrificulus, *i*, *m.* [sacrifico] a

sacrificer, sacrificing priest: sacrificuli ac vates, *Liv.* In apposition: rex, a high-priest, *v. rex.*

sacrificus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to sacrificing, sacrificial (poet.): securus, *Or.*: os, of those sacrificing, praying, *id.*

sacrilegium, *il*, *n.* [sacrilegus] the robbing of a temple, stealing of sacred things, sacrilege: *Liv.* *Plur.*: *Suet.*

2. Violation or profanation of sacred rites or religious duties (rare): *Sen.*

sacrilegus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [sacer lego] that steals sacred things, that robs a temple, sacrilegious: sacrilegus admove manu, *Liv.* *Usu.* subst. sacrilegus, *i*, *m.* one who commits sacrilege: sacrilego prena est, neque ei soli qui sacrum absterit, sed etiam ei qui sacrum commendatum, *Cic.* 11. Transf. in gen. that violates or profanes sacred things, sacrilegious, impious, profane: o genera sacrilegia! *Ter. Sup.*: exi efano, sacrilegissime, *Pl.* 2. Subst.: parricida, sacrilege, perjure, *id.* *Pem.*: *Ter.*: *Or.*

sacro, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v. a.* [sacer] to set apart as sacred: to consecrate or devote to a divinity: agrum Veneri, *Or.*: laurum Phoebo, *Virg.* 2. To devote or doom to destruction, to declare accursed: de sacrandu cum bonis capite leges, *Liv.* 3. Transf. in gen. to set apart, consecrate, devote, give (poet. and rare): hunc illi honorem Jupiter sacravit, *Virg.* (il) to doom: incurrere manum Parcae tellure sacrarunt Evandri (Halesum), *id.* 11. Meton. to render sacred or inviolable, to hallow, consecrate: foedus, quod in Capitolio sacrum fuisse, irritum per illos esse, had been decreed inviolable, *Liv.* (il) Hence of a deity, to worship or honour: sacra Vesta, *Or.* 2. Transf. in gen. to render imperishable, to immortalize: aliquem Lealio plectro, *Hor.*

sacrosanctus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [sacer sancto] lit. consecrated with religious ceremonies: hence meton. decreed inviolable, sacred, inviolable, sacrosanct: concessum ut plebi sui magistratus essent sacrosancti, *Liv.*: accusator, vel ut sacrosanctus erat, *Tac.*

sacrifico, *v*, *sacrifico*, *ad init.*

sacrum, *i*, *n.* a holy or sacred thing; a religious act, a sacrifice: plur. sacred rites, religious worship, religion: omne sacrum rapiente dextra, *Hor.*: arma lecta conjici in acervum jussit consul sacrumque id Vulcanus cremavit, *Liv.* Proverb.: Inter sacrum sacrumque stare, to stand between the victim and the knife, i. e. to be in great straits, *Pl.* Most freq. plur.: sacra deoque penates ex adibus suis eripuisse dixit, sacred utensils, holy things, *Cic.*: sacra Jovi facturus erat, *Or.* 2. divine worship or religion in gen.: quo foedere (Romulus) et Sabino in civitatem sacvit, sacris communicatis, *Cic.*: Baccha, *Or.* 3. the private religious rites of a gens, a family, etc.: magnus est eiudem

ud sacris, *Cic.* Proverb.: hereditas sine sacris, i. e. great profit on any terms = a rose without thorns (because the sacra privata were very expensive), *Pl.*: v. *Smith's Ant. 124*. 4. Poet. poems (as sacred to the Muses): mihi jam puero coelestia sacra placebant, *Or.*

11. Transf. in gen. sacra, sacris, mysteries: stadorum profanare, *Tac.*

sacrum, *i*, *v.* aculum.

sacellarius, and **sacculum**, *v.* secul. **sacellus**, *ade*, *often*, *offentimus*, frequently (at indefinite intervals, while crebro denotes close succession): saepe hoc de majoribus natu avdivimus, *Cic.*: minime saepe, least frequently, *Caes.* *Comp.*: dicendum est saepius, *Cic. Sup.*: tibi saepissime cyathos, *Pl.* 11. With numero, and in one word saepenumero, again and again, very frequently: Aeduis fratres consanguineoque saepenumero a senatu appellatos, *Caes.*

saepe, *numero*, *ade*, *v.* saepe, no. 11. **saepe**, *is*, *v.* sepi.

saepe, *v.* sepio.

saepe, *v.* sepio.

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saepe, *v.* sepio.

saga, ae, f. [sagus] a female diviner or fortune-teller: Cic.

sagacitas, ātia, f. [sagax] keenness of perception, acuteness, sagacity: esp. of dogs, keenness of scent: canum ad investigandum sagacitas narum, Cic.

|| Fig. intellectual acuteness, shrewdness, sagacity: id.

sagax, ātis, adv. keenly, with quickness of scent: Col. Comp.: Cic.: Hor. Sup.: Cic. || Fig. acutely, shrewdly, sagaciously: id.: Liv.

sagatus, a, um, adj. [sagum] clothed in a mantle or sagum: Cic.

sagax, ātis, adj. [sagio; cf. capax from capio] whose senses are acute, sagacious: esp. of dogs, keen-scented: sagax nasum habet, Pl.: canes, Cic.

2. Of the senses in gen.: canibus sagacior anser, Ov. || Fig. intellectually quick, keen, acute, shrewd, sagacious: (homo) animal hoc providum, sagax, Cic. With ad. ad suspiciendum sagacissimus, id. With gen.: utillum sagax rerum et divina futuri, Hor. Sup.: sagacissimus proditorum (Joseph), Just. With in or simple abl.: vir in conjecturis sagacissimus, id.: civitas rimandis offensis sagax, Tac. With infv.: sagax quondam ventura videre, Ov.

sagina, ae, f. [root sag: cf. agina, ruina, rapina: same as oey in oarve to load, to cram] a stuffing, cramming, fattening, feasting: qui multitudinem illam non auctoritate sed sagina tenebat, Cic. || Meton. food, feeding, nourishment: gladiatoria sagina, Tac. 2. a fattened animal: este, efferte vos, saginam caedite, kill the fattened beast, Pl.

3. Fatness produced by much eating, corpulence: saginam corporis ex nimia luxuria contraxit, Just. (Hence lit. asine; Fr. saïin-doux.)

sagino, avi, atum, i. v. a. [sagina] to fatten animals: boves ad sacrificia, Varr. (U) Of persons: to cram, fatten: saginare plebem populares suos, ut jugulerent, Liv. || Fig.: qui ab illo pestifero ac perditio cive jam pridem rei publicae sanguine saginatur, Cic.

sagio, 4. v. n. to perceive quickly or keenly by the senses or by the intellect: sagire sentire acute est: is igitur, qui ante sagit quam oblata res est, dicitur praesagire, id est futura ante sentire, Cic.

sagitta, ae, f. an arrow: quum arcum mihi et pharetram et sagittas sumpepro, Pl.: Cic. || Meton. a constellation, the Arrow: id. (Hence lit. saccia.)

sagittarius, a, um, adj. [sagitta] pertaining to an arrow, arrow-: calamus, good for making arrows, Plin.

|| Subst. sagittarius, ii, m. an archer, bowman, a sort of light-armed soldier, either foot or horse: usu. plur.: Caes. Sing. collectively: levis armatura cum equite sagittario, Tac. 2. the constellation of the Archer, otherwise called Arcturens: Cic.

sagittifer, āra, ārum, adj. [sagitta ferō] arrow-bearing (poet.): pharetra, Ov.: Parthi, armed with arrows, Cat. **sagitti-potens**, entis, m. for Sagittarius, the constellation of the Archer: Cic.

sagitto, no perf., atum, i. v. n. [sagitta] to discharge arrows: Just.: Curt.

sagmen, inia, n. [from the same root as sacer, q. v.] a tuft of sacred herbs plucked in the Capitol by the consul or praetor, the carrying of which marked the Roman fetiales and ambassadors as inviolable: Liv.: v. Smith's Ant. 326.

sagulatus, a, um, adj. [sagulum] wearing a sagulum: Suet.

sagulum, i, n. dim. [sagum] a small military cloak; esp. the purple one of general officers: Cic.: Caes.

sagum, i, n. = σάγος [acc. to Polybius, a Celtic word] a coarse woollen blanket or mantle, e. g. of servants: Cato: of the Germans: Tac.: esp. of soldiers, a military cloak: Caes. v. Smith's Ant. 326. Hence, saga sumere, to put on the saga, i. q. to prepare for battle, on such occasions a universal custom among the Romans, excepting persons of consular rank: Cic.: in sing. of an individual: id.

sagus, a, um, adj. [whether related to sagio, sagax, as Cic. supposes, is very doubtful] presaging, prophetic: aves, Stat.

sail, āilis, m. [akin to ἄλς; Eng. sail] salt: multos modios salis, Cic. Plur.: Ov. || Meton. (Poet.) the sea, sea-water: spumas salis aere rubeant, Virg.

|| Fig. intellectual acuteness, shrewdness, wit, facetiousness, sarcasm, a witticism: Caesar inusitatum nostris oratoribus leporem quendam et salem est consecutus, Cic.: hic delectatur iambis, ille Bioneli sermonibus et sale nigro, biting wit, sarcasm, Hor. Plur.: Romani veteres caute urbani sales, Cic. 2. good taste, elegance: tectum antiquius constitutum plus salis quam sumptus habebat, Nep. (Hence Fr. sel.)

sailōo, ōnis, m. = σάλας, a swag-gerer, braggart: Cic.

sailōpātium, ii, n. a tiny man, a marmite: Cat.

sailarium, ii, n. (sc. argentum; cf. calcarium, congiarium, vestiarium, etc.) [sail] orig. the money given to soldiers for salt, salt-money: hence, in gen. a pension, stipend, allowance, salary: aliquid sailario sustentare, Suet.: sailarium proconsulari solum offerri, Tac.

sailarius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to salt, salt-: anno, the yearly revenue from the sale of salt, Liv.

sailax, ātis, adj. [sailō] lustful, lecherous, salacious: aries, Ov. || Transf. that provokes lust (poet.): erucac, id.

saillebra, ae, f. (orig. adj.: sc. via) [id.] a rugged, uneven road: demonstrant astra sailebra, Prop. || Fig.

of style: harshness, ruggedness: proclivi currit oratio: venit ad extremum: haeret in sailebra, i. e. it sticks fast, Cic.

salliaris, e, adj. [salli] pertaining to the Salli (priests of Mars), Sallian: carmen Numae, which Numa directed the Salli to chant, Hor. || Transf. of banquets (from the sumptuous feasts at the Sallian processions), splendid, sumptuous: cum epulati ossemus salliarum in modum, Cic.

salliaris, āis, m. [id.] the office or dignity of a Sallus (priest of Mars): Cic.

sallietum, i, n. [contr. from sallietum, from salix] a plantation or thicket of willows: Cic. (Hence lit. salceto: Fr. saussaie.)

sallientes, ium, f. plu. (sc. aquae) [sallō] springs, fountains: Cic.

sallinus, a, um, adj. [sallix] of willow or willow-wood, willow-: fustis, Hor.: crates umbonum, Virg.

salli, orum, m. plu. [sallō; hence, prop. the Leapers, Jumpers] a college of 12 priests dedicated to the service of Mars Gradivus, who, armed and bearing the ancilia, made solemn processions, with songs and dances, through Rome on the first of March and several following days: Liv.: Cic.: Hor.: v. Smith's Ant. 326.

sallillum, i, n. dim. [for salinulum, from salinum] a little salt-cellar: Cat.

sallinae, arum, f. plu. (sc. fodinae) [sall] salt-works, salt-pits: Cic.

sallinum, i, n. (sc. vas) [id.] a salt-cellar: Hor.

sallō, il or ū, saltum, 4. v. n. and a.

A. Neutr. to leap, spring, bound, jump: calamo salientes ducere piceas, Ov.: de muro, Liv. 2. Transf. of things: rivus, Virg.: farre pio placent et saliente sale, crackling, i. e. in the fire, Tib. || Fig.: aliena negotia centum per caput et circa saltant latius, Hor.

B. Act. of animals, to leap, cover: Ov. [Cf. Gr. ὑπαιναί ἄλ-μα.] (Hence Fr. saillir.)

sallinabulii, orum, m. plu. [Salli subulio] the dancing priests of Mars (v. Sallō): Cat.

sallunca, ae, f. a kind of nard: Virg.

saliva, ae, f. spittle, saliva (in gen. while sputum is that already spit out): Cat.: Juv. || Fig. taste, flavour: longing, appetite: Methymnaei Graia saliva meri, Prop.: Aetna tibi salivam movet, makes your mouth water, Sen. [Cf. Gr. σάλιον; Eng. spaver.]

sālix, icis, f. a willow-tree, willow: Virg.

salsamentarius, a, um, adj. [salsamentum] pertaining to salted fish: vasa, Col. || Subst.: salsamentarius, ii, m. a dealer in salt-fish: Suet.

salsamentum, i, n. [salsus] fish-pickle, brine: Cic. || Sallied or pickled fish: usu. plur.: Ter.

salsē, adv. wittily, acutely, facetiously: dicere aliquid, Cic. Rup.: id.

salsi-pōsens, entis, *adj.* that rules the sea: frater Jovis, Neptune, Pl.

salūdra, ae, *f.* [salus] a salting, pickling: Col. Fig. ita mores animae salura eventit, i. e. I am in such an ill-humour, Pl.

salūsa, a, um, *adj.* [sal] salted, salt: hoc salūsum est, i. to salt, Ter.: fruges (as a sacrifice), Virg. A poet. epithet of the sea, of blood, of tears, etc. *salī*, briny: aequor, Lucr.: sudor, Virg. Subst. *salūsa*, orum, n. *pl.* salted things, salted food: Pl. 2. Fig. sharp, acute, witty, facetious: accedunt non Attici, sed saliores quam illi Atticorum, Romani veteres atque urbani sales, Cic. Of persons: esse quamvis faciem atque salūsum, non nimis est per se ipsum invidendum, id. Subst. n. *pl.*: inventi ridicula et salūsa multa Graecorum, id.

salūtiō, ōnis, *f.* [salto] a dancing, a dance: Cic. *Plur.*: Pl.

salūtor, ōris, m. [id.] a dancer: Cic.: Suet.

salūtorius, a, um, *adj.* [salutor] pertaining to dancing, dancing, salutatory: orbi, a dancing in a ring, Cic.

salūtrix, icis, *f.* [salto] a female dancer, dancing-girl: Cic.

salūtus, ōis, m. [id.] a (religious) dance (rare): Liv. *Plur.*: Ov.

salūm (sometimes in MSS. salūm), *adv.* [a contraction of salūtem]. It indicates that which is still preserved, that which still remains or holds good, in spite of something opposed to it: at least, at the least, at all events. 1.

Affirmatively with the alternative stated: si illud non licet, salūtem hoc licebit, Ter.: neque his (militibus) posse persuaderi, ut eum defendant aut sequantur salūtem, Caes. (ii) Interrogatively: quis ego sum salūtem, si non sum Sōia? tell me, at least, who I am; then who am I, pray? Pl. 2. Without a statement of the alternative: salūtem tenet hoc nos, Hor. 3. Negatively, with non, neque, = ne...quidem, not even, nor even: ibi tribuni militum non praerunt vallo, non deorum salūtem, si non hominum, memores, instruant aciem, Liv.

salūm, v. salūtem, ad inūt.

salūo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. *freq.* [salto] to dance (including pantomime and gesticulation). 1. Neutr.: to inter esse restim ductans saltabte, Ter. 2. Fig. of an orator, to speak in a hopping, disconnected manner, i. e. in little clauses: Hegesias dum imitari Lysiam vult, saltat incidens particulas, Cic. 3. Act. to represent by dancing and gesticulation, to perform in a pantomime or play: pantomimus Mnester traegodiam saltavit, Suet.: Cyclopa, Hor.

salūtorius, a, um, *adj.* [salus] full of woods or forests: loca, Sal. Liv. **salūsus**, ōis, m. [salto] a leaping, leap, spring, bound: saltu ut Cic.: praecipue saltu esse in fluvium dicit, Virg. 4. A pass or passage through mountains or

forests: Pyrenaeos saltus occupari jubet, Caes.: saltu angusto superatis montibus, Liv. 2. Hence a forest, woody valley, forest-pasture: saltibus in vacuis pascent, Virg.: latebris aut saltibus se eripere, Caes. 3. Transf. = pudentem muliebri: Pl. 4. Fig.: neque utrum ex hoc saltu damni salūsum scio eliciam foras, from this forest of danger, this ticklish situation, id.

salūber, v. salubris.

salūbris, e (maec. saluber, Ov.: but salubris, m.: Cic.), *adj.* [salus] promoting health, healthful, wholesome, salutary: salubris, servicable, beneficial: sunt partes agrorum aliae pedescentes, aliae salubres, Cic.: saluberrimae regiones, Caes. With dat.: gravi malvae salubres corpori, Hor. 2.

Fig.: princeps, i. e. mindful of the good of others, Suet.: quicquid est salūm aut salubre in oratione, sound, solid, Cic.: iustitia legesque, Hor. 3. Transf. healthy, sound, vigorous: genus hominum salubri corpore, Sal.

salūbritas, ōtis, *f.* [salubris] healthfulness, wholesomeness, salubrity: aquarum, Liv.: vinorum, Plin. 2. Fig.: a vobis (jurisconsultis) salubritas quaedam, ab his qui dicunt, salus ipse petitur, a means of safety, Cic. 3. health, soundness, vigour: quae ad requiem animi aut salubritatem corporum parentur, Tac.

salūbriter, *adv.* healthfully, wholesomely, salubriously: profitably, advantageously: ubi potest illa aetas umbris aequare refrigerari salubris? Cic.: trahi bellum salubriter, Liv.

salūm, i, n. = *salus*, the high sea, the main (only in sing.): in salūm nave erectus, Liv. 2. Transf. in gen. the sea (poet.): rapidum salūm tulistis trucleutaeque pelagi, Cat. 3. a voyage: thronos salo nauseaque confecti, Caes.

salūs, ōtis, *f.* [contr. of salutus from salvus] a sound or whole condition, health, welfare, prosperity, preservation, safety, etc.: quod cum salute ejus fiat, and may it do him good, an ancient formula of prayer, Ter.: aegrum salūtem ab Aesculapio datam, Cic.: orat ut suae ac militum salutem consulat, Caes.: una salus vicis nullam sperare salutem, Virg. Freq. in Plant. as a term of endearment: my life, my love: quid agis, mea salus? Pl. 2. Esp. a wish for one's welfare, a greeting, salutation: Terentia Imperit tibi multam salutem, Cic.: so at the beginning of a letter, salutem dicit Toxio Timarchides et familiarē omni. Si valetis, gaudeo, Pl.: usually abbreviated S. D. (salutem dicit), S. D. P. (salutem dicit plurimum): v. Cicero's letters passing and elliptically, without dicit: Anacbaris Hannoni salutem, Cic.: Salus was personified as a Roman goddess: v. Dict. Biogr. 364.

salūtaris, e, *adj.* [salus] pertaining to well-being: healthful, wholesome, salutary, servicable, beneficial, advantageously, *adv.* [salus] a salting, pickling: Col. Fig. ita mores animae salura eventit, i. e. I am in such an ill-humour, Pl. 2. Fig. sharp, acute, witty, facetious: accedunt non Attici, sed saliores quam illi Atticorum, Romani veteres atque urbani sales, Cic. Of persons: esse quamvis faciem atque salūsum, non nimis est per se ipsum invidendum, id. Subst. n. *pl.*: inventi ridicula et salūsa multa Graecorum, id.

salūtorius, a, um, *adj.* [salutor] pertaining to dancing, dancing, salutatory: orbi, a dancing in a ring, Cic. 3. Negatively, with non, neque, = ne...quidem, not even, nor even: ibi tribuni militum non praerunt vallo, non deorum salūtem, si non hominum, memores, instruant aciem, Liv.

salūbriter, *adv.* profitably, beneficially, salutarily: uti armis, Cic. Comp. and Sup. do not occur.

salūtiō, ōnis, *f.* [saluto] a greeting, saluting, salutation: quis te communi salutatione dignum putet? Cic. Rarely of a written greeting: id. 2. Esp. a ceremonial visit, a visiting upon: ubi salutato defuxit, Ister me involvo, id. Under the emperor, of attending at court: Suet.

salūtor, ōris, m. [id.] one who greets; a greeter, saluter: Stat. 2. Esp. one who makes complimentary visits, a visitor; and under the emperor, one who appears at court, a courtier: Suet.

salūtrix, icis, *f.* *adj.* [id.] saluting: pica, Mart. 2. Esp. that makes complimentary visits, that pays court: turba, the crowd of clients who come to salute their patron in the morning, Juv.

salūtor, ōris, m. [id.] one who greets (poet. for salubris) health-bringing, salubrious: Ov.

salūtorius, a, um, *adj.* [salus gero] that carries salutations or messages: pueri, errand-boys, pica, Pl.

salūto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [salus] to keep safe, to preserve: Plin. 2. To greet, wish health to, pay one's respects to, salute: quos postquam salutavi, quid vos, inquam Brute et Attice, nunc? Cic.: quem quidem sui Caesaris salubant, saluted as Caesar, id. Of paying reverence to a divinity: deos alios amicos lit salutatam ad forum, Pl. (ii) to bid farewell, to take leave (rare): etiamnum saluto te, priusquam eo, id. 3. To visit out of compliment, to pay one's respects to: Curtius venit salutatū causa, Cic. Rarely of greeting one's visitors: multos salutatos domi et bonos viros multos alii, Under the emperor, of the lende: Suet.

salūe, *adv.* well, in good health, in good condition or circumstances: salven? advenio? salven? accedit jubet? Pl.: quum pater "Salven? salven?" interrogaret cum, Liv.

salūe, imper. v. salveo.

salūeo, 2. v. n. [salvus] to be well or in good health: As. Salve. St. Salis nihil est tunc salutis, nihil moror, non salus a sepropterea malum, quoniam tunc salus salior, Pl. 2. To be found in the superlative and inflex. only, as a term of salutation: salve, salveo, salveite. God save you: Quae est vos? I hope you are well; and, salveo, salveo. I bid you good-day, welcome, etc.: I. Charmidem Lysicles salutet. Cu. Non

ego sum salutis dignus? *Ly.* Immo salve, Calicles, id. : jubeo te salvere velle summa, id. In *just. imperf.* : salveris a meo Cicerone, *way son begs to be remembered*, Cic. In addressing a divinity or any revered object: salve, vera Jovis proles (sc. Hercules), Virg. 2. Sometimes for vale, in taking leave, *farewell, good-bye, adieu*: vale, salve, Cic. Hence also in bidding farewell to the dead: salve aeternum mihi, maxime Palla, aeternumque vale, Virg.

salvus, *a. um, adj. safe, unhurt, well, sound, etc.* : salvi aeternumque incolam exercitum transducere, Caes.: nunquam salvis suis exultat servitus mulieris, *while their friends are living*, Liv. 2. Freq. with a noun in the *abl. absol.* without violation of, *saving*: salvo officio, Cic.: cupio tibi aliqua parte, quod salva fide possem, parcere, id. 3. Esp. with ease, to be freed from difficulties, to be well circumstanced, or in a good condition: salvus sum, salva spes est, ut verba andro, Pl.: ne sim salvus, aliter scribo ac sentio, *may I die, if, Cic.* 2. Salvus sis, for salve, *how do you do? good day to you! Heaven bless you!* G. Ibo atque hunc compellabo, Salvus sis, Di. Et tu salve, Pl. Comp. and Sup. do not occur. [Prob. the same as the Gr. *salus*; others connect it with *salvus, salsus*.] (Hence *Fr. sauf*.)

sambuca, *sc. f. = saubigen, a triangular stringed instrument of a very sharp, shrill tone*: Pers.

sambucina, *sc. f. [sambuca cano] a female player on the sambuca*: Pl.

sambucistris, *sc. f. = saubucistris, a woman that plays on the sambuca*: Liv.

sannites, *tum (gen. Sannitum, Cic.), m. plur. [Sannium] the Sannites. Transf. a class of gladiators armed with Sannite weapons*: Liv.: Cic.

sannibilis, *c. adj. [sano] that can be healed, curable (rare)*: vulnus, Ov. Of the mind: Cic. Sup. does not occur.

santio, *sanis, f. [id.] a healing, curing*: corporum, Cic.

santipicus, *idlis, f. a fictitious spice*: Pl.

sancio, *xl, ctum, 4. v. a. (Part. perf. sanctum, Lucr.) [from the same root as sacer, q. v.] to make sacred or inviolable, to appoint or decree as sacred or inviolable; to establish, appoint, ordain; also, to make irrevocable or unalterable; to confirm, ratify, sanction (mostly of laws or other public proceedings)*: legibus istis, quas senatus de ambitu sancire voluerit, Cic.: tabulas quas bis quinque viri sanxerunt, Hor. *Pass.*: haec legibus sanctior, Cic.: foedus, *to ratify a treaty*, Liv.: foedera fulmine, Virg. (II) The thing decreed, etc., expressed by *acc.*, *de*, or *subj.*: usu, with lege or legibus: alia moribus confirmantur, sanxerunt autem alia legibus, Cic.: eadem fuit (causa) nihil de hac re lege sancienti, Liv.:

primo duodecim tabulis sanctum, ne quis anclario foenore amplius exerceat, Tac. (B) Without *abst.*: de quibus confirmandis et sciendis legem comitis centuriatis laturus est, Cic. (III) With abstract subject: at hoc Valeria tex non dicit, Corneliae leges non sciunt, id. 4. Transf. to forbid under pain of punishment, to exact a penalty against: Solon capite sanxit, al qui in additione non alterius utrius partis fuisset, *made it a capital offence*, id.

sancio, *adv. solemnly, conscientiously, scrupulously, religiously, etc.*: pie sanctaque collum naturam excellentem, Cic.: illae (tabulae) servantur sancte, id.

sancitudo, *sc. f. [sanctus; cf. acrimonia, parsimonia, etc.] sacredness, sanctity, moral purity, chastity, etc.*: ad decorum religionem et sancitum demigrasse, Cic.: praece sancitumque virgo, Tac.

sancio, *sanis, f. [sanctio] an establishing or decreeing as inviolable under penalty of a curse; in a law it is that which gives to it its efficacy, such as a penalty or punishment: sanctiones sacraeque sunt poena, quoniam caput ejus qui contra fecerit consecrat, Cic.: jace irritas sanctiones, Liv.*

sancitas, *sanis, f. [sanctum] inviolability, sacredness, sanctity: sanctitas templi insulaeque, Liv.* 2. *moral purity, holiness, virtue, piety, integrity, purity, chastity, etc.*: exemplum veteris sanctitatis, Cic.: deos placatos pietas efficit et sanctitas, id.: pudorem sanctitatemque feminarum abrogare, Liv.

sancitor, *oris, m. [sanctio] an establisher, ordainer: legum, Tac.*

sancus, *a. um, Part. [sanctio]* 1. *Ad. rendered sacred, sacred, inviolable* (sacer signifies consecrated to a deity, and includes the idea of sanctus; thus a sacer locus is also sanctus, but the reverse is not necessarily true): campus, Cic.: fides induciarum, Liv.: aerarium sanctius, a special treasure of the State, to be opened only in extreme necessity: v. aerarium, *mo. n.* 2. *Transf. venerable, divine, sacred, pure, holy, pious, just, etc.*: sanctus augustusque fons, Cic.: sanctior dies, Hor.: homines frugalissimi, sanctissimi, Cic.: virgines, Hor.: sanctissima conjux, Virg. After Augustus, a title of the emperors: Ov. (Hence *It. santo*: Fr. *eng. saint*.)

sandaliarius, *a. um, adj. [sandallum] pertaining to sandals: Apollo sandaliarius, who had a statue in the Sandal-street (in the fourth region of Rome)*, Suet.

sandalligerae, *arum, f. plur. [sandallum gerulus] maids who carried their mistress's slippers*: Pl.

sandallum, *il, n. = sandallus, a slipper, sandal*: Ter.

sandapila, *sc. f. a common kind of bier for people of the lower classes*: Suet.: Juv.

sandix (sandyx), *icis, f. = sandix (sandyx), a colour like vermilion, made by mixing realgar with red ochre; in Virg. it seems to mean the same as erythrodanus, i. e. madder*: Virg.

sane, *adv. soberly, sensibly, reasonably, discreetly (rare)*: bonum est, paucillum amare sane, insane non bonum est, Pl.: non ego sanus bacchabor Edonia, Hor. 2. In gen. like *valde* (i. e. *valde*), *well, indeed, truly, forthrightly, right, very, etc.*: odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrantur, Cic.: explicat orationem sane longam et verba valde bona, id. (II) In answers: *M. Te moneri numme vis? Ha. Sane volo, by all means, certainly*, Pl. (III) Ironically: beneficium magnum sane dedit! Phaedr. (iv) With other adverbs: esse sedicatas has sane bene, *right well, very well*, Pl.: sane quidem berce, Cic. Sane quam, *how very, i. e. very much indeed, exceedingly (cf. admodum quam and valde quam)*: conclusa est a te tam magna lex sane quam brevi, id. (v) With negatives: haud sane diu est, *not very long since*, Pl.: nihil sane caesi, *absolutely nothing, nothing at all*, Cic. (vi) In restrictive concessions, to be sure, indeed, certainly: haec si vobis non probamus, sint falsa sane, id. (vii) With imperatives, then, pray then, if you will: ubi ego Sosia nolui esse, tu esto sane Sosia, Pl.

sanguen, *inis, v. sanguis.*

sanguinaris, *a. um, adj. [sanguis] pertaining to blood, bloody: Min.* 1. *Fig. blood-thirsty, sanguinary: juvenis, Cic.*

sanguineus, *a. um, adj. [id.] consisting of blood, bloody, blood-stained: Imber, Cic.: guttae, Ov.: Mavors, Virg.* 2. *Transf. blood-coloured, blood-red: Luna, Ov. (Hence It. sanguigno.)*

sanguino, *i. v. n. [id.] to be blood-thirsty, sanguinary: sanguinans eloquentia, Tac.*

sanguinolentus, *a. um, adj. [id.] full of blood, bloody: soror, Tib.: pectora, Ov. 2. Transf. blood-red: color, id. 3. Fig. bloody, sanguinary: palma, Auct. Hor.*

sanguis, *inis, m. (old form neut. sanguen, Cic.: Lucr.) Nood (only sing.)*: pugnamus ingenti caede utrimque plurimo sanguine, Liv.: sanguinem mittere, *to bleed, let blood*, Cic. 2. *Transf. blood, i. e. consanguinity, decent, race, stock, family: sanguine conjuncti, blood-relations, id.*: progeniem Trojano a sanguine ducl, Virg. Hence, (II) Meton. a descendant, offspring (poet.): see deos reges cavite, deorum sanguinem, Hor. 3. *Fig. vigour, strength, force, spirit, life: amissum omnem non modo succum ac sanguinem, sed etiam colorem et speciem pristinam civitatis, Cic.: missus est sanguis invidiae sine dolore, id. Of style*: id. Quint. [Sanguen and sanguis belong to the same root: cf. Sans. a-sas, a-srā, "blood," where the a is no part of the root.]

sánies, em, e, f. [a weakened form of sanguis] *corrupted blood, bloody matter*, *sánies*: Virg.: Tac. || **Transf.** of similar fluids: (Laocoon) *perfunctus sanie vitas atroque veneno, venenosus slaver of the serpent*, Virg.: of Cerberus: Hor.

sánitas, áttá, f. [sanus] *soundness of body, health*: qui incorrupta sanitate sunt, Cic.: ad sanitatem dum venit curatio, while the cure is being perfected, Phaedr. || **Fig.** *soundness of mind, right reason, good sense, discretion, sanity*, etc.: animi dicitur (sanitas) cum ejus judicia opinionesque concordant, Cic.: ad sanitatem redire, id.

2. Of style: *correctness, propriety, regularity, purity*, etc.: ut (eloquentia) omnem illam salubritatem Atticæ dictionis et quasi sanitatem perderet, id.: eloquentiæ, Tac. 3. Rarely of other abstract things: *victorious, solidity, permanence*, id.

sanna, se, f. [óavvas] a *mimicking grimace*, a *mocking*: Pers.

sannio, ónis, m. [sanna] *one who makes mimicking grimaces*, a *buffoon*: Cic. (Hence It. sanní; Eng. *saney*).

sáno, avi, atum, i. v. a. [sanus] *to make sound or healthy, to heal, cure*: Ptolemæum, Cic.: vulnera, id. || **Fig.** *to heal, correct, restore, repair, ally, quiet*, etc.: quæ sanari poterunt, quæcumque ratione sanabo, id.: mentes, Cæs.: domestica mala, Liv.

sangullis (sanguis), e, adj. [Sancus; cf. argutus, from arcus] *pertaining to Sancus*: avis, a *bird sacred to Sancus*, the *young of the osprey*, Liv.

sanus, a, um (sanum, for sanuene, Pl.: sanan, id.: sanin, id.), *adj. physically sound, whole, healthy*: pars corporis, Cic.: sanum recteque valentem, Hor. **Comp.**: aegrotare malum quam esse tua salute sanior, Pl. 2.

Transf. in gen. *safe, sound* (rare): sana et salva res publica, Cic.: civitas, Liv. || **Fig.** *sound in mind, rational, sane, sober, discreet*, etc.: satín sanus es? are you in your senses? Ter. vix sanæ mentis estis, Liv.: pro sano loqueris, quum me appellas nomine, like a rational being, Pl. With ab: ego sanus ab illis (vitibus), free from, Hor. **Sup.**: quicumque sanissimus certa putat, quæ videt? Cic. 2. Of style: *correct, chaste*: Rhodii (oratores) saniores et Atticorum similiores, id. [Sanus perh. akin to ósós, ósós].

sápá, ac, f. *must or new wine boiled thick*: Ov. [Same as Gr. ósós; Germ. *saff*; Eng. *sap*.] (Hence Fr. *sacé*).

sáperda, ac, m. = *savéperda*, an inferior kind of salt fish from the Black Sea, a kind of herring: Pers.

sápiens, entis, Part. [sapio] || **Adj.** *wise, sensible, well-advised, discreet, judicious*: rex bonus et sapiens et peritus utilitatis civilla, Cic.: (Aurora) dat hunc (Cephalum) sapiens a sene diva viri, *wise, discreet*, Ov. Of abstract things: opera, Pl.: excusatio, Cic. (ii) **Subst.** a *sensible*,

shrewd, discreet, or judicious person: insani sapiens nomen ferat, æquus inquit, Hor.: qui utuntur vino veteri sapientes puto et qui libenter veteres spectant fabulas, *good judges, connoisseurs*, Pl. 2. *wise, philosophical*: and subst. a *sage, a philosopher* = *sapies*: statuere quid sit sapiens, vel inmaxime videtur esse sapientia, Cic. Of the seven wise men of Greece: septem fulsæ dicuntur uno tempore, qui sapientes et haberentur et vocarentur, id.

sápienter, adv. *sensibly, discreetly, prudently, judiciously, wisely*: recte et sapienter facere, Pl.: quam sapienter jam reges hoc nostri viderint, Cic. **Comp.**: Pl. **Sup.**: Cic.

sápiéntia, se, f. [sapientia] *good sense, discernment, discretion, prudence, wisdom*: non acate, verum ingenio adipsiciter sapientia, Pl. || **Esp. wisdom**, as the result of learning and meditation: philosophy = *sapientia*: princeps omnium virtutum est illa sapientia, quam sapias Graeci vocant, Cic. 2. Hence, *knowledge, science*, in various departments: (i) *natural and moral philosophy*: sapientia est, rerum divinarum et humanarum causarumque, quibus eas res continentur, scientia, id. (ii) *practical wisdom, knowledge of the world*: sapientia, quæ are vivendi putanda est, id. (iii) *eloquence*: hanc cogitandi pronuntiandique rationem vimque dicendi veteres Graeci sapientiam nominabant, id. (iv) *statesmanship, politics*: sapientia constitudo civitatis, id. (v) *mathematics*: sapientia professor, Suet.

sápío, lvi or li, 3. v. w. and a. *to taste; to taste, smack, or savour* of: nil rhombus nil dama sapit, Juv. With acc. denoting the taste: quæsitit quidnam asperet simus, Phaedr. (ii) *to have a taste or a sense of taste*: nec sequitur, ut cul cor sapiat, ei non sapiat palatus, Cic. || **Fig.** *Neutral*, to have sense or discernment; to be sensible, discreet, prudent, wise, etc.: qui sapere et fari possit quæ sentiat, Hor.: malo, ai sapias, cavebis, if you are prudent, wise, Pl.: cul cor sapiat, Cic. Proverb.: sero sapient Phryges, are wise too late: in Equo Trojano scis esse in extremo, Sero sapient. Tu tamen, mi vetule, non sero, id. 2. **Act.** to know, understand: hi sapient, Cæs.: quancum quis, qui aliquid sapiat, nunc esse beatus potest? Cic. [Akin to *sapies*, *sapijs*.] (Hence It. *savere*, *sapere*; Fr. *savoir*.)

sapo, ónis, m. [a Germ. word] *soap*: Plin. **sápor**, óris, m. [sapio] *a taste, relish, flavour* (of the taste produced by anything; whereas gustatus prop. denotes the sense of taste): asper in ore sapor (amelli), Virg.: dulcis, Hor. **Plur.** in genere saporum, Lucr. || **Transf.** for gustatus, a *sense of taste*, a *taste*: scorus sapor oris habet vim, id. 2. Meton. *that which tastes well*, a *dainty, delicacy* (usu. plur.): Tib. *Sing.*:

et tunsum gallæ admiscere saporem, *jucius*, Virg. || **Fig.** of style: *vernaçius, taste, elegance*, Cic.

sapphicus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to Sappho*, Sapphic: Musa, i. e. Sappho (as a tenth Muse), Cat.

sarcina, se, f. [sarcio] a *packbag, bundle, burthen, load*, *pack*: Pl.: Rv. (ii) More freq. *pl. baggage* carried by the soldiers, and thus different from impedimenta: hanc (legionem) sub sarcinis adoriri, Cæs.: the *sarcinæ* were piled together before a battle: Liv. Poet. of the fruit of the womb: Iacchos, qui matri sarcina quondam prima suæ fuerat, Ov. || **Fig.** a *weight* of cares or griefs: id.

sarcinarius, a, um, *adj. [sarcina] *pertaining to burthens or baggage, pack*: jumenta, Cæs.*

sarcinátor, óris, m. [sarcio] a *packer, botcher, mender* of old garments: Pl.

sarcinatus, a, um, *adj. [sarcias] *laden, burthened*: homines, Pl.*

sarcinula, se, f. dim. [id.] a *little pack or bundle* (mostly plur.): Cat. puellæ, her marriage-partion, Juv.

sarcia, sarai, sartum, 4. v. a. to *patch, patch, repair, restore*, etc.: sedis, Pl. Poet.: lapasæ ruinas generis (apnum), Virg. || **Fig.** *to make good, make amends for*: to correct, repair: detrimentum in bello acceptum, Cæs.: damna, Cic.

sarcophagus, a, um, *adj.* = *σαρκοφάγος* (flesh-devouring): sarcophagus lapis, a *kind of limestone used for coffins*, Plin. || **Transf.** subst. *sarcophagus*, i. m. a *grave, sepulchre*: Juv.

sarcodium, i. n. [sario = sartio] a *light hoe*: Hor.

sardónyx, ychis, comm. = *saphire*; a precious stone, *sardonyx*: Jem.: Jct. max.: id.

sardónus, a, um, *adj.* = *Σαρδόνιος* (Saphis, Sardinia) *pertaining to Sardinia*: herba, a *poisonous plant*, prob. a kind of crow-foot, Virg.

sargus, i. m. = *σαργός*, a *kind of sea-fish* esteemed by the Romans: Ov.

sario, v. sartio.

sarissa, se, f. = *σαρίσσα*, a *long Macedonian lance*: Liv.

sarissophoros, i. m. = *σαρισσοφόρος*, a *Macedonian lancer*: Liv.

sarmen, inis, n. [sarpio] for *armament, twigs, brush-wood*: Pl.

sarmentum, i. n. [id.] *twigs, brush-wood*: a *faggot, fascine* (usu. plur.): Cic.: Cæs.: Liv.

sarmentum, i. n. a *kind of waggon or cart*: Quint.

Transf. the *Winn*, a constellation: frigida Boötæ, Juv.

sartio (sario), óis and lvi, Rum. 4. v. a. to *hoe the soil, plant, etc.*: to weed: Pl.

sartitor (contr. sartor), óris, m. [sartio] a *hoeer, weeder*: Varr. || **Fig.**: sartor sartorieque acclerum, i. e. cultivator, Pl.

sartitus, a, um, Part. [sartio].

sartago, *inis, f. a frying-pan*: Juv. II. Fig.: *sartago loquendi, a hotch-potch, medley*, Pers.
sartor, for *sartior*, *q. v.*
sartus, *a, um, Part. [sarcio]*. II. Adj.: *mended, repaired, put in order*, only in the phrase *sartus tectus, adj.*; or more freq. *subst. neut. plur. sartus tectus, buildings in good repair*: cum comites aedes sacras locavissent neque potuissent omnia sarta tecta exigere, Cic. 2. Fig.: *sarta tecta sua praecipua usque habui mea modestia*, Pl.
sat, *adv. v. satis*.
sâtis, *v. satis, no. iv. 1.*
sâtio, *v. satis, no. iv. 2.*
sâtioles, *itis, comm. an attendant, a life-guard*; plur. *atendentes, escort, retinue*: regis satellites, Cic.; *administr. et satellites sex Naveii*, Cic.; Hannibales, *followers, satellites*, Liv. 2. Transf. (mostly poet.): *Jovis pinnatæ satellites, the eagle, poet. Cic.*; *Ordi, Corbura, Hor.* II. Fig.: *hominem naturum solum celeritate mentis ornavit, sed etiam sensus tanquam satellitibus attribuit ac nuntios, Cic.* Esp. in a bad sense, *an accomplice, abettor, etc.*: *satellites scelerum ministros cupiditatum, id.*
sâtis, *âtis, f. [satis] a sufficiency, abundance, plenifullness*: *fessus satiate videndi, Lucr.*; *ut bodie ad litationem hinc suppetat satias Jovi, Pl.* II. Esp. subjectively, *satiety; a loathing, disgust*: *satias jam tenet studiorum is torum, Ter.* *vin. Liv.*
sâtietas, *âtis, f. [id.] a sufficiency, abundance*: *neque ulla orandi satietas matet est, Pl.* II. Esp. subjectively, *the state of being glutted or satiated; satiety, loathing, disgust*: *cibi satietas est fastidium, Cic.* 2. Fig.: *satietas provinciae, id.*; *dominationis, Sall.*: *satietatem amoris sumere, Ter.*
sâtin' and **sâtine** for *satisne*.
sâtio, *avi, atum, i. v. a. [satis] to fill, satiate, to sate, satiate*: *satiat se modum cibis in diebus singulis viciosis et centenos turtures, Col.*; *desideria naturae, to satiate, appease, Cic.* 2. Transf. of things: *to fill sufficiently; to saturate, impregnate with*: *ignes odoribus, Ov.*; *lumine Phoebi, Mart.* II. Fig.: *to fill, satisfy, content*: *to glut, satiate*: *libidines, Cic.*: *satiatum somno, Liv.* Poet. with *gen.*: *quum satiatæ ferinae dextera caedis erat, Ov.* 2. Esp. *to overfill, cloy; to satiate, disgust*: *pauca, to be cloyed, wearied, disgusted with*: *primum numerus agnoscitur, deinde satiat, Cic.*; *venem et propere adversareque satiatum, Tac.*
sâtio, *ônis, f. [sero] a sowing, a planting*: *Cic.* Virg. Plur.: *Cic.*
sâtira, *ae, v. satira*.
sâtis and *contr. sât, indecl. adj. or subst. and adv.* I. As an *adj.*, or *subst. enough, sufficient, satisfactory*: *dno talenta pro re nostra ego esse decrevi satis, Ter.* (II) As the *prdicat* of a proposition with *esse* (sometimes understood in obliqua oratio), having for its

subject an *inf.* or *inf.* and *acc.*: *vos satis habebatis animam retinere, Sall.*: *ad eas res conficiendas biennium sibi satis esse duxerunt, Caes.* (III) With *gen.*: *satis verborum, Pl.*: *ea amicitia non satis habet firmitatis, Cic.* 2. Form *sât*: *tantum sat habes? Ter.*: *perdere posse sat est, Ov.* With *gen.*: *signi, Ter.* II. As an *adv.*, *enough, sufficiently*. With verbs: *ut satis ostenderit, Cic.* (II) With *adjectives*: *ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia suppetebat, Caes.* Sometimes to be rendered, *tolerably, moderately*: *tumulus terrenus, satis grandis, id.* (III) With *adverbs* or *adverbial phrases*: *satis audacter, Pl.*: *non satis bonitate, Cic.* 2. Form *sât*: *sât scio, Pl.*: *laetantibus omnibus bonis, etiam satis satis, tolerably, passably, Cic.* *sât dilu, Pl.* III. Comp.: *sâtius, prop. more satisfying; hence, in gen. better, more serviceable, fitter, preferable*: 1. As an *adjective*, only as the *predicatus* of a proposition with *esse*, having an *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.* for its subject: *bono vincit satis est quam malo more injuriam vincere, Sall.* 2. As an *adv.*, *rather; ego quod magis pertineat ad Fundani laetitudinem satis dicam, Varr.* IV. Particular phrases: *sât agito* (also in one word, *sâtigito*), *to have enough to do, have one's hands full*: *to be troubled; is quoque suarum rerum sât agit, Ter.* 2. *Satis ago* or *sât ago* (also in one word, *sâtigo*), *to satisfy, pay a creditor*: *nunc sâtigat, Pl.* (II) *to have enough to do, to have one's hands full*: *to be in trouble; ego nocte hac proxima in somnis ego satis et ful homo exercitus, id.* *Pass. impers.*: *pugnatur acriter: agitur tamen satis, Cic.* 3. *Satis accipio, caveo, do, exigo, peto, offero, etc.* *to take, give, ask, offer, etc. sufficient bail or security*: *satis accipio, id.*: *salls do* (also as one word, *sâtido*), *id.*: *hence sâtisato, by giving bail or security*: *id.* (Hence from *ad satis, It. asari; Fr. asser.*)
sâtisâtio, *ois, f. [satis do, v. satis, no. iv. 3] a giving of bail or security; Cic.*
sâtisâtio, *v. satis, no. iv. 3.*
sâtisdo, *v. satis, no. iv. 3.*
sâtisdo, *v. satis, no. iv. 3.*
sâtis-factio, *facti, factum, i. v. n. and a. (often separately) to give satisfaction, to satisfy, content*: with *dat.*: *al Aedulis de injuriis satisfaciunt, Caes.*; *Sciculis, Cic.*: *vitae vel aetate vel factis, id.* With *in* and *abl.*: *qui (histriones) in dissimillimis personis satisfaciebant, id.* *Abol.*: *quamobrem tandem non satisfaci? id.* 2. Esp. *to satisfy, pay, or secure a creditor*: *pecunia petitur ab Hermippio; Hermippus ab Hericlide petit, ipse tamen Fufius satisfaciit absentibus et fidem suam liberat, id.* 3. *to give satisfaction* (by word or deed): *to make amends; to make excuse; to apologize*: with *dat.*: *reliques legiones pro tribunos militum egerunt, ut Caesari satisfacerent, Caes.* *Abol.*:

missis ad Caesarem satisfaciundi causa legatis, id.
sâtisfactio, *ônis, f. [satisfacio] a satisfying of a creditor by security; a giving security or bail*: *Ulp.* II. *amends, reparation, excuse, apology*: (Caesar) *Ubiurum satisfactionem accepit, Caes.*: *ne aliquid satisfactio levitatis habere videatur, Cic.*
sâtius, *better; rather*: *v. satis, no. iii.*
sâtior, *ônis, m. [sero] a sower, planter*: *Cic.* 2. Poet. *transf.* *a beggler, father, creator*: *hominum atque deorum, Virg.* II. Fig.: *a promoter, author*: *litis, Liv.*
sâtirapa, or *sâtirapia*, *ae, f. = sârpapeia, the office or province of a satrap, a satrapy*: *Curt.*
sâtirapes, *ae, plur. sâtirapae, m. = sârpapeis [a Pers. word] a governor of a province among the Persians, a satrap*: *nom. sâtirapae, Ter.*; *gen. sâtirapae, Nep.*; *acc. sâtirapae, id.*; *sâtirapam, Curt.*; *plur. nom. sâtirapae, Nep.*
sâtur, *ûra, ûrum, adj. [satis] full of food, sated, that has eaten enough*: *postquam sâtis, mensa surgunt sâturi, poti, Pl.* With *abl.*: *quadrepides succo ambrosiae, Ov.* With *gen.*: *postquam intus sum omnium rerum sâtur, Ter.* 2. Transf. of things: (I) *Of colour, full, deep, strong, rich, of colour*. (II) *In gen. well filled, full, rich, abundant, fertile*: *praecipua, Virg.* II. Fig.: *rich, fruitful, opp.* *to dry, simple (rare)*: *ne satura jejune (dicit), Cic.*
sâtura, *ae, f. (sc. laux) [satur] orig. a dish filled with various kinds of fruits, a plate of fruit; hence, also, food composed of various ingredients, a medley, olio, etc.* *lex satura, a law containing provisions relating to matters essential, different, Fest.* Hence, *per satiram, in the gross; without order, confusedly; quasi per satiram exquisitis sententiis, Sall.* II. Also written *sâtira, a satire, a species of poetry peculiar to the Romans* (entirely different from the Greek Satyr); *sunt quibus in satira videri nimis acer, Hor.* (v. Smith's Ant. 329).
sâtirôia, *ae, f. (sc. laux) [satur] orig. another plant the vulgar name for the pot-herb centaur, savery: Col.*
sâturitas, *âtis, f. [satur] fullness, repletion, satiety*: *Pl.* II. Transf. *fullness, plenty, abundance*: *saturius copiae rerum omnium, Cic.*
sâturnalis, *orum, ibus, n. plu. [Saturnus] a general festival in honour of Saturn, beginning on the 17th of December and lasting several days; the Saturnalia*: *Liv.*: *Cic.*: *v. Smith's Ant. 329.*
sâtûro, *avi, atum, i. v. a. [satur] to fill, glut, cloy, satiate*: *animalia duce natura mammae appetunt earumque uberata saturantur, Cic.* 2. Transf. of inanimate things: *to fill, furnish abundantly, saturate with*: *nec satius est simo plungi pudeat sola, Virg.*: *pallam Tyrio murice, to saturate, to dye richly, Ov.* II. Fig.: *mens erecua*

saturataque bonarum cogitationum epulis, Cic. 2. to cause to loathe, to disgust with (for salutar): hae res vitae me saturant, Pl.

sātus, a, um, Part. [sēro]. **||** Subst. sātus, i, m. a son; sātā, ae, f. a daughter (with abl.): sātus Anchia, i. e. Aeneas, Virg.: satae Pella, Ov. (1) sata, urum, n. plu. standing corn, crops: Virg.: Ov.

sātus, ūs, m. [id.] a sowing, planting: herbam asperam credo (extitisse), avium congestum, non humano sātū, Cic.

2. a begetting, producing; origin, stock, race: a primo sātū, quo a procreatoribus natū diligenter, id. **||** Meton. seed: Fig.: philosophia praeparat animos ad sātū accipiendū, Pl.

sātysīcus, i, m. dim. = *sātysīkos*, a little Satyr: Cic.

sātysūs, ūs, m. = *sātysos*, a kind of ape, prob. to be referred to the Chimpanzee, Simia Troglodytes: Plin. **||** a kind of wood deity resembling an ape, with two goat's feet, and very lascivious, a Satyr: capripedes Satyros, Lucr.: Cic. 2. a Greek satyric play, i. e. in which Satyrs were introduced: satyrorum scriptor, Hor.

sancitū, ōis, f. [sancio] a wounding: Cic.

sancio, avi, atum, i, v. a. [sancius] to wound, hurt: Rubrius in turba sancitur, Cic.: genus ungue, Ov. 2. Esp. to wound mortally: meus discipulus valde amat illum, quem Brutus noster sancivit, Cic. **||** Transf. of the cultivation of the ground: sanciet ut durum vomer aduncus humum, Ov. **||** Fig.: sculeata sunt, facta et famam sanciant, Pl.

sancus, ūs, m. adj. wounded, hurt: videmus ex acie efferrī aspe sancos, Cic.: taurus, Virg. 2. Transf. in gen. injured, enfeebled, sick, distressed, etc.: gladiatorī illi confecto et sancio consulēs imperatoresque vestros opionite, Cic. Of intoxicated persons (like locusts): Galli hesternō mero sancī, Just. 2. Of things: (tellus) rastro intacta nec ullis sancis vomeribus, Ov. **||** Fig. wounded, hurt, offended, injured: subesse necesse quod opinōnis incommōdāe sanciumque ejus animū inuēdisse quasdam odiosas suspiciones, Cic. 2. Esp. wounded, smitten by love: regina gravi jamdudum sancia cura, vulnus illi venit, Virg.

sāvor, sāvium, v. suāv.

saxatilis, ae, adj. [saxum] that dwells or is found among rocks: columbae, quae inhabitant towers, Varr.

saxetum, i, n. [id.] a rocky place (rare): asperum saxetū, Cic.

saxosus, a, um, adj. [id.] of rock, rocky, stony: scopulus, Ov.: umbra, of the rocks, Virg.

saxifrons, a, um, adj. [saxum facio] that turns into stone, petrifying (poet.): vultus Medusae, Ov.

saxifrons, a, um, adj. [saxum frango] stone-breaking, stone-crushing: undae maris, Poët. Cic.

saxosus, a, um, adj. [saxum] full of rocks or stones, rocky, stony: montes, Virg. **||** Subst. saxosa, urum, n. plu. rocky or stony places: Quint.

saxillum, i, n. dim. [id.] a little rock: in asperissimis saxulis, Cic.

saxum, i, n. any large, rough stone; a detached fragment of rock; a rock (in gen.); whereas rupe means an detached rock, a crag, cliff: non est e saxo sculptus, Cic.: magni ponderis saxa, Caes. Proverb.: (1) saxum volvere, i. e. to strive in vain (alluding to the stone of Sisyphus): satū id hūc jam saxum volvo, Ter. (2) Inter sacrum saxumque stare; v. sacrum, no. 1. 1. **||** Esp. the Turpeian rock: horribilis de saxo jactus, Lucr.: Cic. (Hence *It. sasso*.)

scabellum (scabillum), i, n. dim. [scammum] a low stool, foot-stool: Varr.

2. Transf. a musical instrument played with the foot, esp. used in dramatic representations: Cic. (Hence *It. sgabello*; Fr. *escabeau*.)

scāber, bra, brum, adj. [scabo] rough, scurfy: manus, Ov.: scaber intonsusque homo, Hor. 2. Esp. scabby, mangy, itchy: oves, Pl.

scābles, em, e, f. [id.] a roughness, scurf: fecti (with robigo), Virg.: mali, Juv. 2. Esp. the scab, mange, itch: Virg.: Hor. **||** Fig. an itching, longing, prurency: Cic.: inter scabellum tantum et contagia lucti, Hor.

scābillum, i, v. scabellum.

scābilus, a, um, adj. [scabies] rough, scurfy: far, old, spoiled, Pera. **||** scabby, mangy: boves, Col.

scābo, scābi, i, v. a. to scratch, to scrape: caput, Hor. [Akin to *σκῆβω*, *σκῆβω*.]

scāvea, ae, f. [scaevus] a sign or omen observed on the left hand: bona scaeva est mihi, Pl.

scāveus, a, um, adj. left, that is on the left (rare): Virg. **||** Fig. awkward, perverse, stupid, silly: Gell. 2. unfavourable, unlucky: App. [Akin to Sans. *sanya*, 'laevus, sinister'; Gr. *σκαῖος*; Eng. *skew*.]

scāla, ae, f. [scando; cf. mala from mado; and v. later D, no. 1. 4.] a ladder, flight of steps, staircase: Cels. Rare; more freq. plur. scālae, arum: scālas ponere, to fix, Caes. (Hence Fr. *escalier, échelle*.)

scalnus, i, m. = *σκαλνός*, a peg to which an ear was strapped; a thong, row-lock vent (Canius) mature: scalnum nutum videt, not even a thong, i. e. no trace of a boat, Cic. (Hence Fr. *éclume*.)

scalpellum, i, n. dim. [scalprum] a small surgical knife, a scalpel, lancet: Cic. (Hence *It. scarpello*.)

scalpo, psi, ptum, i, v. a. to carve, scrape, scratch, engrave: ad pingendum, ad fingendum, ad sculpendum apta manus est, Cic. Poet.: sepulcro querelam, to carve, Hor. **||** Fig. to tickle, titillate: tremulo scalpuntur ubi intima versu, Pera. [Orig. the same word as

sculpo: the words appear in Gr. without an initial α, *σκαψω, σκαψω*: akin also to *glaber, glubo*.]

scalprum, i, n. [scalpo] a sharp cutting instrument; a chisel, knife, etc.: Liv.: a pen-knife: Tac.

scāptor, ōris, m. [id.] a carver, graver, usu. of stones or gems, while sculptor was a worker in marble: Vell.: Plin.

scāptūra, ae, f. [id.] a cutting, carving, or graving in stone: Suet.

|| Meton. a graven figure, a sculpture: Vitr. (v. Smith's Ant. 130.)

scāptūrio, a, v. n. desc. [id.] to scratch: Pl.

scambus, a, um, adj. = *σκαμβος*, bow-legged (pure Latin, varus): Suet.

scāmmōna, ae, f. = *σκαμμωνία*, a plant, scammomy: Cic.

scāmmum, i, n. [scando] a bench, stool, step, etc.: longis considere scāmmis, Ov.

scāndo, di, sum, i, v. a. and n. 1. A c. t. to climb, mount, clamber, or get up; to ascend: quum illi malos scāndant, alii per foros current, Cic.: arcem et Capitolium, Liv. 2. Fig.: scāndi seratas vidosa naves cura, Hor. **||** Neutr. to mount, rise, arise, ascend: scāndere in aggerem, Liv.: in domos superas, Ov. 3. Transf. of things: scāndentisque arcis consurgit verum murus, Prop. 3. Fig.: timor et minae scāndunt eodem, quo domica, Hor. [Sans. *skand*, 'salire, scāndere'; but the root appears to be *scā*, whence *scāla*: akin to *scāto*, like *pāto* to *pando*.]

scāndula, v. scindula.

scāpha, ae, f. = *σκάφη*, lit. any thing scooped out; a light boat, a ship: scāphas longarum navium, Caes.: Irenia, Hor.

scāphum, ūs, m. = *σκαφή*, dim. of *scāpha*, a concave vessel or basin, a drinking-vessel: Lucr.: Cic. 2. a chamber-pot: Juv.

scāphula, arum, f. plu. the shoulder-blades, in man and animals: Orla: Ov.

|| Transf. the shoulders, back, in gen.: qui saepe ante in nostras opusculas claviculas indiderunt, hanc cuti me over the shoulders, Pl. [Perh. the same as *spatula*: cf. *σκαπός, spatium, σκαυός, studium; spina, spūlla*.]

scāpus, i, m. = *σκαπός* (Doric for *σκαπός, σκαπτός*) a shaft, stem, stalk, trunk, etc.: Col.: Plin.: Sen.: a weaver's yarn-beam: Lucr.

scārus, i, m. = *σκαρός*, a kind of sea-fish much esteemed by the Romans: the Cretan *Scarus* (still called *scarus* on the Greek coast): Ov.: Hor.

scātebra, ae, f. [scateo] a building or gushing up of water (rare): Virg.

scāteo, 2 v. n. (scalt, Loeb.: scātēre, Poet. Cic.) [akin to *scando*, q. v.] to bubble, gush, spring or flow forth (poet.): fons scātū, Lucr. **||** Transf. to be plentiful; to abound: canisuli scātent in Hispania, Plin. 2. With abl.: to gush forth or overflow with:

to swim or abound with: *arx* (Corinthi) *scatens fontibus*, Liv.: *scatens beluis pontum*, Hor. With *gen.*: *terra ferarum scatit*, Lucr. 3. Fig.: *scatus pol. misera*: *id tuus scatet animus*, Pl.

scatō, v. *scato*, *ad in.*,
scaturigo, *inf.*, *f.* [*scaturio*] *spring water*, *spring*: Liv.

scaturio, 4. v. n. [*scato*] to *flow*, or *gush out* (rare): Pall. || *Transf.* like *scato*: *to be full of, filled with*: *solum*, quod fontibus non *scaturiat*, Col. 2. Fig.: (Curio) totus, ut nunc *est*, *scaturit*, he is all possessed with it, Coel. in Cic.

scaturus, a. um, *adj.* = *scatur*, with large or projecting ankles: Hor.

scatōm, *ontis*, m. = *scatōm* (limping) an iambic trimeter, with a spondee or trochee in the last foot: Plin.

scelerātus, *adv.* *impiously, wickedly, atrociously*: peccavi *sceleratissime* feci, Cic. *Sup.*: *sceleratissime* machinatus omnes insidias, id.

scelerātus, a. um, *Part.* [*sceler*]. || *Adj.*: *polluted, profaned by crime* (poet.): *terra*, Virg. (H) *Esp.* as an *adj. propr.* denoting places where crimes had been committed or punished: (a) *Sceleratus Vicus*, the street in Rome where the daughter of Servius Tullius drove over his corpse: Liv. (b) *Sceleratus Campus*, where unchaste Vestals were buried alive: id. (y) *Scelerata sedes*, the place of punishment for the wicked in Tartarus: Ovi.: also called *sceleratum limen*, Virg. 2.

Transf. impious, wicked, accused, infamous, flagitious: and *Subst.* a bad or impious person: a *wretch, miscreant*: *virum sceleratum*, facinorosum, nefarium, Cic. *Comp.*: Ovi. *Sup.*: Sall. Of things: *conjuratio*, Liv.: *vox*, Cic. *Poet.*: *subit ira sceleratas sumere poenas*, i. e. to take satisfaction for her crimes, Virg. 3. *hurtful, pernicious, unhappy, unfortunate*, etc.: *territur simplici scelerata*, Pl. *Sup.*: *frigus*, Virg.

scellō, *no perf.*, *atum*, i. v. a. [*scelus*] *to pollute, defile, debase* (rare and poet.): *scelerare manus*, Virg.

scelerātus, a. um, *adj.* [*id.*] *full of wickedness, vicious, abominable, accused*: ubi ego illum sceleratorem et impium inveniam? Ter.

scelerātus, *adv.* *wickedly, impiously, abominably, detestably*: *scelerate aique impie facere*, Liv. *Humorously*: tu *scelerate suspicaris*, ego *apātor* scipal, *rauisily*, Cic.

scellatus, a. um, *adj.* [*scelus*] *wicked, villainous, infamous, accused, abominable*: *knave*: and *Subst.* a wicked person, a *knave, rogue, scoundrel*: ego sum *malus*, ego sum *scelus*, *sceleratus*, Pl.: o *sceleratum* atque *sudacem* hominem! Ter. *Comp.*: Pl. *Sup.*: *id.* 'As a term of reproach: *scelerate*, you *knave*! 'You *wretch*! 'Id.: *scelata*, Ter. Of things: *sceleratum* ac *nefarium* facinus, Cic. || *Transf.* for *sceleratus*, *calumnious, unucky*: *scelerator annus*, Pl.

scellus, a. um, *adj.* [*id.*] *full of wickedness, vicious, abominable, accused*: ubi ego illum sceleratorem et impium inveniam? Ter.

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quinque scholas, ut *Graeci* appellant, in totidem libros contuli, Cic. ||

Meton, a place for learned conversation or instruction, a school, a philosophy of a teacher, a school, i. e. the disciples of a teacher, a school, i. e. omnia philosophia scholae, ut omnes philosophorum scholae, id. (Hence *lit. schola*; Fr. école, Eng. school.)

scholasticus, a. um, *adj.* = *oxyaereticus*, pertaining to a school, *scholastic*: *controversiae*, Quint. || *Subst.* *scholasticus*, i. m. one who teaches or studies rhetoric, a lecturer in the schools, a mere rhetorician: nunc adolescentuli nostri deducuntur in *scenas* *scholasticorum* qui rhetores vocantur, Tac.

solida, ae, v. *scheda*.

sciens, *entis*, *Part.* [*scio*]. ||

Adj.: *knowing, having knowledge*: freq. to be rendered by an adverb: *knowingly, purposely*, etc.: *amore ardeo* et *prudens*, *sciens*, *vivus videnque* *perco*, Ter.: *habebit igitur te sciente et vidente* *curia* *senatorem*, Cic. 2. *knowing, understanding, acquainted with, skilled or expert* in: *scientior venefica*, Hor.: *quae (navis) scientissimo gubernatore* *utitur*, Cic. With *gen.*: *locorum*, Sall. *Poet.* with *inf.*: *quamvis non alius* *flectere* *equum* *sciens*, Hor.

scienter, *adv.* *knowingly, wisely, skillfully, expertly*, etc.: *scienter* *esse* *distribuit* in *duas partes*, *Caes. Comp.*: *neminem* in *eo* *genere* *scientius* *versatum* *isocrate*, Cic. *Sup.*: *scientissimae* *exponere*, id.

scientia, ae, *f.* [*sciens*] a *knowing* or *being skilled in, knowledge, science, skill, experience*: *scientia* *atque* *usus* *millitum*, *Caes.*: *nullam* *rem* *esse* *declaram* in *usu* *positam* *militari*, *quae* *huius* *vir* *scientiam* *fugere* *possit*, Cic.: *eius* *ara*, *cum* *ea* *non* *utare*, *scientia* *tamen* *ipae* *teneri* *potest*, in *theory, theoretically*, *id.*: *linguae* *Gallicae*, *Caes.* With *in* or *de* and *abl.* (rare): *scientia* in *legibus* *interpretandis*, Cic.: *scientia* *de* *omnibus*, id.

scilicet, *adv.* [*sci*, Imperat. of *scire*, and *licet*; cf. *vide*-*licet* and *i*-*licet*; lit. *know, it is permitted*; hence] *it is evident, clear, plain, or manifest*: of *course, evidently, certainly*, etc. With *acc.* and *inf.*: *Optimum* 'at: *ita* *scilicet* *facturum*, *very good*; of *course* *she* *will* *do* *so*, Pl. (H) As a simple adverb: a *te* *litteras* *expectabam*: *nondum* *scilicet*; *nun* *has* *mane* *rescribam*, *not* *yet* *to be* *sure*, Cic.: *Brutus* *terram* *oculo* *contigit*: *scilicet*, *quod* *ea* *communis* *mater* *omnium* *mortalium* *esset*, *evidently* *because*, Liv. (H) Elliptically: *Esp.* in *answers*: *Le. Abi* *ad* *meum* *sororem*. *St. Ibitur*. *Le. Et* *gratulatur* *meae* *sorori*. *St. Scilicet*, *of* *course*, *certainly*, Pl. 2. Ironically: *of* *course*, *to be* *sure*, *doubtless, forthwith*: *scilicet* *is* *superia* *labor* *est*, *ea* *cura* *quietos* *solicitat*, Virg. || As an *expletive* or *explanatory* particle: *namely*, *to* *say*, *that* *is* *to* *say*: *quedam* *etiam*

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opera sub nomine alieno, nepotum scilicet at uxoris sororique, fecit, Suet.

scilla (squilla), *ae. f.* = *σκίλλα*, (1) a sea-onion, sea-leek, squill; Plin. || (2) a small fish of the lobster kind, which was supposed to defend the pinna, v. pinnophylax; in this sense more usually written *aquilla*: Cic.

scin' for **scismo**.
scindo, *scidi*, *scisum*, 3. v. a. to split, cleave, tear, or cut asunder: cunctis scindebant fissile lignum, Virg.: capillos, Ov.: epistolam, Cic.: vestem, Liv.: vallum, to break down, Caes.: scindit se nubes, Virg. Reflect.: scinditur in geminas partes circumfusus annis, Ov. Proverb.: penulam alicut, to tear off one's travelling cloak, i. e. to press one to stay, Cic. || Fig.: nolo commemorare, quibus rebus sim spoliatus, ne scindam ipse dolorem meum, *tear open*, i. e. *renew my grief*, id.: sic genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno, *divides, branches off*, Virg. (Cf. Gr. *σχιζω*; Germ. *scheiden*.)

scindula, *ae. f.* (also *scandula*) [*scindo*], a shingle, used for roofing: Hirt. (Hence Fr. *éclandule*.)

scintilla, *ae. f.* dim. [akin to *σπινθηρ*] a spark: Virg.: Liv. || Fig.: a spark, glimmer, faint trace: scintilla ingenii, Cic. (Hence Fr. *étincelle*.)

scintillo, *avi*, 1. v. n. [*scintilla*] to sparkle, gleam, flash: templa coeli, Lucr.: oleum testa ardente, Virg.

scintillula, *ae. f.* dim. [*id.*] a little spark (rare): Cic.

scio, *lvi* or *li*, *scitum* (old *past imperf.* *sciebam*: Cat.: *scit*, *scibo*, Ter. *Pass.*: *scititur*, Pl. *Perf. sync.* *sciat*, *Pass.*: so regularly *inf.* *scias*, Cic.), 4. v. a. to know, to understand, perceive: to have a knowledge of or skill in, etc.: constr. with *acc.*, *inf.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, a relative clause, or *abso.*: less freq. with *de* and *abl.*: artem, Hor.: quod sciam, for *aught I know*, as far as I know, Cic.: scire se tilla esse vera, Caes.: cum sciat, quod quaeque res inclinet, Cic.: haud scio an, v. an, no, ii. *Abso.*: hi scint, qui hic affuerunt, Pl. With *de*: de legibus institutendis, de bello, de pace, scire, Cic.

|| Transf. for *scisco*, of the people, to ordain, decree, appoint: ut tribunus pl. rogationem ferret *sciretque* plebs, Liv. (but *perh.* we should read *sciere* *creque*.)

sciplo, *dnis*, m. [*σκήπτρον*, *σκήπτρον*] a staff (carried by persons of rank or station): eburneus, carried by the viri triumphales, Liv.: given as a present from the Roman nation to triundly princes: id.

scirpus (sirp.), a. um, *adj.* [*scirpus*] of rushes, rush: similicula, images of men made of rushes, which were thrown into the Tiber annually, Ov. ||

Subst. *scirpa* (sirp.), *ae. f.* a basket-work of rushes to form the body of a *voggon* (esp. for carrying manure): id.

scirpulus (sirp. and sirp.), a. um, *adj.* [*id.*] pertaining to rushes: falces,

Cato. || **Subst.** *scirpulus*, i. m. and *scirpula*, *ae. f.* a basket made of rushes, a rush-basket: Prop.

scirpus (sirpus), i. n. [akin to *scipos*] a rush, or reed-grass: Pl. Proverb.: nodum in scirpo quaerere, to seek a knot in a bulrush, to find a difficulty where there is none: in scirpo nodum quaerere, id.

sciscito, 1. v. a. for *sciscitor*, to ask, inquire, etc.: Pl.

sciscitor, *atus*, 1. v. a. *dep.* [*scisco*] to inform oneself: to ask, inquire, question, examine, interrogate, etc.: constr. the subject of inquiry in *acc.* or *abl.* with *de*; the person asked in *abl.* with *ex* or *ab*, or in *acc.*: also with *relat. clause*, and *abso.*: Epicuri ex Velleio sciscitabar sententiam, Cic.: de quid sita sciscitantes, id.: sciscitari vel sita, Ter.: ab utroque sciscitor, cur repente existerint, Cic.

scisco, *scivi*, *scitum*, 3. v. a. *incept.* to seek to know: to search, inquire: Pl.

2. to learn, ascertain, know: ut illi id factum sciscerent, id.

|| Transf. of the people, to approve, assent to a motion or law; hence, to appoint, enact, decree, ordain: quae scisceret plebes aut quae populus juberet, jubet veterique voluerunt, Cic.: rogationem Marciam de Liguriis magno consensu plebes scivit jussitque, Liv. *Pass.*: multa perniciosa sciscuntur in populo, Cic. 2. Sometimes of an individual: to approve, assent to, vote for: quod primus scivit legem de publicanis, id.

scissura, *ae. f.* [*scindo*] a tearing, rending, dividing: a rent, cleft: Sen.

scissus, a. um, *Part.* [*scindo*]. || *Adj.* *split*, *cleft*, *divided*: folia pluribus divisuris, Plin. 2. Fig.: genus vocum, harsh, grating, Cic.

scitamenta, *orum*, n. *plu.* [*scitus*] delicate food, dainties: Pl.

scitè, *adv.* shrewdly cleverly, skilfully, tastefully, elegantly: (rationes) perscriptae scite et literate, Cic.: scite loqui, Liv. *Sup.*: scitissime, Pl.

scitor, *atus*, 1. v. a. *dep.* [*scio*] to seek to know: to ask, inquire (poet.): scitari et quaerere causas, Virg.: ex alio, to ask, inquire, Hor.

scitulus, a. um, *adj.* *dim.* [*scitus*] handsome, pretty, neat, trim, elegant: facies, Pl.

scitum, i. n. [*scisco*] an ordinance, statute, decree: esp. with *plebs* (plebel) or, in one word, *plebiscitum*, an ordinance or decree of the people, opp. to *senatusconsultum*, a decree of the Senate: quae (lex) postea plebiscito Canuleio abrogata est, Cic.: de altero aedile scitum plebs est factum rogantibus tribunis, Liv. Populi is used instead of *plebs* when the decrees of other nations are spoken of: Cic.: *but*, populi scita, decrees of the Roman people, Tac. Also simply scita: quum scita ac iussa nostra sua sententia comprobaret, Cic. Rarely of other public or official ordinances: (Numa) omnia publica pri-

vataque sacra Pontificis acitis sulgicis, Liv.

scitus, a. um, *Part.* [*scio* and *scisco*].

|| *Adj.* knowing, shrewd, acute, experienced, skilful, etc.: convivor, Liv. *Comp.*: non sum scitor, quae hoc rogam, Pl. With *gen.*: Nensus scitus vadorum, acquainted with, Ov.

(1) Of things: fit, suitable, proper, judicious, sensible, witty, etc.: scito illa quidem (scriptis) meruere et Attico, Cic. *Abso.*: scitum, a witty or acute saying: a clever thought: hoc scitum est, periculum ex alio facere, tibi quod ex usu est, Ter. 2. Transf. beautiful, elegant, fine, etc.: scitum scitum filium mulieris, Pl.

scitus, *us*, m. [*scisco*] with *plebs* for the more usual *plebiscitum*, a decree or ordinance of the people: Cic.

scobis, *is*, *f.* [*scabo*] powder or dust produced by sawing, rapping, etc.: mardus, scraping, filings, etc.: Hor.

scomber, *bri*, m. = *scorpaenae*, a kind of tummy, a macarel: Pl.: Cat.

scopae, *arum*, *f.* *plu.* thin branches, twigs, shoots: Cato. || Meton. a broom, besom: munditia volo fieri: efferte hoc scopas, Pl. Proverb.: scopas dissolvere, to undo a broom, i. e. to throw anything into confusion, Cic. (Hence dim. Fr. *écoraillet*.)

scopos, *i*, m. = *scorops*, a mark, aim: Suet.

scopulus, a. um, *adj.* [*scopolus*] full of rocks, rocky, craggy: mare, Cic. || Fig.: intelligi quam scopuloso difficilique in loco versari, id.

scopulus, i. m. = *scorops*, a projecting point of rock: a rock, cliff, crag, esp. a rock or ledge in the sea: Caes. of a promontory: Hirt.: scopulum Martialis, of the Aereopagus, Ov. || Fig.: a difficulty, danger, harm, evil, etc.: qui se ad scopulum e tranquille inferat, Ter.: (Piso et Gabinus) geminae voragines scopulique rei publicae, Cic. (Hence It. *scoglio*; Fr. *arcel*.)

scorpio, *dnis*, m. = *scorpius*, a scorpion: Plin. || Transf. a military engine for throwing darts, stones, and other missiles, a scorpion: Caes.: Liv.

scorpius, *is*, m. for *scorpio*, *q. n.*: a scorpion, etc.: Ov.

scorpius, *is*, m. for *scorpio*, *q. n.*: a scorpion, etc.: Ov.

scortator, *dnis*, m. [*scortor*] a whore-monger, fornicator: Hor.

scortus, a. um, *adj.* [*scortum*] made of hides or leather, leather: Ov.

scortillum, i. n. *dim.* [*id.*] a little or young harlot: Cat.

scortor, 1. v. n. *dep.* [*id.*] to whore, go a whoring: Pl.: Ter.

scortum, i. n. a skin, hide: Varr.

|| Transf. a harlot, prostitute: Hor.: Cic. (Same root as *cor-ius* with the sibilant prefixed.)

scortator, *dnis*, m. [*scree*] one who hasks or hems: Pl.

scortatus, *us*, m. [*id.*] a hawking, hawking: Ter.

scribo, i. v. n. to *write*, *scrm*, *scrm*.
scriba, ae. m. [*scriba*] a public clerk or writer, employed in keeping the public accounts and copying; a secretary, clerk, notary; (*scribarum*) *ordo* est honestus, quod eorum hominum fidei tabellae publicae periculose magistratuum committuntur, Cic. (*v. Smith's Ant.* 310).

scribita (*scribita*), ae. f. a kind of *cart*: Pl.

scribo, *psl*, *ptum* (*perf. syme*, *scripsi*, Pl.), 3. v. a. prop. to *scratch* with a sharp point: hence, to *write*, *draw*, *make lines*, *scribes*, etc.: hoc carmen media scribere columna, Prop.: Diolotus Stokus geometriae munus tuebatur, verbis praecipulis discensibus, unde, quo quomque libens acerbent, Cic.

||. Esp. with the idea of intellectual action, to *write*, *compose*, *describe*: to *draw up*, *communicate in writing*: quoniam de re publica multa quae scribunt et ascribunt, id. bellum, Liv.: carmina, Hor. Of letters, etc.: epistolae tuis perditigere scripta, Cic. With a personal object: quis Martem digne scripserit aut Merionem aut Tydiden? who could *describe*, Hor. (ii) With *acc.* and *inf.* in litteris scribitur cum legionibus profectum celeriter afflure, Caes. (iii) With relative clause: nec scribitis, quam ad rem te expectemus, Cic. (iv) *Abol.*: munite materiam vestra, qui scribitis, aequam viribus, Hor. So of letters, etc., usually with *ad* and *acc.* of *pers.* and *de*, with *abl.* of thing: ut nuper me acris scripsisse ad te de Varronis erga me officio, Cic. 2. to *write* a letter to any one for the purpose of requesting or commanding him to do something; the request or command being usu. expressed by *subj.*: Scipioni scribendum, ne bellum remitteret, Liv.: scribit Labieno, cum legione ad fines Nerviorum veniat, Caes. 3. to *draw up* a law, decree, treaty, etc.: quod proditum memoria est X. viros, qui leges scripserint, Cic. Esp. in the phrase, *senatusconsulto scribendo*, or simply *scribendo* adesse, or ad scribendum esse, to witness the drawing up of a decree of the Senate; to subscribe it: id. 4. Milit. t. t. to *enroll*, *enlist*, *levy*: milites scribere, Sall.: legiones, id. (ii) Poet. *transf.*: scribe tui gregis hunc, enroll him among your retinue, Hor. 5. In law, dicam scribere (*allicui*), like *dicam pascere rui*, to bring an action against: v. dicat: testamentum, Cic.: hence with a personal object: aliquem habere, to appoint or designate any one as heir: in testamento Ptolemaei patris heredes erant scripti, Caes. Of contracts, notes, drafts, etc.: pulcre scripti: scilicet syngraphum! Pl. [Akin to *scribo*, and prob. also to *scalpo*, *scalpo*.] (Hence Fr. *écrire*.)

scribunt, ii. n. [*scribo*] a case or box for keeping books, papers, letters, etc.; an *excribitor*: vigil calamum et chartas et scribula posco, Hor. ||.

Transf. a case or casket, in gen.: Plin. (Hence It. *scritto*; Fr. *écrit*.)

scriptio, *onis*, f. [*id.*] the act of writing: quae (litterarum) impedit scriptorem meum, Cic. ||. Esp. a composing in writing, composition: nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio, id.

scriptio, *avi*, *atum*, i. v. a. *freg.* [*id.*] to write often: in palmarum foliis primo scriptum est, Plin. ||. Esp. to compose in writing: et haec et si quid aliud ad me scribas velim vel polius scripites, Cic.

scriptor, *oris*, m. [*id.*] a writer, scribe, secretary: addebat etiam, scriptores illos male multatos exisse cum Galba, Cic.: scriptor librarius, Hor.

||. Esp. one that composes in writing: a writer, composer, author, etc. With gen.: rerum scriptor, an historian, Liv. *Abol.*: vetustissimus ille scriptor ac polissimus, Lydus, Cic. 2. In law and jurisprudence, a drawer up, compiler: legum (Nunus), id.

scriptula, *orum*, n. *plu.* *dim.* [*scriptum*] the lines on the board in the game of duodecim scripta: Ov.

scriptum, i. n. [*scribo*] something written, or drawn, a line: duodecim scripta, a game played on a board divided into squares by twelve lines: duodecim scriptis ludere, Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 221. ||. A written composition, a treatise, book, work, etc.: incredibile dictum est, quam multi Graeci de harum valvarum pulcritudine scriptum reliquerunt, Cic.: nosmet Lucilli scripta legentes, Hor. 2. Scriptum legis, and simply, scriptum, a written ordinance, law: quam tu mihi ex ordine recta de legis scripto populi Romani auctorione, Cic. (Hence Fr. *écrit*.)

scriptura, ae. f. [*id.*] a writing, written characters: mendum scripturae, an error in writing, Caecin. in Cic. ||. Esp. a writing, composing, composition: si subtili et fortitum orationem commentato facile vincit; hanc ipsa profecto assidua ac diligens scriptura superabit, Cic. 2. Meton. something written, a writing (rare): ne cum posita scriptura evanesceret, Ter. 3. In jurisprudence and law, a tax paid on public pastures: Cic. (ii) A written law: Suet. (iii) A testamentary provision: Cic.

scriptus, a. um, *Part.* [*scribo*].
scribis, is, m. less freq. f. a ditch, dike, trench: Plin. 2. A grave: Tac. [*Prob.* same root as *scalpo*, *scalpo*, q. v.]

scribs, ae. f. a breeding-sow: Juv. **scribipascus**, i. m. [*scriba* pascos] one who keeps sows: Pl.
scripsus, a. um, *adj.* [*scripsus*] consisting of pointed or sharp stones: rough, steep, rugged (poet. and rare): spelunca, Virg.

scripsus, a. um, *adj.* [*id.*] full of sharp or rough stones, jagged, rugged: via, Pl. ||. Fig. hard, arduous: ratio, Lucr.

scrupulosus, a. um, *adj.* [*scrupulus*] full of small sharp or pointed stones: rough, rugged, jagged: tanquam e scrupulis cotinus enavigavit oratio, Cic. ||. Fig. very nice, exact, precise, careful, scrupulous: disputatio, Quint.

scrupulum, i. v. scrupulus.

scrupulus, i. m. *dim.* [*scrupulus*] a sharp or pointed pebble: ater scrupulus, Sol. ||. *Transf.* t. t. the smallest division of weight (the 24th part of an ounce), a scruple (in techn. sign. mostly neut. scrupulum): Cic. ||. Fig. uneasiness, difficulty, trouble, anxiety, doubt, scruple: domesticarum sollicitudinum aculeos omnes et scrupulos occultabo, id.: qui fuit in re hac scrupulus, Ter.

scrupus, i. m. a rough or sharp stone (rare): Itr. ||. Fig. anxiety, solicitude, uneasiness, for scrupulus: improbus semper aliqui scrupus in animis haeret, Cic.

scrutator, *um*, n. *plu.* [same as *scrutator*] old or broken stuff, trash, frippery: Hor.

scrutator, *um*, n. [*scrutator*] a searcher, scrutinizer, examiner, investigator: saluatoribus scrutatores semper apponit, Suet.

scrutatus, a. um, *Part.* [*scrutator*].

scrutator, *atus*, i. v. a. *dep.* [*scruta*] to search carefully, examine thoroughly, explore: to search, examine a person: domos, naves, Cic.: loca abdit, Sall. Of personal objects: Eo, Ostende hanc manum dexteram, Nunc laevam ostende. Jam scrutari nullo, to search you, Pl. ||. Fig. to examine thoroughly: to investigate: omnes sorde, Cic.: nomina ac vultus, alacritatem tristitiamque coëuntium, Tac. 2. *Transf.* to search out, find out: abrim inspicunt, mentes deum scrutantur in illis, Ov.

scalpo, *psl*, *ptum*, 3. v. a. [*v. scalpo*] to carve, gnaw, chisel in stone, bronze, wood, etc.: to form by carving, gnawing, etc.: non est e saxo sculptus aut e robore dolatus, Cic.

scalponas, *um*, n. *plu.* [*perli*, kindred with *scapula*] an inferior kind of wooden shoe: Pl.

sculptilis, e, *adj.* [*sculpo*] formed or produced by carving, gnawing, etc. (poet.): opus dentis Numidae, Ov.

sculptor, *oris*, m. [*id.*] one who works in marble, wood, etc., a sculptor (v. sculptor): Plin.

sculptura, ae. f. [*id.*] a carving in stone, wood, etc., sculpture: Quint.

sculptus, a. um, *Part.* [*sculpo*].

scurra, ae. m. [*etymol.* unknown] a buffoon, jester, a person who made it his profession to bandy jokes and ascaisms at the tables of the rich: urbani assidui cives, quos scurras vocant, Pl. Zeno sarcastically called Socrates, scurra Atticus: Cic. ||. an elegant, town-bred man: a fine gentleman, dandy: tu urbanus vero scurra, deliciae populi, rus mihi tu obiectas? Pl.

scurrilis, e, *adj.* [*scurra*] buffoon-like, jeering, scurrilous: jocus, Cic.

oded, etc.: ebur, Ov. ||, that may be cut: porrum, *cul-leek*, Chiv. Juv.

sectio, ōnis, f. [id.] a cutting, cutting off, cutting up: *sectio et partitio corporis* (humani), Gell. ||, In public law, a parceling out, or distribution by auction of property belonging to the state, whether taken in war or confiscated (the usual meaning); also the things so sold, booty: *cujus praedae sectio non veniit*, Cic.

sector, ōris, m. [id.] one who cuts, a cutter: *collorum, a cut-throat*, Cic. ||, a purchaser at the public sale of goods captured or confiscated by the State: id.: Tac. (r. Smith's Ant. 331).

sector, atus, i. v. a. freq. dep. [sequor] to follow continually or eagerly, in either a good or a bad sense; to run after, attend upon; to chase, pursue: *equidem te jam sector quantum hunc annum*, Pl.: *Chrysothronum* (servi), Cic.: *equitum manus quae regem ex more sectatur*, Tac. Abol.: *sectabantur multi* (of the train of a candidate), Cic.

2. Esp. to chase, hunt animals: *virg.*: Hor. ||, Fig. to follow or strive after: to pursue eagerly: *quid vos hanc miseram ac tenuem sectamini praedam?* Caes. With a relative or subjunctive clause: *mitte sectari, roga quod locorum sera moretur*, Hor.

sectura, ae, f. [seco] a cutting, cut (rare): Varr. ||, Meton. plur. diggings, mines: *aerariae secturae, copper mines*, Caes. (al. structurae).

sectus, a, um, Part. [seco].

seculibit, ōis, m. [seculo] a lying or sleeping alone: Cat.: Ov.

se-cūdo, ūi, i. v. n. to lie alone, sleep by oneself: Liv. ||, Transf. to live alone or in solitude: *miles depositis annosus seculat armia*, Prop.

seclāris (saec.), e, adj. [saeculum] pertaining to a saeculum or age: *ludi, secular games*, celebrated at the expiration of a long period (under Augustus, of 110 years), Suet.: Tac.: *carmen, a hymn sung at the secular games; a secular hymn*, Agam. Suet.

saeculum (saeculum: contr. saecul., poet.), i. n. [perh. from saeco] a generation, age, period of a man's life (111 years), i. e. one-third of a century): *saecula hominum*, Cic.

2. Meton. the whole human race living at any period, a generation, an age: also, the prevailing spirit of the age, the times: *grave ne rediret saeculum Pyrrhae*, Hor.: *sic ad ferrum veniatis ab auro saecula*, Ov. 3. a period of a hundred years, a century: *saeculo festas referente lucea*, Hor. 4. In gen. an indefinitely long period (usu. plur.): (*Saturni stella*) *nihil immutat sempiternis saeculorum aetatibus*, quin eadem iisdem temporibus efficit, Cic. Sing.: *longo pudam* (saecul.) *saeculo*, Hor. ||, a race, generation, offspring (freq. In Lucr.): *usu. plur.*: *saecula propagare*, Lucr.

saecum, v. cum, no. vi.

saecundus, arum, f. plu. [secundus] ae. partes, second or inferior parts, i. e.

in dramas: *Spinther secundarum, tertiarum Pampilius, performers of second and third rate characters*, Plin. Fig.: Q. Arrius, qui fuit M. Crassi quasi secundarum, Cic.

saecundāri, orum, m. plu. [id.] (ae. milites) soldiers of the second legion (like primiarii, tertiani, decimarii, etc.): Liv.: Tac.

saecundārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to the second class, sort, or quality; second-rate, middling, inferior: *pauis*, Suet. ||, Of abstract things: *habet statum res publica de tribus saecundarium*, Cic.

saecundo, adv. secondly: Cic. **saecundo**, i. v. a. [saecundus] to direct favourably, to adjust, adapt, accommodate: *tempus ei rei saecundes*, Pl. ||, to favour, further, second: *di nostra incepta saecundo*, Virg.

saecundum, adv. and prep. 1. A dv. after, behind: *Am. Age, i tu secundum*. So. Sequor, subequor te, Pl. 2. afterwards, in the next place, secondly (rare): *Cn. Genucio, l. Aemilio Mamercino secundum consulibus*, for the second time (= iterum), Liv. ||, Prep. with acc., of space, after, behind: *ite hac secundum vos me*, Pl. (ii) denoting direction or position, by, along: *quae (legiones) iter secundum mare superum faciunt*, Cic. 2. Of time, immediately after, after, next to: *hunc diem*, id.: *proelium*, Liv. (ii) denoting extension, during, while: *saecundum quietem, while asleep*, Cic. 3. Of rank or quality: *ille secundum te et liberos nostros ita est, ut ait paene par*, id. 4. Fig. following the nature or dictates of, in accordance with, according to: *igna prona et fastigata, ut secundum naturam fluminis procumbent*, Caes.: *secundum naturam vivere*, Cic. (ii) according to the will of, in favour of, to the advantage of: *secundum eam (partem) item iudices dare*, Liv.

saecundus, a, um, adj. [sequor] following in time or order, next, second: aliquem obligare saecundo sacramento, priore amisso, Cic.: aliquem secundum heredem instituire, the next or second heir, id.: *mensa, the second course, desert*, Virg.: *partes, second parts, inferior parts* (lit. and fig.), Cic. ||, Fig. following, next, second in rank, value, etc.: *Ajax heros ab Achille secundus*, Virg. 2. secondary, subordinate, inferior: *vivil siliquis et pane saecundo*, id. ||, Nautical i. t. of currents of wind or water, favourable, fair: *secundo flumine id Lutetiam*, Tac. facere coepit, down the stream, Caes.: *tota rate in secundum quam labente, with the current*, Liv.: *quom videam navem secundis ventis cursum tenentem*, aum, Cic. Poet. (i) (Neptunus) cursum saecundo, speeding along, Virg. 2. In gen. favourable, propitious, fortunate (opp. to adversus): *secundo populo aliquid facere, with the consent of the people*, Cic.: *rumor*, Hor.: *dis auspibus et*

Junone secunda, Virg.: *res, opp. adversae, prosperity*, Cic.: *consilium*, Caes. Plur. absol. for secundae res, good fortune: *age, me in tuis saecundis respice*, Ter. Comp.: *saecundiore equitum proelio nostra, having proved more favourable for our troops*, Caes. Sup.: *tres leges saecundissimas plebei, adversas nobilitati tui*, Liv.

saecūre, adv. fearlessly, unconcernedly, quietly: Suet. ||, safely, securely: Plin.

saecuridōis, ae, f. dim. [securia] a little axe, a hatchet: Pl.

saecurifer, ōra, ōrum, adj. [securis] axe-bearing: Ov.

saecuriger, ōra, ōrum, adj. [securis] axe-bearing (poet.): Ov.

saecuris, is, f. [seco] an axe or hatchet: *rustica*, Cat.: Virg.: Hor. (ii) a battle-axe: Virg.: *anceps, a two-edged axe*, Ov.: for sacrificing: Hor. (iii) an executioner's axe (borne by the lictors in the fasces): *missi lictores ad sumendum supplicium nudatos virgis caedunt securique feriunt, behead them*, Liv.: *securibus services subjiice*, Cic. ||, Fig.: *graviter rei publicae insigere securim, to give a death blow*, id. 2. authority, dominion, sovereignty (from the axe in the fasces): *Gallia securibus subjecta, perpetua premittitur servitute*, Caes. (Hence *It. scure*.)

saecūritas, ōtis, f. [securus] freedom from care, unconcern, composure: *Democriti securitas quae est animi tanquam tranquillitas, quam appellavit εὐθυμια*, Cic. 2. carelessness, heedlessness, negligence: *frequentissimum initium esse calamitatis securitatem*, Veil. ||, Transf. objectively, freedom from danger, safety, security: *securitati ante quam vindictae consulere*, Tac.

saecūrus, a, um, adj. [cura] free from care, unconcerned, fearless, quiet, composed: *ut, meis ab tergo tuta, securus bellum Nabidi inferam*, Liv.: *securus Hermippus Tennum proficiscitur*, Cic.: *Ceres nata secur recepta, tranquill since she had found*, Ov.: *securior ab Samnitibus*, Liv. With gen.: *ne sis securus futuri*, Ov. With subj.: *securus, cadat an recto stet fabula tui*, Hor. 2. Of things, tranquil, serene, cheerful, bright: *otia*, Virg.: *dilecti*, Tib.: *securior materia*, Tac. (ii) Meton. (effect for cause) that frees from care or anxiety: *latices*, Virg. 3. careless, reckless, heedless, negligent (rare): *caestrensis jurisdictio, easy, offhand*, Tac. ||, Transf. objectively, free from danger, safe, secure (for tatus): *hostis nullum locum quietum aut securum esse sineret*, Liv. With gen.: *subita inundatione Tiberis non modo Iacintia et plana urbis loca sed secuta ejusmodi casum implevit, secure from such accidents*, Tac. (Hence *It. sûr*.)

saecus, a, v. v. sexus.

saecus (comp. saecus, also sequus) [perh. from saeco] ade. and prep. A

A div. otherwise, differently: oratorum genera esse dicuntur tanquam poetarum. Id secus est, Clc.: nobis aliter videtur: recte secusne, postea, *whether rightly or not*, id. e. pro bene aut secus consulto, *for good or ill*, Liv. With *quam* or *aliquae*: ne quid fiat secus quam volumus quae quod oportet, Clc. 2. With *negat*, *not otherwise*, i. e. even so, just so: ut obviam Clodio hora fere, undecima aut non multo secus, id. With *gen.*: alaeque et auxilia cohortum neque multo secus in his virum, Tac. With *ac* or *quam*: nunquam secus habui illam, ac si ex me esset nata, Ter.: non secus quam, Ov. Esp. in the poets, non (hauit) secus ac, to introduce a comparison: non secus ac patris acer Romanus in armis, Virg. || Elliptically, *otherwise than might be wished*, i. e. *ill, badly*: magna consolatio est, etiam si secus acciderit, Clc. || Comp.: with negatives: instat non secus ac rotat ense, *none the less*, Virg.: nihilo secus, *nevertheless*, Ter.: nihilo tamen secus, Caes. In negative questions: quid fecimus? quid diximus tibi sequus quam velles? Pl.

3. Prep. with *acc.* by, beside, along, on: Cato: Plin. 2. Affixed to a pron. it signifies *side*: e. g. alitrinsecus, on the other side; utrinsecus, on both sides; circumsecus, on all sides, round about.

SECUTOR (sequor), ōis, m. [sequor] one that follows another, a follower, attendant: App. 1. a pursuer, a kind of gladiator who fought with the retarii: Juv.: v. Smith's Ant. 195.

sed (sed) conj. [The same word as the particle *sed* or *re*; hence *part. apart from, setting aside, except, only, etc.*] Denoting limitation or correction, but, yet: ipsum regale genus civitatis rebusque simplicibus longe anteponendum: sed ita, quomodo statum suum retinet, Clc. || In transitions and resurrections: sed ad instituta redeamus, id. Hence after parentheses, but, now, I say, etc.: eadem cum audio socrum meum Laellam (facilius enim mulieres incurrunt antiquitatem conservant), sed eam sic audio, ut Plautum mihi aut Naevium videam, auctor, id.

2. In breaking off: sed quid ego haec autem nequiquam ingrata revolo? Virg. || 3. After negative clauses, to denote opposition or addition: but, on the contrary: non ego herus tibi, sed servus sum, Pl. Several times repeated: non herus nec dominos appellat eos, sed patriae custodes, sed patres et docti, Clc. 2. In a climax, non modo (solum, etc.): sed or sed etiam (et quoque), *not only, not merely* . . . but, but also, but even, but indeed: quibus opibus ac nervis non solum ad minuendam gratiam, sed pene ad perniciem suam uteretur, Caes. (ii) Non modo (solum) non . . . sed, sed etiam: sed ne . . . quidem, *not only not* . . . but, but even, but indeed, but not even, etc. (to denote diametrical opposition):

judicetur non modo non consul, sed etiam hostis Antonius, Clc. Also, without the second non in the first clause, and with *ne quidem* in the second, doubly negative: quod mihi non modo Israel, sed ne dolere quidem impune licet, id. 3. Also in affirmative clauses by way of climax or addition, but in fact, but also = and moreover (cf. *que*, no. 11.): ego te hodie reddam maddim, sed vino, probe, Pl. Usually with *etiam* (or *et*): hic mihi primum meum consilium defuit, sed etiam obfuit, Clc.

sed, *v.* particle *se*.

sedātus, adv. calmly, tranquilly, sedately: Pl.: Clc.

sedatio, ōis, f. [sedo] an allaying, assuaging, calming: Clc.

sedātus, a, um, Part. [sedo] Adj.: composed, moderate, calm, quiet, sedate: Herodotus sine ulla saebris quasi sedatus amnis fuit, Clc.: oderunt sedatum celeres, agilem gnavumque renisi, Hor.: sedatus tempus, Clc.

sedecim (sexdecim), card. num. [sex decem] sixteen: Pl.: Caes.: Liv.

sedecula, ae, f. dim. [sedes] a little seat, a low stool: Clc.

sedentarius, a, um, adj. [sedeo] pertaining to sitting, sedentary (rare): sutores, Pl.

sedēo, sedī, seassum, 2. v. n. to be seated, to sit: hi stant ambo, non sedent, Pl.: quid sit, quod cum tot summi oratores sedeat, ego potissimum surrexerim, remain sitting, Clc. With in and abl. denoting the seat or place: sedilibus in primis eques sedet, Hor. With simple abl.: bis sex coelestes, medio Jove, sedibus altis sedent, Ov. With other prepositions and adverbs: inter ancillas, Pl.: ante fores, Ov.: sub arbore, id.: apud quem, Clc. 2. Esp. of magistrates, etc. to sit in council, in court, on the bench: ejus igitur mortis sedis ultores, id. Also, of the assessors of the judges: nobis in tribunal Q. Pompeii praetoris urbani sedentibus, id. 3. to continue sitting, to sit still: to remain in a place; hence, to be inactive: to linger, loiter, etc.: sedentem desides domi, Liv.: sedem qui timuit, ne non succederet, *sit still, stand at home*, Hor. Proverb.: compressa, quod aiunt, manibus sedere, Liv. (ii) Esp. in war, to remain encamped, to keep the field; and of towns, to sit down before, besiege: dom apud hostes sedimus, Pl.: sedendo expugnare urbem, Liv. || Transf. to sink or settle down, to subside: flamma petit altum, propior locus sēra cepit, sederunt medietate fretumque solo, Ov.: clava (Herculis) adversa sedit in ore viri, id.: sedulae immensas montes, Tac. Hence, poet. of wounds: plagam sedere cedendo precebat, from penetrating, Ov. 2. Esp. to sit, sit close or tight, to hold or hang fast: to be firm, immovable: librata quum sederit (plans), Liv.: crebra relicta in inguulo tuo, Ov. Hence, of anything fixed or revolved: si mihi non animo fixum immotumque

soderet, Virg. [Cf. Sans. *sad*, "sit;" Gr. *ἴσθαι*, *ēōs*, *ēōpa*; Eng. *sit*.]

sedes, is (gen. plur. *sedium*, Liv.), f. [sedeo] a seat, bench, chair, throne, etc.: in his sedibus, quae erant sub platano, Clc.: sedes honoris sui, Liv. Poet.: non si priores Maecius tenet sedes Homerus, the foremost seat, the first rank, Hor. || Transf. in gen. a seat, dwelling, place, residence, habitation, abode, temple, etc.: Sing.: haec domus, haec sedes, haec sunt penetralia magni amnis (sc. Penel), Ov.: in omni sede ac loco ferrum flammamque metuemus, Clc.: (ulmus) nota quae sedes fuerat columba, Hor. Poet.: sedes sclerata, for accleratorium, i. e. the infernal regions, Hor. (ii) Plur. (usu. of the dwellings of several): qui incolunt eas urbes non haerent in suis sedibus, Clc.: ut (Galli) aliud domicilium, alias sedes petant, Caes. Of the dwelling of a single person: (Ienaratus) in ea civitate domicilium et sedes collocavit, Clc. 2. Of things, a seat, place, ground, situation, foundation, etc.: Sing.: hanc urbem (Romam) sedem aliquando et domum summo esse imperio praebituram, id.: num montes moliri sede sua paramus? is push from their place, Liv.: nec mens mihi nec color certa sede manet, Hor. Plur.: coloni Capuae in sedibus luxuriae collocati, Clc.: turrim coelestem altis sedibus, Virg. (Hence *lit. seggia*; Fr. *siège*.)

sedīlo, is, m. [id.] a seat, bench, stool, chair, etc.: Sing.: membra senex positio jussit relevare sedili, Ov. Plur.: sedibus magnis in primis eques sedet, Hor.

seditiō, ōis, f. [lit. a putting apart, a separation (see below); hence] an insurrectionary separation, civil discord, mutiny, sedition: ne qua seditiō oritur, Caes.: seditionem ac discordiam concitare, Clc. 2. Fig.: seditionem facit lien, occupat praecordia, *vices, and takes possession of my stomach*, Pl.

|| Transf. in gen. *discord, strife, quarrel* (rare): domestica (opp. to fraternal concordia), Liv.: pantomimorum, Suet. (Usu. derived, as by Clc., from *sed* and *ire*; but the quantity of the *e* in *seditiō* points to the deriv. from *sed* and *do*, which in composition *us* means "to put;" hence *seditiō* is lit. "a putting apart, a separation.")

seditiōsē, adv. seditiously: Clc. Comp.: Tac. Sup.: Clc.

seditiōsus, a, um, adj. [seditiō] factious, turbulent, mutinous, seditious: seditiōsus tribuni plebis, Clc.: seditiōsus atque improba oratio, Caes.: seditiōne vices, Liv. || Transf. in gen. *quarrelsome*: Clc.

sedo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [same root as *sedeo*] A. c. to settle, allay, assuage, appease, check, stop, etc.: incendia, Ov.: sedare stirra, to slake, quench, Lucr.: pestilentiam, Liv.: populi impetus aliquid incendit, et

saepe sedatur, Cic. : tumultum, Caes. : contentiōem, Liv. Rarely with a personal object : ut vix a magistratibus juvenis sedatur, was brought to order, id. Reflect. : sedatis fluctibus, having subsided, Cic. || Neutr. to become quiet, to lull, subside : postquam tempestas sedavit, Gell.

sēdūco, xl, ctum, 3. v. a. to lead aside or apart : to lead away, carry off, etc. : Pamphilus me solum seducto foras, Ter. : singulos separatim, Liv. : quod a te seductus est tuoque beneficio adhibuit, was withdrawn, taken out of the way, Cic. 2. Fig. : consilia seducta a plurium conscientia, remote, far, Liv.

|| to put asunder, separate, divide (poet. and rare) : seducti terras haec brevis unda duos, Ov. With abl. : quum frigida mors animas seduxerit artus, Virg.

seductio, ōnis, f. [seduco] a leading aside : seductiones testium, Cic.

seductus, a, um, Part. [seduco].

|| A. D. distant : ex alto seductas aethere lumen despectat terras, Ov.

sedūctas, ātis, f. [sedulus] assiduity, application, zeal, sedulousness : pro sedulitate ac diligentia, Suet. : Cic.

|| officiousness, obtrusiveness : sedulitas stulte quem diligit urget, Hor.

sedūlo, adv. perseveringly, diligently, industriously, assiduously, sedulously : sedulo rem mandatum exequi, gerere, Pl. : comparare quae opus sunt, Liv. : argumentari, Cic. 2. Esp. on purpose, designedly, intentionally : nusquam nisi in virtute spes est, milites, et ego sedulo, n. caeset, feci, Liv.

sedūlus, a, um, adj. [sedulo, like credulus from credo; the e long, as in sēdo and sēdes; lit. fond of sitting; i. e. averse to moving or change; hence] persevering, diligent, industrious, assiduous, sedulous : eloquentes videbare, non sedulos velle conquirere, orators, not those who labour at oratory, Cic. : puer (minister), Hor. : sedula fine viri contento brachia lassant, Ov. || officious, obtrusive : ne odium libellis sedulus importes opera vehementer minister, Hor.

seges, ātis, f. a corn-field : Cic. : Caes. : Virg. : Hor. 2. Meton. standing-corn, a crop : seges alta, Ov. : seges matura, Caes. : Puer : segetes collibus et campis habere, Lucr. With gen. : seges farris matura messi, Liv. Poet. of the armed men springing from the dragon's teeth : cresci seges clipea virorum, Ov. And of a multitude of things : confixum ferrea texti telorum seges, Virg. || Fig. a field, ground, soil : quid odisset Clodium Milo segetem ac materiam suae gloriae? Cic. 2. a crop, fruit, produce (poet. and rare) : Ov.

segestre, is, n. a covering, wrapper of straw or hides : Suet.

segmentatus, a, um, adj. [segmentum] ornamented with strips of tinsel, etc. : trimmings, flourished (rare) : canae, Juv.

segmentum, i, n. [seco] a cutting : a piece cut off, a slice : Plin. 2. Plur. segmenta, strips of tinsel, brocade, etc. : trimmings, flourishes : Ov. : Juv. || Esp. a zone or segment of the earth : Plin.

segnē, adv. slowly, lazily : Liv. **segnipes**, ēdis, m. [signis] slow-foot, poet. of a jaded horse : Juv.

segnis, e, adj. slow, lingering, sluggish, inactive, unenergetic (servi) quia tardius irent propter onus segnes, Hor. : segiores castigat atque incitat, Caes. : obidilo, Liv. : pes (in the race), Hor. : campus, unfruitful, Virg. With ad and acc., or in and abl. : segiores posthac ad imperandum ceteri sint, Cic. : senatu segiore in exaequendis conatibus, Suet. With gen. : occasiōem hand segnis, Tac. With inf. (poet.) : segnes nodum solvere Gratiae, Hor.

segniter, adv. slowly, sluggishly, unenergetically : segniter, otiose, negligent, contumaciter omnia agere, Liv. Comp. : segnius socordiusque oppugnare, id. Esp. freq. with negatives : not the less actively, with undiminished zeal : neque segnius, Tac. : oppidani nihilo segnius bellum parare, Sall.

segnitia, ae, f. [signis] slowness, dilatoriness, sluggishness, inactivity : ut quod segnitia erat, sapientia vocaretur, Tac. : aliquem segnitiae accusare, Liv. : sine segnitia verecundus, Cic.

segnities, em, e, f. [id.] slowness, sluggishness, inactivity : quae tam sera moratur segnitie? Virg. : ut castigare segnitie populi, Liv.

sēgrego, avi, atum, (in tmesi, seque gregari, Lucr.), i. v. a. [grex] to separate from the flock : oves segregatas (a capellis), Phaedr. || In gen. to set apart, to separate, remove : exclusit illum a republica, distraxit, segregavit scelus ipsius, Cic. : captivis productis et segregatis, Liv. 2. Fig. : virtutem a summo bono, Cic. : ut segregaret pugnam eorum (Curiaiorum), divide, separate, Liv.

sējūgātus, a, um, adj. disjointed, separated (rare) : Cic.

sējūgus, is, m. (sc. currus) [sex jugum] a team of six horses, a chariot drawn by six horses : Liv.

sējunctim, adv. separately : Tib.

sējunctio, ōnis, f. [sejungo] a disjunction, separation, division (rare) : Cic. : Quint.

sējunctus, a, um, Part. [sejungo].

sējungo, xli, ctum, 3. v. a. to disunite, disjoint, separate : Alpes quae Italliam a Gallia sejungunt, Nep. : aliquem ex fortissimorum civium murem, Cic. || Fig. : defenso sejuncta a voluntate ac sententia legis, id. : se a labore forensi, Tac. With abl. : quol corpore sejuncta dolor abest, Lucr.

selectio, ōnis, f. [seligo] a choosing out, choice, selection : Cic.

selectus, a, um, Part. [seligo].

sēlibra, ae, f. [semi] a half-pound : Liv.

sē-ligo, lēgi, lectum, 3. v. a. to gather apart, to select, choose : vulgares rejice sedes, Vertumnumque tori socium sibi sellege, Ov. : selectae sententiae, Cic.

|| Esp. Judges selecti, the judges in criminal suits selected by the praetor : id. : Hor.

sella, ae, f. dim. [contr. of sedula, from sedes] a seat, chair, stool : Cic. : a mechanic's work-stool : id. : a teacher's chair : id. : a portable chair or sedan : aut sella, aut lectica transire, Suet. : called also sella gestatoria, id. Esp. a magistrate's seat or chair : Cic. : sella curulis : v. curulis.

sellaria, ae, f. [sella] a room furnished with seats or settles : a drawing-room : Plin. : Suet.

sellarius, ii, m. [sellaria] one that practices lewdness upon a settle : Tac.

sellisternia, ōrum, n. plu. [sella sternio; cf. lectisternium] religious banquets offered to female deities (because, at table, the women sat upon sellae, while the men reclined upon lecti, whence lectisternium) : Tac.

sellilla, ae, f. dim. [sella] a little seat or stool : also, a sedan : Tac.

sellarius, a, um, adj. [sellula] pertaining to a chair : quæstus, sedentary occupations or trades, Gell. || Subst. sellarius, ii, m. a mechanic : Liv.

sēmel, adv. num. once, a single time : quem (Crassum) semel ait in vita risisse Lucilius, Cic. : Janum Quirinum semel atque iterum clausum, once and again, i. e. twice, Suet. : in a more gen. sense : pecuniam semel atque iterum dare, repeatedly, Cic. || Transf. but once, once for all : hostis est datus, cum quo dimicantes aut vitam semel aut ignominiam finirent, Liv.

(II) Of speech, at once, in a word, briefly : quum postulasset, ut sibi fundus semel indicaretur, Cic. 2. Of succession, the first time, first : demonstravimus, L. Vibullum Rufum bis in potestate pervenisse Caesaris, semel ad Corfinium, iterum in Hispania, Caes. Without iterum, etc. : cum ad idem, unde semel perfecta sunt, cuncta astra redierint, Cic. 3. In gen. like primum, to denote simple antecedence : freq. with ut, uti, quando, cum, si, etc. : once, ever, at some time, at any time : quod semel dixi, hand mutabo, what I have once said, Pl. : ut semel Gallorum copias vicerit, Caes. : quae proclivius ad perniciem, cum semel coepit, labitur, Cic. With participles : ut adversando remorandoque licitato semel militi adiderint impetum, Liv. [Root sem or sim. "one," whence sem-el, sem-per, sim-per, sim-gulus, sim-ilis, sim-ul, sim-cursus; Gr. ἀπὸ, ὅς; Eng. same.]

semen, in, n. [for sermen, from sero] that which is sown, seed of plants and animals : Cic. : Ov. Of the elements of other bodies (of fire, water, stones, etc.) : Lucr. : Virg. || Transf. a shoot used for propagating : a graft,

scion, set, slip, cutting: id. 2. *a stock, race: genus as semen, Cic.* 3. *posterity, progeny, offspring, child (poet.): non tulit in cineres labi sua Phœbus eosdem semina, Ov.* III. *Fig. origin, occasion, cause: of persons, an author, prompter, instigator, etc.: stilps ac semen malorum omnium, Cic. Plur.: loquaces, seditioes, semina discordiarum (tribunos plebis), Liv.*

sēmentifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [sementis feru] seed-bearing, fruitful: Virg.

sēmentis, is, f. [semen] a sowing: Cic. Plur.: sementes quam maximas facere, Caes. Proverb.: ut sementem feceris, ita metes, as you sow, so will you reap, Cic. 2. *Fig.: malorum sementem esse factam, id.* II. *Transf. seed-time: per sementem, Cato.* 2. *Meton. sementes, the growing crops, young corn: vos date perpetuo teneris sementibus auctus, Ov.*

sēmentivus, a, um, adj. [sementis] pertaining to sowing: feriae, that occur at seed-time, Varr.: called, also, sementiva dies, Ov.

sēmrmis, v. semlermis.

sēmstris, e, adj. [sex mensis] of six months: half-yearly: regnum, Cic. Imperium, Caes.: dux, Liv.

sēmesus (semlesus, Virg.), a, um, adj. [semi ēdo] half-eaten, half-consumed: places, Hor.

sēmet, v. sui.

sēm- (before vowels sometimes sēm-, and before libra, meistris (from mensis), and modius, sē-) [same as *huc*] an inseparable particle employed as a prefix, denoting, *half-, demi-, semi-: c. g. sēmestris, semi-monthly: sēmesus, half-eaten: sēmideus, demigod, etc.; hence, small, thin, light, etc.: as, sēmiciuidat, etc.*

sēmī-āpērtus (quinquevyl), *a, um, adj. half-opened: janua, Ov.*

sēmī-ambustus, a, um, adj. half-burned, half-consumed: cadaver, Suet.

sēmī-ānimis (in verse, quadryl), *e, adj. [animus] half-alive, half-dead: Virg.: Liv.*

sēmī-ānimus, a, um, adj. half-alive, half-dead: Lucr.: Juv.: Liv.

sēmī-āpērtus, a, um, adj. half-opened, half-open: fores portarum, Liv.

sēmī-barbārus, a, um, adj. semi-barbarous: Galli, Suet.

sēmī-bos, bōvis, m. a half-ox: Ov.

sēmī-caper, pri, m. a half-goat, an epithet of Pan, etc.: Ov.

sēmī-circulāris, l, m. a half-circle, semicircle: Cic.

sēmī-cremātus, a, um, adj. half-burned: membra, Ov.

sēmī-cremātus, a, um, adj. [cremo] half-burned: stipes, Ov.

sēmī-crūdus, a, um, adj. half-raw: exta, Suet.

sēmī-cubitālis, e, adj. a half-cubit long: hostile, Liv.

sēmī-dēus, a, um, adj. half-divine: Subst. a dem god; demigodness: semi-

deique deique, Ov.: Nymphae semideumque genus, id.

sēmī-doctus, a, um, adj. half-taught, half-learned: Pl.: Cic.

sēmī-ermis (semerm-), e, and semiermus, a, um, adj. [arma] half-armed, badly or indifferently armed: Liv.: Tac.

sēmī-esus, a, um, v. semesua.

sēmī-factus, a, um, adj. half-made, half-finished: opera, Tac.

sēmī-fer, ēra, ērum, adj. [ferus] half-bestial, half man and half beast: semifer interea divinae stirpis alumnio laetus erat, i. e. the Centaur Chiron, Ov.: pectus Tritonis, Virg. II. *Fig. half-wild, half-savage: Cacus, id.*

sēmī-germānus, a, um, adj. half-German, semi-German: gentes, Liv.

sēmī-græcus, a, um, adj. half-Greek, semi-Grecian: Suet.

sēmī-grāvis, e, adj. half-intoxicated: Liv.

sē-migro, avi, i. v. n. to go away, remove from: a patre, Cic.

sēmī-hians, antls, adj. half-opened, half-open: labellum, Cat.

sēmī-hōmo, inls, m. a half-man, i. e. half man and half beast: Centauri, Ov. II. *half-wild, half-savage: Cacus, Virg.*

sēmī-hōra, ac, f. half an hour: Cic.

sēmī-lacer, ēra, ērum, adj. half-lacerated, half-mangled: Ov.

sēmī-lautus, a, um, adj. half-washed: crura, Cat.

sēmī-liber, bēra, bērum, adj. half-free: semiliberi saltem stimus, Cic.

sēmī-lixa, ac, m. half a suttler, one little better than a suttler: Liv.

sēmī-marīnus, a, um, adj. half in the sea: corpora, Lucr.

sēmī-mas, āris, m. a half-male, hermaphrodite: Ov.: Liv. II. *Adj. gelded, castrated: ovis, Ov.*

sēmī-mortuus, a, um, adj. half-dead: Cat.

sēmī-nārium, ll, n. [semen] a nursery-gardn, seed-plot: Cato. II. *Fig.: seminarium rei publicae, Cic.*

sēmī-nator, ōris, m. [semino] an originator, producer, author: Cic. II. *Fig.: omnium malorum, id.*

sēmī-nōcis (nom. does not occur), *is, adj. [nex] half-dead: alicui semineci rapere arma, Virg.*

sēmī-nūm, ll, n. [semen] a race, stock, breed: Pl.

sēmī-no, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to sow (rare): Col. 2. *Transf. to begot, engender, procreate: Pl.* (I) *Of plants, to bring forth, produce: vicium quod non sua seminat arbo, Virg.*

sēmī-nūdus, a, um, adj. half-naked: consules, Liv.

sēmī-pāgānus, l, m. a half-rustic, half a clown: Pers.

sēmī-perfectus, a, um, adj. half-finished: opera, Suet.

sēmī-pes, pēdis, m. half a foot: Vitr.

sēmī-plācentinus, i, m. a half-Placentine: Cic.

sēmī-plēnus, a, um, adj. half-full: stationes, half-manned, Liv.

sēmī-pitātus, a, um, adj. half-pruned: vitis, Virg.

sēmī-rārus, a, um, adj. half-shaven: ustor, Cat.

sēmī-rēductus, a, um, adj. half bent back: Venus, Ov.

sēmī-rēfectus, a, um, adj. half-repaired: classis, Ov.

sēmī-rītus, a, um, adj. half-pulled down, half-demolished, half-rained: murus, Liv.: vallum, Tac.

sēmī-sis, isis, m. [semi as] half a unit, a half (for dimidium): e liberorum defunctorum bonis, Suet. II. *Esp. half an as, a semi-as (as a coin): Cic. Hence: non semisalis homo, not worth a groat, i. e. worthless, Vatin. in Cic.*

3. *As a rate of interest, one half per cent. a month, or, six per cent. per ann. (cf. bes, triena, etc.): semibus magna copia (pecuniae) est, Cic.*

3. *As a measure of dimension: half a juger of land: bina jugera et semisses agri assignati, Liv. (Hence li scemo, scemare).*

sēmī-senex, nis, m. an elderly man: Pl.

sēmī-sēpultus, a, um, adj. half-buried: oesa, Ov.

sēmī-somnus, a, um, and semi-somnia, e, adj. half-asleep, drowsy: Pl.: Cic.: Liv.

sēmī-sūpinus, a, um, adj. half bent backwards, half-supine (poet.): Ov.

sēmīta, ac, f. a narrow way, a foot-path, lane, etc.: omnibus viis nunc semitæ cascadarios ex alvis emitebat, Caes.: semita angusta et ardua, Liv. 2. *Transf.: opere (foramur) omnis semita fervet, Virg.* II. *Fig.: Jam intelligite, hanc pecuniam, quæ via modo visa est exire ab ista, eandem semita revertit, Cic.*

sēmītilis, e, adj. [semita] pertaining to foot-paths or by-ways: dei, whose statues are placed in by-ways, Virg.

*sēmī-tīnus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to lanes or by-ways: morali, Cat. (Hence *li sentiero*: Fr. *sentier*).*

sēmī-nstillo (semustulo and semustillo), *atum, only in Part. perf. and p. undique, i. v. a. to half burn: infestissimis lignis semustulatus, Cic.*

sēmī-nustus (semustus), *a, um, adj. half-burned: Enceladi semustus helmine corpus, Virg.* II. *Fig.: a popular incendium priore consensu semustus effugisse, Liv.*

sēmī-vir, l, m. adj. half-man: (I) half man and half-beast, as the Centaur Chiron: Ov. (II) as hermaphrodite: id. II. *Transf. gelded, castrated: of a priest of Cybele: Juv.* 2. *Fig. unmanly, effeminate: tu nunc ille Paris cum semiviro comitatu, Virg.*

sēmī-vivus, a, um, adj. half-alive, half-not dead: ibi hominem fuisse ex cruciatu, semivivum reliquit, Cic. II. *Fig.: semivivus vocibus, with half-expiring words, id.*

semi-vocalis, *is, f.* (sc. littera) a *semivocal* (acc. to the old grammarians, seven: *f, l, m, n, r, s, x*): Quint.

semi-sénarius, *li, m.* a *maker of small modius*: Pl.

se-módus, *li, m.* a *half-modius*: Juv.

semótus, *a, um, Part.* [semoveo].

li, Adj. *remote, distant*: colloquium petant semoto a militibus loco, Caes. 2. Fig.: omnis divum natura semota a nostris rebus conjunctaque longe, distincti, Lucr.

se-móvō, *móvi, mótum, 2. v. a. to move or put aside; to separate*: Ter.

li, Fig.: Strato ab ea disciplina omnino semovendus est, Cic.

semper, *adv.* denoting either uninterrupted or unending duration; in the former case having reference to past or present time; in the latter, to the future: it also denotes uniform repetition or recurrence: *ever, always, at all times*, *for ever*: magnus numerum equitatus suo sumit semper alere et circum se habere, Caes.: semper habebant se coma, to citharæ, to nostræ, lauræ, pharætræ, Ov.: quom ex alto se aestus incitavisset, quod bis accidit semper horarum xlv. spatium, Caes.

With quotidie, perenne, assidue, etc.: lucrum ut perenne vobis semper suppetat, Pl.: semper et ubique, Quint.

3. Transf. in all places or circumstances (poet.): proque toro, terræ non semper granum habenti incubat infelix, Ov. [Sem-per, from the root *sem* or *six*, "one": *v. sem-el*: for the termin. cf. *nu-per, parum-per, etc.*]

semptérnus, *a, um, adj.* [semper; cf. *hæsternus* from *hæri*, æternus from ævum, and taciturnus from tacere] everlasting, perpetual, continual, imperishable, eternal: fragile corpus animus semptérnus movet, Cic.: ignis Vestæ, id.

sem-uncia, *se, f.* the twenty-fourth part of an as: Varr. 2. In gen. a twenty-fourth part of any whole: facit beredem ex deunce et semuncia Cæcilianum, Cic. Hence, transf. a trifling: semuncia recti, Pers. *li, Esp.* of weight, the twenty-fourth of a pound: semuncia auri, Liv.

semunciaris, *a, um, adj.* [semuncia] amounting to one twenty-fourth of an as or of any unit: semunciarium tantum ex unciario fenus factum, interest reduced from one-twelfth of the capital to one twenty-fourth, i. e. about four per cent, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 177).

semustus, *a, um, v.* semustus.

senariolus, *li, m.* [senarius] a little, insignificant senarius, or verse of six feet: Cic.

senarius, *a, um, adj.* [seni] consisting of six each: numerus, the number six, Macr. *li, Esp.*: versus, a verse consisting of six feet (usually iambics): Quint.: and Subst. senarius, *li, m.*: Cic.

senátor, *ōris, m.* [sen, root of sen-

ex] a member of the Senate, a senator of Rome: Cic.: Caes. 2. Of persons exercising analogous functions in foreign states: of the Nervii: id.: of the senators of the Rhodians: Cic.: of the Macedonians, called by themselves syndectri: Liv.

senátorius, *a, um, adj.* [senator] pertaining to a senator, senatorial: cunctas aetas a senatorio gradu longe abest, Cic.: ordo, Caes.: litteræ, speeches made in the Senate, Cic.

senátus, *ūs, m.* (gen. senati, Pl.: Cic.) [sen, root of senex; like *ypovatos* from *ypavō*] the council of the elders, the Senate or supreme council at Rome, concerning whose origin, constitution, powers, etc., v. Smith's Ant. 332 seqq.: vocare senatum, Liv.: in senatu sedere, to sit among the senators (in the senate), Suet. 2. The Senate of other nations: Aeduarum, Caes. *li, Fig.* a council, i. e. consultation: Pl.

senátusconsultum, *v.* consultum, *no, ti.*

senectas, *se, f.* [senectus, adj.; sc. aetatis] old age, senility (for senectus): Ter.: Virg.: Hor.

senectus, *a, um, adj.* [senex] aged, old (rare): senectas aetatis, Pl.

senectus, *titia, f.* [id.] old age, senility (only in sing.): quasi quid adolescentiam florem aetatis, senectutem occasum vitae velit definire, Cic. 2. Fig. of style: quum ipsa oratio jam nostra canesceret haberetque suam quandam maturitatem et quasi senectutem, id. (li) Of things (for vetustas): poet. and rare: vos (tabellæ) cariosa senectus rodât, Ov.

senéo, *2. v. n. to be old (rare)*: Cat. **senescō**, *nūl, 3. v. n. incomp.* [seneo] to grow old, become aged; to grow hoary: ita senaim aetas senescit, Cic.: tempora labuntur taciteque senescimus annis, Ov. *li, Meton.* to grow weak; to waste away, wane, decline, etc.: Hannibalem jam et fama senescere et viribus, Liv.: amore senescit habendi, Hor.

2. Of things: hiems, Cic.: senescit ager continuis messe, becomes exhausted, Ov.: senescere civitatem otio, Liv.: morbus, Cic.

senex, *senis (nom. and acc. of the neut. plur. in the Poët. and of the neut. sing. in the Comp. do not occur.* Orig. gen. senicia, Plaut.), adj. [seneo] (Comp. senior): old, aged, advanced in years: nemo est tam senex qui se annum non putet posse vivere, Cic. Comp.: grandior senioreque, Lucr.: anni, Ov. *li, Subst.* an aged person, an old man or woman: ut tum ad senem senex de senectute, Cic.: senem in patriam revertentem, unde puer profectus sum (the words of Hannibal, who was not yet fifty years of age), Liv.: hanc tot mala ferre senem, this old woman, Tib. Comp. an elderly person, sometimes (esp. in the poets) also for senex, an aged person (Servius Tullius) seniores a junioribus divisi, Cic.: centurias juniorum seniorumque,

Liv. (Hence *li. signore*; Fr. *seigneur, sire*.)

senil, *ae, a, num.* distrib. [sex] six each: quum in sex partes divisus excretus Romanus senis horis in orbem succederet proelio, Liv. *li, Transf.* for sex, six: tradiderat natalibus actis bis puerum senis, post his telfth birthday, Ov.

senidēni (or sep.), *ae, a, num.* distrib. *statem* each: Liv.: Tac.

senilis, *e, adj.* [senex] pertaining to old people, aged, senile: guttur, Hor.: status incurva, of an old man, Cic.

senio, *ōnis, m.* [seni] the number six, a six on dice: Suet.

senior, *ōris, v.* senex.

senium, *li, n.* [senio] the feebleness of age, decline, decay, debility: senio carere, Cic.: senium Galbæ et Juventa Othonia, Tac.: lentæ velut tabula, Liv.

li, Meton. an old man, old fellow: with mass. pron.: ut illum di deaque senium perdant, Ter. 2. peevishness, moroseness; rezaation, grief, trouble, produced by decay: luget senatus, moeret equester ordo, tota civitas confecta senio est, Cic.: senio et moerore consumptus, Liv.

senia, *orum, n. plur.* [senio] sentiments, thoughts, ideas: Cic.

senibilis, *e, adj.* [senius] perceptible by the senses, sensible (rare): Sen.

senifer, *ōris, ōrum, adj.* [senius fero] producing sensation: Lucr.

senilis, *e, adj.* [id.] endowed with sensation, sensitive: Lucr.

senim, *adv.* [senit, root of sentio] Prop. perceptibly: hence slowly, gently, softly, gradually: senim tarde potius, Cic.: tentare animos, Liv.: senaim et sapienter amare, Ov.

senius, *a, um, Part.* [sentio].

senius, *ūs, m.* [id.] the faculty of feeling, perception, sensation, sense, etc. Of the body: tactus corporis est senius, Lucr.: oculorum, aurium, Cic.: videnti, audiendi, id. *li, Of the mind, sentiment, emotion, affection; sense, capacity, inclination, disposition*, etc.: humanitatis, id.: valde mihi placebat senius ejus de re publica, id.: senius communis (and with hominum), the common feelings of humanity, Hor. 2. Meton. the thinking faculty, the understanding, mind, reason (rare): (quilus fortuna) senium communem abstulit, common sense, Phaedr. 3. Esp. of discourse, sense, meaning, signification: verba, quibus voces seniusque notarent, Hor. (li) a sentence, period: verbo senium cludere multo optimum est, Quint. Hence, communes senius (corr. with loci), common places, Tac.

sententia, *se, f.* [senit, root of sentio] a way of thinking; opinion, sentiment; a purpose, determination, decision, etc.: adhuc in hac sum sententia, Cic.: si honestatem tueri ac retinere sententia est, if one's purpose is, id.: de sententia aliquid aliquid facere, gerere, scribere, etc. acc. to any one's

Liv. (Hence *li. signore*; Fr. *seigneur, sire*.)

senil, *ae, a, num.* distrib. [sex] six each: quum in sex partes divisus excretus Romanus senis horis in orbem succederet proelio, Liv. *li, Transf.* for sex, six: tradiderat natalibus actis bis puerum senis, post his telfth birthday, Ov.

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sentia: id. Liv., etc.: nimis stulte faciunt, mea quidem sententia, in my opinion at least, Pl.: ex mea (tua, etc.) sententia, or simply, ex sententia, to one's mind or liking: Cic. Proverb.: quot homines, tot sententiae, as many men, so many minds, Ter. 2. Esp. in law and jurisprudence, an official determination, a decision, sentence, judgment, vote: accurate sententiam dixi: factum est senatusconsultum in meam sententiam, Cic.: M. Cato (Judeus) sententiam dixit, pronounced the decision or sentence, id. 3. ex animi mei (tui) sententia, in the formula of an oath, to the best of my (your) knowledge and belief: (maiores) jurare ex sui animi sententia quaeque voluerunt, id. As a corroborative phrase: me quidem, ex animi mei sententia, nulla oratio laedere potest, by my faith, Sall.

II. Transf. of discourse, sense, meaning, signification, etc.: legis, Cic. 2. a sentence, period: dum de singulis sententia breviter disputo, id. 3. Esp. a philosophical aphorism, an apophthegm, maxim, axiom: selectae (Epicturi) brevesque sententiae, quas appellatis *apophthegmata*, id.

sententiola, ae, f. dim. [sententia] a little sentence or apophthegm: Cic.

sententiōse, adv. sententiōsly: Cic.

sententiōsus, a. um, adj. [sententia] full of meaning, pithy, sententious: sententiōsus genus dictionis, Cic.

sententiōsum, i, n. [sentis] a thorn-brake: Pl.

sentina, ae, f. the lowest part or sink in the hold of a ship; also bilgewater: quum sentinam exhauriant, Cic.: Caes. II. Fig. the dregs, refuse of the people, rabble: sentina rei publicae, Cic.

sentio, sl. sum (perf. sync. sensi, Ter.), 4. v. a. [sensi and sensum come from an obsolet. pres. sento, whence sententia, sensum] to discern by the senses: to feel, hear, see, etc.: to perceive, be sensible of: calorem et frigus, Lucr.: suavitatem cibi, Cic.: varios rerum sentire colores, Lucr.: sentium, Pl.: famem, Liv. With inf. or acc. and inf.: sentire sonare, to hear sounds, Lucr.: sentio aperti fores, Pl. 2. to feel, experience, suffer, undergo, endure: quid ipse ad Avaricum sensisset, Caes.: tecum Philippus et celerem fugam sensi, Hor. Of things as subjects: transiunt exercitus (ager), Liv.: pestilentem sentiet Africum secunda vitia, Hor.

II. Of the mind, to feel, perceive, observe, notice: constr. with acc., inf. and acc., rel. clause, de, or absol. (I) with acc.: nunquam illum ne minima quidem re offendi, quod quidem senserim, that I have perceived, Cic. (II) with inf. and acc.: quod quid cogitent, me scire sentiant, id. (III) with rel. clause and subj.: vitricies catervae sentire, quid mens rita, quid indoles posset, Hor. With indic.: sentio, quam rem agitis, Pl. (iv) with de: hostes

posteaquam de protectione eorum sentierunt, became aware of their retreat, Caes. (v) Absol.: mentes sapientium quum e corpore excessissent sentire ac vigere, Cic. 2. to think, deem, judge, suppose: jocansne an ita sentiens, id.: quid gravius de vobis sentire possunt? what worse opinion can they entertain of you? Caes.: qui omnia de re publica praecleara atque egregia sentirent, were full of the most noble and generous sentiments, Cic.: tecum sentio, I agree with you, Pl. 3. Esp. in law and jurisprudence, to vote, declare, decide: sedens illi assensit, qui mihi lenissime sentire vult sum, Cic.

sentis, la, m. (fem. Ov.) a thorn, briar, bramble (usu. plur.): Virg.: Caes. II. Transf. of thievish hands: Pl.

sentisio, 3. v. n. insep. [sentio] to perceive, observe: Lucr.

sentus, a. um, adj. [sentis] thorny, rough, rugged (poet. and rare): loca sentis situ, Virg. II. Transf.: video sentis (hominem), bristly, Ter.

seorsum, adv. (seorsus, Pl.: Lucr., etc.): in the poets, also dissyl. per synner.) assunder, separately, apart. With ab: seorsum ab rege exercitum ductare, Sall. With abl.: seorsum corpore, Lucr. Absol.: in custodia habitus, Liv.: omnibus gratiam habere et seorsum tibi praetera, to you individually, Ter.

separabilis, e, adj. [separo] that may be separated, separable: Cic.

separatim, adv. assunder, apart, separately. With ab: (di) separatim ab universis singulos diligit, Cic. Absol.: separatim singularum civitatum copias collocare, Caes.: with singuli, Liv.: with quisque, Caes.

separatio, ōnis, f. [separo] a numbering, severing, separation: sui facti ab illa definitione separatio, Cic.

separatim, comp. adv. less closely: separatim adungi, Cic.

separatus, a. um, Part. [separo]. II. Adj.: separate, distinct, particular, different. With ab: quaestiones separatim a complexu rerum, Quint. With abl.: (animalia) separata alienis, Vell. Absol.: privati ac separatim agri apud eos nihil est, Caes.: tu (Bacchus) separatim viduis in fugis, distant, remote, Hor.

se-pāro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to put apart: to separate, divide. With ab: separat Anlon Octaviae Phocis ab arvis, Ov. With abl. (poet.): Sexton Abydena separat urbe fretum, id. With simple acc.: nec nos mare separat ingens, id. II. Fig. to treat or consider separately: to distinguish, except: multi Graeci a perpetuis suis historiis ea bella separaverunt, Cic.: sum consilium ab reliquis separare, Caes. (Hence it. *seccerare*: Fr. *sevrer*.)

sepebibilis, e, adj. [sepelio] that may be buried. Fig. that may be concealed: stultitia, Pl.

sepelio, ivi or ii, pultum (perf. sepeli, Pers.), 4. v. a. to bury, inter: Tarquinio sepulto, Cic. II. Fig. to put an end to, to destroy, ruin, suppress, etc.: cerno animo sepultam patriam, miseros atque insepultos aceruos civium, id.: dolorem, to put an end to, id.: nullus sum, sepultus sum, I'm lost, Ter. 2. Poet. sepulchus, buried in deep sleep, slumbering: invadunt urbem sonno vinoque sepulchum, Virg.

sepes (sep.), is, f. a hedge, fence: Virg. (Poet. of any inclosure: portarum, Ov.

sepia, ae, f. = *onyria*, the cuttle-fish, which has a bag containing a black, inky liquid, which it is capable of discharging, and thus darkening the water around it. The animal was esteemed a delicacy by the ancients: Cic. This liquid was used for ink: Pers. (Hence lt. *sepia*: Fr. *sepie*.)

sepimentum (seep.), i, n. [sepio] a hedge, fence, inclosure: Cic.

sepio (seep.), psi, ptum, 4. v. a. [sepes] to surround with a hedge, to fence in, inclose: sepsit conitium et curiam, Cic.: castra tectis parietum pro muro, Liv.: ferat venantium conam, Virg. II. Fig.: (inventa) vesire atque ornare oratione: sepe memoria sepiat, to fix them in one's memory, Cic.: postquam omnia pudore sepiat animadvertat, Liv.

sepilia, ae, f. dim. [sepia] a little cuttle-fish: Pl.

se-pōno, pōsi, pōtum, i. v. a. to put or place apart or aside: to separate, pick out, etc.: seponi et occultari, Cic.: primitias magno Jovi, Ov.: se et pecuniam et frumentum in decem annos seposuisse, Liv. 2. Esp. to banish, exile: aliquem in provinciam specie legislationis, Tac. II. Fig.: ut aliam alibi partem, in qua elaboraret, seponeret, Cic.: materiam senectuti sepositi, have set apart, reserved for my old age, Tac.: Jovem diffusum nequae curae seposuisse graves, had laid aside, Ov.

sepositus, a. um, Part. [sepono]. II. Adj.: (poet. and rare) distant, remote: fons Prop. 2. select, choice, vestia, a sumptuous garment, Tib.

sepsis, pron. reflect. [se ipse] oneself: Cic.

septem, card. num. seven: dis. quibus septem placere colles, Hor. II. Esp. substat. the seven sages of Greece: eo vero septem, quos Graeci sapientes nominaverunt, Cic. [Cf. Sans. *saptan*: Gr. *hepta*: Germ. *sieben*: Eng. *seven*.]

september, bris, adj. [septem] pertaining to the seventh month of the old Roman year (which began with March): of or pertaining to September: mense Septembri, Cic.: Idibus Septembris, Liv.: Septembris horis, in the (un-healthy) time of September, Hor.

septemdecim, v. septendecim.

septem-rius, a. um, adj. [Br.]

seven-fold-flowing: Nilus, having seven mouths, *Or.*

septem-gemīnus, a. um, adj. seven-fold (poet.): Nilus (as having seven mouths), *Cat.*

septem-pedālis, e. adj. of seven feet, seven feet high: *Pl.*

septem-plex, icis, adj. [plūco] seven-fold (poet.): clypeus (of ox-hides folded seven times), *Virg.*: Nilus (as having seven mouths), *Or.*

septentrio, v. septentrio.

septemvir, v. septemviri.

septemvīrālis, e. adj. [septemviri] pertaining to the septemvirs, septemviral: auctoritas, *Cic.* **II.** Subst. septemvīrālis, ium, n. pl. the septemvirs: *Id.*

septemvīrātus, ūs, m. [id.] the office of the septemvirs, the septemvirate: *Cic.*

septem-viri, orum, m. pl. [vir] a board or college of seven men, the septemvirs: **I.** the *epulones*: *Sac.* **II.** for dividing lands: *Cic.* *Tag.*: *Id.*

septenārius, a. um, adj. [septem] consisting of seven, septenary: numerus, the number seven, *Plin.*: cum tam botvos-septenarios (sc. versus), fundat ad tibiā, *Cic.*

septendecim (less correctly, septemdecim), card. num. [septem decem] seventeen: septendecim populi, *Cic.*

septēni, ae, a. um, distrib. [septem] seven each: duo faeces, candellae involuti, septenos habuere libros, *Liv.*

II. Transf. for septem, seven: dispar septenis fatula cannis, *Or.*

septentrio, ōnis, v. septentriones.

septentrionalis, e. adj. [septentriones] pertaining to the north, northern: oceanus, *Plin.* **II.** Subst. septentrionalis, ium, n. pl. the northern regions: Britanniae, *Tac.*

septentriones (septemtriones), um, m. pl. [septem tri] prop. the seven ploughing-oxen: v. triones: hence as a constellation] seven stars near the north pole belonging to the constellation called the Wain, or the Great Bear; also, seven stars of the constellation of the Little Bear: neque se septentriones ququam in coelo commovent, *Pl.*: in tmesi: gurgite caeruleo septem prohibeētes triones, *Or.*

2. Transf. sing. either of the two constellations of the Bear, distinguished by the epitheta major and minor: major septentrio, the Great Bear, *Virg.*: minor septentrio, the Little Bear, *Cic.* **II.** Meton. the northern regions, the north: *Caes.*

Sing.: latus orientis spectat, septentrio a Macedonia obijciat, *Liv.* In tmesi: Hyperboreo septem subjecta trioni gent, *Virg.*

3. The north-wind: ex ea die fuere septentriones venti, *Cic.* *Sing.*: acer septentrio ortus inclinatū stagnum eodem, quo aestus, ferebat, *Liv.*

4. **Septies**, adv. num. [septem] seven times: *Cic.*

septimānus, a. um, adj. [id.] pertaining to the number seven: Nonae, falling on the seventh day of the month

(in March, May, July, and October: opp. to quintanae, which fell upon the fifth day), *Varr.* **II.** Subst. septimāni, orum, m. pl. soldiers of the seventh legion: *Tac.* (Hence *It. settimania*; *Fr. semaine*.)

septimontialis, e. adj. [septem mons] pertaining to the feast of the Seven Hills: sacrum, *Suet.*

septimus (septumus), a. um, num. ord. [septem] the seventh: Roma condita est secundo anno Olympiadis septimae, *Cic.* **II.** Adverbially: die septimi, on the seventh day: ibi mercatum dixit esse die septimi, *Pl.*

2. septimum, for the seventh time: Marius tam feliciter septimum consul, *Cic.*

3. septimusadscimus, a. um, num. ord. the seventeenth: *Cic.*

4. septingentāsimus, a. um, num. ord. [septingenti] the seven hundred: *Liv.* septingenti, ae, a. um, num. card. [septem centum] seven hundred: annorum septingentorum memoria, *Cic.*

5. septirēmis, is, adj. [septem remis] having seven banks of oars: naves, *Curt.*

6. septuagēsimus, a. um, num. ord. [septuaginta] the seventieth: annus, *Cic.* septuaginta, num. card. seventy: centum septuaginta, a hundred and seventy, *Cic.* (Hence *It. settanta*.)

7. septennia, e. adj. [septem annus] of seven years, seven years old: *Pl.* septum, l. n. [seprio] an inclosure; a hedge, fence, barrier, wall, etc. (usu. plur.): fori, *Cic.*: quamvis multa meis exiret victima septs, folds, *Virg.* **II.** Esp. septa, the great inclosure in the Campus Martius, where the Roman people assembled to vote: *Cic.*: v. Smith's *Ant. 107*.

8. septunx, unci, m. [septem uncia] seven twelfths: *Liv.*: auri, seven ounces, *Id.*

9. septus (asep.), a. um, Part. [seprio] sepulcralis, e. adj. [sepulcrum] pertaining to a tomb, sepulchral: *Or.* sepulcrētum, l. n. [id.] a burial-place, cemetery: *Cat.*

10. sepulcrum, l. n. [sepelio; cf. fulcrum from fulcio, lavacrum from lavo] a grave, sepulchre: stiti dicuntur hi, qui conditi sunt: nec tamen eorum ante sepulcrum est, quam iusta facta et corpus ingestum est, *Cic.* **2.** an ornamented tomb, monument: cui (Africano) super Carthaginē virtus sepulcrum condidit, *Or.*: in summo sepulcro (Archimidia) sphaeram esse positam cum cylindro, *Cic.* **II.** Fig.: Troja nefas, commune sepulcrum Europae Asiaeque, *Cat.*

3. sepultura, ae, f. [id.] a burial, interment, sepulture: mos sepulturae, *Lucr.*: antiquissimum sepulturae usum, *Cic.* *Plur.*: ab Euhemero et mortis et sepulturae demonstrantur deorum, *Id.*

4. sepultus, a. um, Part. [sepelio]

5. sequax, ūis, adj. [sequor] following or seeking after, pursuing (poet.): (Arcades) Latio dare terga sequaci, pursuing, *Virg.*: flammae, darting, *Id.*

II. Fig.: naturas hominum varias morisque sequaces, following them, *Lucr.*

3. sequens, entis, Part. [sequor]. **II.** Subst. an epithet: *Quint.*

4. sequester, tris (orig. form, sequester, tris), m. a mediator: Menenius Agrippa, qui inter patres et plebem publicae gratiae sequester fuit, *Sen.*

2. a go-between or agent (in cases of bribery): aut sequestres aut interpretes corrumpendi iudicii, *Cic.* **II.** In law, a depositary, trustee in whose hands a matter in dispute is placed, till the dispute is decided: tu istunc bodie non feres, nisi haec sequestrum aut arbitrum, quous haec res arbitrari fiat, *Pl.* [Usu. derived from sequor, but more prob. from secus=sequis (cf. sequor), and hence sequester means a mediator, umpire, or other indifferent party, who stands apart from both the litigants.]

3. sequestra, ae, f. [sequester] a female go-between, mediatrix: bis senos pepigere dies et pace sequestra per silvas Teucri mixtique Impune Latini errare virgines, under the protection of the truce, *Virg.*

4. sequior, and sequius, v. secus.

5. sequor, sēctus (sequitus), i. v. a. dep. to follow, to come or go after, to attend: with acc.: ex urbe amicitiae causa Caesarem secuti, *Caes.* *Abol.*: servi sequeuntur, *Hor.* Of things: neque ulla (arbor) brevem dominum sequetur, *Id.* **2.** Esp. to chase, pursue: fugacem, *Id.* *Abol.*: finem sequendi facere, *Caes.* **3.** to follow in time or order; to succeed, result, ensue: sequitur hunc annum nobilis clade Romana Caudina pax, *Liv.*: sequitur clamor, *Virg.* **4.** Of a possession or inheritance, to follow, i. e. to fall to: ut belli praeda Romanos, ager urbesque captae Aetolos sequerentur, *Liv.* **5.** to go towards or to: Formias nunc sequimur, *Cic.* **6.** to come off, away or out; to come of itself: cum scrutantes, quae vellunt, telum non sequitur, *Liv.*: non quaestum esse numerum sed secutum, *Cic.* **II.** Fig. to follow, succeed, result, ensue: patrem sequuntur liberi, succeed to the rank or condition of their father, *Liv.*: damnatum poemam sequi oportebat, ut igni cremaretur, to befall, *Caes.*

2. Esp. to follow in the track of: to comply with, accede to, conform to: sequi naturam optimam bene vivendi ducem, *Cic.*: vos vestrumque factum omnia delinque munda sunt secuta, have followed, imitated, *Caes.* **3.** to follow an end or object; to strive for, aim at: utillatam, *Cic.*: gratiam Caesaris, *Caes.* **4.** Of discourse, to come next in order, to succeed: sequitur illa divisio, *Cic.* **5.** In logical conclusions, to follow: sequitur eae causas immutabiles, *Id.* More freq. with subj.: si haec enuntiatio vera non est, sequitur, ut falsa sit, *Id.* [Cf. Sans. each, "sequi"; *Gr. εἰρημα*.] (Hence *It. seguire*; *Fr. suivre*.)

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sequūtio, *sequutor*, *etc.* v. *sec.*
sera, *ae.* f. [i. sero] a *movable bolt* or *bar* for fastening doors: jam con-
 tingerat portam, Saturnia culus demp-
 serat oppositas insidiosas seras, Ov.

serēntas, *ētia*, f. [serenus] *fair* or
serene weather: quoniam tum serenitas,
 tum perturbatio coeli, Cic. || Fig. *fairness*, *serenity* of fortune, *disposi-*
tion, *etc.*: presentis fortunae, Liv.

serēno, *avi.* *atūm*, i. v. a. [id.] *to*
make clear, *fair*, or *serene*, *to clear up*
 (poet.): vultu, quo coelum tempesta-
 tesque serenat (Juppiter), Virg. *Abol.*:
 luce serenanti, in bright, clear daylight,
 poet. Cic. || Fig.: *spem* fronte serenat,
 Virg.

serēnus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. un-
 known] *clear*, *fair*, *bright*, *serene*, *cloud-*
less: coelo sereno, Lucr.: coeli in re-
 gione serena, Virg.: postquam ex tam
 turbido die serena et tranquilla lux
 rediit, Liv. Poet.: unde serenas ventus
 agat nubes, Virg. 2. Subst. *seren-*
um, i, n. a *clear*, *bright*, or *cloudless*
sky, *fair weather*: Priveri sereno per
 diem totum rubrum solem fuisse, Liv.
l'ur.: soles et aperta serena, Virg.

|| Fig. *cheerful*, *glad*, *joyous*,
tranquil, *serene*: aevum, Lucr.: vultus,
 Cat.: frons tranquilla et serena, Cic.

seresco, 3. v. n. *incept.* [serenus] *to*
grow dry: vestes arescunt, Lucr.

seria, *ae.* f. a *cylindrical earthen*
vessel for preserving liquids, fruit, salted
 provisions, *etc.*, a *large jar*: Ter.: Liv.

sericatus, a, um, *adj.* [sericus] *dressed*
in silk: Suet.

sericus, a, um, *adj.* [Sera, the Chi-
 nese] *Seric*, i. e. *silk*: pulvilli, Hor.

|| Subst. *sericum*, i, n. *silk*:
 Amm. *Plus. Seric garments*, *silks*:
 Prop.

series, *em.* e, f. [i. sero] *a row*,
succession, *series*, *chain*: series vincu-
 lorum, Curt.: juvenum (in dancing),
 Tib. 2. Fig. with *gen.*: continuatio
 seriesque rerum, Cic.: innumerabiles
 annorum, Hor. *Abol.*: cetera series
 deinde sequitur, majora necens, Cic.

|| *Esp.* *an unbroken line* of *de-*
scend. *lineage*: ab Jove tertius Ajax.
 Nec tamen haec series in causa prolii,
 Ov.

serio, *adv.* *in earnest*, *seriously*:
 Liv.

seriōla, *ae.* f. *dim.* [seria] *a small*
jar: Pers.

serius, a, um, *adj.* [perh. contr. of
severius, which might be formed from
severus, like φίλος from φῶλος] *grave*,
earnest, *serious* (properly only of
 things): graves seriaeque res, Cic.:
 quaestiones, Suet. || Subst. *seri-*
um, i, n. and more freq. *seria*, *orum*,
 n. *plu.* *earnestness*, *seriousness*: *serious*
matters or *discourse*: nihil ad serum,
 Tac.: quicum Joca, seria, ut dicitur,
 Cic.: sed tamen amoto quaequam seria
 ludo, Hor.

sermo, *ōnis*, m. [i. sero] = *seris oratio*,
i. e. *connected speech* [i. *speaking* or
talking with]: *conversation*, *discourse*:
 multa inter seae vario sermone se-
 rebant, Virg.: sermonem cum aliquo conferre,
 Cic.: dum longior consulto ab Amblorige
 instituitur sermo, Caes. 2. *Esp.*
literary conversation, *disputation*, *dis-*
cussion: (Scaevola) exposuit nobis
 sermonem Laeli de amicitia habitum ab
 illo secum, Cic. 3. *The language* of
common life, *conversation*: si quis
 scribat, uti nos, sermoni propiora, Hor.
 Hence (II) *meton.* a *satire* (from its
 familiar style): ille (delectatur) Bioneis
 sermonibus et sale nigro, id. 4. *A*
common talk, *report*, *rumour*: nunc
 inter eos tu sermo es, you are the talk,
 Prop.: vulgi sermo, Cic.: dabimus ser-
 monem illis, give them something to talk
 about, id. || Transf. a *mode* of
expression, *language*, *style*, *diction*, *dia-*
lect, *etc.*: patril sermonis egestas, Lucr.:
 cum lingua Catonis et Enni sermonem
 patrium ditaverit, Hor.

sermōnatio, *ōnis*, f. [sermocinor]
a conversation, *disputation*, *discussion*:
 Quint.

sermocinor, *atus*, i. v. n. *dep.* [sermo]
to talk with, *to converse*, *discourse*
about (rare): consuetudo sermocinandi,
 Cic. || *Esp.* *to dispute*, *discuss*:
 exquiritus sermocinari, Suet.

sermōnulus, i, m. *dim.* [id.] *common*
talk, *little-tattle*, *rumour* (rare):
 urbani sermuncul, Cic.

serō, *serui*, *serum*, 3. v. a. *to put*,
put in a row, *connect*, *join*, *plait*,
interweave, *entwine*, *etc.* LIT. only
 in *Part. perf.*: accipiunt seras nardo
 florente coronas, Lucan.: loricae, linked,
 Nep. || Fig. *to join*, *connect*: *to*
combine, *compose*, *contrive*: causa causam
 serens, joining in order, Cic.: cer-
 tamina cum Patribus, *to join*, *engage*
 in, Liv.: multa inter seae vario ser-
 mone se rebant, Virg. (v. 2. sero fin.)

serō, *sevi*, *sātum*, 3. v. a. *to sow*,
plant: oleam et vitem, Cic.: frumenta,
 Caes.: satas messes, Virg. 2. *Transf.*
to beget, *bring forth*, *produce*: illa cum
 Lauso de Numitore sati, Ov.: most
 freq. with simple *adv.*: sate san-
 guine divum, sprung from, Virg.

|| Fig. *to scatter*, *disseminate*, *propagate*,
produce: *to cause*, *occasion*, *excite*, *etc.*:
 leges, instituta, rem publicam, Cic.:
 civiles discordias, Liv.: invidiam in
 alios, Tac.: rumores, Virg. [The two
 verbs sero are in fact the same. The
 orig. meaning was "to put": cf. con-
 sero, "put together"; desero, "put
 down"; exsero, "put out": next came
 the meaning "to put in a row," "to
 put seeds in the ground," "plant,"
 "sow": and the form sero, serui was
 confined to the latter meaning. Sino
 orig. meant "to put," and is prob. of
 the same root.]

serō, *adv.* *late*, *at a late hour*: eo
 die Lentulus venit sero, Cic. 2. *at a*
late period: doctores artis sero re-
 pectos, Quint. *Comp.*: modo suris
 Eoo temperius coelo, modo serus inci-
 dis undis, Ov.: omnium versatur una
 series oculus sors exitura, later or ear-

lier, Hor. *Sup.*: ut quam serissime
 ejus profectio cognosceretur, Caes. ||
too late: (Scipio) facius esse consul bi-
 prium ante tempus; iterum sibi suo
 tempore, rei publicae parvae sero, Cic.
Comp.: seria a terra protractae naves,
 Caes.

serpens, *entis*, f. (ac. *bestia*) *less*
freq. m. (ac. *draco*) [serpo] *a creeping*
thing, *esp.* a *snake*, *serpent*: quaedam
 serpentes ortae extra aquam, Cic.
Maec.: Virg.: Hor. In apposition with
 draco: Suet. || Transf. *The Ser-*
pent, a constellation, between the Great
 and the Little Bear, l. q. *anguis* and
 draco: Ov.

serpētīgēna, *ae.* m. [serpens and
 GEN, root of gigno] *spring from a ser-*
pent: Ov.

serpētines, *pōdis*, m. [serpens
 pes] *serpent-footed*: Ov.

serpēstrā (serpī), *orum*, n. *plu.*
 [etymol. unknown; perh. from serpo
 rastum, creeping-spirits] *lower-spirits*
 or *bandages* for straightening the crook-
 ed legs of children: Varr. *Humorously*
 of officers, who hold the soldiers in
 check: Cic.

serpillum, i, v. *serpyllum*.

serpo, *psl.* *ptm.*, 3. v. n. *to creep*,
crawl (lit. only of animals; while repo
 is used of persons also): serpere an-
 guiculos, nare anaticulas, evolare me-
 gulas, Cic. 2. *Transf.* of things,
to move slowly or *imperceptibly*: later
 in mare, Ov.: flamma per continua,
 Liv.: vitis serpens multiplici lapam
 erratulo, Cic.: quies, Virg. || Fig.
to creep, *crawl*: *to extend imperceptibly*
(used rather of an unperceived than of
a slow progress): *to spread* abroad,
increase, *prevail*: neque serpit, sed
 volat in optimum statum res publica,
 Cic.: ne latius serperet res, Liv.: serpi
 nescio quo modo per omnium vitas am-
 icula, Cic. Of a *grovelling style*. (poets)
 serpit humi tutus, crawls along the
 earth, Hor. [Cf. Sans. srip, "ire";
 sarpa, "serpens"; Gr. ἔρπω; also Lat.
 repo.]

serpyllum (serpillum), i, n. [ἔρ-
 πύλλον] *thyme*, *wild thyme*: Virg.

serra, *ae.* f. [perh. = *ser-ra*, from
 serco] *a saw*: Cic. (Hence *Ser. sierra*,
 a range of mountains, on account of
 their serrated form.)

serriatus, a, um, *adj.* [serra] *saw-*
shaped, *serrated*: nuni, matched on the
 edge, Tac.

serilla, *ae.* f. *dim.* [id.] *a small*
saw: Cic.

serium, i, n. [i. sero] *a wreath* of
flowers, *garland*: *usu. plur.*: Cat.: Cic.

serius, a, um, *Part.* [i. sero].

serum, i, n. *the watery part* of *cur-*
dled milk, *whey*: Virg. || Transf.

of other things, *the watery part*, *serum*:
 Plin.: Cat. [Prob. akin to Sans. sra,
 "agua," and Gr. ὕδωρ.]

serum, i, n. [serius] *a late time*, *late*
hour (of the day or night): serum erat
 diel, Liv. *Abol.* *a late hour* of the day:
 in serum dilacione protraxit, Suet.

sesterilia, *orum*; *gen. usu. sesterium* [contr. from *semita tertius*] (also written *IFS. i. e. II. and Semia*, or for *L.L.S. i. e. libra, libra et Semia*), prop. an adj. (*sc. numus*, which is sometimes expressed), *lit. the third is a half*, i. e. *two and a half*, a *sesterce*, a small silver coin, and at a later period also of brass, equal to two and a half *asses*, or one fourth of a *denarius*. Its value, up to the time of Augustus, was twopence and half a farthing; afterwards about one farthing less. 1000 *sesterili* were equal, up to the time of Augustus, to *8l. 17s. 1d.*, and after that period to *7l. 17s. 1d.* (v. *Sinith's Ant.* 341). The *sesterius* was the Roman unit in matters of account, answering the same uses as the English pound. (i) Sums below 1000 are expressed by the numeral joined with the nom. or acc. plu. of *sesterius*: e. g. *centum sesterili*. (ii) Sums of 1000 and below 1,000,000 are expressed by the numeral with the nom. or acc. plu. of *sesterius* or *sesterium* (*gen. pl.*): e. g. *mille sesterii* or *sesterium*; or by the numeral with *sesteria*, with which *millia* must be understood, unless expressed: *septem donat sestertia*, 7000 *sesterces*, *Hor.* (iii) Sums of 1,000,000 and upwards are expressed by the numeral adverb in *-les* with *sesterium* (*gen. pl.*), or with the proper case of *sesterius*, *centena millia* being understood: *sesterium sexagies*, i. e. *sexagies centena millia sesterium* (*gen. pl.*), 6 millions, *Caes.* in *sesterio vicies parum se splendide gessit*, *Nep.* 2. In *gen.*: *numo sestertio* or *sesterio numo*, for a small sum, for a trifle: *Cic.*

set. v. *sed*, ad *init.*

seta (*saeta*), *ae, f.* a thick, stiff hair of an animal, a bristle (*usu. plur.*): of a boar: *Or.*: of a goat: *Virg. Nimp.*: *seta equina*, *Cic.* 2. Transf. of stuff, bristly human hair: *Or.* 11. Meton. anything made of bristles: the leader of an angling-line: *id.* (Hence *Fr. saie*.)

setānia, *ae, f.* and **setānium** (*-on*), *i. n.* = *σηταινα* and *σηταινον*, a kind of medlar: *Pl.*

setiger (*saet.*), *era, erum, adj.* [seta *gero*] having coarse hair or bristles, bristly (poet.): *sus*, *Lucr.*: *pecus*, *Or.* Subst. *setiger*, the bristle-bearer, poet. for a boar: *id.*

setosus (*saet.*), *a, um, adj.* [seta] covered with coarse hairs or bristles, bristly: *aper*, *Virg.*: *frons*, *Hor.*

setu, *adv.* v. *siue*.

sevērē, *adv.* gravely, seriously, austere, rigidly, severely: *gravior* et *severo* voluptatem *severnit* a bono, *Cic. comp.*: ad aliquem *severius* scribere, *Caes. Sup.*: *sunt qui voluptatem severissime continent*, *Cic.*

sevēritas, *lit. f.* [severus] seriousness, gravity, sternness, strictness, severity either in a good or in a bad sense: *severitatem in senectute proba*:

acerbitatem nullo modo, *Cic.*: *imperi*, *Caes.*

sevēritudo, *inis, f.* [id] gravity, austerity, severity (for *severitas*): *Pl.*

sevērus, *a, um, adj.* serious, grave, strict, austere, stern, severe in aspect, demeanour, conduct, etc.: *civis severus et gravis*, *Cic.*: *omnium gravissimus et severissimus*, *id.*: *agricola, harden* by *toti*, *Lucr.*: *adimam cantare severis*, *Hor.* 2. *harsh, rough, rigid* (rare): *Neptunus saevus severusque*, *Pl.* 11. Of things: *vultus severior et tristior*, *Cic.*: *Falerum, rough, tart* (= *austerum*), *Hor.*: *fidibus voces crevere severis*, *id.* 2. In a bad sense: *amnem severum Cocytii metuet*, *Virg.* Subst. *n.* with *gen.*: *pelagi severa*, *Lucr.* [*Severus*, prob. from the same root as *Sans. sēc.*, "venerari," and *Gr. σέβω*].

se-vōo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* to call apart or aside, to call away to: *sevocare* singulos hortarique coepit, *Caes.* Of inanimate objects (rare): *de communi, ad se in privatam domum sevocabat, put aside, subtracted*, *Cic.* 11. *Fig.* To call off, separate, withdraw, remove: *cura me sevocat a doctis virginibus* (*i. e.* Musis), *Cat.*

sebum, *i. v.* sebum.

sex, *card. num. six*: *sex mlnae*, *Pl.*: *suffragia*, *Cic.* [cf. *Sans. shash*: *Gr. ἑξ*: *Eng. six*] (Hence *It. sei*.)

sexagenarius, *a, um, adj.* [sexagen] of or containing sixty. *Esp.* sixty years old: *and* Subst. *a man of sixty*, *a sexagenarian*: *Cloero objugantibus, quod sexagenarius Publilium virginem duxisset*, *Quint.*

sexagies, *ae, u, num. distrib.* [sexaginta] sixty each: *Liv.*: *Cic.*

sexagésimus, *a, um, num. ord.* [id.] the sixtieth: *post Leutricam pugnam die septingentesimo sexagesimo quinto*, *Cic.*

sexagies, *adv. num.* sixty times: *Caes.*: *Cic.*

sexaginta, *num. card.* [sex] sixty: *Cic.*

sex-angulus, *a, um, adj.* hexagonal: *cera*, *Or.*

sexcentarius, *a, um, adj.* [sexcent] consisting of six hundred: *Caes.*

sexcenti (*secent.*), *ae, n, num. distrib.* [sexcent] six hundred each: *Cic.*

sexcenteni, *ae, a, for sexcenti*, six hundred each: *Suet.*

sexcentésimus (*secent.*), *a, um, num. ord.* [sexcent] the six hundredth: *anno sexcentesimo*, *Cic.*

sexcenti (*secenti*), *ae, a, um, num. card.* [sex centum] six hundred: *Cic.*

11. Transf. any large number, any amount, etc.: *sexcentae ad eam rem causae possunt colligi*, *Pl.* Subst. *neutr. plur.*: *Cic.*

sexcentes (*seec.*), *adv. num.* [sexcent] six hundred times: *Cic.* 11. Transf. an indefinitely large number of times: *Pl.*

sexcento-plārus, *i. m.* [plāra] a man of six hundred stripes: *Pl.*

sexdecim, v. *sedecim*.

sexennia, *e, adv.* [sex annus] six years old: *herus*, *Pl.*

sexennium, *ii, n.* [sexennia] a period of six years, six years: *Cic.*

sexies, *adv. num.* six times: *hostis sexies vicibus*, *Liv.*

sexprimi (also separately, *sex primi*), *orum, m. plu.* [sex primus] a board or college of six magistrates in provincial towns: *Cic.*

sexti-decimani, *orum, m. plu.* [sexcent] the soldiers of the sixteenth legion: *Tac.*

sextans, *antis, m.* [sex] a sixth part of an as, or of any unit: *herodes in sextante*, *Cic.* 2. *Esp.* as a coin: *extulit cum plebe sextantibus collatis in capita*, *Liv.* 3. Of weight: *Plin.* 4. As a land-measure, the sixth part of a juger: *Varr.* 5. As a liquid measure, the sixth part of a sextarius, or two cyathi: *Suet.*

sextarius, *ii, m.* [sexcent] the sixth part of a measure, weight, etc.: *Plin.* 11. *Esp.* as a liquid measure, the sixth part of a congius, about a pint: *Cic.* (Hence *It. settiere*: *Fr. setier*.)

sextilis, *e, adj.* [id.] pertaining to the sixth month of the old Roman year (which began with March): *Sextili mense canimus*, *Hor.*: *Calendis Sextilibus*, *Liv.* 2. Subst. *m.* the month of August: *Cic.* (afterwards in accordance with a *senatusconsultum*, called Augustus, in honour of the emperor of that name).

sextilia, *ae, f. dim.* [id.] (*sc. pars*) the sixth part of an uncia, and, accordingly, the seventy-second part of an as: *fasti herodem ex duabus sextilis M. Fulcinum, to one thirty-sixth of his property*, *Cic.*

sextus, *a, um, num. ord.* [sex] the sixth: *sextus ab urbe lapis*, *Or.* 11. *Neutr.* *adv.* *sextum*, for the sixth time: *sextum consul*, *Cic.*

sextus-decimus, *a, um, num. ord.* the sixteenth: *sexto decimo anno*, *Cic.*

sex-ungula, *ae, f.* six-claws: of a rapacious prostitute: *Pl.*

sexus, *ūs, m.* (*seco*, *indecl. v.*) a sex, male or female: *hominum genus* et in *sexu* consideratur, *virile* an *muliebre* sit, *Cic.*: *liberi utriusque sexus*, *Suet.* (ii) Form *seco*: *liberorum capium virile secus* ad decem *millia* *capia*, *Liv.* [Prob. from *seco*; hence *seco* or *seco*, that which gives rise to separation or distinction, since *sex* is the chief distinction among animals.]

11. (orig. but obsolete form, *set*) [akin to *si*] *f. a conj.* employed to connect the conditional clause in hypothetical propositions. Constr.: in *re* *eventi* when the hypothesis relates to an event either actually unknown, or treated by the speaker as if it were so, with *indic.* since in this case it is possible that the hypothesis is in accordance with the fact, and is accordingly assumed to be so: but when the hypothesis relates to a past or present known event, or to a

future one regarded as known, with the *subj.*, because such propositions are mere intellectual conceptions, since the event must be conceived of as different from the actual fact, otherwise the proposition would be a positive statement, and not an hypothesis at all. It is always foll. by the *subj.* in *oratio obliqua*.

I. With indicative: *si vis, dabo tibi testes*, Clc.: *si quis ante mirabatur*, Id.: *si animum contulisti in letum rationem*, Id.: *alte spectare si voles, id. de his te, si qui me forte locus admonuerit, commovebo*, Id.

2. Esp. in syllogistic reasonings: *si oportet velle sapere, dare operam philosophiae convenit. Oportet autem velle sapere, id.* **3.** With *quod*: *and if, but if*: *quod si in philosophia tantum interest, quid tandem in causis existimandum est?* Id.

II. With subjunct.: *abire hinc nullo pacto possum, si velim*, Pl.: *si aliter accidisset*, Clc. **2.** With *ac* in comparisons: *just as if*: *ac si venissem*, Id. **3.** To express a wish: *si nunc se nobis ille aureus arbore ramus ostendat?* Virg. **III.** With the verb understood: *aut nemo, aut, si quisquam, ille sapiens fuit*, Clc.

IV. Transf. in clauses expressing an interrogation or doubt, it nearly coincides in meaning with *num*: *if, whether, if perchance*: *ibo et viasum huc ad eum, si forte est domi*, Pl.: *satis incerta feror, si Juppiter unum esse velit urbem*, Virg. (Hence *It. sc.*)

sibilo, i. v. n. and a. [*sibilus*]. **I.** Neutr. to hiss, to whistle: (*serpens*) *sibilat* ore, Virg. **II.** Act. to hiss at, hiss down: *populus me sibilat, at mihi plando ipse domi*, Hor. (Hence *Fr. eff.*)

sibilus, i. m. (*Plur.* in the poets, *sibila*, *orum*) [a natural sound] a hissing, whistling: *veniens sibilus anstri*, Virg.: *sibilo dare signum*, Liv. *Plur.*: *pastoria*, Ov. **II.** Esp. a contemptuous hissing, a hissing at or off: *sibilum metuis?* Clc. *Uau. Plur.*: *e scena sibilis explodi*, Id. (Hence *Fr. eff.*)

sibilus, a. um, adj. [*sibilus*] hissing, whistling (poet.): *colla colubae*, Virg.

sibylla (*sibylla*), ae. f. = *sibylla*, a female soothsayer, a prophetess, *Sibyl*: terrae vi Pythiam Delphis incantabat: naturae Sibyllam, Clc.

sibyllinus, a. um, adj. [*sibylla*] pertaining to a *sibyl*, *sibylline*: libri, Clc.: *versus*, Id.

sico (*sicce*, like *hicce*, *ecce*, *hic*), *adv.* [of the same root as *sicc*, the *s* and *h* being interchanged] in this manner, in such a manner, so, thus: *sive sic est, sive illo modo, videri possunt*, Clc.: *sic est: acerba fata Romanos agunt*, Hor.

II. Esp. in comparisons, used with *ut* or other conj.: *quid dulcius, quam habere, quicquid omnia audeas sic loqui, ut tecum?* Clc.: *apud eum ego sic Ephesi fui, tanquam domi meae*, Id. **2.** To denote degree: (1) a very

high degree, so, so much, to such a degree: *ipse meae legens sic afficior interdum*, ut Catonem, non me loqui existimem, Id. (ii) a low degree, mediocrity, facility, etc. so, so-so, tolerably, etc.: *sub alta vel platano vel hac pinu jacens sic temere*, Hor. **3.** To denote quality, so, of such a sort, such: *sic est vulgus: ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa aestimat*, Clc. **4.** To denote assent, just so, precisely, yes: *S. Sub regno igitur tibi esse placet omnes animi partes?* L. *Mibi velle sic placet*, Id. **5.** In protestations or wishes, like the Greek *oûτως*, so, so truly, so surely, etc. (poet.): *sic te diva potens Cyprî, sic fratres Helenae venturumque regat pater*, Hor.

sica, ae. f. [akin to *seco*] a curved dagger, a poniard: Clc. **2.** Meton. assassination, murder: Id.

sicarius, i. m. [*sica*] an assassin, murderer: *vetus*, Clc.: *inter sicarios defendere*, Id.

siccō, *adv.* [*sic* with the demon. suffix *ce*] thus, so: Pl.

siccō, *adv. dryly*: *ut bos sicce stabeulet*, Col. **II.** Fig.: *firmly, solidly*: Clc.

siccō, *adv.* [*sicce*, with the Interrog. suffix *ne*] demonstr. Interrog. particle, *thus? so?*: *siccine hoc fit?* *forte aedibus me ejici?* *is est thus I am served?* Pl.

siccitas, *âtia*, f. [*siccus*] dryness: *ab lippitudine usque siccitas ut sit tibi*, Pl. Of places: in Sipontina siccitate, Clc. **2.** Of the weather, dryness, drought: *siccitate et inopia frugum insignis annus fuit*: Liv. *Plur.*: *frumentum in Gallia propter siccitates angustius proveniret*, Cæsa. **3.** Of the human body, freedom from gross humors: *opp.* to rheum, catarrh, etc. *firmness, solidity*: Clc. **II.** Fig.: *orationis siccitas, dryness, want of ornament*, Id. (Hence *Fr. sécheresse*.)

siccō, *avi*, *ut*, i. v. a. [*id.*] to make dry, to dry up: *sic siccaverat herbas*, Ov.: *paludes, to drain*, Clc.: *des siccata sitim collegit ab aestu, parched*, Ov. *Poet.*: *ovis ubera, to suck dry, exhaust*, Virg. **2.** Esp. to dry or heat up a humour: *ad luminum undam vulnera succabat lymphis*, Id. (Hence *Fr. sécher*.)

siccopitellus, a. um, adj. [*siccus oculus*] dry-eyed: Pl.

siccus, a. um, adj. dry: *glebae*, Hor.: *oculi, tearless*, Quint.: *pavida, dry bread*, Sen.: *vox, dried with heat, husky*, Ov. (ii) Subst. *siccum*, i. n. and *Plur.* *sicca*, *orum*, *dry land*, a dry place: *in sicco, on the shore*, Liv. **2.** Esp. of the weather, dry, without rain: *sestivi tempora sicca Canis, Tib.*: *soli: idem referente sicco*, Hor. **3.** Of the body, dry: *opp.* to rheumy, catarrhal, etc. *firm, solid, vigorous*: *corpora sicciora cornu*, Cat. **4.** *dry, thirsty*: *nimis diu sicci sumus*, Pl. **II.** (Hence *Fr. abstémieux*, temperate, sober: *opp.* *vinolentus*, Clc.:

Hor. **II.** Fig.: (Attici) *sani duntaxat et sicci habebantur*, *firm*, *solid*, Clc. **2.** *dry, insipid, frigid*: *durus est siccus*, Tac.

sicclissatio, i. v. n. [*Siculi*] to imitate Sicilian manners: Pl.

sicclilla, ae. f. *dim.* a small sickle: Pl. (Hence *It. cinel*: *Fr. ciscaux*.)

siclobi, *adv.* [*si* and *cubi*, the orig. form of *ubi*] *if in any place, if any where, wherever*: *sicubi nactus eris*, Clc.: *sicubi est certamen, acutis magis quam gladiis geritur res*, Liv.

siclotia, ae. f. *dim.* [*sica*] a little dagger: *transf.* of the penis: Cat.

sicundus, *adv.* [*si* and *cunde*, the orig. form of *unde*] *if from any place* (rare): Clc.: Liv.

sic-iti and **sic-iti**, *adv.* so as, just as, as: *sicut dixi, faciam*, Pl.: *sicuti ego accipi*, Sall. (ii) Corresp. to *ita*, *itidem*, *sic*: *sicut tuum vis gnatum tuae superesse vitae, ita te obtestor*, Pl. **2.** Without a verb: *te esse sapientem, nec sicut vulgus, sed ut eruditoli solent appellare sapientem*, Clc. (ii) Corresp. to *ita*, *item*, etc.: *praecipuum lumen sicut eloquentiae, ita praecipitis quoque ejus*, dedit M. Tullius, Quint. **II.** Esp. to assign a reason, *inasmuch as, since* (rare): Pl. **2.** To confirm a statement, with *esse*, as *indeed it is* (*was*), as *it really is* (*was*): *sic lata res magna, sicut est*, Clc. *Less freq.* with other verbs: *quod fore, sicut accidit, videbat*, Cæsa. **3.** To introduce a comparison, as *it were*: *ut sese splendore animi et vitae suae sicut speculum praebeat civibus*, Clc. **4.** To introduce an example, as, *as for instance*, etc.: *quibus in causis omnibus, sicut in ipsa M'. Caril, fuit summa de jure dissensio*, Id.

5. *just, exactly, just*, with *esse*: *sicut eram, fugio sine vestibus*, Ov. **6.** *as if, just as if* = *quasi* (rare): *sicuti Jurgio laecassus foret, in Senatum venit*, Sall.

sicuti, v. *sicut*.

siderēus, a. um, adj. [*sidus*] pertaining to the stars, starry (poet.): *coelum*, Ov.: *sedes*, Virg.: *ignes, the stars*, Ov. **II.** Transf. *heavenly, divine*: *arcus*, Col. **2.** In gen. *bright, glittering, shining, excellent*, etc.: (*Aeneas*) *sidero flagrans clipeo et coelestibus armis*, Virg.

sido, *sidi*, j. v. v. n. [same root as *sedeo*] to sit down; to settle, alight; quiescere: *quo diu terris, ubi sideret detur*, Ov. **2.** Of things, to sink down, settle: *siderant campî*, Lucr. **II.** Esp. to sit fast: to remain sitting, lying, or fixed: *tum quoror, in toto non sidero pallia lecto, remain lying*, Prop. **2.** Naut. *t. t. to stick fast, be stranded*: *ubi esse (cymbae) siderent*, Liv. **3.** To sink down, to sink out of sight: *non flecto in cineres arcem sidisse paternos Cadmi*, Prop. (ii) Fig.: *siderite paulatim metra*, Tac.

sidus, *êris*, n. a star, a group of stars, a constellation (usu. *plur.*): *Ita sempiterni ignes, quae sidera et stellae*

vocatia, Cic.: Arcturi sidera, Virg.: siderum motus, Cic. *Sing.* a constellation, a star: Baccho paluisse coronam, ex Ariadnaeo sidere nosse potes, Ov.

||. Transf. *the sky, the heavens:* (Hercules) flammis ad sidera missus, Juv. 2. a great height (poet.): Pyramidum sumptus ad sidera ducti, Prop. (II) Fig. the height of fame, fortune, success, etc.: cantantes sublimem ferent ad sidera cygni, Virg. 3. night: exactis sideribus, Prop. 4. anything bright, brilliant, shining, beautiful, etc.: sidere plurius ille, Hor. 5. ornament, pride, glory: o sidus Fabiae, Maxime, gentis ades, Ov. 6. season: also climate, weather, etc.: quo sidere terram vertere conveniat, Virg.: grave sidus et imbre vitare, tempes, storm, Ov. 7. In allusion to the influence which the constellations were believed to have upon the health or the destiny of men, star, destiny: pestifero sidere lecti, Liv.: sidera natalicia, Cic.

signum, siges, etc., v. sum, ad init.
sigilla, orum, n. plur. dim. [signum] little figures or images: appositum patellam, in qua sigilla erant egregia, Cic. Of the figures on seal-rings: sigilla anulo imprimere, id. 2. Meton. (poet.) a seal: Hor.

sigillatus, a, um, adj. [sigilla] furnished or adorned with little images or figures: scyphi, Cic.

signator, oris, m. [signo] a sealer, signer; a witness to a will: ex illis testes signatoresque falsos commodare, Sall. 2. a witness to a marriage contract: Juv.

signatus, a, um, Part. [signo]. ||. A. J. shut up, guarded, preserved: limina, Prop.

signifer, oris, m. [signum] bearing signs, figures, or images (poet.): puppis, painted with images, Lucan. ||. Esp. bearing the heavenly signs or constellations, starry: orbis, qui Graece zodiace dicitur, the zodiac, Cic. |||. Subst. In milit. lang. signifer, oris, m. a standard-bearer, ensign: signifero interfecto, signo amiso, Caes. 2. Transf. a leader, head, chief, etc.: nostrae causae duces et quasi signiferi, Cic.

significans, antis, Part. [significo] ||. A. J. Of style, expressive, significant: graphic, distinct, clear: Quint. Transf. of orators: Atticos esse lucidos et significantes, id.

significanter, adv. clearly, distinctly, significantly, graphically: Quint. Comp.: Cic.

significatio, onis, f. [significo] lit. the making of a mark or sign: hence, an indicating, denoting, signifying: an expression, indication, sign, token, etc.: gestus sententiam non demonstratione sed significatione declarans, Cic.: Ignibus significatione facta, Caes. With a subjective gen.: ex significatione Gallorum, id. With acc. and inf.: ex quibus magna significatio fit, non adesse constantiam, Cic. ||. Esp.

a sign or token of assent, an expression of approbation, applause: populi iudicis atque omni significatione florere, id.

2. In rhet. significance, emphasis: id. 3. In gramm. meaning, sense, signification: scripti, id.

signiflo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [signum facio] lit. to make a mark or sign: hence, to show by signs; to show, point out, make known, indicate; to intimate, notify, signify, etc. Constr. what is pointed out, expressed by acc. (or nom. in pass.), acc. and inf., a relat. clause, subj., or de with abl.; the person to whom the thing is signified in dat.: hoc mihi significasse et annuisse visus est, Cic.: omnes voce significare coeperunt, sese in ejus fidem ac potestatem venire, Caes.: nutu significat, quid velit, Ov.: significare coeperunt, ut dimitterentur, Caes.: significare de fuga Romanis coeperunt, id. ||. Esp. to betoken, prognosticate, portend: futura posse a quibusdam significari, Cic. 2. Of words, to mean, import, signify: carere hoc significat, egere eo quod habere velis, id.

signo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [signum] to mark, mark out, designate: signata sanguine pluma est, Ov.: moenia aratro, id.: humum pede certo, to press, Hor.: vocis infinitos sonos paucis notis, Cic.

2. Esp. to mark with a seal; to seal, seal up: accepti a te signatum libellum, id.: volumina, Hor. 3. to mark with a stamp; hence, to stamp, to coin: aes argenteum aurumve publica signato, Cic. Hence, poet.: signatum memori pectore nomen habet, imprinted, impressed, Ov. 4. to distinguish, adorn, decorate (poet.): pater ipse suo superum jam signat honore, Virg. ||. Fig. to point out, signify, indicate, express (rare for significare): nomen (Caesara) signat ossa, id.: fama signata loco est, Ov. 2. to mark, remark, observe (poet.): ora sono discordia signant, Virg.

signum, i, n. a mark, token, sign: ut fures carum rerum, quas ceperant, signa commutat, Cic.: servili signum cervicis gerens, Ov. With acc. and inf.: magnum hoc quoque signum est, dominum esse extra noxiam, Ter.

||. Esp. a military standard, ensign (including the aquila): signifero interfecto, signo amiso, Caes. Hence the phrases: signa subsequi, to keep in order of battle, id.: ab signis discedere, to leave the ranks, Liv.: signa relinque, to desert, Sall.: signa ferre, to break up the camp, Caes.: signa convertere, to wheel or face about, id.: signa inferre (in aliquem), to advance to the attack, to charge, id.: conferre cum aliquo, to engage with, Cic.: but conferre signa also means simply, to bring the standards together (to one place), Caes. (II) Esp. the standard or ensign of single cohorts and maniples: opp. to aquila, the standard of an entire legion, Cic. (3) Meton. a cohort, manipulus: octo cohortes in fronte

constituit, reliqua signa in subidio artius collocat, Sall. 2. a military sign, or signal, given by a wind-instrument, by the tessera, etc.; a watchword, password: signum tuba dare, Caes.: receptui dare, Liv. 3. In gen. a sign or token, a prognostic, symptom: medici signa quaedam habent ex venis et ex spirita aegroti, Cic. 4. an image, figure, statue, picture, etc.: signum pictum in pariete, Pl.: signum aeneum, marmorum, eburneum, Cic.

5. an image or device on a seal-ring: a seal, signet: imprimitur his signa tabellaria, Hor.: litterae integris signis praetoribus traduntur, Cic. 6. a sign in the heavens, a constellation: nos coelo diffundere signa parabat, Hor. [Signum, prob. from root *sig* "point out," "show": Germ. *seigen*: v. dico.]

silanus, i, m. a fountain or jet of water (usually spouting from a head of Silenus): Lucr.

silens, entis, Part. [sileo] ||. A. J. still, calm, quiet, silent: nocte silenti, Ov.: per lucos silentes, Virg.: umbrae silentes, i. e. the dead, id.: also Subst.: umbrae silentum, Ov.

silentium, ii, n. [id.] a being still or silent, stillness, silence: otium et silentium est, Ter.: et ipse contenti et ceteris silentium fuit, Cic.: ut nulla fere pars orationis silentio praeteriret, in silence, without applause, id.: but usu praetereit silentio meana, to say nothing about, id. Poet.: fer opem furque silentia deme, i. e. tell of, disclose, Ov. Of the stillness of night: silentio noctis Caesar ex castris egressus, Caes. Poet. plur.: silentia noctis, Lucr. Of the stillness, quietness of the fields: nactus silentia ruris, Ov. 2. Esp. in angury, freedom from disturbance, hence faultlessness, perfectness in taking the auspices: Cic. ||. Transf. repose, slowness, tranquillity, etc.: silentium otiumque inter armatos, Liv.

sileo, si, 2, v. n. and a. to be still or silent: to keep silent; act. not to speak of, to be silent respecting: quum certis de nobis silent, Cic. A. c. t.: in hoc silibus, id. Trans. a. n. ne nunc quidem post tota secula silentur, Liv. Pass. pers. de jurgio silentur, Ter. With relative clause: quis tulit mercedi, silet, Ov. 2. Of things (mostly poet.): intempesta silet vox, Virg. A. c. t.: si chartae silent quod bene feceris, Hor. ||. Transf. to remain inactive, to rest, cease: silent leges inter arma, Cic.

siler, oris, n. a kind of break-sword: molli siler, Virg.

sileo, i, v. n. insep. [sileo] to become still, silent, calm, or quiet (rare): dum has silescunt turbae, Ter.

sileo, i, v. n. (f. Virg.: Ov. etc.) a private stone, a flint, flint-stone: silem caedere, Cic.: silece via sternere, Liv. With lapid: Ag. illa muller lapidem silem subvertit, ut se arat, potest, Pl. With saxum: porcum saxo silece percussit, Liv. 2. Fig. of a

hard-hearted person: non silice nati
morus, Cic. || In gen. a rock, crag
(poet.): validi silices, Lucr.

silicernium, *n.* a. *silicernus* fast:
Ovid. in Fest. Hence a term of abuse
applied to an old man: Ter.

siligo, *inis*, *f.* a. *ter.* of very white
wheat, winter-wheat: Col. || Transf.
fine wheaten flour: Juv.

siliqua, *ae*, *f.* a pod or husk of legu-
minous plants: Virg. 2. Transf.
plow-pulse: Hor.

silus, *i*, *m.* = σῖλος, a kind of sat-
irical writing among the Greeks: Cic.

silvibus, *i*, *m.* = σῖλῳβος, a strip
of parchment attached to a volume, on
which was written the title of the work
and the author's name: Cic.

sillo, *onis*, *m.* for silus, a stub nose:
Pl.

sillarus, *i*, *m.* = σῖλαρος, a river-
fish, prob. the sea-trout: Juv.

silas, *a*, *um*, *adj.* having a broad,
turned-up nose, snub-nosed: Cic.

silva (less correctly *syva*), *ae* (old
gen. silvā): silus as a triest: (Hor.), *f.*
[akin to silvā] a wood, forest, woodland
(Aeneas Marcellus) silvas maritimas om-
nes publicavit, Cic.: Caesar silvas cae-
dere instituit, Caes. 2. Transf. a
plantation of trees, an orchard, a grove;
a growth or crop of other plants: Inter
silvas Academī querere verum, Hor.

3. *Plur. trees* (poet.): silvarum
aliae pressos propinquis axes expectant,
Virg. || Fig. any crowded
mass, an abundance, quantity: omnis
ubertas et quasi silva diendi ducta ab
illis (Academicis) est, Cic. Poet.:
horrida siccae silva conuase, a bristling
forest, Juv. (Hence *It. selva*.)

silvāni (syv.), *orum*, *m. plu.* [silva]
the gods of woods and fields, *syvan* deities:
Ov.

silvesco (syv.), *3. v. n. incept.* [id.]
Of the vine, to grow or run wild, to run
to wood: Cic.

silvestris (syv.), *e*, *adj.* [id.] per-
taining to a wood or forest, overgrown
with woods, woody: collis silvestris,
Caes.: locus, Cic.: homines, living in
woods, foresters, Hor. || Transf. Of
plants and animals, growing wild,
wild: oliva, Ov.: corna, Hor. Comp.:
belua, a she-wolf, Cic. 2. In gen.
for agrestis, syvān, rural, pastoral
(poet.): Virg.

silvicolā (syv.), *ae*, *com.* [silva
colo] inhabiting woods, *syvān* (poet.):
Faunus, Virg.

silvicolitrix (syv.), *icis*, *f.* *adj.*
[id.] living in the woods: cerva, Cat.

silvifragus (syv.), *a*, *um*, *adj.*
[silva frango] breaking or crushing the
forest or trees: flabra venti, Lucr.

silvōus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [silva] full of
woods or trees, woody: saltus, Liv.

simia, *ae*, *f.* [simus] an ape: Cic.
2. As a term of abuse: vide, ut
fastidit simia! Pl. (Hence *It. scimia*;
Fr. singe.)

similis, *e*, *adj.* [root *sim* or *skm*, *Gr.*
simē; cf. *semel*] like, resembling, si-

milar: constr. with *gen.* or *dat.*;
likewise with *inter*, *aliquis*, and *absol.*
(1) With *gen.*: similes avorum, Lucr.
in magistratu privatorum similes, Cic.

Comp.: Rhodii Atticorum similliores, id.
Simu: hic poster quaestus aucupii simil-
limus est, Pl. (II) With *dat.*: filius par-
similis, Cic. Comp.: sunt omnia cas-
tris quam urbi similia, Liv. Sup.:
puro simillimus ammi, Hor. (III) With
gen. and *dat.* together: neque lac lacti
magis est simile quam ille ego similis
est met, Pl. (iv) With *inter*: homines
inter se cum forma tum moribus simi-
les, Cic. (v) With *aliquis* (ac), *ut* *si*,
tanganquam si: ut similit ratione atque ipse
fecerit suas injurias persequatur, Caes.:
similes sunt, ut si qui dicant, Cic. (vi)
Absol.: quod in similli culpa versaban-
tur, Caes. Comp.: nihil hoc simili
est simillius, Pl. Sup.: simillimos
dicto esse, id.

similiter, *adv.* in like manner,
similarly: similiter atque uno modo,
Cic. Comp.: similitus imitari, nearer
the truth, Phaedr. Sup.: Cic. With
aliquis (ac), *ut* *si*: similiter ut si dicat,
id. Sup.: hic exipit Pompeium, simi-
lissime atque ut illa lege Glaucippus ex-
cipitur, id.

similitudo, *inis*, *f.* [similis] like-
ness, resemblance, similitude: with
gen.: id est similitudine floris illium
appellabant, Caes. Absol.: nihil est,
quod ad se rem ullam tam allicitat, quam
amicitiam similitudo, Cic. Plur.: ut
omittam similitudines, id. || Esp.
in rhetor. a comparison, *simile*: id.

similo, *v.* simulo.

similius, *i*, *m.* *dim.* [similis] a little
ape, as a term of abuse: Cic.

similitu, *ade*, old form = simul, to-
gether, at once, at the same time: non
ego cum vino similitu ebibi impertum
tuum, Pl.

simius, *il*, *m.* for simia (q.v.), an
ape: Hor.

simplex, *icis* (abl. simplicis, Lucr.),
adj. [comp. of root *sim*, one (v. *semel*),
and *plico*] lit. once folded; hence,
simple, uncompounded, unmixed: aut
simplex est natura animantis, aut con-
creta est ex pluribus naturis, Cic.:
decem regii lembi simplici ordine in-
transit urbem, *one* by *one*, Liv.: esca,
plain food, Hor. || Esp. in a moral
sense, without dissimulation, open,
frank, artless, honest, ingenuous, etc.:
de vino bono quaeritur, quom apertum
et simplicem volumus esse, Cic. Of
things: animal sine fraude dollesque,
Innocuum, simplex, Ov.: cogitationes,
Tac. Comp.: simplicior quis, too
straightforward, too blunt, Hor. Sup.:
dux, Vell.

simplicitas, *atis*, *f.* [simplex] sim-
plicity, simplicity: Lucr. || Esp. In
a moral sense, plainness, frankness,
homely, candour, simplicity, etc.: ju-
vens incauti, Liv.

simpliciter, *adv.* one by one,
simply, plainly, naturally, directly:
frondes simpliciter postae, Ov.: qui-

dam ludere eum simpliciter, quidam
haud dubie insanire, aiebant, merely,
Liv. || plainly, openly, artlessly,
ingenuously, homely, candidly: sim-
pliciter et palam luit, Suet. Comp.:
simulatus simplicius nutrit, *opp.* calide,
Tac. Sup.: simplicissime loqui,
id.

simplus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [akin to sim-
ples] simple: mora, Prud. || Subst.
simplus, *i*, *m.* that which is single or
simple, the simple sum or number: du-
plum simplum, Cic.

simpulum, *i*, *n.* a small ladle:
Proverb.: excitare fluctus in sim-
pulo, i. e. to make much ado about no-
thing, Cic.

simphyvium, *il*, *n.* a vessel for mak-
ing libations in sacrifices: Cic.

simul, *ade*, [from root *sim*: v. *semel*]
at once, together, at the same
time: constr. absol., with various
particles, poet. also with simple abl.:
cum simul easemus complures dies,
vere together, in company, Cic.: and
elliptically: Quintus frater, legatus,
mecum simul, id. Strengthened with
una: Pl. With *cum*: quas (res) tecum
simul didici, Cic. Strengthened with
una: i mecum una simul, Pl. With *et*,
et . . . *et*, *que*, *aque*, etc.: ut cresceret
simul et negligentia cum audacia hosti,
Liv.: militibus simul et de navibus
desilendum, et in fructibus consisten-
dum, et cum hostibus arde pugnandum,
Caes. With simple abl.: simul his,
Hor. || Particular combina-
tions: simul . . . simul, analogous to
the *Gr.* *ἀμα μὲν . . . ἀμα δέ*, as well
... as, both . . . and, partly . . . and
partly: ad eum in castra venerunt,
simul sui purgandi caesa, simul ut de
inductis impetarent, Caes. 2. simul
atque (simul ac), and in one word,
simulataque (simulac), less freq. simul
ut, as soon as: quam simulac (ali per-
sensit peste teneri, Virg.: omne animal
simul ut ortum est, seipsum diligit, Cic.

3. simul alone = simul atque, as
soon as: nostri, simul in arido con-
stiterunt, in hostes impetum fecerunt,
Caes.

simulac, *v.* simul, no. II. 2.

simulacrum, *i*, *n.* [simulo] a like-
ness, an image, form, representation,
portrait, etc.: alticulus effigiem simulac-
rumque servare, Cic.: Herculis simulac-
rum, Liv.: simulacra oppidorum,
Cic. Poet. of the Trojan horse: Virg.
(II) Adverbially: ad per simulacrum
venire in the form of, after the pattern
of: aurata aedes ad simulacrum templi
Veneris locutus, Suet. 2. a form,
shade, phantom, apparition, etc. =
εἰδωλον: quid frustra simulacra fugacia
(in aqua visa) captas? Ov. (II) *as*
ideal representation, conception: Lucr.
(III) a sign, type, emblem: simulacris
pro literis uteretur, Cic. (IV) a por-
traiture of character: non inaequam
simulacrum viri copiosum (Catonis), Liv.
(V) a likeness or similitude: Pl. ||

Fig. a shadow, semblance, appearance

etc.: simulacrum aliquod ac vestigium civitatis. Cic.: simulacra virtutis, id.

simulamen, inis, n. [id.] a copy, imitation (poet. and rare): Ov.

similans, antis, Part. [simulo].

II. A. d. j.: imitating, imitative: Ov.

simulātus, ade, feignedly, pretendedly, not sincerely: silve ex animo id fit silve simulate, Cic.

simulatio, ōnis, f. [simulo] a false show, a feigning, pretence, feint, deceit, hypocrisy, etc. With gen.: simulatio insaniae, Cic.: rei frumentariae, a pretended anxiety about, Caes. Abol.: ex omni vita simulatio dissimulatioque tollenda est, Cic.

simulātor, ōris, m. [id.] a copier, imitator (poet. and rare): simulator figurae, Ov. II. a pretender, counterfeiter, hypocrite, etc. With gen.: animus cuius rei libet simulatur ac dissimulatur, Sall. Abol.: in omni oratione simulatore Socratem accipimus, Jond of irony, Cic.

simulātque, v. simul, no. n. 2.

similo (also simlo), avi, atum, i. v. a. [similis] to make like; to imitate, copy, represent: simulet Catonem, Hor.: Homeri illa Minerva simulata Mentor, Cic.: simulata Troja, a counterfeit Troy, built like Troy, Ov. II. Esp. to assume the appearance of; to feign, pretend, counterfeit, simulate: nec ut erat melius, nec ut vendat, quicquam simulabit aut dissimulabit vi bonus, Cic.: Hannibal aegrum simulabat, pretended to be sick, Liv. Esp. in Part. perf.: flecto officio simulataque sedulitate conunctio, Cic. With acc. and inf.: illi reverti se in suas sedes simulaverunt, Caes. With *quasi*: quasi afferunt simulato atque audita eloquar, Pl. Abol.: cur simulat? Ter. (Hence it. *semler*; Fr. *semler*.)

simulatas, ātis, f. (gen. plur. *simulatium*, Liv. passim) [simul], and therefore, orig. a coming together, an encounter, hence) a hostile encounter, dissension, enmity, rivalry, jealousy, grudge, animosity: mostly plur.: qui simulatas quas mecum habebat, deposuisti, Cic.: hi (centuriones) de loco summis simulatibus contendebant, Caes. Sing.: simulatue cum Fulvia socru exoria, Suet.

simulus, a, um, adj. divm. [simulus] fast-nosed, pug-nosed: Lucr.

simus, a, um, adj. = *quid*, flat-nosed, snub-nosed: capellae, Virg.

sin, conj. [apoc. from si] *if*, *if not*, *if however*, *on the contrary*, *but if*: *after si nisi quando dum*: *constr.* same as that of *si* (q. v.): si domi sum, fors est animus: sin foris sum, animus domi est, Pl.: si ita est, faciat, sin aliter, respondeat mi, Ter.: accusator illum defendet, si poterit: sin minus poterit, negabit, Cic. Strengthened with *autem*, or *vero*: si sunt viri boni, me adjuvant; sin autem minus idonei, me non laedunt, id. *After nisi, quando, and dum*: Pl. II. Without a preceding *si*: orat ac postulat, rem publicam suscipiant. Sin

timore defugiant, illis se oneri non futurum, Caes. Strengthened with *autem*: Cic.

sināpi, is, m. (sinapis, fem. Pl.) = *cresset*, mustard: Plin.

sincere, ade, uprightly, honestly, frankly, sincerely: sincere dicere, Ter.: loqui, Cic.

sinceritas, ātis, f. [sincerus] cleanliness, soundness: corpora, Val. Max.

II. Fig.: summum bonum habebit sinceritatem suam, Sen.: Phaed.

sincerus, a, um, adj. clean, sound, uninjured, whole, real, genuine: omnia fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris (internoscere), Cic.: corpus, Ov.: vas, Hor.: propria et sincera et tantum sui similia gens, unmixtized, Tac. II. Fig.: Atheniensium semper fuit prudens sincerumque iudicium, sound, uncorrupted, Cic.: Minerva, pure, chaste, Ov.: non sincerum gaudium praebere, not unmixed, not undisturbed, Liv.: concordia, Tac. [The old etym. was *sine cera*; but the first part of the word is prob. the root *sim*, "one," v. *semel*; the origin of the latter part is uncertain.]

sinciput, pitis, n. [semi caput] half a head; of the smoked cheek of a hog: Juv.

II. Meton.: the brain: non tibi sanum est, adolescens, sinciput, Pl. **sine**, prep. with abl. [old form *sē* or *ad*: hence *prope*, *apart* or *separate* from], without: ut (urbe) sine regibus sit, Cic. In epistolary style without a case: age jam, cum fratre an sine? id. After its case (poet.): flamma sine thura liquece, Hor. (Hence It. *senza*; Fr. *sans*.)

singillatim (singulatim and sigillatim: contr. singultim), adv. [obool. singulus from singulus] one by one, singly: singillatim potius quam generatim atque unverse loqui, Cic.

singulariter, adv. v. singulariter.

singularis, e, adj. [singulus] alone, single, solitary, singular: non singulari nec solivagum genus (sc. homines), i. e. solitary, Cic.: hostes ubi ex litore aliquae singulares ex navi egredientes conspexerant, Caes. 2. Esp. in gramm. of the singular number: singularis casus, Varr. 3. Subst.: singulare, ium, m. plu. a peculiar kind of troops, perh. a select body-guard: Tac. II. Fig.: singular, unique, matches, unparalleled, excellent, extraordinary: Aristoteles meo iudicio in philosophia prope singularis, Cic.: Treviri, quorum inter Gallos virtutis opinio est singularis, Caes. In a bad sense: nequitia ac turpitudine, Cic.

singulariter, adv. (contr. singulariter, Lucr.) singly, separately: Lucr.

2. Esp. in the singular number: Quint. II. particularly, exceedingly: aliquem diligere, Cic.

singularis, a, um, adj. [singularis] single, separate, peculiar: calenae, perh. of a single ply, Pl.

singulatim, adv. v. singillatim.

singuli, v. singulus.

singultim, v. singillatim.

singultus, 4. v. n. [singultus] to sob, hiccup: Cels. 2. Transf. of a hen, to cluck: Col. 3. to throb with pleasure: Vena, Pers.

singulto, no perf., atum, i. v. a. and a. [id.] Nentr. to sob, hiccup: Quint.

2. Transf. poet. of persons dying, to rattle in the throat: Virg.

II. Act.: singulare animam, to breathe out with sobs: Ov.

singultus, ūs, m. a sobbing, speech interrupted by sobs: Suetus cum singultu, Cic.

II. Transf. a rattling in the throat of dying persons: Virg. (Hence It. *singhiozzo*; Fr. *sanglot*.)

singulus, a, um, num. distrib. [root *sim*, one: v. *semel*] one to each, separate, single (rarely in sing. for singularis): numo singulo multabatur, Gell. Plur. (usu. to be translated by Eng. *sing.*): duodena describit in singulos homines jugera, twelve jagers to each man, Cic.: filiae singulos filios parvos habentes, each one a boy, Liv. In dies singulos, adverbially, every day, daily: crescit in dies singulos hostium numerus, Cic. II. In gen. single, separate, individual: honestus cum (sgrum) vos universi quam singuli possideretis, id. Sing.: attat singulum video vestigium, a single trace, Pl.

sinister, tra, trum (Comp. sinister), adj. left, on the left, on the left hand or side: cornu, Ter.: ripa, Hor. Comp.: rota, Ov. II. Fig. *adversus*, *wrong*, *perverse*, *improper*: mores, Virg.

2. *unlucky*, *adverse*, *unfavourable*, *bad*, etc.: arboribus atque Notus peccorque sinister, id.: interpretatio, Tac. 3. In augury, *lucky*, *favourable*, *auspicious* (because the Romans in taking the auspices turned the face towards the south, and so had the eastern or fortunate side on the left): sinistra cornix, Virg.: tonitrus, Ov. Yet it sometimes means, as in n. 2, *unlucky*, *unfavourable*, *inauspicious*: di, precor, a nobis omnes removete sinistra, id.

sinistra, ae, f. [sinister] (sc. manus), the left hand: sinistra impedita satis commodae pugnare non poterat, Caes. Used in stealing: natae ad furti sinistrae, Ov.: hence, of a thief's accomplices: Porci et Socratem, duae sinistrae Platonis, Cat. 2. Transf. the left side: cur a dextra cornua, a sinistra cornix facta ratum? Cic. Rarely *pass.*: sinistrae repentino consilio Potellii consilis additae vires (opp. dextra pars), Liv.

sinistrē, ade, badly, unfairly, wrongly, perversely: exceptum sinistre, Hor.

sinisterronus and **sinistroronus**, adv. (contr. from *sinisterronus*, from *sinister* *vorio*) towards the left side, to the left: hinc (Hercynia silva) se fecit sinisterronus, Caes.

sino, sivi, atum, 3. v. a. (old subj. pres. sinit, Pl.: perf. sivi, Ter. Synon. perf. sinit, Att. in Cic.: subj. siva, Pl.: past perf. sisset, Liv.) [prob. another

form of sero, q. v.] Orig. to put or set down, leave, let, as in the Part. situs. Hence transf. to let, suffer, allow, permit: constr. um, with acc. and inf., subj., or absol.; rarely with acc.: non Transalpinae gentes oleam et vitem serere non sinimus, Cic.: vinum ad se importari, Caes.: sine pascat durus (captivus) aretque, Hor. Absol.: suspende, vinci, verbera: auctor sum, shuo, Pl. With acc.: sinite arma viris et cedite ferro, leave arms to men, Virg. Sometimes the acc. is used elliptically, as in Eng., and an infin. (to be, remain, do, go, etc.) is to be supplied: quisquis es sine me, let me (go), Ter. || Esp. in colloquial language: sine, let: inani feriant sine litura fluctus, Virg.

2. sine modo, only let, i. e. if only: cur me verberas? Patiar. Sine modo adiventat senex? Sine modo ventre malum, Pl. 3. Ne di sirint (sinaut), Ne Jupiter sirit, e. God forbid! Heaven forbid!: ne istuc Juppiter O. M. sirit, Liv.

sinum, i. n. (masc. sinus, Pl.) [perh. akin to *sinos*, a large, round drinking-vessel, with swelling sides: Virg.

sinuo, vi, atum, i. v. a. [sinus] to wind, curve; to bow: (angulus) sinuant immensa volumine terga, Virg.: impositio patulus calamo sinuaverat arcus, bent, Ov.: Chaucorum gens donec in Chattos usque sinuetur, extends in a curve, Tac.

sinuosus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of windings or curves; winding; sinuous: flexus angula, Virg. || Fig. of style, full of depressions, diffuse: historia, Quint. Of the depths of the heart: sinuoso in pectore, Pers.

sinus, ba, m. a curved surface, a curve: Meton. the folds, bosom of a garment, etc.: sinu ex toga facto, Liv. Of the bend or belly of a sail: velorum plenos subtrahis ipse sinus, Prop. Of hair: a curl, ringlet: ut heret torto flexilis orbe sinus, Ov. 2. Esp. the hanging fold of the upper part of the toga, the bosom of a garment (c. Smith's Ant. 378 seq.): cedo mihi ex ipsis sinu litteras Syracusanorum, Cic.: pater nos in sinu ferens docet, Hor. Prov. v. b.: sinu laxo ferre aliquid, i. e. to be careless about a thing, id. (II) the bosom of a person: manum in sinum alicui inserere, Ter. (III) the lap: secutum in sinu consulis recubans, Liv. (iv) Transf. a purse, money, which was carried in the bosom of the toga: semper amatum ponderat illa sinus, Prop. (v) Meton. a garment, in gen. (poet.): Tyrio prodest apta sinu, Tib. 3. a bay, bight, gulf: ut primum ex alto sinus ab litore ad urbem insecutur, Cic. (II) Transf. the land forming a gulf, a point of land: segedibus in sinu Aenianum vastatis, Liv.

|| Fig. the bosom, i. e. love, protection, asylum, etc. (usually in the phrase, in sinu esse, habere, etc.): iste vero sit in sinu semper et complexu meo, Cic.: optatum negotium sibi in

sinu delatum esse dicebat, committed to his guardianship, care, id. 2. the interior, the inmost part: alla intra moenia atque in sinu urbis sunt hostes, in the heart of the city, Sall. 3. a hiding-place, place of concealment: ut in sinu pascunt, in their bosoms, in their sleep, i. e. in secret, Cic. (Hence lt. seno; Fr. sein.)

siparium, ii, n. [akin to supparum, siparop, orig. a little sail; hence, transf.] the smaller curtain in a theatre (drawn up between the scenes of a comedy; different from aulaeum, the main curtain: v. Smith's Ant. 344): Cic. Juv. 2. Meton. comedy, opp. to cothurnus, tragedy: Sen. || a curtain or screen over judges' seats: Quint.

sipho (sifo), onis, m. = *σῖφος* (a small pipe), a siphon, called also *diabeta*: Sen. (Hence lt. sione.)

sipollidrum, i, n. = *σῖπολλον* name of a spice: Pl.

siquando, and separ. **si quando**, adv. if ever: Cic. Liv.: Virg.

siquidem (siquidem, in the poets: and separ. *si quidem*), conj. if indeed, if at least, if only: quae mihi ventura est, siquidem ventura, senectus? Ov. || although: tuncne est? La. rogatus siquidem hercle Jovis fuit, meus est tamen, Pl. || since that, inasmuch as, since: patientiam paene obsessionem appellabant, siquidem ex castris egredi non liceret, Caes.

siqui, **siquis**, v. qui, quis.

strepse (strepse, Pl.), adj. [acc. to Fest. contr. from *stilla* res *ipse*] like, the same: Sen.

siren, is, f. = *Σειρήν*, a Siren. Poet. transf.: vitanda est improba Siren desidia, allurer, seducer, Hor.

siria, **sirit**, etc. v. sino, ad init.

sirius, ii, m. = *σείριος*, the dog-star Sirius: Virg.: Tib. Adject.: ardor, the heat of the dog-days, Virg.

sirpis, is, n. [*σῖρπις*] a plant, also called *silphium* and *laser*: Pl.

sirus, i, m. = *σῖρος*, a pit to keep corn in, an underground granary: Curt. **sia**: Subj. of sum. || Contr. from *si* v. v. volo, ad init.

sisto, stiti, stitum, j. v. a. and n. [a reduplicated form of the root *stā*]

1. Act. to cause to stand, to set, put, place: officio meo (sc. Nessi) *si* place stiterim in illa haec, Ov.: Annam hic sistere coram, Virg. 2. Esp. in law, to cause to appear before a court; and reflect. to present oneself, to appear: vas factus est alter ejus sistendi, ut, si ille non revertisset, moriendum esset ipsi, Cic. (II) Transf. in gen. to show oneself to appear, be present: de operam, ut to ante Kal. Jan., ubi quicquid erimus, stas, id. 3. to stop, stay, keep back, arrest: sistere aquam, fluvium et vertere sidera retro, Virg.: invehentem se Jam Samnitum, Liv.: sanguinem, Tac. (II) Fig.: stas tuas querelas, Ov. 4. to set fast, to fix, fasten, prop, support: mobiles (denes) sistere, Plin. (II) Fig.: hic (Mar-

cellus) rem Romanam magno turbante tumultu sistat, Virg. 5. to establish, fix definitely, decide upon: status dies, the day of trial appointed, agreed upon with a peregrinus, Fragg. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. 6. to set up, build, erect (neutr.): alicuius effigiem, Tac. (vire) to set oneself, to stand: capite sistere, Pl. 2. Esp. to present oneself, to appear before a court on the appointed day: testificatur late, P. Quintum non stitisse et se stitisse, Cic.

3. to stand still, to stop, stay, remain (mostly poet.): amnes sistunt, Virg. 4. to stand fast; to last, endure: qui rem publicam sistere negat posse, Cic. Resp. impers. pass.: sisti non (nec, vix) potest, one cannot hold out, it cannot be endured, all is over: totam plebem aere alieno demersam esse, nec sisti posse, nial omnibus consulatur, Liv.

sistrum, i, n. = *σίστρον*, a metallic rattle used by the Egyptians in the rites of Isis, and other festivals: Ov. Hence sarcastically, as the war-trumpet of the wanton Cleopatra: Virg. **stilla**, ae, f. dim. [stilla] a kind of urn used in drawing lots when partly filled with water: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 345).

stilitudineus, a, um, adj. [stilla] thirsty: quidam, Sid. 2. Transf. of things, very dry, parched, arid: Appulla, Hor.

stiliens, entia, Part. [stilio] II. A d. thirsting, thirsty, athirst: quae (pocula) arenti stiliens haustus meo: O. Tantalus, Hor. 2. Transf. of places, plants, etc. dry, parched, arid: hortus, Ov. 3. Fig. thirsting for, desiring eagerly, greedily: gravius ardentiusque stiliens, Cic. With gen.: virtutis, id.

stiltenter, ade, thirstily, eagerly, greedily: stiltenter quid expetens, Cic. **stilio**, i, vi or II, a. v. n. and a. [stilla]

1. Neutr. to thirst, to be thirsty: in medio stili flumine potans, Lucr. 2. Transf. of things, to be dried up or parched, to want moisture: tosta stili tellus, Ov. || Act. to thirst after: quo plus sunt potae, plus stiltantur aequae, are thirsted for, id. 2. Fig. to long for, thirst for, desire eagerly, covet: sanguinem nostrum stiliabat, Cic.: populus libertatem stiliens, id.

stilis, is, f. thirst (only in sing.): ubi cum fauces urit stila, Hor.: seare, Lucr.: levare, Lucr. 2. Transf. of things, dryness, drought, aridity: Canis arenti torreat arva stili, Tib. || Fig.: strong or ardent desire, greediness, thirst: cupiditatis stila, Cic. With gen. obj.: libertatis, id. (Hence Fr. soif.)

stilla, ae, f. a bucket: Pl. **stilla**, a, um, Part. [stilo]

A d. lying, situate: in ore sita lingua est finis dentium, Cic. Rarely of persons: nobilissimam totius Britanniae coque in ipsa penetratibus stili, Tac. (II) Esp. of geogr. position: locus

media insula situs, Cic. (III) Of the head, buried, interred: (Aeneas) situs est super Numicium flumen, Liv. Hence in epitaphs: hic situs est, hic siti sunt, etc.: Tib. (iv) built, founded (rare): Philippopolim a Macedone Philippo sitam circumdant, Tac. 2. Fig.: (voluptates) in medio situs esse dicunt, Cic. (II) Esp.: situs esse in aliquo or in aliqua re, to rest with, depend upon some one or something: huiusce rei potestas omnis in vobis sita est, Iudices, id.: cui spes omnis in fuga sita erat, Sall.

situs, ūs, m. [id.] situation, local position, site: terrae, Cic.: castrorum, Caes. Poet.: exegi monumentum aere perennius regalique situ pyramidum altius, the structure, Hor. Plur.: opportunissimū situs urbis, Cic. II. rust, mould, mustiness, etc.: corruptor situ, Pl.: per loca senta siti, Virg. (II) fitness of the body: Ov. 2. Fig. of the mind, a rusting, a wasting away, dullness: senectus victa situ, Virg.: marcescere otio sitaque civitatem, Liv.

sive (old orthogr. seive, and hence, by apocope), ōis, conj. [si ve] or if = vel si. After si and with a conditional sign: si omnes atomi declinabunt, sive aliae declinabunt, Cic.: si ego volo sen nolo, Pl. (II) Without a preceding si (rare): bis denas Italō texamus robore naves, seu plures complere valent, Virg. II. Repeated, with a disjunctive sense, in stating opposed hypotheses, sive (seu) ... sive (seu) *is it that ... or that, if ... or if, whether ...* or: sive timore perterriti, sive spe salutis Inducti, Caes.: sive deae seu sint dirae volucres, Virg. Repeated several times: quibus (Cimmeriis) aspectum solis sive deus aliquis, sive natura ademerat, sive loci situs, Cic. With a corresp. si: sive immolaria, sive avem asperieris, si Chaldaeam, si haruspem videris, si fulserit, id. 2. With another particle (aut, vel, ne or an): (saxum) seu turbidus imber proluat, aut annis solvitur sablapsa vetustas, Virg. 3. Alone, in a purely disjunctive sense = vel: ut mihi Platonis illud, seu quis dixit alius, perelegans esse videtur, or *whichever else said it*, Cic.

smaragdus (also smar.), i, comm. = *smaragdus*, a transparent precious stone of a bright green colour, including not only our emerald, but also the beryl, jasper, malachite, etc.: Plin.: Lucr.: Tib.: Ov. [Sana. *marakata*.] (Hence *lit. emeraldo*; *Fr. émeraude*.)

smāris, idlis, f. = *smaragdus*, a small sea-fish of inferior quality: Ov.

sōbōles, sōbōlesco, v. subol.

sōbrilis, adē, moderately, temperately, frugally: paror, continenter, severe, sobrie vivere, opp. delicate ac molliciter, Cic. 2. prudently, sensibly, circumspectly: agere, Pl.

sōbrinus, i, m. and sobrina, ae, f. [contr. for sororius from soror, and therefore: prop. an appellation for the

children of sisters; hence, in gen.] a cousin-german, cousin by the mother's side: Cic.: Tac.

sōbrus, a, um, adj. not drunk, sober: Cic.: Hor. (II) Transf. of things: pocula, Tib.: nox, in which there was no drinking, Prop.: convicius, Tac. II. In gen. sober, moderate, temperate, continent: parcus ac sobrius, Ter.: homines frugi ac sobrii, Cic. 2. Fig. of the mind, sensible, prudent, reasonable, cautious: satini sanus es aut sobrius? Ter.: vigilantes homines, sobrii, industrii, Cic. [Elym. dub. Usu. supposed to be a contr. of *sebrus*.]

sōcūlus, i, m. dim. [soccus] a small soccus: Sen.: Suet.

soccus, i, m. a kind of low-heeled, light shoe, worn by the Greeks: a slipper, sock: Cic.: and by effeminate Romans: Suet. II. Esp. the soccus or shoe worn by comic actors; hence, also, meton. comedy: Hor.

sōcer (nom. socerus, Pl.), ōri, m. a father-in-law: Cic. Plur. soceri, parents-in-law: Virg. II. Transf. for consocer, a son's father-in-law: Ter. [Gr. *svopos*.]

sōcra, i, v. socer, ad fin.

sōcia, ae, v. socius.

sociabilis, e, adj. [socio] that may be easily united or joined together, sociable (rare): consortio inter reges, Liv.

sociālis, e, adj. [socius] pertaining to companionship: sociable, social: homo sociālis animal, Sen. II. Esp. pertaining to allies or confederates, allied, confederate: lex, Cic.: foedus, Liv.: exercitus, of the allies, id. 2. pertaining to marriage, conjugal: amor sociālis, Ov.

sociāliter, adv. socially: Hor.

sociennus, i, m. [socius] a fellow, comrade: tuus, Pl.

societas, ōtis, f. [id.] fellowship, association, union, community, society: hominum inter ipsoz societas conjunctioque, Cic.: consiliorum omnium societas, id.: belli, Sall. II. Esp. a co-partnership in trade: fecit societatem earum rerum, quae in Gallia comparabantur, Cic. 2. Meton. a company or society of the farmers of the revenue: provinciarum, Caes. 3. a political league, an alliance, confederacy: Ambiorigem abli societate et foedere adiungit, id.

socio, avi, atum, i, v. a. [id.] to join or unite together, to associate: to do or hold in common, to share with: vim rerum cognitumque cum scientia atque exercitatione, Cic.: se alicui vinclo jugali, Virg.: verba liquor socianda choridis, to be accompanied, Hor. Recte et: sociari facinoribus, to take part in deeds of villainy, Liv.

sociofraudus, i, m. [socius fraudo] one that deceives his comrades: Pl.

socius, i, m. and sociā, ae, f. a sharer, partner, companion, associate: belli participes et socius et adiutor, Cic.: socium esse in negotiis, Ter. Poet.:

generis socii, relatives, Ov.: tori, a spouse, consort, id. *Prim.*: (eloquentia) pacis est comes otiose socia, Cic.: sociae sorores impietatis habet, Ov. Poet.: socia generique torique, relatives and wife (June), id. II. Esp. a co-partner, partner in business: socii putantū sunt, quos inter res communicatae est, Cic.: socii of the company of farmers of the public revenue, id. Hence, in law, pro socio (agere, damnari, etc.), for defrauding a partner: id. 2. an ally, confederate: Botos receptos ad se socios sibi adsciscunt, Caes.: socii et Latini, or, more freq. socii et nomen Latinum, the Italian allies and the Latins (v. Smith's Ant. 145): Cic.: socii ac nominis Latini, Liv. The socii Latini nominis on the other hand, are simply the Latin allies, the Latins: id. [Cf. Sans. *sabhi*, "amikus".]

socius, a, um, adj. [id.] sharing, partaking, associated: hic (Augustus) socium cum Jove nomen habet, Ov. II. leagued, allied, confederate: cura socias retinendas socia, Liv.

sociordia (seordia), ae, f. [socors] weak-mindedness, silliness, folly, stupidity (rare): si quem socordiae argueret, stultitorem aiebat filio suo Claudio, Suet. II. carelessness, negligence, sloth, indolence, inactivity (only sing.): fortuna per socordiam non uti, Liv.: nisi felicitas in socordiam vertisset, eutere jugum potere, Tac.

sociordus, comp. adv. more carelessly or slothfully: res acta, Liv.

socors, ordis, adj. [ae cors] without intellect, silly, stupid, thoughtless, etc.: socors natura negligensque, Cic. II. careless, sluggish, inactive, etc.: neque victoria socors aut insolens factus, Sall. With gen.: nolim ceterarum rerum te socordem eodem modo, Ter.

socors, ūs, f. [cf. socer] a mother-in-law: uno animo omnes socors oderunt nurus, Ter.

sociālicium (-tium), ūs, n. [sodalis] fellowship, intimacy, companionship, etc.: fraternum vere dulce sodalicium, Cat. II. Meton. an unlawful secret society: lex Licinia, quae est de sodalicis, Cic.

sociālicus, or -tius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a sodalis: pertaining to fellowship or companionship: jure sodalicio mihi junctus, Ov.

sociālis, is, comm. a mate, fellow, intimate, comrade, boon-companion, etc.: adolescentes aliquot, aequales sodalesque adolescentem Tarquinium, Liv. 2. adjectively (poet.): turba sodalis, the band of friends, Ov. Of things: Hebrus, Hor. II. Esp. a fellow or member of a corporation, college, etc.: sodales Augustales Tili, Tar.

2. a participator, accomplice in unlawful secret associations: quae tu si sodalis vocas, officiosam amicitiam nomine iniquas criminosas, Cic.

sociālitās, ōtis, f. [sodalis] fellowship, companionship, brotherhood, intimacy: sodalitas familiaritque, Cic.

Meton.: nunc ego de sodalitate solus sum orator datus. Pl. || Transf. a society, association, esp. for religious purposes: fere quaedam sodalitas est plane pastorica germanorum Luperorum, Cic. 2. company assembled for feasting, a club: id. 3. an un-
lucky secret society: id.

sodalitum et **sodalitius**, a, um, v. sodaliticum et sodalisticum.

sodes [contr. from *sod* and *sodes* for *sodas*: 1st, if you will hear me; hence, in colloq. lang.] if you will, if you please, with you: cave, prithee, pray: use, with imperat.: dic sodes mihi, bellan' videtur specie mulier? Pl.: jube sodes numos curare, Cic.: vescere sodes, Hor. (H) In other connections: at scin' quid, sodes? Ter.

sol, **sollis**, m. the sun: quum sole novo terras irrorat Europa, Virg.: surgente a sole, Hor.: oriente sole, at sunrise, Caes.: duo soles vidisse, Cic.

2. Esp. in geogr. descriptions: oriens sol, the east; occidens sol, the west: Belgae spectant in septentriones et orientem solem, Caes.: alterum (latus Britanniae) vergit ad Hispaniam atque occidentem solem, id. 3. Fig. of an extraordinary person: quo anno P. Africanus, sol alter, extinctus est, Cic.

|| Meton. *sunlight, sunshine, the warmth of the sun, a sunny place, etc.*: quum in sole ambulem, id.: patiens pulveris atque solis, Hor. Plur.: para terrae perusta solibus assidua, the rays or heat of the sun, Lucr. 2. day (poet.): huncque solem tam nigrum surrexerit mihi! Hor. Plur.: soles occidere et redire possunt, Cat. [Cf. Gr. *hlios*; Eng. *sun*.]

sollamen, inis, n. [solor] a comfort, solace, consolation (poet. for solatium): sollamen mali, Virg.

sollaris, e, adj. [sol] pertaining to the sun, solar, lunar, Ov.

sollarium, ii, n. [id.] (ac. horologium) a sun-dial: Varr. || Transf.: ad solarium, a place in the forum where the sun-dial stood: Cic. 2. a clock in gen.: quum solarium aut descriptum aut ex aqua contemplare, id. || A part of the house exposed to the sun, a flat house-top, terrace, balcony, etc.: Pl.

sollatium, i, n. dim. [solatium] a little comfort or solace: Cat.

sollatium, ii, n. [solor] a soothing, assuaging: a comfort, relief, consolation, solace: haec sunt solatia, haec fomena summorum dolorum, Cic.: hoc sibi solati praeponant, Caes. Poet.: ares, solatia ruris (because they cheer the labourers with their singing), Ov.

sollator, oris, m. [id.] a comforter, consoler (poet. and rare): Tib.

sollatili, orum, m. plur. [a Celtic word] retainers of a chieftain: Caes.

sollus, a, um, v. solutus ad init.

sollis, ac, f. [solum] a covering for the soles of the feet, a sole or sandal: worn by men in the house only; considered as a mark of effeminacy if

worn out of doors: Hor. Taken off on reclining at table, and resumed after the meal: cedo soles mihi: auferite mensam, Pl. || Transf. a kind of fetter: lignene, Cic. (H) a kind of shoe for animals (capable of being put on and off): Cat. (III) a kind of fish, a sole: Ov.

sollarius, ii, m. [solia] a sandal maker: Pl.

sollatus, i, m. [id.] wearing sandals: Cic.

sollennis (sollennis), **sollennitas**, **sollennitudo**, v. sollenn.

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sollis, itus sum, 2. v. n. [prob. of same root as *sedeo*, *sido*, *solum*, etc.] to be accustomed: constr. with *inf.* or *abso.*: qu' mentiri solet, pejare consuevit, Cic.: quod spernerentur ab his a quibus essent coll soliti, id. *Abso.*: cave tu idem faxis, alii quod servi solite, Pl. || Esp. to have carnal intercourse with (rare): viris cum suis praedicant nos solere; suas pellices esse aiunt, id.

sollers, **sollertior**, et **sollertia**, v. sollers, etc.

sollito, **sollitus**, etc. v. soll.

sollide, adv. densely, closely, solidly: Col. || surely, wholly, fully, truly: neque, natus necne is fuerit, id. solidus est, Pl.

solliditas, atis, f. [solidus] solidness, solidity: Cic.

sollido, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] to make firm, dense, or solid: to make whole or sound: to strengthen, fasten together: (area) creta sollidanda tenaci, Virg.: aedificia sine trabibus, Tac.

sollidus, a, um (contr. *soldus*, a, um, Hor.), adj. firm, dense, compact, solid: corpus, Ter.: paries vel sollidus vel fornicatus, Cic.: crateres auro sollidi, Virg. Sup.: sollidissima tellus, Ov. *Neut.* *abso.*: inane abscondere soldo, Hor.

2. Transf. whole, complete, entire: militis semestri sollidum stipendium accipere, Liv.: sollida taurorum viscera, Virg.: annus, Liv. *Neut.* *abso.* *sollidum*, the whole sum: ita bona veneant, ut sollidum suum culque solvatur, Cic.

|| Fig. sound, solid, substantial, genuine, true, real: judicia sollida et expressa, id.: beneficium, Ter.: libertas, Liv. *Neut.* *abso.*: quibus ex rebus nihil est, quod sollidum tenere possis, Cic. [Etyim. dub.: some connect it with *sollum*, "pertaining to the ground," hence "firm," "dense;" but perh. it may be connected with the Oscan *sollus* = totus.]

sollistimum tripudium, in augury, a favourable omen, when the chickens ate so greedily that the corn fell from their bills to the ground: Cic.

sollitarius, a, um, adj. [sollus] alone, lonely, solitary: natura solitarius nihil amat, Cic.: solitarius homo atque in agros vitam agens, living by himself, id.

sollitudo, inis, f. [id.] a being alone, loneliness, solitariness; a lonely

place, desert, wilderness, solitude: in solitudine secum loqui, Cic.: in aliqua desertissima solitudine, id.: Sigambri se in solitudine ac silvas abdidierunt, Caes. Plur.: Cic. (H) Esp. a being left alone or deserted, a state of want, destitution, deprivation: per hujus (orbis) solitudinem te obtestor, Ter.: liberorum sollitudo, Cic.

sollitus, a, um, Part. [sollis]. || A. d. wonted, accustomed, usual, habitual, ordinary: ad sollitum rusticus libit opus, Ov.: virtus, Virg. *Neut.* *abso.*: hostibus gratiam habendam, quod sollitum quicquam liberae civitatis fieret (opp. res deuseta), a usual thing in a free state, Liv.: esp. in *ab.* with comparatives: sollito formosior Aesone natus, more than usually handsome, Ov.: plus sollito, id.

sollum, ii, n. [from the root *sol*, or *sed*: v. *sedeo*, *solo*] a seat; esp. a seat or chair of state, throne: regali in sollio sedens, Cic.: sedebat in sollio Phoebus, Ov. 2. Meton. rule, sway, domination (poet.): pristina majestas sollorum et sceptra superba, Lucr. || a tub, esp. for bathing: Lucr.: Liv. || A stone coffin, a sarcophagus: sollum Porphyretici marmoris, Suet. (Hence *id. soglio*.)

sollivagus, a, um, adj. [sollus vagor] wandering or roving alone: eorum (bestiarum) partim sollivagus, partim congregatus, Cic. || Transf. alone, single, solitary (rare): coelo sollido et volubili et in orbem incitato, id.

sollennis, e, v. sollennis.

sollennis (sollennis, sollennia, sollennia), e, adj. [Oscan *sollus*, i. e. totus, and *annus*] prop. that takes place every year; hence, in gen. stated, established, appointed: ad sollennem et statum sacrificium curru velle, Cic.: ab Aequis statum jam ac prope sollenne in singulos annos bellum timebatur, Liv. || Transf. (from the established recurrence of religious festivals) religious, festive, solemn: religiones, Cic.: dies sollennis sanctiorque natali, Hor. (H) Subst. sollenne, n. a religious or solemn rite, feast, sacrifice: sollennis games, a festival, solemnity, etc.: inter publicum sollenne sponsalibus rite factis, Liv.: Claudio funeris sollenne perinde ac divo Augusto celebratur, Tac. Plur.: tumulto sollennis militum, Virg. 2. From the idea of recurrence only, wonted, common, usual, ordinary: Romanis sollenne viris opus (venatio), Hor.: mihi sollennis debetur gloria, Phaedr. (H) Subst. sollenne, n.: nostrum illud sollenne servemus, usual custom, Cic. Plur.: mos traditus ab antiquis inter cetera sollennis manet, Liv. Adverbially: inane putas sollennia me, in the common way, Hor.

sollenniter, adv. in a religious or solemn manner, solemnly: omnibus (sacris) sollenniter peracta, Liv.

sollers (sollers), tis, adj. [Oscan *sollus*, i. e. totus, and *ars*; prop. all art; hence, in gen.] skilled, skilful,

clever, dexterous, expert: in omni vel officio vel sermone sollers, Cic. *Comp.*: sollertior et ingeniosior, id. *Sup.*: Sulla, rudis atque et ignarus belli, sollertissimus omnium factus est, Sall. *Poet. with inf.*: coloribus sollers nunc hominem ponere nunc deum, Hor. *With gen.*: Musa lyrae sollers, id.

2. Of things, ingenious, sagacious, intelligent, inventive: opera providae sollertiae naturae, Cic. *animus, Liv.* **sollertior**, adv. *skillfully, dexterously, shrewdly, sagaciously, ingeniously*: aliquid consequi, Cic. *Comp.*: exprimere incoactus, vulturn, Ov. *Sup.*: aliquid sollertissime perspicere, Cic.

sollertia (sollert.), ae, f. [sollers] *skill, shrewdness, ingenuity, dexterity, expertness, etc.*: data est quibusdam bestis machinato quaedam atque sollertia, Cic.: est genus (Gallorum) summae sollertiae, Caes.: ingenti sollertia, shrewdness, Sall. *With gen. obj.*: agendi cogitandique sollertia, adroitness, quickness, Cic.

sollertatio (sollertat.), ōnis, f. [sollertio] *an inciting, instigating, instigation*: Allobrogum, Cic.

sollertus, adv. *with concern or solicitude*: laetus, Sil. || *carefully, earnestly, urgently, diligently*: se custodire, Sen. *Sup.*: Suet.

sollitō (sollit.), avi, atum, i. v. a. [sollitus] *to move violently; to stir, shake, agitate; to move, remove, displace, disturb, etc.*: (mundum) suis ex seclibus, Lucr.: tellurem, Virg.: nequiquam spicula dixit sollitatus, shakes, id. || *Fig. to rouse, excite, disturb, disquiet, molest*: multa sunt quae me sollitanti anguntque, Cic.: ea cura quietos sollitavit, Virg.: ira Jovis, sollitavit prava religione, irritated, Liv.

2. *Esp. to stir up, incite, tempt, provoke, instigate*: civitates, Caes.: servitia urbana, Sall. *Poet. with an inanim. or abstr. object*: pudicam fidem donis, Ov. *The purpose expressed by ad or subj.*: poet. by *inf.*: officēs at servitia ad Lentulum eripulent, Sall.: sollitatus, ut regnare vellet, Cic.: sollitor nullos esse putare deos, Ov. 3. *to persuade, solicit*: (mulier) sollitavit spatium decurrere amicis, Lucr.

sollitudo (sollit.), ōnis, f. [id.] *uneasiness of mind, care, disquiet, anxiety, solicitude*: sollitudo aegritudo cum cogitatione, Cic.: te torqueriet omni sollitudine districtum, Hor. *Plur.*: Hor. *With gen. obj.*: nupluram, Ter.

sollitus (sollit.), a, um, adv. [sollus, i. e. totus, and cles] *wholly, i. e. violently or continually moved, stirred up, tossed, agitated, disturbed* (lit. only poet. and rare): mare, Virg.: rates, tossed about, Ov. || *Fig. uneasy, troubled, or agitated of mind, anxious, solicitous*: sollicita civitas suspitione, Cic.: nunc sollitatum timor anxius angit, Virg. *Comp.*: Tac. (II) Of animals, *uneasy, unquiet, watchful*: canes, sollitum animal ad nocturnos strepitum, Liv. 2. *Transf. of things*: vita,

Hor.: iustitia, timida, vacillans, Cic.: opes, causans disquietudinem, Hor.

solliterum (sollit.), i. n. (ac. tellus) [sollus, i. e. totus, and ferrum] *a javelin worthy of iron*: Liv.

sollitissimus, i. m. = *σολιστίσμος*, a grammatical fault in the construction of a sentence, a solecism: Quint.

sollor, atus, i. v. a. *dep.* [perh. contr. of sublevo] *to comfort, console, solace*: lenire dolentem solando cupit, Virg.: inopem et aegrum, Hor. || Of things as objects: to soothe, ease, relieve, mitigate: famem concussa quercu, Virg.: cladii Lugdunensem, Tac.

sollitialis, e, adj. [sollitium] *pertaining to the summer-solstice, solstitial* (opp. to brumalis): dies, the day on which the sun enters Cancer, the longest day, Cic.: nox, the shortest, Ov. || *Transf. pertaining to midsummer or summer-heat*: herba, a summer-plant or one that quickly withers, Pl. 2. *pertaining to the sun, solar* (for solaris): annus, qui sollitialis circunmagitur orbe, in a solar revolution, Liv.

sollitium, ii, n. [sol elato] *the time when the sun seems to stand still, either in Cancer or in Capricorn, the (summer or winter-)solstice*: sollitium aestivum, hibernum, Col. || *Esp. the summer-solstice, the longest day of the year*, opp. to bruma: Cic. 2. *Transf. in gen. summer-time, the heat of summer*: paenula sollitum, campestre nivalibus auris, Hor.

solum, i, n. [from the root sol, akin to sedeo: lit. that on which anything is seated or placed; hence] *the lowest part of anything, the bottom, foundation*: hence, the floor or pavement of a room; the bottom of a ditch or trench; the foundation of a building or the ground on which it stands; ground, earth, land, soil; the sole of the foot or of a shoe, etc.: aurata tecta in villis et sola marmorea, Cic.: ut ejus (fossae) summa tantundem pateret, quantum summa labra distabant, Caes.: solo aequata omnia, Liv.: mihi calcamentum solum (est) callum, Cic.: astra tenent coeleste solum, the vault of heaven, Ov. 2. *Transf. in gen. soil, land, country, region, place*: solum, in quo tu ortus et proceras, Cic.: natale, native country, Ov. Hence, solum vertere, to leave one's country (generally of an exile): qui voluit poemam aliquam subterfugere, eo solum vertunt, hoc est, sedem ac locum mutant, Cic. 3. *In law, res soli, land, and all that stands upon it, real estate*, opp. to res mobiles (personal or moveable property): ut generatorem datus patrimonii partes in solo collocarent, lay out in land, Suet. || *Fig. a base, basis, foundation* (rare): solo aequandae sunt dictatae consulatusque, to be levelled with the ground, i. e. to be utterly abolished, Liv.

solum adv. *alone, only, merely, barely* affirmatively: nos nunc solitacionem solum habemus: conatus

etiam spectacionem, Cic. || *Negatively*: non solum, nec (neque) solum... sed (verum) etiam (et), Cic. *not only (not merely, not barely)*:... but also, etc.: te non solum natura et moribus, verum etiam studio et doctrina esse sapientem, id.: quibus opibus ac nervis non solum ad minuendam gram, sed paene ad perniciem suam uteretur, Caes.

solus, a, um (gen. regular. solus; dat. soli; dat. f. solae, Pl.: Ter.), adj. *alone, only, single, sole*: cum omnibus potius quam soli perire volemus, Cic.: ego meorum solus sum meus, Ter. 2. *Esp. lonely, solitary, forsaken* (rare): sola sum: habeo hic neminem, neque amicum neque cognatum, id. || *Transf. of places, lonely, solitary, unfrequented, desert*: quum in locis solis moestus errares, Cic. (Hence Fr. seul.)

sollitū, adv. *freely, without hindrance, carelessly, negligently, etc.*: si animus somno relaxatus solute moratur ac libere, Cic.: solutus lascivire, Tac.: solute dicere, Juvenal, Cic.

sollitilis, e, adj. [solvo] *that is easily loosed or taken apart*: navis, Suet.

sollitio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a loosening, unloosing, dissolution*: linguarum, Cic. 2. *Esp. payment*: sitis crediti, Liv. *Plur.*: Caes. || *Fig. argumentum, a solution, explanation*, Sen.

sollitus, a, um, Part. [solvo] || *Adj. unbound, loose*: terra, locus, light soil, Col. 2. *Fig. free, unrestrained, independent, unoccupied*: in a bad sense, loose, wild, extravagant, licentious, dissolute: omnes, soluti a cupiditatibus, liberi a deliciis, Cic.: solutus omni fonnore, Hor.: soluta P. Clodii praetura, lawless, unprincipled, Cic.: libido solutor, Liv.: ad dicendum solutus atque expeditus, fluent and ready, Cic.: in paupertate solutus, cheerful, merry, Hor. *Poet. with gen.*: cum famulis operum solutus, id. 3. *Esp. of speech, without metre, in prose*: Cic. (II) In gen. loose, free, flowing, not carefully constructed: est oratio alia vincita alia contexta; soluta alia qualis in sermone et epistolis, Quint. So of Pindaric verse: (Pindarus) numeris fertur lege solutus, Hor. (Hence II. sollo.)

solvo, solvi, solvatum, 3. v. a. (prof. solvit, trisyl.) (Cat.) *to loosen, untie, unbind; to separate, disengage, break up, dissolve*: non recte vincitus est, jube solvi, Ter.: quancumque lit. epistula solvit, opened the prison, Brut. In Cic.: equum senecentem, to unbracket, dismiss, Hor.: capillus, Ov.: omnia, Hor.: epistolam, to undo, break open. Cic.: pontem, to break down, Tac.: navim, to dash in pieces, Ov.: illi solvunt frigore membra, are rendered powerless, Virg. 2. *Naut. i. e. to lower, unhook, unhook (a ship's) masts*, etc. (lit. to unfasten the ship's masts),

enay, put to sea: Interes e portu nostra navis solvitur, Pl.: naves, Cæcæ: ancoram, Cic. Also of the ships themselves: naves XVIII. ex superiore portu leni vento solvantur, Cic. 3. Mercant. t. t. to pay: pecuniam debitam alcuq, Cic.: solvendo non erat, was not able to pay, was insolvent, id. (II) Transf. in gen. to discharge an obligation of any kind; to pay, perform, fulfil: vota, id.: exsequia rite, Virg.: capite poenitus solvit, made atonement with his life, Sall. || Fig. to explain, solve: to break up, banish, dispel: qua via captivos solvantur, ambigua distinguantur, Cic.: verum, to break up, change into prose, Hor.: solve corde metum, Virg. 2. Esp. to free, release, deliver, acquit: aliquem cura et negotio, Cic.: ac longo luctu, Virg.: ego somno solutus sum, was released from sleep, i. e. I awoke, Cic. (Hence Fr. *soudre*.)

somniculosus, *adv.* sleepily, sluggishly: persequi heri insomnia, Pl. **somniculosus**, *a*, um, *adj.* [dim. *somniculus*, from *somnus*] inclined to sleep, drowsy, sleepy, sluggish, slothful: somniculosus senectus, Cic.

somnifer, *era*, *trum*, *adj.* [somnia ferō] sleep-bringing, soporific: Ov.

somnio, *avi*, *atum*, *i.* v. a. [somnia-um] to dream; to dream of or see in a dream: malum atque insecutum somniavi somnium, Pl.: ovum, Cic. With acc. and inf.: videbar somnare, memet esse mortuum, Enn. in Cic. With de: hanc credo causam de illo somniandi fuisse, Cic. || Transf. to dream, i. e. to think idly or vainly, to talk foolishly: ehe, quæ tu somnia! Ixi homo non sanus est, what are you dreaming about? Pl.: de Lanuvino phœneæ errat; Trojanum somniabam, Cic.

somnium, *i.* n. [somnia] a dream: jacundissima somnia, Cic.: per somnia loquentes, talking in their sleep, Lucr. || Transf. a dream, an idle whim or fancy, nonsense: fabulae! logi! somnia! Tac.: expositi sed non philoſophorum judicia, sed delirantium somnia, Cic.

somnus, *i.* m. (also *sompnus* in MSS.) [root *sop*: v. *sopio*] sleep: ob oppressos somno adorti, Cæcæ: ne me e somno excitatis, Cic.: in somnis aliquid videre, in sleep, in dreams, Virg.: less freq.: per somnum, Cic. || Transf. night (poet): Libra diem quæque parca ubi fecerit horas, Virg. With longus, niger, frigidas, etc. death: Hor. (Hence, through a dim. *somniculosus*, Fr. *sommeil*.)

somnibilis, *a*, *adj.* [somo] sounding, noisy: stridor, Ov.

somax, *scia*, *adj.* [id.] sounding, noisy: concha, Ov.

somni-pes, *alis*, *adj.* [somnia] with sounding-feet, noisy-footed (poet): Grat.

|| Subst. (poet.) a horse, steed: fremi insultantem sonipes, Virg.

sonitus, *as*, *m.* [sono] a noise, sound, din, etc.: remorum, Cæcæ: ped-

um, Ov.: Olympi, thunder, Virg.: sonitum reddere, Cic.

sonivus, *a*, um, *adj.* [sonus] noisy: only in the phrase, sonivum tripudium, of the rattling of the corn upon the ground as it fell from the mouths of the sacred chickens: Cic.

sono, *si*, *itum*, *i.* v. v. and *a.* [*Infm.* sono, *Lucr.* Part. fut. sonaturum, *Hor.*] || Neutr. to make a noise, to sound, resound: tympana sonuerunt, Cæcæ: sonant clamore viri, stridore rudentes, Ov. || Act. to sound, utter, speak, call, cry out, sing: homines incoaditis vocibus inchoatum quiddam et confusum sonantes, Cic.: nec vox hominem sonat, does not sound like that of a man, Virg.: sonante mixtum tibis carmen lyra, Hor. (Perh. akin to Lat. *tono*; Gr. *σῶν*.)

sonor, *oris*, *m.* [sono] a noise, sound, din (for sonitus and sonus): Virg.: Tac. **sonorus**, *a*, um, *adj.* [sonor] noisy, loud, resounding, sonorous: cithara, Tib.: tempestates sonoras, Virg.

sonus, *sonitis*, *adj.* guilty, criminal: sonites condemnant reos, Pl. 2. Subst. a guilty person, an offender, malefactor, criminal: punire sonites, Cic.

soniticus, *a*, um, *adj.* [sonus] dangerous, serious: morbus soniticus, a serious disorder that excuses one from appearing in court, doing military duty, etc., Plin. Whence, transf. sonitica causa, arising from a morbus soniticus; hence, in gen. serious, weighty, important: Tib.

sonus, *i.* m. [sono] a noise, sound: tympana raucis ostrepere solum, Ov.: non exaudito tubæ sono, Cæcæ.

sophisma, *atis*, *n.* = σοφισμα, a false conclusion, fallacy, sophism (pure Lat. captio): Sen.

sophistes, *as*, *m.* = σοφιστής, a sophist: Cic.

sophos or **sophus**, *i.* m. = σοφός, a wise man, sage: Mart. Adjectively, wise, shrewd: factus periculo tum gubernator sophus, Phædr.

sopio, *ivi*, or *ii*, *itum*, *4.* v. a. to put or lull to sleep, hence, to deprive of feeling, to stun: Vino operatos sopire, Liv. Most freq. in Part. perf.: ut sopio corpore ipse (animum) vigilet, Cic.: sopitæ quietis tempus, of deep or sound sleep, Liv. 2. to kill (poet.): Homerus scipra potius, eadem aliis sopitu quiete est, Lucr. || Transf. of things, to calm, settle, still, quiet: sopitus suscitata ignis, Virg.: quibus (blandimentis) sopita virtus convulserat, lulled to sleep, Cic. (Root *sop*, whence also *sopor*, *somnus*; cf. Sans. *roop*, "dormire," *svapna*, "somnia"; Gr. *σῶπ*, Germ. *schlafen*, Eng. *sleep*.)

sopor, *oris*, *m.* [root *sop*: v. *sopio*] a sopor, sleep, stupefaction, lethargy: in the poets also for sleep in gen.: nox erat et placidum carpebant fessæ soporem corpora, Virg. (II) the sleep of death, death: Pl. 2. Transf. laziness, indifference: sopor et ignavia,

Tac. || Meton. *poppy-juice*, opium: Plin. 3. Transf. a sleeping-draught, sleeping-opium: Sen.: Nep.

soporifer, *era*, *trum*, *adj.* [sopor fero] inducing sleep, sleepy, drowsy: papaver, Virg.: Lethe, Ov.

sopore, *no* perfr., *atum*, *i.* v. a. [sopor] to put asleep: to deprive of sense or feeling, to stupefy: Cels. Most freq. in Part. perf.: soporatos boates, Ov.

2. Transf. of inanim. objects, to still, quiet, allay: soporatos dolor, Curt. || to render soporific: ramus viri Stygia soporatus, Virg.

soporus, *a*, um, *adj.* [id.] sleep-bringing, causing sleep (poet.): Virg.

soporum, *i.* n. = σῶπῶρος, a pannier, hamper: Pl.

sorbō, *si*, *2.* v. a. [akin to ποῖν] to suck in, drink down, swallow: hominum sanguinem, Pl.: margaritas acetoli liquefactas, Suet. 2. Transf. in gen. to suck in, swallow up, absorb: (Charybdis vastos) sorbet in abruptum fluctus, Virg. || Fig.: quid eum non sorbere animo, quid non haurire cogitatione censeatis? Cic.

sorbillo, *i.* v. a. [sorbeo] to sip: Ter.

sorbillo, *adv.* sippingly: hence, transf. drop by drop, bit by bit: Pl.

sorbilio, *onis*, *f.* [sorbeo] a drink, draught, potion, broth, etc.: Pl.: Pers.

sorbium, *i.* n. a sorb-apple, service-berry: Virg.

sordō, *2.* v. n. [sordes] to be dirty, filthy, foul, nasty: Di. Jam lavisti? Ph. Num tibi sordere videtur? Pl. || Fig. to be mean, base, low, or sordid: hand sordere vultus est festus dies, had nothing mean or sordid in its appearance, id. 2. Transf. to seem base or paltry: to be despised, slighted, or held of no account: suis sordere, Liv.: sordenti tibi munera nostra, Virg.

sordes, *is*, *f.* dirt, filth, nastiness, uncleanness, squalor: sint sine sordibus ungues, Ov.: caret obsoleti sordibus tecti, Hor. 2. Meton. a mourning garment, mourning: jacere in lacrimis et sordibus, Cic. || Fig. lowness or meanness of rank, a low condition; meanness, baseness: obcurtatis et sordes tinae, id.: sordes illæ verborum, low, vulgar expressions, Tac. 2. Meton. the drags of the people, the mob, rabble: apud sordem urbis et faciem, Cic. 3. Esp. meanness, stinginess, niggardiness, sordiness: (populus Romanus) non amat profusæ æmule, sordes et inhumanitatem multo minus, id.: sordes et avaritia, Tac. (Hence Fr. and Eng. *ordure*.)

sordescō, *dūi*, *3.* v. n. incept. [sordeo] to become dirty, grow filthy or nasty (rare): contractus ubi manibus avdescere vulgi coepit (liber), Hor.

sordiditas, *as*, *adv.* [sordidus] in dirty clothes, meanly, or shabbily dressed: quantum ego sum sordidatus, frugi tamen sum, Pl.: servi, Cic. Esp. in token of mourning: rem, *Id.*

sordidē, *adv.* dirtily, *Id.*

Lampr. 2. Transf. meanly, basely: quo sordidus et abjectus nati sunt, Tac.

|| Fig. vulgarly, unbecomingly, poorly: dicere, Cic. 2. meanly, stingily, penuriously, sordidly: facere aliquid, Suet.

sordidulus, a, um, adj. dim. [sordidus] soiled, smudged: toga, Juv.

|| Fig. low, mean, vile: servuli, Pl.

sordidus, a, um, adj. [sordeo] dirty, unclean, foul, filthy, squalid: amictus, Virg.: mappa, Hor.: nati, Id. Poet.: auctumnus calcitrans sordidus uvis, *stain-cd*, Ov. 2. Transf. low, base, mean, in rank or condition; poor, humble, small, paltry: causam commissioe hominū egenti, sordido, sine honore, sine censu, Cic.: sordidissimus quisque, Liv.: rura, Virg. || Fig. low, mean, base, abject, vile, despicable, disgraceful: iste omnium turpissimus et sordidissimus, Cic.: virtus repulsa nequa sordidae, Hor.: adulterium, Liv. 2. Esp. mean, niggardly, penurious, sordid: ita sordidus, ut se non unquam servo melius vestiret, Hor.

sorditudo, inia, f. [sordes] dirt, filth: Pl.

sorex, icis, m. [same as *upax*] a mouse: Ter. (Hence *It. sorpo, sorcio*; Fr. *souris*.)

sordidus, a, um, adj. [sorex] pertaining to the mouse: Pl.

sordis, ae, m. = *swapsire*, a logical conclusion drawn from an accumulation of arguments, a *sorites* (pure Latin, acervus): Cic.

soror, oris, f. a sister: *Th. Salve, mea soror*. Pl. Frater mi, salve, Pl.: germana, Cic.: doctae, the *Muses*, Tib.: genitrix Nocte, the *Furies*, Ov.: tristes, the *Fates*, Tib.: also, sorores tres, Hor. 2. Esp. (poet.) sorores, the *Muses*: Prop.: the *Fates*: Cat. || Transf. a female friend, playmate, or companion: Virg. 2. Of things in pairs or similar: obscuro te hanc per dexteram perque hanc sororem laevam, Pl. [Sana, *sorastri*; Germ. *schwester*; Eng. *sister*.]

sororius, a, um, adj. [soror] pertaining to a sister, sisterly: coena, made because a sister was found, Pl.: moenia, i. e. of *Dido*, Ov.

sors, itis, f. (nom. *sors*, Pl.: *abi. sort*, Virg.) [etym. dub.] a lot: conciliam sortes in stellam, Pl.: concilire in hydrum, Cic.: ponere in stellam, Liv. || Transf. a casting or drawing of lots, decision by lot, lot: quæstor quem sors dedit, Cic.: cui Sicilia provincia sorte evenisset, De se ter sortibus consultum dicebat, Cæs. 2. an oracular response, a prophecy: Italiam Lyciae iussere capessere sortes, Virg. 3. fate, destiny, chance, fortune, condition, share: qui fit ut nemo, quam abi sortem *ae* ratio dederit seu fors obijcerit, illa contentus vivat? Hor.: aliena, Liv.: ultimae sortis homines, of the lowest class, Suet. With gen.: puer post avi mortem in nullam sortem bonorum natus, to no share of the property,

Liv. 4. Esp. mercant. i. e. capital bearing interest, principal: et sors et fenus, Pl.: Cic. (Hence *It. soria, sorte*; Fr. *sorte, sort*.)

sordidula, ae, f. dim. [sors] a little lot, a small tablet or ticket: Suet.

sordilegius, a, um, adj. [sors lego] foretelling, prophetic: Delphi, Hor.

|| Subst.: *sordilegius*, i, m. a fortune-teller, soothsayer, diviner: Cic.

sorsio, 4. v. n. and a., for *sorsior*, to draw lots: tute *sorti*, Pl.: consilia, quæ erant sortita in singulos candidatos, drawn by lot, Cic.

sorsior, itus, 4. v. n. and a. dep. [sors] to cast or draw lots. 1. Neutr.: cum praetores designati sortirentur, appointed the judges by lot, Cic.: consules comparare inter se aut sortiri jussi, to draw lots for the provinces, Liv. || A. t. to draw or cast lots for, to fix, assign, or appoint by lot, to allot; also in the perfect tenses, to obtain or receive by lot: with acc.: tribuna, Cic.: regna vini talla, Hor. With relative clause: ut P. Furius et Cn. Servilius inter se sortirentur, uter ceteriorem Hispaniam oblineret, Liv. 2. Transf. to share, divide, distribute (poet.): pariter laborem sortiri, shared the labour, Virg. 3. to choose, select: subolem armento sortire quætantia, Id. 4. In gen. to obtain, receive: Tectonagii mediterranea Asiae sortiti sunt, Liv.

sorsis, is, v. sors, ad init.

sorditio, inia, f. [sorsior] a casting or drawing of lots, a choosing or determining by lot: Cic. Plur.: Suet.

sordito, adn. by lot: sacerdotem sortito capere, Cic.

sorditus, a, um, Part. [sortio and sortior]

sortitus, us, m. [id.] a casting or drawing of lots (rare, for *sorditio*): specula in sortitust mihi, Pl. Plur.: quæ sortitus non pertulit illos, for whom no lots were cast, Virg.

sopes, itis (Fem. *sospita*, ae), adj. [perh. akin to *opus*, *ovis*]. 1. A. t. saving, delivering: subst. a saviour, deliverer, preserver (rare): templum Junonis Sospitæ, Cic. || Pass. safe and sound, unhurt, unharmed, uninjured: happy, lucky, fortunate: sospes in patriam restituere, Liv.: virginum mater juvenumque nuper sospitum, Hor.: Jupiter, da diem hunc sospitem rebus meis agundis, favourable, auspicious, Pl.

sospita, ae, v. *sopes*.

sospitalis, e, adj. [sopes] giving health or safety, salutary: Pl.

sosulto, i, v. a. [id.] to save, preserve, prosper: progeniem, Liv.

sotadens and **sotadionus**, a, um, adj. of or in the manner of *Sotades*: versus, Quint.

soter, oris, m. = *swaps*, a saviour, deliverer, a giver of health or safety: is est soter, qui salutem dedit, Cic.

spadix, icis, comm. = *swadix*, a palm-branch broken off, together with its

fruit: Gell. || Transf. date-brown, nut-brown: honesti (æqui) speciosæ glaucæ, Virg.

spado, inia, m. = *swader*, a castrated person, a eunuch: Liv.

spargo, sparsi, sparsum, i, v. a. [akin to *ewipio*] to throw here and there, to strew, scatter: to bestrew: to sprinkle, bespatter, bedew, moisten, etc.: semen, Cic.: venena, Id.: nuda, Virg.: roma, Hor.: humerum capilla, Id.: corpus fluviali lymphæ, Virg.: sparsæ ore, adunco naso, with a spotty or freckled face, Ter. 2. Transf. to scatter, separate, disperse, disperse, spread out: (aper) spargit canes, Ov.: sparsam tempestate classem vidit, Liv.: spargas tua prodigia, you dissipate, squander, Hor. || Fig. in gen. to distribute, spread abroad, spread, extend: animos in corpora humana, Cic.: sparsere Argolicas nomen vagæ fama per urbes Thebesos, Ov. 2. Esp. of speech, to intersperse, interpose, insert a word or words; of a report or rumour, to spread or noise abroad, to circulate, report: sparge subinde, break in with, Hor.: spargere voces in vulgum ambigua, Virg.

sparsus, a, um, Part. [spargo]

spartum, i, n. = *swaps*, a kind of grass indigenous in Spain, of which ropes, mats, nets, etc., were made: this is still largely used under the name of *esparto*: Liv.

spardulus, i, m. dim. a kind of fish: Ov.

sparus, i, m. a small missile weapon with a curved blade, a hunting-spear: Sall.: Liv.

spatha, ae, f. = *swadix*, a broad flat wooden instrument for stirring liquids, a spatula: Col. || A broad, two-edged sword, without a point: Tac. (Hence *It. spada*; Fr. *épée*.)

spatior, atus, i, v. n. dep. [spatium] to take a walk, to walk about, promenade: in xyato, Cic.: aggere in aprico, Hor. || In gen. to walk about or along, to go, proceed: (Dido) ante ora dum pingues spatior arua, Virg. 2. Transf. of things, to spread out, expand: spatiantis pennis brachia compescit, Ov. (Hence *It. spazzare*.)

spatiōse, adn. widely, greatly, extensively: Plin. Comp.: Ov. || long: spatiosus, Prop.

spatiosus, a, um, adj. [spatium] roomy, ample, spacious: poet. large, long, broad, etc.: loca, Quint.: tanaus, Ov.: voces, words of many syllables, Quint. Comp.: Ov. || Fig. of time, long, long-continuing, prolonged: ævum, Id.

spatium, il, n. [perh. akin to *patesco*] room, space: trees patescunt cœli spatium non amplius ulnas, Virg.: flumen habis pæne totum oppidum cingit: reliquum spatium, qua flumen intermitit, mons continet, Cæs. 2. a walk, promenade, race-ground, public place, etc.: urbs delabris distincta spatiaque communi-

bus, Cic.: locus planis portectus spatia, in lereis planis, i. e. plains, Hor. (ii) Meton. a walking, a walk, turn, promenade: quum in ambulationem ventum esset duobus spatibus tribuere facit, Cic. 3. distance, interval: magno spatio paucis diebus confecto, Caes.: viae spatium, the length, Ov. 4. size, dimension: dum spatium victi considerat hostis (serpentis), id. || Fig. of time: a space of time, interval, period: spatium praeteritū temporis, Cic.: quantum fuit diei spatium, Caes.: spatio brevi, Hor. 2. Esp. time, leisure, opportunity: quam longum spatium amandi amicam tibi dedi? how long a time for loving, Ter.: illi spatium ad sese colligendum dedisse, time for collecting himself, Cic. 3. metrical time, measure, quantity: trochaeus, qui est eodem spatio quo choreus, id.

spécialis, e, adj. [species] individual, particular, special: illud generale, hoc speciale, Quint. **species**, ei, f. (gen. and dat. plur. were not yet in use in Cicero's time) [specio]. 1. Act. a seeing, sight, look, view (very rare): speciem quo virtutum, Lucr. || Pass. that which is seen, the outward appearance, exterior: shape, figure, form, etc.: species formae, outlines, contours, Cic.: navium, Caes.: agro bene cultio nihil potest esse specie ornatus, Cic.: species bonestae habere, the look or semblance of what is right, id. (ii) ornament, display, splendor, beauty: adhibere quandam in dicendo speciem atque pompam, id.: praebere speciem, Liv. (iii) Fig. an idea, notion: hanc illi ideas appellabant: nos recte speciem posuimus dicere, Cic. 2. Esp. a show, seeming, semblance, pretence, etc.: ista securitas specie quidem blanda sed reapse multis locis repudianda, id.: paucis ad speciem tabernacula relictis, for the sake of appearance, Tac. 3. a vision, apparition: in quiete natrique consilii eadem dicitur visa species viri, Liv. 4. a likeness, image, statue: species ex aere vetus, poet. Cic. 5. a peculiar sort, kind, or quality, a species: genus est id, quod sui similes communione quadam specie autem differentes, duas aut plures complectitur partes, Cic. (ii) spices, drugs, etc. of the same sort: Macr. (Hence It. *specie*; Fr. *épice*; Eng. *spice*.)

specillum, i, n. [id.] a surgical instrument, a probe: Cic.

specimen, inis, n. [id.] any visible evidence; an example, instance, specimen, proof (only in sing.): ingenii specimen est quoddam, transilire ante pedes posita, Cic.: solis avi specimen, Virg. || Transf. a pattern, model, example: specimen humanitatis, salis, civitatis, leporis, Cic. **specio** (specio), spexi, p. v. a. to look, look at, behold: nunc specimen spectatur, nunc certamen cernitur, Pl. [Sana. pas. "viere," without the initial s; Gr. *scáiro*.]

speciosus, ode. *showily, handsomely, splendidly*: Plin. Comp.: speciosius instratus equus quam uxor vestita, Liv. Sup.: contorta hasta, Quint. || Fig.: dictum, id.

speciosus, a, um, adj. [species] good-looking, showy, handsome, beautiful, splendid, brilliant: hunc speciosum pelle decorat, Hor. || Fig.: reversionis habet speciosas causas habes, plausible, specious, Cic.: vocabula rerum, Hor.

spectabilis, e, adj. [specio] that may be seen, visible: corpus coeli, Cic. || worth seeing, notable, admirable, remarkable: Niobe vestibus intexto Phrygiis spectabilis auro, Ov.: pulcra et spectabilis victoria, Tac.

spectaculum (spectaculum, Prop.), i, n. [id.] a show, sight, spectacle: superarum rerum atque coelestium, Cic.: neque hoc parentes effugerit spectaculum, Hor. || Esp. a public show, a stage-play, spectacle: spectacula sunt tribunalis dact, Cic.: gladiatorium, Liv. 2. Meton. a theatre or amphitheatre: ex omnibus spectaculis pius est excitatus, Cic.

spectamen, inis, n. [id.] = specimen, a mark, sign, proof: Pl.

spectatio, ónis, f. [id.] a looking, beholding: a sight, view, contemplation: apparatus spectatio, Cic. 2. Esp. an examining, testing of money: pecuniae, id. || Fig. respect, regard, consideration: Flor.

spectator, óris, m. [id.] a looker-on, beholder, observer: spectator: sunt hominum quasi spectatores superarum rerum atque coelestium, Cic.: certamina, Liv. || Esp. a spectator in a theatre, at games, etc.: Pl. 2. an examiner, judge, critic: elegans formarum spectator, Ter.

spectatrix, icis, f. [id.] she that looks at or observes: Pl.

spectatus, a, um, Part. [specio]. **Ad. j.** triad, tested, proved: homines spectati et probati, Cic.: mores, Pl.: ni virtus fidesque vestra spectata mihi ferret, Sall. 2. In gen. looked up to, respected, esteemed, worthy, excellent: in perfecto et spectato viro, Cic. Sup.: spectatissima femina, id.

specio, ónis, f. [specio]. In augury, an observing of the auspices; also, the right of observing them: Cic.

specto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to look at, behold: to gaze at, watch, observe, etc. with acc.: spectare aliquid et videre, Cic.: ingenta acervos, Hor. Abol.: alte spectare, Cic. With ad or in and acc.: quaevis hic ad me specta, Pl.: tota domus, quae spectat in nos solas, Cic. 2. Esp. to look at as a spectator, to look on: fabulam, Pl.: Indos, Hor. 3. Of places, to look, face, lie, be situated towards: constr. usu. with ad, in, inter, and acc., or an adv. of place; less freq. with acc.: pars quae ad fretum spectaret, Cic.: munitiones non in urbem modo sed in Etruriam etiam spectantes, Liv.: Aquil-

tania spectat inter occasum solis et septentriones, i. e. is situated to the north-west, Caes.: Acarnania solem occidentem et mare Siculum spectat, lies towards the south-west, Liv. Transf. of nations: Belgae spectant in septentriones et orientem solem, Caes. 4. to examine, try, test: fulvum spectatur in ignibus aurum, Ov. || Fig. to look at, consider, regard: ad te uuum omnis mea spectat oratio, Cic. 2. Esp. to have in view, bear in mind: to aim, strive, or endeavour after; to tend, incline, refer, have regard to: Juvenes magna spectare et ad ea rectis studiis debent contendere, id.: quem locum probandae virtutis tuae spectas? do you seek? Caes. Of impersonal subjects: rem ad seditionem spectare, Liv.: quo igitur habet spectat oratio? Cic. 3. to judge of, to try, test: nemo illum ex trunco corporis spectabat, sed ex artificio comico aestimabat, id.: ubi facillime spectatur mulier, quae ingenio est bonior? Pl.

spectrum, i, n. [id.] an appearance, image: an apparition, spectre: Cic.

specula, ae, f. [id.] look-out, watch-tower: praedonum adventum significabat ignis et specula sublatum, Cic. 2. Transf. height, eminence (poet.): in speculis summoque in vertice montis planities ignota jacet, Virg. || Fig.: nunc binas in specula sunt observant, quemadmodum nos unusquisque vestrum gemit, are watching, Cic.

specula, ae, f. dim. [spe] a slight hope (rare): Pl.: Cic.

speculabundus, a, um, adj. [speculo] on the look-out, on the watch: Tac.

specularis, e, adj. [speculum] pertaining to a mirror, like a mirror: Sen. || Subst. **specularis**, orum, n. plu. window-panes, a window: id.

speculator, óris, m. [speculo] milit. i. a spy, scout; repentinus, Cic. These scouts formed a special division in each legion: Tac. Under the emperors they were employed as special adjutants, messengers, and body-guards of a general: Suet. || Transf. in gen. a searcher, explorer, investigator, examiner: physicos, id. est speculator venatorque naturae, Cic.

speculatorius, a, um, adj. [speculator] pertaining to spies or scouts: navigia, spy-boats, Caes.: caliga, worn by spies or scouts, Suet.

speculatrix, icis, f. [speculo] a female spy, watcher: Cic.

speculor, atus, i. v. a. dep. [specula] to spy out, watch, observe, examine, explore: omnia speculati et perscrutari, Cic.: jam vacuo laetam (avem) coelo speculatur, having deserted, Virg.: opportunitatem, to watch for, Veil. Abol.: quid ad se venient? an speculandi causa? Caes.

speculum, i, n. [specio] a looking-glass, mirror: inspicere, tanquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Ter.: quot-

les te in speculo videris alterum, Hor. Inspecting the material and use of mirrors, v. Smith's Ant. 147. || Fig. a mirror, copy, imitation: nature, Cic. (Hence *speciosus*.)

specus, *as* (l), *m.* (*f.* and *n.*) [akin to *speciosus*] a cave, cavern, den, a cavity, chasm; a ditch, drain, covered water-course; a pit in mines, etc.: *Mare*: quare agor in specus? Hor. (II) *Fem.*: concava specus, Rnn. (III) *Neutr.*: hic specus horrendum, Virg. || Transf. a cavity of any kind (poet.): specus atri vulneris, id.

spēlaeum (*speleum*), *l.* *n.* = *σπηλαίον*, a cave, cavern, den, Virg.

spēlonea, *ae*, *f.* = *σπηλιον*, *γῆρας*, a cave, cavern, den, Cic.: Virg.

spērābilis, *e*, *adj.* [spero] that may be hoped for: Pl.

sperātus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [spero]. || *Adj.* hoped or longed for: subest a betrothed, intended, a lover, bride: sperata salve, Pl.

sperno, *sprēvi*, *sprētum*, *z.* *v.* *a.* || *Trans.* to sever, separate, remove: hunc spes, opes auxiliumque a me segregant spernuntque *ae*, Pl. || Transf. to despise, contemn, reject, scorn, spurn: non respondit, non sprevit et pro nihilo putavit, Cic.: prodigius et stultus donat quae spernit et odit, Hor.: doctrina des spernens, Liv. Poet. with *inf.*: nec partem solido demere de die spernit, Hor.

sperō, *avi*, *atum*, *i.* *v.* *a.* to look for, expect, usu. something desirable; to hope, to promise or flatter oneself: *absol.*: quoad Pompeius in Italia fuit, sperare non destitit, Cic. With *acc.*: a quo genere hominum victoriam sperasset, Caes.: sperat infestas, metuit secundas alteram sortem, Hor. With *acc.* and *inf.*: ex quibus sperant se maximum fructum esse capturos, Cic. Ellipt.: qui semper vacuum, semper amabilem sperat (sc. te fore), Hor. With *de* (rare): neque de otio nostro spero jam, Cic. || *to look for something undesirable, to expect, apprehend*: hunc ego si potui tantum sperare dolorem, et perferre, soror, potero, Virg. With a negative particle: sin a vobis, id quod non spero, deserat, Cic.

spēs, *spēi*, *f.* [spero: prob. orig. *spes*, *spēris*] a looking for, expecting; esp. something desirable, hope: si spes est expectatio boni, mali expectationem esse necesse est metum, Cic.: hac spes lapsum Indulmarum, disappointed in this hope, Caes. *Plur.*: omnes Catullinae spes atque opes concidisse, Cic. With *gen. obj.*: spem istuc pacto nuptiarum omnem eripis, Ter. With *acc.* and *inf.*: ne spes quidem illa ostenditur, fore melius, Cic. With *subj.*: si spem afferant, ut fructus appareat, id. With *de*: spes est de argento, Pl. (II) *Spē* the hope of being appointed heir: leniter in spem arripe officiosus, ut et scribare secundus heres, Hor. 2. Meton. that which gives rise to hope, an object of hope: puppes, spes vestri reditus,

Ov. (II) *Esp.* of children, young animals, or the fruits of the earth: devotum natum spemque caputque parens, id. (III) *Sp.* as a term of endearment: spes mea, Pl. || an anticipation or apprehension of evil (rare): mala res, spes multo asperior, Sall. id (bellum) quidem spe omnium serius fuit, Liv.

sphaera, *ae*, *f.* = *σφαῖρα*, a ball, globe, sphere (pure Lat. glossa, Cic.): habent enim sphaeram stellae inerrantes, Cic. || *Esp.* a globe or sphere made to represent the heavenly bodies: id.

sphaeristērīum, *il*, *n.* = *σφαῖριστήριον*, a place for playing ball, a tennis-court: Suet.

spīnx, *ngis*, *f.* = *σπίγξ*, a fabulous monster which is said to have taken up its abode on a rock near Thebes, and to have proposed a riddle to every Theban that passed by, killing those who could not solve it; usually represented with the head of a woman and the body of a lion, afterwards also with the wings of a bird; or, also with the head of a man and the body of a lion: Pl. Augustus had the figure of a spīnx upon his seal, as a symbol of silence: Suet.

spīca, *ae*, *f.* (*Neut.* spīcum, poet. Cic.), prop. a point: hence, of grain, an ear, spike: Cic. || Transf. a top, tuft, head of other plants: Prop. 2. the brightest star in the constellation Virgo: Poet. Cic. 3. an arrow, dart: contra lapidum coniectum spīcarumque nenu potest, Lucr.

spīonea, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [spīca] consisting of ears of corn: corona, Tib.: sarta, Ov.: messis, of grain, Virg.

spīdulum, *l.* *n.* dim. [spīcum; v. spīca, ad int.] a little sharp point or sting: of bees: Virg.: of a scorpion: Ov. 2. *Esp.* the point of a missile weapon: Epaminondas tum denique albi avelli jubet spīculum, Cic. (II) Meton. a dart, arrow: Lacedaemonii suos omnes agros esse dictitatur, quos spīculo poscent attingere, id.: javelin: Virg.: an arrow: id.: Cupid's arrow: Prop. (Hence Fr. *épée*, *casier*.)

spīna, *ae*, *f.* [perh. contr. of spīena, from spīca, and therefore, prop. something pointed or prickly; hence] a thorn: consertum tegumen spīnis, Virg.

2. Transf. a prickle or spine of certain animals (as the hedge-hog, sea-urchin, etc.): animalium allae corlis tectae sunt, allae villis vestitae, allae spīnis hirsutae, Cic. (II) *a fish-bone*: Ov. (III) *the back-bone, spine*: Virg. Hence, poet. the back: Ov. (IV) *Spīna*, a low wall dividing the circus lengthwise, around which was the race-course; the barrier: v. Smith's Ant. 87. || Fig. in *plur.* difficulties, subtleties, perplexities: disserendi spīnae, Cic.

spīnētum, *l.* *n.* [spīna] a thorn-hedge, a thicket of thorns: Virg.

spīneus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] of or made of thorns, thorny (rare): vincula, Ov.

spīnifer, *era*, *erum*, *adj.* [spīna fero] thorn-bearing, thorny, prickly: Cic.

spīnosus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [spīna] full of thorns or prickles, thorny, prickly: herbae, Ov. || Fig. of style, harsh, crabbed, obscure, confused: Solorum spīnosum disserendi genus, Cic. Comp.: id. 2. stinging, irritating: curae, Caes.

spīnāthēr, *eria*, *n.* [prob. from *σπινθηρ* a kind of brand which kept its place on the arm by its elasticity: Pl.

spīnthrīa or **spīntrīa**, *ae*, *m.* [from *σπινθηρ*, the contractile muscle of the anus] a man who prostitutes his body: Tac.: Suet.

spīntulmīnūm, *il*, *n.* dim. a little bird of ill omen: Pl.

spīna, *l.* *f.* [spīna] a black-thorn, sloe-tree: Virg.

spīra, *ae*, *f.* = *σπίρα*, that which is wound, coiled, or twisted: a coil, fold, twist, spire: of a serpent: Virg. || Of things having a spiral form: I. the base of a column: Virg. 2. a twisted tie for fastening the hat under the chin: Juv.

spīrābilis, *e*, *adj.* [spīro] that may be breathed, good to breathe, respirable: Cic. || Transf. that serves to sustain life, vital: per sidera testor, coeli spīrābile lumen, Virg.

spīrādulum, *l.* *n.* [id.] a breathing-hole, air-hole, vent: Lucr.: Virg.

spīrāmētum, *l.* *n.* [id.] a breathing-hole, air-hole, vent, pore: caeca spīrāmēta relaxat, Virg.: cavernarum (Aetnae), Just.: animae, the lungs: Virg. 2. Fig. a brief pause or interval, an instant: intervalla ac spīrāmēta temporum, Tac.

spīritus, *as*, *m.* [id.] a gentle blowing, a breath of air, breeze: Boreas spīritus, Virg.: quid tam esse commune quam spīritus viris? Cic. 2. *Esp.* breathed air, a breath: tranquillitas atque otiosum spīritum ducere, id.: v. filiorum suorum postremum spīritum ore excipere liceret, id. 3. a breathing: aer spīritu ducens alit et sustentat animantes, id. (II) the breath of life: spīritum alici auferte, id. (II) Poet. a sigh: Hor. || Fig. a haughty spirit, haughtiness, pride, arrogance: also, spīrit, energy, courage (esp. in *plur.*): regio spīritu, Cic.: fiducia ac spīritus, Caes.: quum spīritus plebes sumpsisset, Liv.: cohibuit spīritus quae Thraesa, Tac. 2. spīrit, soul, mind, in gen.: dum memor ipse mol, dum spīritus hos regit artus, Virg.: spīritu divino tactus, Liv. (II) Transf. a beloved object: Vell.

spīro, *avi*, *atum*, *i.* *v.* *a.* and *a.* *N.* *Trans.* to breathe, blow, etc.

freta circum fervecunt graviter spīrantibus incita flabris, Lucr.: quae vana non spirant, nec fracta remanent unda, roar, rage, Virg. 2. *Esp.* to breathe, draw breath, respire: quae deseri a me, dum quidem spirare potero, nefas iudico, Cic. (II) Transf. to live, be alive (usu. in *Part. imperf.*): Catullina inter hostium cadavera reperitus est, paululum etiam spīrans, Sall.

Fig. to be favourable, to favour: quod et tam facili spiraret Cynthia nubis, Prop. 2. to breathe, live, be alive: videtur Laëlii autem spirare etiam in scriptis, Galbae autem vii occidisse, Cic. Of life-like representations by painting, sculpture, etc.: excedunt ali spirantia mollius aëra, Virg. 3. to be puffed up; to be arrogant: spirantibus altius Pœnis, Flor. 3. A. C. to breathe out, exhale, emit: flammam spirantes boves, Liv. || **Fig.** to breathe forth: mendacia, Juv. 2. Transf. to be occupied with, to have, express; to design, intend: quae spirabat amores, Hor.: inquitur hominem et tribunatum etiam nunc spirantem, Liv.

spissæ, adv. thickly, closely: Plin. 2. Transf. slowly: quum spissæ atque vix ad Antonium pervenimus, Cic. **spissescere**, 3. v. n. incomp. [spissus] to become thick, to condense (rare): Lucr. **spississimus**, a, um, adj. [spissus gradior] slow-paced: Pl.

spisso, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [spissus] to thicken, make thick, condense: ignis densum spissatus in aëra transit, Ov.

spissus, a, um, adj. thick, close, compact, dense, crowded: nubis, Ov.: qua rura est acies interuocque corona non tam espia viris, Virg.: theatra, Hor.: caligo, Ov. 2. Transf. of time: slow, tardy, late (rare): omnia tarda et spissa, Cic. || **Fig.** hard, difficult (rare): al id erit spissius, id. (Hence lt. *spesso*; Fr. *épais*.)

spelen, ênis, m. = σπῆλην (there is another form, llen, q. v.), the mill or spleen: Pers.

splendescere, 2. v. n. to shine, be bright; to gleam, glitter, glisten: splendet tremulo sub lumine pontus, Virg.: splendet focus, Hor. || **Fig.** to shine, to be bright or illustrious: virtus splendet per sese semper, Cic.

splendescere, dñi, 3. v. n. incomp. [splendeo] to become bright or shining; to derive lustre from: inceptat splendi attritus splendescere vomer, Virg.: vidimus Aetnaeae coelum splendescere flammam, Ov. || **Fig.** illustrious: splendescit, quod non splendescat oratione, Cic.

splendidè, adv. brightly, brilliantly: ornare magnifice splendescere convitium, Cic. || **Fig.** brilliantly, splendidly, nobly: in parentem splendide mendax, Hor.

splendidus, a, um, adj. [splendeo] bright, shining, glittering, brilliant, etc.: quanto splendori quam cetera sidera fulget Lucifer, Ov.: splendidissimus candor, Cic. 2. Esp. of style of living, dress, etc. brilliant, splendid, magnificent, sumptuous: splendida domus gaudet regali faza, Cat.: secundas res splendiores facit amicitia, Cic. || **Fig.** brilliant, illustrious, distinguished, noble: C. Plotius, eques Romanus splendidus, id.: splendida facta, Hor. 2. Esp. shrewy, fine, specious: non tam solido quam splendori nomine, Cic.

splendor, ôris, m. [id.] brightness, brilliance, lustre, splendour: flammæ, Ov.: argenti, Hor. 2. Esp. of style of living, etc. splendour, magnificence, sumptuousness: (majores nostri) in publica dignitate omnia ad gloriam splendoremque revocarunt, Cic. || **Fig.** lustre, splendour, honour, dignity, excellence, etc.: summorum hominum splendor, id.: vitae, Liv.

splendiarum, ïl, n. [splorium] a place in the amphitheatre where the clothes were stripped from the slain gladiators: Sen.

spliatio, ônis, f. [spolio] a pillaging, robbing, plundering, spoliation: in tanta spoliatioe omnium rerum, Cic. || **Fig.** consulation, id.

spliator, ôris, m. [id.] a robber, pillager, plunderer (rare): Liv.

spliatrix, icis, f. [id.] she that robs, pillages, or spoils: Cic.

spliatum, a, um, Part. [spolio]. || **Adj.** plundered, despoiled: nihil illo regno spliatum, Cic.

spolio, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [spolium] to strip, to deprive of covering, rob of clothing: consules spoliari hominem et virgas expediti jubent, Liv. || In gen. to rob, plunder, pillage, spoil; to deprive, despoil: constr. usu. with acc. of person or thing robbed, and abl. of thing taken: fana sociorum, Cic.: spoliari fortunis, id.: ad Gallia omni nobilitate spoliaretur, Caes. With acc. instead of abl.: hiems spoliata capillos, stripped of his locks, Ov.

spolium, ïl, n. [akin to σπῆλον] the skin or hide of an animal stripped off (poet. and rare): pelles et spolia ferarum, Lucr.: leonia, Ov. || Transf. the arms or armour stripped from a defeated enemy; and in gen. booty, prey, spoil (usu. plur.): spolia ducta hostium caesi suspensa ferculo gerens, in Capitolium ascendit, Liv. Sing.: quo nunc Turnus ovat spolio, Virg. 2. Fig.: illud natura non patitur, ut aliorum spolia nostras facultates, cupias, opes augeamus, Cic. (Hence lt. *spolia*; Fr. *depoille*.)

sponda, ae, f. the frame of a bedstead, sofa, etc.: Ov. || Meton. a bed, couch, sofa: Virg.

spondæus, i, v. spondæus.

spondallium or **spondaulium**, ïl, n. a sacrificial hymn, accompanied by the flute: spondalia dicena, Cic.

spondæo, spondi, sponsum, 2. v. a. In law and politics, to promise solemnly, to bind, engage, or pledge oneself: quis spondendæ me dicet? Cic.: hic sponsum vocat, Hor. (It) to promise in marriage: Ly. Istac lege filiam tuam sponden' mihi uxorem daret? Ch. Spondeo, Pl. || In gen. to promise sincerely, to vow: promitto, recipio, spondeo, C. Caesarem talem semper fore civem, qualis hodie sit, Cic.: non si mihi Juppiter auctor spondeat, hoc sperem Italiam contingere caelo, Virg. Of things: nec quidem placidum spondenia Martis sidera praeserunt, Ov.

spondæus (not spondæus), i, m. = σπονδαίος, a spondee (a metrical foot, consisting of two long syllables): Cic.

spongia, ae, f. = σπῆγμα, a sponge: Lucr.: Cic. || Transf. an open-work coat of mail: Liv. (Hence Fr. *éponge*.)

sponsa, ae, v. i. sponsus.

sponsalis, e, adj. [sponsus] pertaining to betrothal or espousal, quo die sponsum erat, sponsalis, Varr. || Subst. sponsalia, ium, gen. sponsaliorum, Suet., n. plu. a betrothal, espousal: qui (homines missi) Romam venerant quasi sponsalibus, Cic. 2. a betrothal feast: a. d. VIII. id. Apr. sponsalia Crassipedi praebuit, id. (Hence lt. *sposalizia*; Fr. *épousailles*.)

sponsio, ônis, f. [spondeo] a solemn promise or engagement: a guarantee, security: voti sponso, qua obligamur deo, Cic.: non foedere pax Caudina sed per sponsonem facta est, by giving surety, Liv. || Esp. in civil suits, an agreement between two parties in a suit, that he who loses should pay a certain sum to him who gains it: sponsonem facere, Cic.

sponsor, ôris, m. [id.] a bondsman, surety: de tuo negotio, quod sponsor es pro Pompilio, si Galba consponsor tuus redierit, non desinam cum illo communicare, Cic. Poet. of a goddess: sponsor conjugi stat Dea picta sol, Ov.

sponsum, i, v. i. sponsus.

sponsus, a, um, Part. [spondeo]. || Subst. sponsus, i, m., and sponsa, ae, f. a betrothed, a bridegroom, a bride: sponsus regius, Hor. Poet. of Penelope's suitors: id. 2. sponsum, i, n. a covenant, agreement, engagement: ex sponso egit, Cic. (Hence lt. *sposo*; Fr. *époux*.)

sponsus, ïs, m. [id.] an engagement, betrothal; bail, suretyship (rare): Cic.

sponste, abl. and spontis, gen. of a noun sponste, of which no other cases occur. 1. sponste, gen. with a pronom. adj. of one's own accord, of oneself, freely, willingly, voluntarily, spontaneously: transiisse Rhenum sese non sua sponste, sed rogatum et arcescitum a Gallis, Caes.: gaudeo id te mihi suadere, quod ego mea sponte prius feceram, Cic. Absol.: Italiam non sponte sequor, Virg.: sponte propter, Ov. With gen.: principis, Tac. 2. Transf. by oneself, without the aid of others, alone: nec sua sponste, sed eorum auxilio, Cic. (It) Of things: aliae (arbores) nullis hominum cunctibus ipse sponste sua veniunt, Virg. 3. on its own account: for its own sake: sapientem sua sponste ac per se bonitas et iustitia delectat, Cic. || **Sponstis**, i, in the phrase suae sponstis (case): to be one's own master, at one's own disposal (rare): quod suae sponstis statuerant finem, Varr.

sponsis, v. sponste, no. II.

sporta, ae, f. [perh. from σπῆρα] a plaited basket or hamper: Cato.

sportella, *ae. f. dim.* [sporta] a little basket, a fruit-basket: Cic.
sportilla, *ae. f. dim.* [id.] a little basket: Pl. Used in distributing presents of food or money to clients: Juv. Hence the Emperor Claudius called the brief games which he gave to the people sportulas: Suet.
spricio, *dnla, f.* [sperno] disdain, scorn, contempt: Romanorum, Liv.
spritor, *dnla, m.* [id.] a despiser, scorner (poet. and rare): deorum, Ov.
spritus, *a. um, Part.* [sperno]
spuma, *ae. f.* [spuo] foam, froth, scum, spume: cum spuma aegret in ore, Cic.: per armos spuma (apri) fluit, Ov.: spumas salis aere ruebant, Virg. (Hence Fr. *écume*.)
spumescere, *v. n. incept.* [spuma] to grow foamy or frothy, to begin to foam or froth: aequora remo, Ov.
spumens, *a. um, adj.* [id.] foaming, frothy: Nereus, Virg.: torrens, Ov.
spumifer, *dra, drum, adj.* [spuma] foam-bearing, foaming (poet.): annis, Ov.
spumiger, *dra, drum, adj.* [spuma] foaming: sus, Lucr.
spumo, *avi, atom, i. v. n. and a.* [spuma]. 1. Neutr. to foam, froth: spumans aper, Virg. 2. Act. to cause to foam, cover with foam (rare): saxa salis niveo spumata liquore, poet. Cic.
spumescens, *a. um, adj.* [id.] full of foam, foaming: litorea, Cat.: undae, Ov. 2. Fig.: carmen, frothy, bombastic, Pers.
spuo, *ul, itum, g. v. n. and a. to spit, spit out, spew* (rare): 1. Neutr.: Plin. 2. Act.: alio terram (i. e. pulverem) spuit ore viator aridus, Virg. [Gr. *σπύω*; Eng. *sputo, spit*.]
spuro, *adv. filthy, dirtily*: sus in pabulatione spurce versatur, Col. 2. Fig. impurely; basely, meanly, villainously: qui in illam miseram tam spurcam, tam impie dixerit, i. e. hast charged her with unchastity, Cic. Sup.: perscribere spurcissime, id.
spurcilus, *a. um, adj.* [spurcius dico] using filthy language, obscene: versus, Pl.
spurciliosus, *a. um, adj.* [spurcius facio] making filthy, obscene: Pl.
spurpilla, *ae. f. (nom. spurcillae, Lucr.)* [spurcius] filthiness, dirt, smut (rare): Plin.
spuro, *no perf., atom, i. v. a. [id.]* to make filthy, to befoul, defile (rare): ex istoc loco spurcatur nasum odore illudilli, Pl. 2. Fig.: senectus spurcata impuris moribus, Cat.
spureus, *a. um, adj. filthy, dirty, nasty, unclean, impure*: res, Lucr. 2. Fig. of character or condition, foul, base, low, mean, common: Dama, Hor. Comp.: nihil est te spurcius uno, Mart. Sup.: capita deterrima et spurcissima, Cic.
spurius, *i. m. adj.* of illegitimate birth; subat an illegitimate or spurious child, a bastard: Just.

spatillius, *a. um, adj.* [spato] that deserves to be spit at, admissible, detestable: crimina ejus, Suen. in Cic.
spatitor, *dnla, m.* [id.] one who spits much, a spitter: Pl.
spatio, *i. v. a. freq.* [spao] to spit, spit out: sanguinem, Pl.
spatium, *i. n. [id.] spit, spittle*: sing.: Cels. plur.: Lucr.
squalio, *ul, z. v. n.* [akin to *σqualος*, to make dry or stiff] to be stiff or rough: squentes infode conchas, Virg.: squentes tela venenis, Ov. 2. Esp. to be filthy, neglected, squalid: mihi supplex aequale atque aedes mense, Pl.: squalent abductus aera colonia, iis antillit, Virg. 2. Transf. to mourn in filth or squalid garments: squalente civitas publico consilio mutata veste, Cic.
squalidus, *adv. without ornament, rude*: Cic.
squalidus, *a. um, adj.* [squalor] stiff, rough, corpora, Lucr. 2. Esp. dirty, filthy, neglected, squalid: homo horridus et squalidus, Pl.: humus, Ov. 2. Fig. of speech, rude, unworned: sua sponte (haec) squalidiora sunt, Cic.
squalor, *dnla, m.* [id.] stiffness, roughness: Lucr. 2. *distinxisse, filthiness, squalor*: squaloris plenus ac pulveris, Cic.: obrita erat squalore vestia, Liv. (ii) Esp. filthy garments, as a sign of mourning: aspiciet, Iudices, squalorem sordisque sociorum, Cic.
squalus, *i. m. a kind of sea-fish*, belonging to the shark or dog-fish group, prob. used generically: Ov.
squama, *ae. f.* [squalor] a scale (of a fish, serpent, etc.): Cic. 2. Meton. a fish: Juv. 2. scale-armour: Virg.
squamens, *a. um, adj.* [squama] scaly (poet.): anguis, Virg.
squamiger, *dra, drum, adj.* [squama] gero] scale-bearing, scaly: cervicem (anguis), Ov. 2. Subst. squamigeri, orum, m. plur. fishes: Lucr.
squamens, *a. um, adj.* [squama] full of or covered with scales, scaly: pectus (i. e. piscis), Pl.: draco, Virg.
squilla, *ae. v. scilla*.
st, interj. hist! whist! hush!: st, litteras tuas expecto, Cic.
st, abbrev. for est, v. sum.
stabilimen, *inla, n.* [stabilis] a stay, support: regni stabilimen, Cic.
stabilimentum, *i. n. [id.] a stay, support*: Pl.
stabilis, *ivi, itum, g. v. a.* [stabilis] to make firm, or stable: to fix, establish: confirmandi et stabilendi causa singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra excubabantur, Cues. 2. Fig.: rem publicam, opp. evertere, Cic.
stabilis, *e. adj.* [sta, root of sto; lit. able to stand; hence] that stands firmly: firm, steady, stable: via plana et stabilis (opp. praepetes et lubrica), Cic.: locus ad insistendum, Liv.: stabilior Romanus erat, was more firm, stood his ground better, id. 2. Fig. firm, enduring, stable; unwavering, steadfast;

intrepid: amici firmi et stabiles et constantes, Cic.: animus stabilis, amicus, id. Comp.: imperium stabilis, Ter.
stabilis, *dnla, f.* [stabilis] a standing fast or firm, steady, constant, firmness, durability, stability: ita mobilitatem equitum, stabilitatem peditum in proelis praestant, Cues. 2. Fig.: qui poterit aut corporis firmitate aut fortunae stabilitate confidere? Cic.
stabiliter, *adv. firmly, durably, permanently* (rare): Suet.
stabilis, *i. v. a. and n.* [stabilum] 1. Act. to be stable or house cattle: Varr. 2. Neutr. to stable, harbour: centauri in foribus stabulant, Virg.
stabilior, *atua, i. v. n. dep.* [id.] to take up one's abode: to stable, launch, harbour, root, etc.: pecudes multae in antris, Ov.
stabilium, *i. n.* [sto] a standing-place, abode, habitation, dwelling (rare): stabile stabulum, Pl. 2. Esp. a stall, stable, inclosure: pastorum stabula, Cic.: apium, a bee-hive, Virg. 2. a public-house, tavern, etc.: Plin. 2. a brothel, house of ill-fame: pro cubilis stabula, Cic. As a term of abuse: stabulum flagitii, Pl. (Hence Fr. *stable*.)
stacta, *ae. or stactis, ca. f.* = *στακτα*, *myrrinol*: stacta, Lucr.: stacte, Pl.
stadium, *il, n.* = *στάδιον*, a stade, stadium, a Grecian measure of length containing 135 paces, or 625 Roman feet, equal to 666 feet 9 inches English: Cic. 2. Fig. a race-course for foot-racing (among the Greeks): qui sudat currat, id. (v. Smith's Ant. 348).
stadio, *g. v. n. and a.* [stadio] a contest: se in stadio landis exercere, id.
stagnare, *avi, atom, i. v. n. and a.* [stagnum]. 1. Neutr. to form a pool of standing water, to stagnate: stagnans Nilus, Virg. 2. Transf. to be overgrown or inundated: orbis paludibus, Ov. 2. Act. to cause to stand, to make stagnant: quo (Nimphae) aqua omnis (Maris Mortui) stagnatur, Just. 2. Transf. to cover with water, to overflow, inundate: Iberia plana Urbis stagnaverat, Tac. (Hence Lt. *stancare*, Fr. *étancher*.)
stagnum, *avi, atom, i. v. a.* [stagnum = stannum] to overflow or plate with stannum: Plin. Val. 2. Fig. to make fast, strengthen, fortify: se adversus insidias, Just.
stagnum, *i. n.* [sta, root of sto] a piece of standing water, a pool, pond, swamp, fen, etc.: super ripas Tiberis effusus lenibus stagnis, Liv. 2. Transf. water in gen. (poet.): hiemen sensit Neptunus et limis stagna refluxa, Virg.
stalgminum, *il, n.* = *σταλγμιν*, an ear-drop, pendant: Pl.
stamen, *inla, n.* [sta, root of sto] the warp in the upright loom of the ascetics: Ov. 2. Transf. in gra. a thread hanging from the distaff aut ducent lanes: aut stamina pollice versant, id.: of the threads of the Parcae. Tib. 2. threads of other sorts: of

the spider: Ov.: the strings of an instrument: id. 3. Meton. a cloth which is made of threads: the fillets of priests: Prop.

stamineus, a, um, adj. [stamen] consisting of threads, full of threads, thready: rota rhombi, Prop. (Hence It. stamigna: Fr. *étamine*.)

stannum (stagnum), i, n. tin, also called plumbum album (in contradistinction to plumbum nigrum, lead): Plin. [Germ. *zinn*; Eng. *tin*.] (Hence through the form stagnum, It. *stagno*; Fr. *étain*.)

statue matris simulacrum in foro coelebatur, identical with that of *Vesta*: Cic.

stātarius, a, um, adj. [stat, root of sto] pertaining to standing or standing fast, standing, standing firm, stationary, steady: statarius miles, Liv. 11. Esp.: stataria comœdia, a kind of comedy, so called from the quiet acting of the performers, opp. to motoria (bustling, noisy). Ter. Of a calm, tranquil orator: Cic. 2. Subst.: statarii, orum, m. plur. the actors in the comœdia stataria, id.

stātēra, ae, f. [perhaps akin to *cratēra*, a rule] a steelyard: a balance: Suet.: auraria, a goldsmith's scales, called also *aureficia*, Cic.

stātiolella, i, m. a kind of gentle dance: Pl.

stātium, adv. [sto] in standing, firmly, steadily, uniformly: ex his praedictis talenta argenti bina statim capiebāt. Ter. 11. *forthwith, straightway, at once, immediately, instantly*: Publicola, lege illa perlatā, statim secures de faecibus demī jussit, Cic.: principio anni statim res turbulentaē, Liv. Foll. by various conj., prep., etc.: litteras scriptas bora decima, statim ut tuas legeram, Cic.: exercitationes campestris statim post civilia bella omisit, Suet.

statio, ōnis, f. [id.] a standing, a standing still: navis, quae manet in statione, does not move, Lucr. 11. Meton. a station, post, an abode, residence: Athenis statio mea nunc placet, Cic. Poet. of things: pone repositos in statione comas, in their places, Ov. 2. Esp. milit. t. t. a post, station: cohortes ex statione et praesidio emissae, Caes. Fig.: de praesidio et statione vitae decedere, Cic. (11) Meton. *sentinels*, *sentinels*: ut stationes dispositas haberent, Caes.: statione militum assumpta, body-guard, life-guard, Suet.

3. Nautical t. t. an anchorage, roadstead, bay, inlet: quietam nactus stationem, Caes.: statio male fida, an unsafe anchorage, Virg. (Hence It. *stazione*, "season.")

stātivus, a, um, adj. [id.] standing still, stationary: Varr. 11. Esp. milit. t. t. pertaining to posts, stations or quarters: praedictum stativum, appointed post or station, Cic.: castra, a stationary camp, Caes. (11) Subst. stativa, orum, m. plur. = castra stativa: Liv.

stātor, ōris, m. [id.] a magistrate's attendant, servant, messenger: Cic.

stātor, ōris, m. [isto] one who rallies, or prevents flight, an epithet of Jupiter: Liv.: Cic.

stātua, ae, f. [statuo] an image, statue: statuae et imaginis, non animorum simulacra sed corporum, Cic. Fig. of an impossible person: statua taciturnus exit, Hor.

stātūarius, a, um, adj. [statua] pertaining to statues: hence, Subst. statuaris, ae, f. (sc. ars) the art of sculpture: Plin.

stātumen, īnis, n. [statuo] that upon which any thing rests, a support, stay, prop: Vitruv.: a rib of a ship: Caes.

stātūo, ōis, ūm, 3. v. a. [statuo, from sto] lit. to cause to stand, to set up: to put, place, set, station, etc.: cratera magnos statuunt, Virg.: captivos in medio, Liv. Fig.: patrem ejus statuantes ante oculos, Cic. 2. Esp. to set up, raise, erect, rear, build, etc.: tropaeum aliquod in finibus, id.: tabernacula, to pitch, Caes. 11. Fig. to set up or establish in the mind: to regard as true; to believe firmly: to assert unhesitatingly: constr. with acc. and inf., acc., relative clause, or absol.: ego sic statuo et judico, neminem omnium tot et tanta habuisse ornamenta dicendi, Cic.: cuius ego patrem deum ac parentem statuo fortunae ac nominis mei, id. 2. to lay down a thing as settled or decided: to settle, appoint; to decide, conclude, determine, resolve, etc.: constr. the thing settled, expressed by acc., inf., acc. and inf., a relative clause, or subj.; the indirect object used, in dat.: modum cupidinibus, Hor.: statuta die, on the appointed day, Liv.: late certe statuerat ac deliberaverat non adesse, Cic.: si habes jam statutum, quid tibi agendum putes, id.: statuunt, ut decem milia hominum in oppidum submittantur, Caes. (11) Without a statement of the thing settled; to come to a decision; to pass judgment: with de and abl., or in and contra with acc. denoting the object of the decision: de P. Lentulo ceterisque, Sall.: ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret, Caes.: ut eos, quos contra statum aequos placatores dimittas, Cic.

stātūra, ae, f. [id.; prop. a standing upright, an upright posture; hence, transf.] height or size of the body, stature: velim mihi dicas, L. Turullus quae facie fuerit, quae statūra, Cic.: homines tantulae staturae, of so small a stature, Caes.

stātus, a, um, Part. [isto] 11. Adj. set, fixed, appointed, stated, certain: solenne et statum sacrificium, Cic.: dies, Liv.

stātus, ūs, m. [sto] a standing, position: status, incessus, sessio, Cic. Plur.: crebro commutat status, postures, attitudes, Pl. 2. Esp. milit. t. t. a position, posture, attitude of a combatant: turbare ac statu movere hostem, Liv. (11) Fig.: sepe adver-

sarios de statu omni deiecimus, Cic.

11. Fig. posture, position, condition, circumstances, situation, state, etc.: with gen.: optimus status civitatis, id.: orbis terrae, id. Plur.: sibi subdida ad omnes vitae statūs parare, id. Absol.: eo tum status res erat, ut longo principes haberent Aedui, Caes. 2. Esp. a firm or secure position, favourable condition, prosperity, welfare, etc.: nullum habuissent statum quilibet dux erat idoneus, Vell. 3. civil rank, station: quod in civitatibus ratione quadam agnationibus familiarum distinguuntur status, Cic. 4. In rhetoric, the state of the question, state of the case = *crisis*: id. 6. In grammar, the mood of a verb: Quint. (Hence It. *staggio*: Fr. *état*.)

stātūus, a, um, Part. [statuo]. 11. Adj. tall, slender, lank: Pl. *stēga*, ae, f. = *στέγη*, the deck of a ship: Pl.

stella, ae, f. a star (whereas *sidus* prop. denotes a constellation): motus earum quinque stellarum, quae falso vocantur errantes, i. e. planets, Cic.: stella comata, a comet, Ov. Poet. sometimes for *sidus*, a constellation: vesani leonis, Hor. Of the sun: stella serena, Ov. 11. Transf. a figure of a star: chlamys distincta aureis stellis, Suet. [Sans. *stara*, "stella"; Germ. *stern*; Eng. *star*.] (Hence Fr. *étoile*.)

stellans, antis, Part. [stello] in a neut. sense, set or covered with stars, starry (poet.): coelum, Virg. 2. Transf.: gemmis caulam (pavonis) stellantibus implet, glittering, shining, Ov.

stellatus, a, um, Part. [stello]. 11. Adj. set with stars, starry: stellatus Cepheus, i. e. placed in the heavens as a constellation, Cic. 2. Transf.: stellatus Argus, many-eyed, Ov.: ensis laevis fulva, sparkling, glittering, Virg.

stellifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [stella fero] star-bearing, starry (rare): Cic.

stelliger, ēra, ērum, adj. [stella gero] star-bearing, starry: orbis, Cic.

stellio, ōnis, m. [stella] a lizard, the Gecko (having star-like spots on its back): Virg.

stello, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [stella] to set or cover with stars (rare in the verb. fin.): Plin.

stemma, ātis, n. = *στέμμα*, a garland, wreath: Prud. 11. Esp. a garland hung upon an ancestral image: Sen. (11) Meton. a pedigree, genealogical table, genealogical tree: Suet.: Inv.

stercōsus, a, um, adj. [stercus] dungy, stinking: miles, as a term of abuse, Pl.

stercōro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to dung, manure: agrum, Cic.

stercorilinum, i. v. stercorinum.

stercus, ōris, n. dung, excrement, ordure: Cic.: Hor. As a vulgar term of abuse: nolo stercus curiae dici Glauciam, Cic. [Sans. *pakrit*, "stercus"; Gr. *σκαός*, "stercus".]

sterilis, e (neutr. plur. *sterila*, Lucr.), *adj.* *unfruitful, barren, sterile*: *steriles nascuntur avenae*, Virg.: *ulvae*, Ov.: *palus*, Hor.: *arena*, Virg. (U) Transf. of things that cause sterility: *rubigo*, Hor.: *hiema*, Mart. 2. In gen. *barren, bare, empty*: *manus*, Pl.: *amicus*, Juv. (U) Fig. *unproductive, unprofitable, fruitless, useless, vain*: *Februarius*, Cic.: *pax*, Tac.: *amor*, unrequited, Ov. With gen.: *urbes tallum studiorum fuere steriles*, Vell.

sterilitas, *âtis*, f. [*sterilis*] *unfruitfulness, barrenness, sterility*: *quae alit vel sterilitas agrorum vel fertilitas futura*, Cic. Plur.: Suet.

sternax, *âcis*, *adj.* [*sterno*] *that throws to the ground* (poet.): *equus, that throws his rider*, Virg.

sterno, *strâvi*, *stratum*, j. v. a. *to spread out, strew*: *to stretch out, extend*: *vestes*, Ov.: *ostrum*, Virg.: *nates sub aequore virgae sternit, scatters, streues*, Ov.: *fessis sternunt corpora*, lie down, Liv. Reflect.: *sternimur optatae gremio telluris*, Virg.: *nos humi strati, lying down*, Cic. 2. Esp. *to spread out flat, to smooth, level*: *sternere aequor aquis*, Virg.: *viam per mare, smoothed, levelled*, Lucr. 3. Fig. *to calm, still, moderate*: *odia militum*, Tac. (U) Transf. *to spread over, to cover*: *lectus vestimentis status est*, Ter.: *semitam saxo quadrato straverunt, paved*, Liv.: *cras foliis nemus multis et alga litus inutili tempestas sternet, will cover, bestrew*, Virg.: *equos, to saddle*, Liv. 2. *to throw down, throw to the ground, overthrow, prostrate*: *culjus casus prolapsi quum proximo sterneret*, id.: *viros caede*, Virg.

3. Fig. (rare): *deorum plaga perculsi, afflictos be et stratos esse latentur, cast down, prostrated*, Cic. (Root *stern*; Sans. *stir*, "sternere;" Gr. *sternô*.)

sternuô, *âtis*, j. v. n. and a. [akin to *sternô*, *sternô*], j. Neutr. *to sneeze*: Plin. 2. Transf. of a light, *to sputter, crackle*: *lumen sternuit, et nobis prospera signa dedit*, Ov. (U) A c. t. *to sneeze out, give by sneezing*: *omen*, Prop.

sternutamentum, i, n. [*sternuô*] *a sneezing*: Cic.

sternutinium (*stercul* and *stercil*), i, n. (*sternutinium*, i, Phaedr.) [*sternuô*] *a dung-pit, laystall*: *Cato*. As a term of reproach: Pl.

sterto, i. v. n. *to more*: *noctem totam stertere*, Pl.: *vigilanti stertere nosato, to more while awake, i. e. to pretend to be asleep*, Juv.: *so ironic*, of an inactive person: *Marcellus ita stertebat, ut ego vicinus audirem*, Cic. (Root *perh*, *ter* with s prefixed; and hence akin to *dormio*: Sans. *dras*; Gr. *âpâô*.)

stigma, *âtis*, n. = *στίγμα* (*a prick, puncture*), a mark burned in, a brand impressed upon slaves or others, as a mark of disgrace: Suet. 2. Fig. *a mark of disgrace, a stigma*: id.

stigmâtes, ac, m. = *στυγμâtes*, one who is branded, of a slave: Cic.

stilla, ae, f. [perh. dim. from *stiria*] *a drop*: *stilla muriae*, Cic. (U) Transf. *a drop, i. e. a small quantity*: *olei*, Mart.

stillodidum, i, n. [*stilla cado*] *a liquid which falls drop by drop, a dripping moisture*: *stillidid casus lapidem cavat*, Lucr. (U) Esp. *rain-water falling from the eaves of houses*: *jura parietum, luminum, stillididiorum*, Cic.

stillo, avi, *atum*, i. v. n. and a. [*stilla*] j. Neutr. *to drop, drip, trickle, distill*: *unguenta e capillo*, Tib.: *mella de viridi ilice*, Ov. (U) Transf. of things which drip with a liquid: *paenula multo nimbo*, Juv.: *sidera sanguine*, Ov. Without an obj.: *ille, qui stillantem prae se pugionem tulit*, Cic.

(U) A c. t. *to cause to drop, let fall in drops, to drop, distill*: *stillabit amicus ex oculis rorem*, Hor.: *stillata de ramis electra, dropped, distilled*, Ov.

stillus (*stylus*), i, m. = *στίλος, a stake, pale*: *extra vallum stilli caeli, concealed stakes*, Auct. B. Afr. In agriculture, *a pointed instrument for freeing plants from worms, or shoots which grow too rankly*, etc.: Col. 2. Fig. In qua (oratione Sulpicii) inest luxuries quaedam, quae stilo depascenda est, Cic.

(U) Esp. *a style for writing on waxen-tablets*: *effere cito stilum, ceram et tabellas et linum*, Pl. Writing on wax was erased with the broad upper end of the style: hence the phrase, *stilum vertere, to erase what one has written*: *saepe stilum veritas, iterum quae digna legi sint scripturus*, Hor.

2. Transf. *a composing, composition*: *manner of writing, style*: *stilus optimus et praestantissimus dicendi effector ac magister*, Cic. (U) *a manner of speaking, mode of expression, style in speaking*: *diligentis stilii anxietas*, Tac.: *affectatione obscurabat stilum*, Suet.

stimulatio, *ônis*, f. [*stimulo*] *an incitement, stimulation*: Plin.: Tac.

stimulatrix, *icis*, f. [id.] *she that instigates, or stimulates*: Pl.

stimulens, a, um, *adj.* [*stimulus*] *consisting of prickles or goads*: Pl.

stimulo, avi, *atum*, i. v. a. [id.] *to prick with a goad, to prick or urge on*: *equos calcariibus*, Val. Max. (U) Fig. *to goad, torment, vex, trouble, disturb*: *hunc sibi ex animo scrupulum, qui se diace noctesque stimulat ac pungit, ut evellatis, postulat*, Cic.: *conscium cura de minore filio stimulat*, Liv. 2.

In gen. *to rouse up, set in motion; to spur on, incite, stimulate*: *constr. with acc.*, with ad or in and acc., and with subj.: *ira stimulat animos*, id.: *ad aliquam salutem defendendam stimulari equos excitari*, Cic.: *injuriae dolor in Tarquinium eos stimulat*, Liv.: *vetus nostra similitas antea stimulat me, ut caverm*, Cic.

stimulus, i, m. (neut. *stimulum*, i, Pl.) [root *stio*; Gr. *stio* (*στίγω*); in-

stig-o, q. v.] *a goad for driving cattle, slaves, etc.*: *jam lora teneo, jam stimulum in manu est: agite equi*, Pl.: *aut stimulo tardos increpui*, boves, Tib.

(U) Fig. *a sting, torment, pain*: *stimulus doloris contemnere*, Cic. 2. *an incentive, incitement, stimulus*: *animus glorioe stimulis concitatus*, id.: *amoris*, Liv.: *acres subiectat laeso stimulis*, Hor. (U) Milit. t. t. *a pointed stake concealed beneath the surface of the ground, to repel hostile troops*: *Caes.*

stinguo, j. v. a. [root *stio*, Gr. *stio* (*στίγω*): cf. *extinguo*, *stingo*, *instigo*, *stimulus*] *to quench, extinguish* (poet. and rare, for *extinguo*): Lucr.

stipatio, *ônis*, f. [*stipo*] *a crowd of attendants, etc.*, *a suite, retinue, train*: *concuratio, stipatio, greges hominum peritiorum*, Cic.

stipator, *ôris*, m. [id.; prop. one that presses upon, crowds about another; hence] *an attendant*: *in plur. attendantes, train, suite, retinue*: *Alexander Phaeacum praemittent baro stipatoribus suis, qui scrutarentur aculas millebres*, Cic.

stipendiarius, a, um, *adj.* [*stipendium*] *pertaining to stipend, liable to impost or contribution, tributary* (if fixed imposts payable in money; whereas *vectigalis* may denote those payable in kind; the former was held to be the more humiliating): *civitas*, Caes.: *vectigal*, t. e. *a fixed yearly impost or contribution in money*, Cic. 2. Subst. (*stipendiarii*, *orum*, m. plur. *tributarii* in money): *socii stipendiarii*que populi Romani, id.

stipendium, i, n. [contr. of *stipendium*, from *stipra pendo*] *a tax, impost, tribute, contribution* (a fixed amount payable in money, without reference to the goodness or badness of the harvest): *stipendium capere*, Caes. 2. Transf. in gen. *tribute, dues*: *quae finis sit quod me manet stipendium?* *ponitur*, Hor. (U) Milit. t. t. *pay, stipend*: *quum stipendium ad legionibus fuerat, retur*, Caes. (U) Hence the phrase, *merere or mereri stipendia*, i. t. e. *to earn a soldier's pay*: hence, *perferre militari service, to serve*: Cic.: *stipendia emerat, to complete the time of service*, id. Hence simpliciter, 2. Meton. *military service* (*usu. plur.*): *facere*, Sall.: *stipendia exhausti*, Liv. Suet.: *homo militum stipendii*, Sall. (U) Esp. *a year's service, a campaign*: *qui eorum minime multa stipendia haberet*, Liv.

stipes, *âtis*, m. [of the same root as *stipo*] *a log, stock, post, trunk of a tree*, etc.: Caes. As a term of contempt, *stock, post*: *qui tanquam truncus aequae block, ad stipesum modo, posset excipere tamen titulum consulatus*, Cic. (U) Meton. *a tree* (poet.): Ov.

stipo, avi, *atum*, i. v. a. *to crowd or press together, compress*, *fill with*: *ingens argentum*, Virg.: *Gravati stipuli quili in lectulis, saepe plures*, ex: *velut stipata phalanx*, Liv. 2. Esp.

to crowd or throng around, to encircle, attend, accompany: Caelius stipatus choro juvenitum, vallatus indicibus atque alcaris, Cic. *Abol.*: magna stipante caterva, Virg.: Liv. [Akin to *strigae*, and also to *stipes*, *stupa*, *stoppa*, in which the primary idea seems to have been, close pressure together.]

stips, *stips*, *f.* (nom. does not occur, but is assumed by Varr.): *a gift, donation, contribution* in small coin: stipem Apollini conferre, Liv.: so of religious donations: Cic.

stipula, *ae, f. dim.* [stipes] *a stalk, stem, blade, hair* of corn: frumenta in viridi stipula lactentia turgent, Virg.: *a reed*: id.: *bean stalks*: Ov.

stipulatio, *onis, f.* [stipulor] *In law, a demand for a formal promise (v. stipulator), and in gen. an agreement, bargain, covenant, stipulation: pacts, conventa, stipulationes, Cic.*

stipulationcula, *ae, f. dim.* [stipulatio] *a little, insignificant promise or stipulation: Cic.*

stipulator, *oris, m.* [stipulor] *In law, one who demands a formal promise or covenant (opp. to promissor, he who gives the promise, and who is said to spandere), a bargainer, stipulator: Suet.*

stipulor, *atus, v. dep.* [the etymol. was disputed by the ancients themselves; most prob. akin to stips. Thus, prop. to conclude a money-transaction; hence, in gen.] *In law, to demand a formal promise; to bargain, covenant, stipulate: reliquum est, ut stipulatum so esse dicat: stipulatus es? ubi quo praesente? quis spopondisse me dicit? Cic.* || *Transf. of him who gives the promise, for promittere, to promise, engage, pledge oneself: pecunia stipulata (for promise), id.*

stipula, *ae, f.* *a frozen drop; as icicle: Virg.*

stipes, *v. atrips.*

stipitrus, *adv.* *by the roots, root and branch (rare): Ulp.* || *Fig. utterly: errorum, quasi radicem malorum omnium, extrahere, Cic.*

stips (nom. stipes or stirpis, Liv.), *pis, f. (m.: Virg.) the lower part of the trunk of plants, including the roots; a stock, stem, stalk, a root: arborum altitudo nos delectat, radices stirpesque non item, Cic.: lento in stirpe moratus, Virg.: Fig. velut ab stirpibus renata urbs, Liv.* 2. *Transf. a plant, shrub (esp. in plur.): stirpium naturae, Cic. (i) a shoot, sprout: ramis stirpesque, Lucr.* 3. *Of men, a stem, stock, race, family, lineage: ignoratio stirpis et generis, Cic.: stirpem hominum scelatorum interficere, Caes. (ii) offspring, descendant, progeny: stirps liberum, Liv.: aliqua magna de stirpe nepotum, Virg.* || *Fig. source, origin, foundation, cause, etc.: altae stirpes utilitiae, Cic.: superstitionis stirpes, id.*

stiva, *ae, f.* *a plough-handle: Virg.*

stilaris, *a, um, adj.* [stila, *a kind of ship*] *pertaining to a ship (rare):*

Transf.: stilaria purpura, imported, i. e. costly, Juv.

stoppus, *i. m. a slap* (the sound produced by striking upon the inflated cheek): Pers

sto, *steti, statum, i. v. m. (steterunt, Virg.) to stand; to stand still, remain standing: quum virgo staret et Caecilia in sella sederet, Cic.: qui proximi steterant, Caes.: stans pede in uno, Hor.: cerea effgies, id.* 2. *Esp. to stand firm or immovable; to last, remain, continue: nec domus ulla nec urbs stare poterit, Cic.: ut praeceptum stare muros viderunt, Liv.: stat glacies lina, Hor.* 3. *to remain, tarry, linger: paupers stetit in illa ganeorum tuarum nidore atque fumo, Cic.* 4. *Milit. t. t. to stand in the ranks or under arms, to fight: quique uti steterat, jacet obitque ordinem, Pl. (ii) Esp. to stand one's ground, maintain the contest: in acie stare ac pugnare, Liv. (iii) Meton. of a battle, to last, continue: die pugna neutro inclinata stetit, id.* 5. *Nautical t. t. to lie or ride at anchor: ante hostium portus in salo stare, id.: puppes litore, Virg.* 6. *Of servants, to wait, attend (rare): sto expectans, si quid mihi imperent, Ter.*

7. *Of buildings, to stand finished, be erected (poet.): stet Capitolium fulgens, Hor.* 8. *to stand up, stand upright; to bristle up, etc.: steterunt comae, Virg.: setae, Ov.* 9. *With abl. to stand out with, be thick with, full of (mostly poet.): vides ut alta stet nive candidum Soracte, Hor.: pulvere coelum, Virg.* || *Fig. f. utrimus res publica stetit quo coepert statu, Cic.* || *Transf. to stand firm or unshaken; to endure, persevere, persist: disciplinam militarem, qua stetit ad haec diem Romana res, solvisti, Liv.: res publica staret, Cic.: Trojaeque nunc staret, Virg. (ii) to maintain a contest: cum in senatu pulcherrime staretis, Cic. (iii) With abl. (either with or without in): to stand firm, persist, persevere; to rest, abide, adhere to: si in fide non stetit, id.: alenjus decreto, Caes. (iv) Esp. in the 3rd pers. sing. with sententia or a clause as the subject; or absol. the determination stands or holds good, I (thou, he, etc.) am determined: Hannibal postquam ipse sententia stetit, peregere ire, Liv.: non in Asian convertemus: neque adhuc stabat, quo potissimum, Cic.: stat caesare renovare omnes, Virg.* 3. *Of plays and actors, to please, take, succeed: securus, cadat an recto stit fabula talo, Hor.* 4. *to stand by, adhere to; with ab, cum or pro: ut nemo a senatu steterit constantius, Cic.: cum dil prope ipsi cum Hannibale starent, Liv.: pro Jure gentium, id.* 5. *to be chargeable or owing to one; to lie at one's door, be one's fault; with per and acc. of person: Caesar cognovit per Afranium stare, quominus proelio dimicaretur, Caes.*

6. *Of price, to stand one in, to come to, cost: Polybius scribit, centum tal-*

entis eam rem Achaeis stetit, Liv.: haud illi stabat Aeneas parvo hospitale, Virg. [Root STA; Sans. sthā; Gr. στῆναι; Germ. stehen; Eng. stand, etc.]

stōlos, *adv.* *like a Stoic, Stovaly: agere austere et Stoice, Cic.*

stōlosus, *a, um, adj.* *= stōlos, pertaining to the Stoic philosophy or to the Stoics, Stoic: schola, Cic.: libelli, Hor.* 2. *Subst. stōlosus, i. m. a Stoic philosopher, a Stoic: Cic.*

stōla, *ae, f.* = στῶλη, *a long upper garment: stola mullebris, Varr.* || *Esp. a gown or stule, worn by the Roman matrona, and reaching from the neck to the ankles (c. Smith's Ant. 354): ad talos stola demissa, Hor. Hence of the dress of a voluptuary: id.*

stōlātus, *a, um, adj.* [stola] *wearing a stola: mulieres, Virg.* || *Transf. Ulixes, Ulysses in petticoats, a nickname of Iliad, Calig. in Suet.*

stōlīdus, *adv.* *stupidly, absurdly: Liv.*

stōlīdus, *ātis, f.* [stolidus] *dullness, obtuseness, stupidity: Flor.*

stōlīdus, *a, um, adj.* *dull, doltish, obtuse, stupid: vix tandem sensi stolidus, Ter.: Indocti stolidique, Hor.* 2. *Transf. of things: aures (Midae), Ov.: stōlida impudensque postulat, Virg. [Stol-idus and stul-idus per. belong to a secondary root of sto: cf. Germ. stellen.]*

stōmachor, *atus, i. v. n. and a. dep.* [stomachus] || *Neutr. to be irritated, peevish, vexed; to fume, fret: si stomachabere et moleste ferre, praeterea diem, Cic.: cum prave sectum stomacheris ob unguem, Hor.* || *Act. to be angry or vexed at (rare): stomachor omnia, Cic.*

stōmachōsē, *adv.* *angrily, peevishly: Comp.: respiciat si stomachosus, Cic.*

stōmachosus, *a, um, adj.* [stomachus] *angry, irritable, peevish, pettish, choleric (rare): eques, Hor. Comp.: stomachosiores litere, Cic.*

stōmachus, *i. m.* = στήμαχος, *the gullet, esophagus: linguam ad radices chus (oris) haerens excipit stomachus, Cic.* 2. *Meton. the stomach: id.*

|| *Fig. taste, liking (rare): ludi non tibi stomachi, id.* 2. *distaste, dislike, displeasure, irritation, chagrin: epistola plena stomachi et querelarum, id.: ne sint in stomachum erumpant, cum sint tibi irati, id. (Hence Fr. estomac.)*

stōrea (storia) (Caes.), *ae, f.* [perh. from stēr, root of sternu] *a mat or covering made of plaited straw, rope, etc.: a straw-mat, rush-mat, rope-mat: Liv. (Hence It. stuo.)*

strābo, *onis, m.* = στράβων, *one who squints, a squint-eyed person: equeus (deus) si non tam strabones, at paelos esse arbitramur? Cic.*

strāges, *is, f.* [sterno] *a throwing down, a throwing to the ground, overthrowing: an occurrōtur: with gen.: strage armorum neptia via est, Liv.: canum volucrumque aviumque bouumque, Ov. Absolut.: strage ac ruina fudere*

Gallos, Liv. 2. *Esp. a defeat, slaughter, massacre, butchery, carnage:* quantas scies stragum facere, Cic. *Virg.* *Mur.* strago facere, Cic. *II.* *Fig.* quas ego pugnas et quantas strages edidi! id.

strāgulus, a, um, adj. [id.] *that serves for spreading over or covering:* vestis, a coverlet, blanket, rug, etc., Cic. *II.* *Subst.* stragulum, *n.* a covering, rug, carpet, mattress, etc.: Sen.: a bed-covering: Cic.: a covering for a corpse: Suet.

strāmen, inis, n. [id.] *straw, litter:* tectum stramine vidi fortē casam, Ov.

strāmentum, i, n. [id.] *straw, litter:* decessant cum stramento segitem, Liv.: a straw-bed: Pl.: Hor.: casae, quae more Gallico stramentis erant tectae, Caes. *II.* a covering, rug, coverlet (rare): mulorum, id.

strāminūs, a, um, adj. [stramen] *made of straw, straw:* Quirites, Ov.: casae, thatched with straw, id.

strāgūlo, avi, atum, i, v. a. = *σπαργαλίζω*, to throttle, choke; in gen. to strangle, suffocate, strangle: stranguila laqueo, Tac.: piro stranguilatus, Suet. *II.* *Fig.* to torment, torture: stranguilat inclusus dolor, Ov.

strāgūria, ae, f. = *σπαγγούρια*, a painful discharge of urine, strangury: Cic.: Plin.

strātegēma, ātis, n. = *στρατηγία*, a piece of generalship, a stratagem: consilium illud imperatoris fuit, quod Graeci στρατηγία appellunt, Cic. *II.* *Transf.* any stratagem or trick: id.

strātegus, i, m. = *στρατηγός*, a military leader, general, commander: nec strategus, nec tyrannus quisquam, Pl.

II. *Transf.* the presider, president at a banquet: id.

strātiōticus, a, um, adj. = *στρατιωτικός*, pertaining to a soldier, soldier-like, military: homo, Pl.

strātum, i, n. [sterno] a bed-covering, coverlet, quilt, blanket: a pillow, bolster: lecti mollia strata, Lucr. 2. Meton. a bed, couch: haud segnis strato surgit Palinurus, Virg. *II.* *Transf.* a horse-cloth, housing, a saddle: Ov.: Liv. 2. a pavement: saxella vlarum, Lucr.

strātūra, ae, f. [id.] a paving, pavement: vlarum, Suet.

strātus, a, um, Part. [sterno].

strōna, ae, f. a sign, prognostic, omen: Pl. *II.* *Transf.* a new-year's present given for the sake of the omen: Suet. [Said to be a Sabine word signifying "health" hence prop. skin to stronus.] (Hence Fr. *étreunes*.)

strēnūs, adv. briskly, quickly, promptly, actively, strenuously: aliquid facere, Pl.: arma capere, Cic.

strēnūitās, ātis, f. [strenuus] briskness, viracity, activity (rare): Ov.

strēnūlo, i, v. n. [id.] to be brisk, lively, busy: Pl.

strēnūsus, a, um, adj. brisk, prompt, active, vigorous, strenuous: str-nuus et fortis, Hor.: manu fortis et bello stre-

nus, Nep.: Graeci, gens lingua magis strenuus quam factis, Liv. With gen.: strenuus militiae, Tac. In a bad sense: multi in utroque exercitu, sicut modesti quietique, ita mali et strenui, turbulent, restless, id. 2. *Transf.* of things: adolescens strenua facie, Pl.: navis, Ov.: strenua non exercet inertia, busy idleness, Hor. [Gr. *σπρηγός*, *σπρηγος*; Germ. *strenge*; Eng. *strong*.]

strēptus, i, v. a, freq. [strepo] to make a great noise, rustling, rattling, etc. (poet. and rare): Virg.

strēptus, ūs, m. [id.] a noise, din; a clashing, crashing, rustling, clattering, clanking, rumbling, etc.: streptus, crepitus, sonitus, tonitrus, Pl.: fluminum, Cic.: ingens valvarum, Hor.: rotarum, Caes.: prae streptu et clamore, Liv. *II.* *Transf.* a measured, regular sound (poet.): citharae, Hor.: tibicinae, id.

strēpo, ul, i, v. n. and a, i. *Neutr.* to make a noise; to rattle, rustle, rumble, murmur, hum, roar, etc.: rauco streperunt cornua cantu, Virg.: litui, Hor.: strepit assiduus cava tempora circum thimuli gule, Virg.: omnia terrore ac tumultu, Liv. *II.* *Act.* (rare): haec cum sub ipso vallo portuque streperet, bawled out, vociferated, id.

strictum, adv. [strictus from stringo] strictly, closely: strictum attondere, i. e. close to the skin, Pl. *II.* *Fig.* slightly, superficially: aspicere, Cc.

2. *Esp.* of style, briefly, cursorily, summarily: breviter strictique dicere (opp. copiosissime), id.

strictūra, ae, f. [id.] a contraction, stricture: Plin. Val. *II.* Meton. a mass of wrought iron, a bar of iron: Virg.

strictus, a, um, Part. [stringo]. *II.* *Adj.* drawn together, close, strait, tight, etc.: strictissima Janua, Ov.

2. *Fig.* of style, brief, concise: quo minus (Aes. bines) strictus est, Quint. (Hence It. *stretto*; Fr. *étroit*.)

strideo, di, 2. and strido, di, 3. v. n. [akin to *τρίω*] to creak, hiss, whiz, whistle, buzz, rattle, etc. (mostly poet.): candens ferrum o formacibus stridit, Lucr.: striduntque cavernis stricturae Chalybum, Virg.: rudentes aquilone, Ov.

strido, v. strideo.

stridor, ōris, m. [strideo] any harsh or grating sound; a creaking, hissing, buzzing, rattling, whistling, etc.: serpentes, Ov.: procellae, Prop.: rudentum, Virg.: Januae, Ov.: stridor acutus, Hor.

stridulus, a, um, adj. [id.] creaking, hissing, rattling, buzzing, etc.: stridula cornus (i. e. hasta), Virg.: plaustri, Ov. (Hence It. *strillo*.)

strigilis, is, f. [stringo] a scraper (of horn or metal) used by bathers for scraping the skin, a strigil: Cic.: Hor.: v. Smith's Ant. 56. (Hence It. *streggia*, *streglia*; Fr. *étrille*.)

strigo, i, v. n. [2. strix] to hold up, stop in ploughing: Plin. *II.* *Transf.*

to give way, lose strength, sink (poet.): Virg.

strīgōsus, a, um, adj. [stringo] lean, stark, thin, meagre: canis, opp. obesus, Col. *Comp.* equi, Liv. *II.* *Fig.* of an orator, meagre, dry, tasteless, Cic.

stringo, inxi, lectum, 3. v. a. [akin to *σπρηγος*: Germ. *strängen*] to drive or tie tight; to draw, bind, or press together, to grasp: te stringam ad carnarium, Pl.: stricta matutino frigore vulnera, Liv.: habentum, to draw tight, Stat. 2. *Transf.* to touch lightly or slightly, to graze: litus ama, et laevae stringat sine palmula cautes, Virg.: stringebat summās aēs miserabilis tās, Ov. 3. to pull or strip off, to pluck off, clip off, prune, etc.: folia ex arboribus, Caes.: frondes, Virg.: celeriter gladios strinxerunt, drrr, Caes. Poet. *transf.* stringere remos, to cut branches for making oars, Virg. *II.* *Fig.* of style, to compress, abridge: narrations loco rem stringat, Quint.

3. to touch, affect; esp. to affect painfully, to wound, pain: animum patriae strinxit pietatis imago, Virg. (Hence Fr. *étreindre*.)

stringor, ōris, m. [stringo] a touching, touch, shock: geldiae aqual, Lucr.

strix, strigis, f. = *σπρηγίς* [from *σπρηγος*, *τρίω*, the screacher] on owl, prob. the screech-owl, which, according to the belief of the ancients, sucked the blood of young children: Ov.: Tib.

strix, Igis, f. a ferrow, chand, groove: Vitr.

strōpha, ae, f. = *στροφά*, a strophe in the chorus of the Greek and Roman dramas: Macr. *II.* a trick, artifice: verboras, Phaedr.

strōphārius, i, m. [strophium] a maker of or dealer in strophia: Pl.

strōphium, ūs, n. = *στροφίον* (a band), a band, stay, stomacher, worn by females under the breasts: Cat. *II.* a head-band, chaplet: Virg.

structor, ōris, m. [struo] a builder, mason, carpenter: Cic. *II.* one who serves at table, a carver: Juv.

structūra, ae, f. [id.] a fitting together, adaptation, adjustment: membranarum, Plin.: togae, Macr. 2. *Esp.* a building or erecting: parietum, the mode of building, construction, Caes.: structurae antiquae genus, Liv. (H) Meton. a building, erection, structure: Vitr.: aeternae structurae, mining works, mines, Caes. *II.* *Fig.* of style, an arrangement, order, structure: verborum quasi structura, Cic.

structus, a, um, Part. [struo]. *II.* *Subst.* structa, orum, m. pl. buildings: saxorum structa, Lucr.

strides, is, f. [id.] a heap, pile: laterum, Cic.: corporum, Liv.: nudi, a funeral pile, pyre, Tac. *II.* *Esp.* a heap of little offering-rakes: Ov.

struix, ūs, f. [id.] a heap, pile: tantas struces concinat pathmaria, Pl.

strūma, ae, f. [struo: cf. *σπρω* from *σπρω*] a scrofulous tumour, stru-

ma: Oela: qui exsecant pestem aliquam, tanquam strumam civitatis, Cic. **strumōsus**, a. um, adj. [struma] having a struma, scrofulous: Juv.

strūo, xl, cum, j. v. a. to place one thing upon or along with another in regular order or as parts of a consistent whole: to pile up, arrange: lateres, qui super musculo struntur, Caes.: atque congestos struxisse ad sidera montes, Ov.: frugum ordine, Cic.: penum ordine longo, Virg. 2. Esp. to build, erect, fabricate, construct: domos, Hor.: pyras, Virg.: convivia, to get ready, prepare, Tac. 3. to set in order, arrange: copias ante frontem castrorum struit, Caes.: aciem, Liv.

II. Fig. to join together, compound, compose: Quint. 2. Esp. to prepare something detrimental: to cause, occasion: to deride, contrive, instigate, etc.: aliquid calamitatis struere et moliri, Cic.: odium in alios, id.: insidias allici, Liv. 3. to order, arrange, dispose, regulate: componere et struere verba, Cic.

struthiōcāmēlus, i. m. an ostrich: Plin. By later writers also called simply struthio, ōnis, m. (Hence, from struthio, li. struzzo: and from avis struthio, Fr. au-truche.)

strūdō, ōl, 2. v. a. and n. [akin to strōdō, strōdāgo, to speed, haste; hence] to be eager or zealous, to take pains about, busy oneself with, strive after: to pursue some course of action, etc. Absol.: ut aequum fuerat atque ut staudal, Ter. With acc.: illud ipsum, quod studet, Cic.: hoc unum, Hor.: has res, Pl. With inf. or acc. and inf.: de quo studeo ex te audire quid sentias, Cic.: omnes homines, qui sese student praestare ceteris animalibus, Sall. Most freq. with dat.: novis robis, Cic.: agriculturæ, Caes.: literis, Cic. II. Esp. to be zealous for a person or cause, to favour: with dat.: homini nequam atque improbo, id.: rebus Atheniensium, Nep. Absol.: neque studere neque odisse, Sall. 2. to apply oneself to learning, to study: videtur mihi inter Menenios et Appios studiuisse, Tac.

studiosē, adv. eagerly, zealously, anxiously, carefully, studiously: ego cum antea studiosè commendabam Marcum, tum multo nunc studiosius, Cic. Sup.: aliquid studiosissime quaerere, id.

studiosus, a. um, adj. [studium] eager, zealous, assiduous, anxious after, fond or studious of. With gen.: venandi aut pilae studiosi, Cic.: juris, Suet. Comp.: ille restituendi mei quam retinendi studiosior, Cic. Sup.: munditiarum lautitiarumque studioseissimus, Suet. With dat.: rei nullae, Pl. Absol.: homo valde studiosus ac diligens, Cic. II. Esp. zealous for a person or cause, friendly, attached, devoted: meo studiosos habeo Pyrrhachinos, id.: nobilitatis, id. Comp.: studiosior alterius partis, Suet. Sup.: exatimatosius meae studiostimus, Cic. 2. devoted

to study or learning, learned, studious: quid studiosa cohors operam struit? Hor.

stīdium, il, n. [audēo] a buying oneself about or application to: assiduity, zeal, eagerness, fondness, inclination, endeavour, study: studium semper assit, cunctatio abest, Cic.: aliquid summo studio curaque discere, id.: alacritate ac studio uti, Caes.: quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum millia, Hor. With gen.: studium pugnam exercitui injectum est, Caes.

II. zeal for a person or cause; good-will, attachment, devotion, etc.: divitiis summum in populum Romanum studium, id.: aliquid studii partium facere, party spirit, Cic.: natus, in quo ipso erant studia, party efforts, Tac. 2. application to learning, study: plur. studies: pabulum studii atque doctrinae, Cic.: studiis septem dedit annos, Hor.

stultū, adv. foolishly, silly: stulte facere, Pl.: stultius atque intemperantius, Liv.: haec et dicuntur et creduntur stultissime, Cic.

stultiloquentia, ae, f. [stultiloquus] silly talk, babbling: Pl. **stultiloquum**, il, n. [id.] silly talk, babbling: Pl.

stultiloquus, a. um, adj. [stultus loquor] talking foolishly, babbling: Pl.

stultitia, ae, f. [stultus] folly, foolishness, silliness, etc.: stultitia loquax, Cic.: stultitia peccatum, id.

stultivīdus, a. um, adj. [stultus video] that sees things in a foolish light: Pl.

stultus, a. um, adj. [akin to stolidus, q. v.] foolish, silly, etc.: ex stultis insanos facere, Ter.: ego vero te non stultum ut saepe, non improbum, ut semper, sed dementem et insanum rebus vincam necessarii, Cic. 2. Transf. of things: stulta ac barbara arrogantia elati, Caes.: consilium stultissimum, Liv.: quid autem stultius? Cic.

stūpe, ae, v. stuppe.

stupēfacto, feci, factum, j. v. a.: pars, stupeho [stupeo] to make senseless, to benumb, deaden, stun, stupefy: privatus luctus stupefecit publicus pavor, Liv. 2. Esp. in 1. art. perf.: quem stupefacti dicentem intuentur? Cic.

stupēfactus, factus, v. stupefacto.

stūpeo, ul, 2. v. n. and a. I. Neutr. to be struck senseless, to be stunned, benumbed: to be astonished, astounded, confounded, stupefied, etc.: quom hie etiam tum semisomnus, stupri plenus stupret, Cic.: dum stupet obtutuque haeret defixus in uno, Virg. With gen.: tribuni capti et stupentes animi, Liv. With adl., or in and adl.: carminibus stupens, Hor.: stupet in turbo, Virg. With ad: mater stupuit ad auditas voces, Ov. 2. Transf. of things, to be benumbed or stiffened: to be brought to a stand-still, to stop: stupulitque Ixionis orbis, id.: stupeuit in seditione, Liv. II. Act. to be astonished or amazed at, to wonder at

(poet.): pars stupet innuptae donum exitiale Minervae, Virg.

stūpeo, il, v. n. incept. [stupeo] to grow astonished, become amazed: Cic.

stūpens, a. um, v. stuppens.

stūpiditas, ōis, f. [stupidus] senselessness, dullness, stupidity (rare): Cic.

stūpidus, a. um, adj. [stupeo] struck senseless, confounded, amazed: senseless, dull, stupid (rare): stupida sine animo aulo, Pl.: Echionis tabula te stupidium detinet, infatuated, Cic.

stūpor, ōris, m. [id.] numbness, insensibility, stupor, stupefaction: astonishment, amazement: stupor in corpore, Cic.: stupor omnium animos tenet, Liv.: stupor cordis, Cic. 2. Transf. for stupidus (poet.): talis iste meus stupor nil videt, nihil audit, Cat.

stūpsa (stūpa and stūpa), ae, f. = *strūpsa* (strūpsa), the coarse part of flax, tow, oakum: Caes.: Liv. (Hence li. stoppa; Fr. *stoupe*.)

stūppēs (stupēs), a. um, adj. [stūpsa] made or consisting of tow: vincula, Virg.

stūprār, ōris, m. [stupro] a defiler, debaucher, ravisher: Quint.

stupro, avi, tum, i. v. a. [stuprum] to defile: mores, Ter. II. Esp. to debauch, deflower, ravish: filium, Cic.

stuprum, il, n. dishonour, disgrace: Fest. II. Esp. debauchery, lewdness, violation (in law, stuprum was commerce with a widow or virgin, adultery with a married woman, v. Smith's Ant. 8): stupra et corruptelae et adulteria, incesta denique, Cic.: nulla poluitur casta domus stupris, Hor. 2. Meton. an adulterer, etc. (poet.): una (necesse) Clytemnestrae stuprum vehit, the paramour, Prop.

stūps, i. v. stilus.

suādēla, ae, f. [suadeo] exhortation, persuasion: Pl.

suādēo, si, sum (suādēt, Lucr.), 2. v. n. and a. to advise, recommend, exhort, urge. Constr. dat. (rarely acc.) of person advised: what is advised expressed by acc., inf., acc. and inf., or subj.: the latter is often to be understood: non Jubeo, sed si me consulis, suadeo, Cic. (II) With acc. of the thing: modo quod suasi, dissuadet, Pl.: pacem, Cic. (III) With inf. or acc. and inf.: Juturnam misero, fateor, succurrere fratri suasi, Virg.: nisi mihi ab adolescentia suasilasem, nihil esse in vita magnopere expetendum nisi laudem, Cic. (iv) With subj.: interea, ut decumbamus, suadeho, Pl.: suadere Priaco, ne supra principem scanderet, Tac. (v) With acc. of pers.: ut te hortet et suadeam, Cic. 2. Transf. of things, to urge, impel, dispose towards, occasion: suadet vesana fames, Virg.: me pietas matris potius commodum suadet sequi, Ter. II. Esp. in jurisprudence, suadere legem, rogationem, etc. to recommend, advocate a proposed law or bill: legem Voconiam magna voce et bovis lateribus suasi, Cic.

suasio, *ōnis*, *f.* [suadeo] a *counseling, advice, exhortation*; Sen. II. E. sp. in jurisprudence, a recommending, advocacy of a proposed law: *suasio legis* Serviliae, Cic. II. In rhetoric, eloquence of the persuasive kind: *id.*
suasor, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] an *adviser, counsellor*: *suasor et impulsor* protectionis, Cic. II. E. sp. in jurisprudence, one who recommends or advocates a proposed law: *suasore legis* Pompeio, Vell.

suasus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [suadeo].
suasus, *ōis*, *m.* [id.] an *advising*: *suasus atque impulsus* meo, Pl.

suavis-silens (also separately), *entis*, *adj.* *sweet-smelling, fragrant*: Cat.
suavitiō (*sav.*), *ōnis*, *f.* [suavior] a *kissing*: *suavis*, Pl.

suaviloquus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [suaviloquo] *sweet-spoken, pleasant*: Lucr.
suaviloquens, *entis*, *adj.* [suavis loquor] *sweet-spoken, pleasant-speaking* (poet.): *carmen*, Lucr.

suaviloquentia, *ae*, *f.* [suaviloquens] *sweetness of speech*: Cic.

suaviloquus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [suavis loquor] *sweet-spoken, pleasant*: Lucr.

suavilium (*sav.*), *i*, *n*. *dim.* [suavi-um] a *little kiss*: Cat.

suavior, *atua*, *i*, *v*. *a*. *dep.* [id.] to *kiss*: Cic.: Cat.

suavis, *e*, *adj.* *sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful*: *quod suave est* allis, *allis* sit *amarum*, Lucr.: *odor suavis et jucundus*, Cic.: *cantus*, Pl. *Neutr.* *suave*, *adverb.* (poet.): *suave locus voci resonat concinnus*, Hor. II. Of moral and abstract things: comes, benigni, faciles, suaves homines esse dicuntur, Cic.: *amor suavisissimus*, Pl.: *suave, mari magno, e terra magnum alterius spectare laborem*, Lucr. [Cf. Sans. *sradu*; Gr. *ἡδύς*; Germ. *süß*; Eng. *sweet*.]

suavitas, *ātis*, *f.* [suavis] *sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness*: *quid suavitatem piscium dicam*? Cic.: *odorum*, id.: *coloris*, id. II. Of moral and abstract things: *sermonum atque morum*, id.

suaviter, *adv.* *sweetly, agreeably, pleasantly, delightfully*: *video quam suaviter voluptas sensibus nostris blanditur*, Cic. II. Fig.: *epistola copiose et suaviter scripta*, id. *Sup.*: *sicut tu amicitiasme et suavisime optas*, id.

suavitudo, *inis*, *f.* [suavis] *sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness, delight* (rare, for *suavitas*): Pl.

suaviūm (*saviūm*), *il*, *n*. [id.] a *mouth puckered up to be kissed* (rare): Pl. II. Transf. a *kiss*: *Atticae, quoniam hilarula est, nris verbis suaviūm dea*, Cic. As a term of endearment: Ter.

sub, *prep.* with *abl.* and *acc.* [akin to Sans. *upa*; Gr. *ὑπό*; Eng. *up*; cf. *super* with *upa*, and *ab* with *ava*]. A. With *abl.* Of space: *under, below, beneath, underneath*: *si essent, qui sub terra semper habitassent, nec tamen essent inquam supra terram*, Cic.:

sub pellibus hiemare, in tentis, Caes.: *sub divo moreris, in the open air*, Hor. Fig.: *non parvum sub hoc verbo furtum latet*, Cic. II. *beneath, at the foot of, by, near, before*: *sub monte conedit*, Caes.: *est ager sub urbe*, Pl.: *omnia sub oculis erant*, Liv. II. Of time: *in, within, during, at, by*: *sub ipsa protectione*, Caes.: *sub luce*, Ov. III. Of other relations, as subjection, domination, stipulation, etc. *under, beneath, with*: *sub armis*, Caes.: *sub regno esse*, Cic.: *sub conditione*, Suet.: *sub lege*, id. B. With *acc.* Of space in connection with words denoting motion, *under, below, beneath*: *exercitum sub jugum mittere*, Caes.: *sub furcam ire*, Hor. Fig.: *sub iudicium sapientiae et delectum cadunt*, Cic. II. Analogously with 1, 2, but with motion: *beneath, to, near to, close to, up to, etc.*: *sub montem succedunt milites*, Caes.: *aedes suas detulit sub Veilam*, Cic.: *via sub moenia tendit*, Virg. (II) *from beneath, up to* (denoting change from a lower to a higher level, as well as mere approximation): *hostes sub primam nostram aciem successerunt*, Caes. Poet.: *oculus sub astra tenebat, directed upwards to the stars*, Virg. II. Of time, denoting approximation: *longwards, about*: *sub vespere*, Caes.: *sub lumina prima*, Hor. II. *just after, immediately upon*: *sub eas (illeras) statim recitatae sunt uiae*, Cic.

III. Of other relations: *lepidus hoc succedit sub manus negotium, comes to hand*, Pl. C. In composition, the *b* remains unchanged before vowels and before *b, d, j, l, n, s, t, v*. Before *c, f, g, p, r* it is usually assimilated. Before *m* it is sometimes unchanged, sometimes assimilated. Before some words commencing with *c, p, or t*, it assumes the form *sub*, by the rejection of the *b* from a collateral form *subs* (analog. to *abs*); e.g. *ascripio*, *suspensio*, *sustineo*. Lastly, in the words *suspicio*, *suspicio*, *ascripio*, the *b* is elided. In composition, *sub* denotes 1. *under*: e.g. *sub-mergo*, to *dip under*. Hence it signifies (i) *inferiority*: e.g. *sub-centurio*, a *sub-centurion*. (ii) *before adjectives and verbs* it implies diminution: *slightly*: e.g. *sub-agressa*, somewhat *boorish*; *sub-rideo*, to *laugh slightly*, to *smile*. (iii) *secrecy*: e.g. *sub-orno*, to *incite secretly*. (iv) *substitution*: *instead of*: e.g. *sur-rogo*, to *cause to be chosen instead of another*; *succedo*, to *come into another's place*. (v) *succession*: *after*: e.g. *sub-eeo*, to *come after*, or *next*. 2. *from below, up*: e.g. *succedo*, to *come up*; *sub-cipio*, to *take up*; *suspicio*, to *look up*. Hence with the implied notion of assistance: e.g. *succurro*, to *run up to (help)*. 3. *near, closely*: e.g. *sub-sequor*, to *follow closely*; *sub-inde*, immediately *after*.

subabsurdus, *adv.* somewhat *absurdly*: *aliquid subabsurde dicere*, Cic.
sub-absurdus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* somewhat or rather *absurd*: Cic.

sub-acutus, *i*, *v*. *a*. to *blame* or *accuse* somewhat: *alicujus discessus*, Cic.

subactio, *ōnis*, *f.* [subago] a *working up, preparing*: Vitr. II. Fig. *preparation, discipline*: *subactio est usus, auditio, lectio, litterae*, Cic.

subactus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [subago].
subactus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *that has been worked under or inside*: Pers.

subagitatō, *subagitatō*, *trix*, *subagito*, *v*, *subagitatio*, *etc.*

sub-agressa, *e*, *adj.* somewhat *rustic, rather boorish*: Cic.

sub-alaris, *e*, *adj.* placed or carried under the arms: *telum*, Nep.

sub-amarus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* somewhat *bitter*: Cic.

sub-aquillus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* somewhat *dusky, brownish, tawny*: *corpus*, Pl.

sub-arroganter, *adv.* somewhat *proudly or arrogantly*: *facere*, Cic.

sub-ausulto, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v*. *a*. to *listen secretly*: Cic.

sub-basilicanus, *i*, *m*. [basilica] one who *lounges around the basilica*, a *lounger*: Pl.

sub-bibo, *bibi*, *i*, *v*. *a*. to *drink a little, to tipple* (rare): Pl.: Suet.

sub-blondior (*sub*, *subblandior*, Pl.), *a*, *v*. *n*. *dep.* to *become or grow a little*: Pl.

sub-, *v*. *succ.*

sub-debilis, *e*, *adj.* somewhat *lame*: *tenetur*, Suet.

sub-debilitatus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* somewhat *enfeebled*; fig. somewhat *discouraged*: Cic.

sub-delfio, *i*, *v*. *n*. to *fail somewhat*: Curt.

sub-difficilis, *e*, *adj.* somewhat *difficult*: *quaestio*, Cic.

sub-distidit, *i*, *v*. *n*. to *be somewhat distrustful*: Cic.

subditiōis or *-tius*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [subdo] *supposititious, spurious, counterfeited*: *servus*, Pl.

subditivus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] *substituted, supposititious, spurious, counterfeited*: *archiprator*, Cic.

subdito, *i*, *v*. *a*. [id.] to *afford, supply, furnish*: Lucr.

subditus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [subdo].

sub-diū, *adv.* by *day*: Pl.

sub-do, *diū*, *ditum*, *i*, *v*. *a*. to *put, place, set, or lay under*: *facere*, Lucr.: *pugione pulvino*, Suet.: *calcaria equo*, Liv. II. E. sp. to *bring under, subvert, subdue* (rare): *Plintonia subdita regno magna domo proles*, Tib. III.

Fig. to *put near, apply*: to *furnish*: *irritata militum animis subdere ignem*, Liv.: *ingenio stimula*, Ov. II. To *put in the place of, to substitute*: *quos in eorum locum subditos domi seae reservavi*? Cic. II. E. sp. to *substitute falsely*: *to forge, counterfeited*: *subditum se nescipit, that he is a spurious child, a changeling*, Ter.: *me subditum et pellice genitum appellat*, Liv.

sub-dobro, *o*, *v*. *a*. to *beach as an assistant* (rare): *alicujus*, Cic.

subdōla, *adv.* somewhat craftily, cunningly, or deceitfully: *Cic.*

sub-dōlus, *a. um, adj.* somewhat crafty, cunning, sly, deceitful: homo et scyophanta et subdolis, *Pl.*: Jugurtha, cognita vanitate legati, subdolis ejus augere amentiam, *Sall.* 2. *Transf.* of things: oratio, *Caes.*: lingua, *Q.*

sub-dōmo, *i. v. a. to* to subject by taming, to tame, subdue: *Pl.*

sub-dūbīo, *i. v. n. to* to be rather doubtful or undecided: *Cic.*

sub-dūco, *xl, clum, j. v. a. (Perf. sync. subduxi, Ter.)* to draw from under or from below: hence, to draw or pull up; to lift up, raise: cataractam funibus, *Liv.*: subductis (tunicis) uque ad inguen, pulled up (opp. demissis), *Hor.* 2. *Esp. Naut. t. t.* to draw or haul up: longas naves in aridum, *Caes.* 3. *Milit. t. t.* to draw off forces from one position to another; to lead up: cohortes aliquot subductos ex dextro cornu post aciem circumducit, *Liv.*: copias in proximum collem subducit, *Caes.* 4. *to lead away, carry off; to withdraw, remove, etc.*: rerum fundamenta, *Cic.*: confus fidum capiti subduxerat ensem, *Virg.*: se pedibus (terra), *Lucr.* 2. *Esp. to take away secretly or by stealth, to steal; and with pron. reflect. to take oneself away by stealth, to steal away:* aliquid anulum, *Pl.*: obides furto, *Liv.*: de circulo se subduxit, *Cic.* Poet.: qua se subducere colles incipit, to slope down, *Virg.* 3. *Fig. to cast up, reckon, compute, calculate:* subducamus summam, *Cic.* (4) *In gen. to calculate, deliberate (usu. in connection with ratio):* rationibus subductis summam feci cogitationum mearum, *id.*

subduco, *ōnis, f. [subduco]* *Naut. t. t.* a hauling up on the beach: *Caes.* 1. *a reckoning:* *Cic.*

subductus, *a. um, Part. [subduco]*. **sub-dō**, *ōdis, j. v. a. to* to cast, waste, or wear away below; *Q.*

sub-dō, *il, itum, j. v. n. and a. to* to come or go under; to sink; to come up to; to come or go on; to succeed; to come up, spring up. *A. Neutr.*: subire sub falas, *Pl.*: testudine facta subeunt, advance, *Caes.*: subire ad portam castrorum, *Liv.*: dexterae alae sinistra subit, *id.* (4) *Of things:* subeant herbae, come up, spring up, *Virg.* 2. *Esp. to come on secretly, steal upon, steal into (poet.):* Prop.: *Q.* 3. *Fig.*: subeunt morbi tristitiae senectutis, *Virg.* 2. *Esp. to come into the mind, to occur, suggest itself:* omnes sententiae verbaque omnia sub acumen stillic subeant et succedant necesse est, *Cic.*: subit carti genitoris imago, *Virg.* (4) *With relat. clause:* quid alim, quid facierim subit, *Q.* 3. *A. Act. to come or go under, to enter; to submit to; to approach:* exercitissimum in armia, qui inter annos XIV. tecum non subissent, had not gone under a roof, *Caes.*: quom novus subire paludem, had plunged under, *Q.*: juncti cur-

rum domine subire leones, *Virg.*: muros, *Liv.* (4) *Of things:* umbra subit terras, *Q.*: furcas subire columbae, were substituted for, *id.* 2. *Esp. to approach secretly, to steal upon or into:* subit furtim lumina seors, *id.* 3. *Fig.*: sera deinde poenitentia subit regem, came upon, overtook, *Curt.* 2. *Esp. to come into, enter, occur to one's mind:* deinde cogitatio animus subit, *Liv.* 3. *to subject oneself to, take upon oneself, to undergo, submit to, sustain, suffer:* paratores ad omnia pericula subeunda, *Caes.*: omnia tela intenta in patriam subire atque excipere, *Cic.*

subēr, *ōris, n. the cork-oak, cork-tree:* *Virg.* (Hence *lt. nigheru.*)

subē, *v. suff.*

subē, *v. sugg.*

sub-horridus, *a. um, adj. somewhat rough:* subhorridus atque incultus, *Cic.*

subicūm, *i. n. an underlayer, support:* flagri, *Pl.*

subigito (subagit.), *ōnis, f.* [subigito] illicit copulation: *Pl.*

subigatrix (subagit.), *icis, f. [id.]* she that indulges in illicit intercourse: *Pl.*

sub-igito (subigito), *i. v. a. [agito]* to lie with illicitly: scortum, *Pl.*

sub-igo, *ēgi, actum, j. v. a. (subigit, poet. Cic.)* [ago] to bring or get under, up or up to: (beluam) facilem ad subigendum frenat, easy to be tamed, *Cic.*: qui adverso flumine lembum remigis subigit, rows up stream, *Virg.* 2. *In gen. to turn up from beneath, to dig up, plough, cultivate; to knead; to rub down, sharpen:* glebas, *Cic.*: arva, *Virg.*: opus digitis, *Q.*: subigit in cote securas, sharpen, *Virg.* 3. *Fig. to put down, subjugate, subdue, etc.*: tertiam partem orbis terrarum, *Cic.*: urbes atque nationes, *Sall.* 2. *to bring, incite, impel; to compel, constrain:* with subj., ad or in and acc., or inf.: uederet socios, subigit non potuit, *Tac.*: ad additionem Volcos subigit, *Liv.*: urbes metu subactae in dilectionem, *id.*: vis subigit verum fateri, *Pl.* 3. *to elaborate in the mind; to train, discipline (rare):* subiecto mihi ingenio opus est, *Cic.*

sub-impūdens, *entis, adj. somewhat impudent:* *Cic.*

sub-inānis, *e, adj. somewhat empty or vain:* *Cic.*

sub-indē, *adv. of time, immediately after, just after, presently, thereupon:* primum gaudere, subinde praecipit auriculis hoc instillare memento, *Hor.*: alius subinde bellum cum alterius orae Graecia ortum, *Liv.* 3. *Esp. of repeated actions, from time to time, repeatedly, continually:* praedae minus inventum est, quod subinde spolia agorum capta domos mittebant, *id.* (Hence *lt. uenente;* Fr. *souvent.*)

sub-insulcus, *a. um, adj. somewhat lastless or insipid:* *Cic.*

sub-invidō, *no perf., invidum, j.*

v. n. to to envy a little, to be somewhat envious of: subinvidio tibi, *Cic.*

sub-invisus, *a. um, adj. somewhat odious:* *Cic.*

sub-invito, *avi, i. v. a. to* to invite slightly: alique, ut ad se scriberet, *Cic.*

sub-irascor, *atus, i. v. n. dep. to* to be somewhat angry: interdum solo subiraeci, *Cic.*: brevitati literarum, *id.*

subitarius, *a. um, adj. [subitus]* done suddenly or in haste, sudden, hasty: subitarii milites (ita tum repentina auxilia appellabant), *Liv.*

subito, *adv. suddenly, unexpectedly:* quum tot bella subito atque improvisa nascentur, *Cic.*: tantus subito timor omnem exercitum occupavit, *Caes.*: subito dicere, without preparation, extempore, *Cic.*

subitus, *a. um, Part. [subeo]*. 1. *A. dj. lt. that has come on secretly or unobservedly:* hence, sudden, unexpected: in rebus tam subitis, *Cic.*: ut sunt Gallorum subita et repentina consilia, *Caes.*: subita belli ministeria, *Liv.*: miles, hastily collected, *Tac.* 3. *Subst. subitum, i. n. a sudden or unexpected thing, a sudden occurrence, etc.*: subitum est ei remigrare, *Cic.* Plur.: etiam fortes viros subitis terret, *Tac.* With gen.: ad subita rerum, *Liv.*

sub-iacō, *chī, 2. v. n. to* to lie under or near: fenestris subjacet vestibulum villae, *Plin.* 3. *Fig. to be under, to be subject to; to belong to, be connected with, etc.*: causa, cui plurimae subjacent lites, *Quint.*

subiectus, *adv. humbly, submissively:* demississime atque subjectissime, *Caes.*

subiectio, *ōnis, f. [subicio]* a laying, putting, or placing under: rerum sub aspectum paene subiectio, *Cic.* 2. *Esp. a substituting, forging:* testamentorum, *Liv.*

subiecto, *i. v. a. [id.] to* lay, place, or put under; to throw out from below: manus, *Q.*: acres subjectae lasso stimulo, *Hor.*

subiector, *ōris, m. [id.] one who substitutes, a forger:* testamentorum, *Cic.*

subiectus, *a. um, Part. [subicio]*. 1. *A. dj. lying under or near, bordering upon, adjacent:* alter (cingulus terrae) subjectus aquiloni, *Cic.*: Heraclea, quae est subjecta Candavia, *Caes.* 2. *subjected, subject:* subjectior in diem horam invidiae, *Hor.*

sub-icō (subicio, subicia, subiecti, etc.; hence, in the poets, sometimes scanned subicia, subiecti), *icel, jectum, j. v. a. [icacio]* to throw, lay, place, or bring under or near: ligna et sarmata circumdare ignemque circum subijcere coeperunt, *Cic.*: brachia palae, *Q.*: castris legiones, *Caes.* 2. *to throw from under, throw up:* nonnulli inter carros rotasque maturas ac tragulas subijebant, *id.*: terram ferro, to plough up, *Cic.*: quantum vere novo viridis se subiecit alius, sheds up, *Virg.* 3. *to put in the place of, to substitute for:* esp. to substitute false for true; to forge, counterfeit: testamenta, *Cic.* (4)

to *suborn*: subjunctur I. Metellus ab inimicis Caesaris, qui hanc rem distrabant, Caes. || Fig. to *submit*, subject: ea quae sub sensu subjecta sunt, Cic.: aut (Epicurus), eos neque intelligere neque videre, sub hac voce honestatis quae sit subjungenda sententia, *what meaning is to be attributed to it*, id.

2. Esp. to place under, to make subject, to subject: exteras gentes servitio, Liv.: Gallia securibus subjecta, Caes.: sit virtus subjecta sub vario incertoque casus familia fortunae est, Cic.: hie mi navigationem, to subject, *expose*, Caes.

3. To range under a general head, to subordinate, treat of under; and pass. to be ranged under or comprised in: formarum certus est numerus, quae quaeque generi subjunguntur, Cic.: fas, iustum, subjecti possunt honestati, Quint.

4. To place after, let follow, affix, append, subjoin, etc.: cur sic optinetur, rationem subjicit, *adds*, Cic.: vix pauca fuerint subjuncto, reply, Virg. 5. To bring to mind, prompt, suggest, etc.: si meministi id, quod olim dictum est, subijce, Ter.: quae dolor querentibus subjicit, Liv.

subiunctus, a, um, Part. [subjungo].

sub-iungo, xi, ctum, i. v. a. to yoke or harness to: curru subiungere tigres, Virg. || Transf. in gen. to join or add to, to annex, subjoin: Aeneas puppis, rostro Phrygiis subiuncta leones, *having affixed*, id. (ii) Fig.: omnes artes oratori, Cic.: Calliope haec percussas subiungit carmina nervis, Ov.

3. To bring under, subdue, subjugate: urbes multas sub imperium populi Romani, Cic. 3. To lay under (rare): immortalia fundamenta rebus, Lucr.

sub-labor, lapsus, i. v. n. dep. to fall or sink under or down, to sink: adificia vetustate sublapsa, Plin.: post: sublapsa vetustas solvit saxum, Virg. 2. Esp. to slip down, glide away: lues uris sublapsa veneno perterrita sensus, id.

sublapeus, a, um, Part. [sublabor]. sub-latus, ade. highly, loftily: Amm. || Fig.: sublata ampleque dicere, with elevation, Cic.

sub-latio, ōnis, f. [tollo] a lifting up, raising, elevation: Quint. || Fig. elevation, exaltation: animi. Cic.

sub-latus, a, um, Part. [tollo]. || Adj.: elatus, proud: quo preloso saluti Helvetii, Caes.: fidens magis et sublator ardet, Ov.

sub-lectus, a, um, Part. [sublevo]. sub-levo, legi, lectum, i. v. a. to gather or search for underneath, to gather up: (puer) subiegit quodcumque Jaceret inutile quodque posset coenantes offendere, Hor. 2. Esp. to catch up secretly or by stealth: liberos, to kidnap, Pl. Fig.: carmina, Virg. || To choose in the place of, to substitute: in demortuorum locum, Liv.

sublestus, a, um, adj. [etymol. uncert.; perh. from *sublevo*; hence, lit. light] slight, trifling, trivial: fides, Pl.

sub-lēvatio, ōnis, f. [sublevo] a lightening, alleviation: Cic.

sub-lēvo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to lift up from beneath, to raise up, support: qui nos sibi quondam ad pedes stratos ne sublevari quidem, Cic.: iulis equorum sublevati, Caes. || Fig. to sustain, support, assist, encourage, console: to lighten, alleviate, mitigate: aratores, opp. evertere, Cic.: graviter eos accusat, quod tam necessario tempore ab his non sublevetur, Caes.: militum laborem, id.: hominum pericula, Liv.

sub-licae, ae, f. a stake or pile: Liv.: esp. the piles for a bridge: Caes.

sub-licitus, a, um, adj. [sublica] consisting of or resting upon piles: sublicitus pons, the pile-bridge, a wooden bridge across the Tiber, built by Ancus Marcius, Liv.

sub-ligatulum, i, n. [subligo] a waistband, apron, drawers: Cic.

sub-ligar, aris, n. [id.] i. g. subligatulum, an apron, etc.: Juv.

sub-ligo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to bind or tie below, to bind on: enssem lateri atque humeris, Virg.

sub-limē, ade. aloft, loftily, on high: Theodori nihil interest, humine an sublimē puteat, Cic.: elati, Liv. Comp.: sublimis altum attollit caput, Ov.

|| Fig. of style, in a lofty manner, loftily (rare): Quint.

sub-limē, e (fem. sing. and neutr. plur. sublima, Lucr.), adj. [perhaps a contr. of sublevis from sublevo] uplifted, high, lofty, exalted, elevated: apparet liquido sublimis in aëre Nixas, Virg.: ipsa (Venus) Paphum sublimis ablit, on high, through the air, id.: os, directed upwards, Ov.: flagellum, uplifted, Hor. 2. Subst. sublime, in, n. height: the air: piro per lousum in sublime jactato, Suet. || Fig. lofty, exalted, eminent, distinguished: mens, Ov.: sublimis, cupidusque et amata relinquere pernix, aspiring, Hor. 2. Esp. of style, lofty, elevated, sublime: sublimis carmina, Juv. (ii) Transf. of persons: natura sublimis et acer, Hor.

sub-limētas, atis, f. [sublimis] height, loftiness: corporis, Quint. || Fig. of style, loftiness, elevation, sublimity: heroid carmina, id.

sub-lingio, ōnis, m. [lingo] a lick-dip under-suction: Pl.

sub-lino, lēvi, litum (Part. perf. sublinatum, Pl.), i. v. a. to besmear or anoint beneath, to lay on as a ground-colour, to prime with: Plin. || Fig.: sublinere os allui, to besof, cheat, bamboozle: pulcre os sublevit patri, Pl.

sub-linūtas, a, um, Part. [sublino].

sub-lūso, i. v. n. to shine a little, to glimmer: crepuscula sublucent, Ov.

sub-lūo, nō perf., litum, i. v. a. to wash or bathe underneath: aliquid aqua

calida, Cels. || Transf. of rivers, to flow along the base of, to wash the foot of: hunc montem flumen subluant, Caes.

sub-lustris, e, adj. [cf. illustre] having a faint light, glimmering: nox, Hor.: umbra (noctis), Virg.

sub-lūtas, a, um, Part. [subluo].

sub-mergo (summ.), ei, sum, i. v. a. to dip or plunge under, to sink, submerge: submergus equus voraginibus, Cic.: navis submergus, Caes.

submergus (summ.), a, um, Part. [submergo].

sub-mērus (summ.), a, um, adj. pretty pure: vinum, Pl.

sub-minia (summ.), ae, f. [minium] a kind of garment for women: Pl.

sub-ministro (summ.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to aid by giving; to give, furnish, supply: pecuniam allui, Cic.: frumentum, Caes. || Fig.: Aristoteles huic arti plurima adjuvamenta atque ornamenta subministravit, Cic.

sub-missus, ade. of speech, softly, calmly, not loud or harshly: dicere, Cic. 2. Of character, calmly, quietly, modestly, humbly, submissively: aliquid submisae supplicare, id. Comp.: submissus se gerere, id.

sub-missus (summ.), ade. in a low voice, gently, softly (rare): Suet.

sub-mitto (summ.), ei, sum, i. v. a. [submitto] a letting down, lowering, sinking: vocis submissio, Cic.

sub-missus (summ.), a, um, Part. [submitto]. || Adj. let down, lowered, low: scutis super capita densatis stantibus primis, acundis submissioribus, stooping lower, Liv. (ii) Fig. of character or disposition, low, mean, grovelling, abject: vivere neque submissum et abjectum, neque se effertent, Cic. 2. Transf. of the voice or of speech in gen. low, soft, gentle, calm, not vehement: et contenta voce atrociter dicere et submissa leniter, id. Transf. of an orator: id.

sub-mitto (summ.), mis, missum, i. v. a. to let go or put under, to let up, to cease to spring up: to produce: singulari agni blinis nutritibus submittebat, Col.: submittit tellus flores, *puts forth*, Lucr.: non monstrum submittere Colchis majus, *did not produce* (alluding to the dragon that guarded the golden fleece), Hor. 2. Esp. of animals or plants, to bring up, rear, raise: to let grow, *not kill or cut off*: Virg.: Col.

3. To let down, lower, sink, drop: se ad pedes, Liv.: latus in herba, Ov.: cinem barbamque, *to let grow*, Tac. (ii) Fig.: ut hi, qui superiores sunt, sublimem se debent in amicitia: sic quodammodo inferiores extolere, to lower themselves, condescend, Cic.: ad calamitates animos, to submit, *bow*, Liv.: furorem, to put down, *quell*, Virg. || To send or dispatch secretly: submittit cohortes equitibus praesidio, Caes.: submittebat iste Timarchidem, qui moneret eos, *secretly dispatched*, id.

2. To send in place of; to transfer:

and gen. to supply: hunc vno non submittitis? send a successor, id.: vinea submittit capreas non semper edules, *Jurnishes*, Hor.

submolestē (summ.), *adv.* with some vexation: aliquid ferre, Cic.

sub-molestus (summ.), *a, um, adj.* somewhat troublesome or vexatious: illud est mihi submolestum, Cic.

sub-mōdo (summ.), *adv.* 2. v. n. to remind privately, give a hint (rare): submonuit me Parmeno, Ter.

sub-mōrosus (summ.), *a, um, adj.* somewhat peevish or morose: Cic.

submōtor (summ.), *ōris, m.* [sub-moveo] *one who puts aside or clears:* Liv.

submōtus (summ.), *a, um, Part.* [sub-movo].

sub-mōvō (summ.), *mōvi, mōtum* (synop. form of the past perf. *subj.* *submoveret*, Hor.), 2. v. a. to move or drive off or away: to remove: hostes a porta, Caes.; hostes ex muro ac turribus, id.: hostium lembos statione, Liv.: maria litora, to extend (by moles), Hor.

2. Esp. of a licitor, to clear away, to make room: I licitor, submove turbam, Liv. (II) *Fig.*: non gazae neque consularis submove licitor miseris tumultus mentis et curas, Hor.

II. *Fig.* to put or keep away, to withdraw, withhold, remove: reges a bello, Liv.: magnitudine poenae maleficio submoverti, Cic.

submūtō (summ.), 1. v. a. to change, interchange, substitute: Cic.

sub-nascor, *nātus, i. v. n. dep.* to grow up under, out of, or after; to succeed: num vada subnatis imo viridentur ab herbis, Ov.

subnātus, *a, um, Part.* [subnascor].

sub-neotō, *no perf., xum, i. v. a.* to bind or tie under, bind on beneath: velum antennis, Ov.: cingula mammae, Virg.

II. *Fig.* to add, subjoin: subnequit et hanc fabulam, Just.

sub-nēgō, *avi, i. v. a. to half deny or refuse:* aliquid aliquid, Cic.

sub-nexus, *a, um, Part.* [subnecto].

sub-niger, *gr, gram, adj.* somewhat black, blackish: Pl.

sub-nisus, *a, um, v. subnixus.*

sub-nixus (subnixus), *a, um, Part.* supported from beneath, propped up, supported by, resting or leaning upon: (duos cireneos) coeli verticibus ipsi ex utraque parte subnixos videas, Cic.: parva Pholicoctes subnixus Petelia muro, *supported, i. e. defended by*, Virg.

II. *Fig.* relying or depending upon: with *ut*: victoria divitibus subnixus, Cic. With *dot.*: subnixus et fidens innocentiae animus, Liv.

sub-nōtō, *avi, atum, i. v. a. to mark or write underneath:* nomina palam, to write down, Suet.

subnōtā, *ae, f.* [subno] a rival: leili nostri subnōtā, Ov.

sub-nōbīlus, *a, um, adj.* somewhat cloudy, rather gloomy: nox, Caes.

subō, 1. v. n. to be in heat, to brim (colum appetere): Lucr.: Hor.

sub-obscenus, *a, um, adj.* somewhat obscene: ridiculum, Cic.

sub-obscūrus, *a, um, adj.* somewhat obscure: *Fig.* of style: Cic.

sub-ōdiens, *a, um, adj.* somewhat vexatious or odious: Cic.

sub-offendo, 3. v. n. to give some offence: apud aliquem, Cic.

sub-ōlet, 2. v. n. *impers. prop.* it emits a smell; hence, *Fig.* with dat. of pers. or absol. it causes any one to smell, scent, perceive; I (thou, etc.) perceive, etc. Id. Jam pridem sensi et sub-ōlet mihi, Pl.

subōles (sōbōles), *is, f.* [root *ol*, grow: v. *adoleo*] lit. that which grows from below: a sprout, offshoot, twig, spray: ulmum serere ex subollibus, Col.

II. Transf. of men and other animals, offspring, issue, stock, race: censore populi aevitates, soboles, familias pecuniarum censeo, Cic.: cara dem suboles, magnum Jovis incrementum, Virg.: diva (Lucretia) producat subolem, Hor.: Romae suboles, the race of Rome, Id.

sub-ōlesco, 3. v. n. *incept.* to grow up (rare): juvenis subolesco, Liv.

sub-ōrior, 4. v. n. *dep.* to spring up, arise, proceed (rare): Lucr.

sub-ōrno, *avi, atum, i. v. a. to fit out, furnish, equip, adorn:* aliquem pecunia, Anton. in Cic. 2. *Fig.*: qui se ipse novit, intelligit, quemadmodum a natura subornatus in vitam venerit, Cic.

II. to instigate secretly, suborn: fictus tentis subornari regis, id.: Macedones tres ad caedem regis subornat, Liv.

subortus, *us, m.* [suborior] a rising or springing up: Lucr.

subp., v. supp.

sub-ranidus (surr.), *a, um, adj.* somewhat rank, slightly tainted: Cic.

subrātus, *a, um, Part.* [subrado].

sub-ratous (surr.), *a, um, adj.* somewhat hoarse: vox, Cic.

subrectus (surr.), *a, um, Part.* [surgo].

sub-refectus (surr.), *a, um, Part.* somewhat restored: Vell.

sub-rēmo (surr.), 1. v. n. to row underneath, to row along (rare): laeva tacite subremigat undis, Virg.

sub-rēpō (surr.), *psi, ptum* (synop. perf. surrepti, Cat.), 3. v. n. and a. to creep under, to creep or steal along, to come on unawares or by degrees, etc.: sub tabulis, Cic.: moenia urbis, Hor.

II. *Fig.*: aliquid, Cat.: quies furtim subrepti ocellis, Ov.

subreptivus (surr.), or *-tius*, *a, um, adj.* [surripio] stolen, surreptitious: filius, Pl.

II. *Fig.* concealed, clandestine: amor, Id.

subreptus (surr.), *a, um:* 1. Part. [surripio].

sub-rēdo (surr.), *si, 2. v. n. to smile* (rare): subridet Saturnus veterator, Cic.

sub-rīdīcūlis (surr.), *adc.* somewhat laughably, rather humorously: Cic.

sub-rīgo, v. surgo.

sub-rīgor (surr.), 3. v. n. *dep.* to

make a somewhat wry face, to be a little teazed: Cic.

sub-rīpo, v. surripio.

sub-rōgo (surr.), *avi, atum, i. v. a.* to cause to be chosen in place of another, to substitute: collegam in locum Brutii, Liv.

sub-rostrāni (surr.), *orum, m. pl.*: [rostrum] loungers near the rostra, *idlers:* Coel. in Cic.

sub-rūbō (surr.), 2. v. n. to be reddish: uva purpureo mero, Ov.

sub-rūbēndus (surr.), *a, um, adj.* somewhat ruddy, reddish: vultus, Sen.

sub-rūfus (surr.), *a, um, adj.* somewhat reddish: Pl.

sub-rūo (surr.), *rūi, rātum, i. v. a.* to tear down below, to undermine, to dig under, dig out: to break down, overthrow, demolish, etc.: arbores, Caes.: multis simul locis aut subriti aut arete decussi ruebant muri, Liv.: turris, Caes.

II. *Fig.* to undermine, subvert, corrupt: nostrum libertatem, Liv.: animi laudis avaram, Hor.

sub-rūsticus (surr.), *a, um, adj.* somewhat clownish or rustic: Cic.

subrātus (surr.), *a, um, Part.* [subrado].

sub-scribo, *psi, ptum, i. v. a.* to write underneath: statuis inauratis subscripsit, Reges ab se in gratiam esse reductos, Cic.

2. Esp. in law, to sign or subscribe one's name to an accusation either as principal or associate; hence in gen. to charge, accuse, prosecute: quia paritellid causa subscripserat, id.: accusanti patrono subscripsit, Suet.

3. Of the censor, to set down the reason of his censure: Cic.

4. In gen. to sign, subscribe: quum de supplicio cyprianum capite damnati, ut ex more subscriberet, admoneretur, Suet.

(II) Transf.: to assent to, agree to: Caesaris irae, Ov.: odia accusationibus Hannibalis, Liv.

II. to write or note down (rare): numerum aratorum, Cic.

subscriptio, *ōnis, f.* [subscribo] any thing written underneath: serapionis subscriptio, Cic.

2. Esp. in law, a subscription or joint-subscription to an accusation: subscriptionem sibi postulare, id.

3. Of the censor, a noting down of the offence censured: subscriptio censoria, id.

4. In gen. a signing, signature: quum Rhodorum magistratus, quod literas publicas sine subscriptione ad se dederant, evocasset, Suet.

II. a list, register: iugurini subscriptio ac professio, Cic.

subscriptor, *ōris, m.* [id.] a signer or joint-signer of an accusation: Cic.

II. one who subscribes or assents to, as approver: Gell.

subscriptus, *a, um, Part.* [subscribo].

subsecivus (subelivus, and transp. subelivus or succivus), *a, um, adj.* [secū] in surveying, that is cut off and left remaining: Subst. a remainder or small patch of land, etc.: sacciva, quae divisa per veterane agris capitum

superfuerunt, Suet. || Transf. in gen. over, odd, extra: subseciva quaedam tempora incurrit, quae ego perire non patior, spare time, Cic.: operae, over-work, extra-work, id.

sub-secus, cul, etum, i. v. a. to cut under, cut away below: to clip, pare: partes, unde creatus erat (Saturnus), Ov.: unguis ferro, id.

subsecutus, a, um, Part. [subseco].
subsellum, il, n. [sell] a low bench: Varr. 2. In gen. a bench, seat: volo, hoc oratori contingat, ut locus in subsellio occupetur, Cic. || Esp. a judge's seat, the bench: accusabit tribunus plebis idem in contionibus, idem ad subsellia, id. 2. Meton. a court, tribunal: auge vero ne semper forum, subsellia, rostra, curiaque mediter, id.

sub-sentio, sl, 4. v. a. to perceive secretly, to smell off: Ter.

subsequens, ntis, Part. [subsequor].
|| A. J. following, next (of time): subsequens tempore, Vell.

subsequor, ctus, j. v. n. and a. dep. to follow close after: to follow, succeed, ensue: has (cohortes) subsidia termae subsequenter, Caes. Abstr.: subsequitur praesque legit vestigia gressu, Ov. (ii) Transf. of inanimate or abstract subjects: (Hesperus) tum anteceden- tum subsequens, Cic.: si ducis consilia favor subsecutus militum foret, Liv. || Fig. to follow, comply with, conform to: imitate: Spelippus Platonem avunculum subsequens, Cic.

sub-servio, 4. v. n. to be subject to, to serve: Pl. || Fig. to comply with, humour: Ter.

subsidivus, a, um, v. subsecutus.
subsidarius, a, um, adj. [subsidium]. Milit. t. t. pertaining to a reserve, subsidiary: cohortes, Caes. 2. Subst. subsidarii, orum, m. plu. the reserve, body of reserve: Liv.

subsidium, il, n. [subsidio] milit. t. t. orig. the reserve-ranks, triarii: subsidia et secundam aciem adortus, Liv. 2. In gen. a body of reserve: rem esse in angusto vidit, neque ullum esse subsidium, quod submitti posset, Caes. (ii) abstractedly, military support, relief, aid: funditores Baleares subsidio oppidanis mittit, id.: misit in subsidium equites, Tac. || Transf. in gen. support, assistance, help, protection, etc.: solissimum annona subsidium, Liv. Plur. industriae subsidia, Cic.: ad omnes casus subsidia comparabat, resourcés, Caes.

sub-sido, sēdi, sessum, j. v. n. and a. N. eutr. to sit or crouch down: to squat: to settle down: sub-sidunt Hispani adversus emissae tela ab hoste, inde ad mittenda impia consurgunt, Liv. (ii) Of things, to sink, settle, subside: valles, Ov.: undae, Virg. Transf. venti, Prop. Poet. extreme galeaeque ima subdidit Aecetes, remains at the bottom, Virg. 2. Esp. to settle down in a place; to remain,

abide, stay: subseedi in ipsa via, Cic.: multitudo quae in castris subederat, Caes. 3. to lie in wait, lie in ambush: cur eo in loco subedit, quo ille noctu venturus esset? Cic. 4. Of female animals, to admit the male (poet. and rare): juvet ut tigres subsidere cervis, Hor. || Fig. to subside, decrease, abate: in controversia subsidit impetus dicendi, Quint. 2. A. c. t. to lie in wait for, to waylay: devicimus Asiam (i. e. Agamemnonem) subedit aduter, Virg.

subsignans, a, um, adj. [signum] that is under the standard: milites, a kind of legionary soldiers kept in reserve (v. Smith's Ant. 165), Tac.
sub-signo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to write under, to sign, subscribe: Plin. || Transf. to set down, register: sub-signari apud aerarium (praedia), Cic.
sub-silio, lili, or lili, 4. v. n. [silio] to spring upwards, leap up: decido de lecto praepes, subillit, Pl.

sub-sisto, stiti, j. v. n. and a. A. N. eutr. to stand still, remain standing: to stop, halt: reliquit in itinere subsistit, Caes.: subistit Aeneas et se collegit in arula, Virg. (ii) Of things, substat unda, id. 2. Esp. to stay, tarry, abide: ut ea die domi subsisteret, orabam, Vell. 3. to stand firm, to withstand, oppose, resist: Hannibal atque ejus armis, Liv. (ii) Of things: quod neque ancorae funesque subsisterent, haece out, Caes. || Fig. to stop, halt, pause: to continue, remain, subsist: subsistere (in dicendo), Quint.: intra priorem paupertatem subsistere, Tac. 2. Esp. to come to a stop, to cease: sublatus ut clamor pressus gravitate regentis, Ov. 3. to withstand, be adequate to, sustain: non si Varronis thesauros haberem, subsistere sumptui possem, Brut. in Cic. 3. A. c. t. to make a stand against, withstand, encounter (rare): praepotentem armis Romanum subsistere, Liv.

sub-sortior, itus, 4. v. a. dep. In law, to substitute a judge in place of one rejected: Judicem, Cic.
subsortitio, ōnis, f. [subsortior] a substituting by lot, of other judges for those rejected: Cic.
substantia, ae, f. [substo] that of which a thing consists, the being, essence, material, substance: hominis, Quint.: sine substantia facultatum, without fortune, Tac.
sub-sterno, strāvi, strātum, j. v. a. to strew, scatter, spread, or lay under: casias et nardi levis aristas, Ov.: substratus Numida mortuo Romano, lying under, Liv. 2. Transf. to bestrew, spread over, cover: gallinae nidus mollissime subternunt, Cic. || Fig. to spread out, submit for examination, acceptance, etc.: to give up, prostitute: delicias, Lucr.: rem publicam libidini suae, Cic.

sub-sternitio, ōis, f. [substernit] to put or lay under, to set or place near (rare): lapides plantae, Pall.: post

elephantos armatas levas, Auct. B. Afr. 2. Fig.: substernit animo speciem corporis amplam ac magnificam, Auct. figured to himself, Liv. || To put instead or in the place of, to substitute: in eorum locum cives Romanos, Cic.: equites Scilla, Liv. 2. Esp. in law, substatere heredem (alcui), to make next or second heir: heredes in vicem, Suet.

substitutus, a, um, Part. [substituo].

sub-sto, i. v. n. to stand firm, hold out: metuo, nisi substet hospes, Ter.

substratus, a, um, Part. [substerno].

substriatus, a, um, Part. [substringo]. || A. J.: drawn together, contracted: bene, small, narrow, tight: illa, Ov.: crura, id.

sub-stringo, xti, etum, j. v. a. to bind beneath: to bind, tie, or draw up: crimem nodo, Tac.: caput equi loto, Nep. || Transf. to bind or draw together: to contract, check: aurem, se prick up the ear, Hor. 2. Fig.: bilem, Juv.

substructio, ōnis, f. [substruo] a substructure, foundation: Caes.: Cic.

substructus, a, um, Part. [substruo].

sub-struo, xi, etum, j. v. a. to build beneath, to lay a foundation: fundamentum, Pl.: Capitolium saxo quadrato, Liv.

subsumit, adv. by leaps or jumps: decurrens, Suet.

subulto, i. v. n. freq. [subillo] to spring up, hop, jump (rare): Pl.

sub-sum, no perf., irreg. v. n. to be under, being, or behind: to be near: with dat.: subcula subest tunicae, Hor.: nigra subest lingua palato, Virg.: mons suberat, Caes.: hiema, id. Poet.: amica suberit notitiae tuae, will be subject to your cognizance, Ov.

sub-sutus, a, um, Part. acce beneath or at the lower part: vestis, trimmed at the bottom, Hor.

subtegmen, inis, v. subtemen.

subtemen (subtegmen), inis, v. [contr. from subteminem, subtemien, from text] what is wrought or woven in, the roof of a web: inseritur medium radiis subtemen aculeis, Ov. || Meton. anything open, thread, yarn (rare): nere, Ter. Of the threads of the Fates: unde lili reditum certo subtemine Parcae rupere, Hor. 2.

subter, ad, and prep. [sub]. 1. A. v. below, beneath, underneath: cuncta haec, quae supra et subter, unum esse, Cic. || Prep. with acc. and abl. below, beneath, underneath, under. With acc.: cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, id. (ii) near: subter murum hostium ad cohortes adversatur, class to, Liv. 2. With abl.: subter densa testudine, Virg. || In composition, subter, like sub, denotes (i) underneath beneath: e. g. subter-actus, subterfugus. (ii) secretly, privately: e. g. subterdocus, subterfugus.

subter-dūco, xl, 3. v. a. to carry off secretly; with *prom.* reflect. to steal away, abscond: *no tibi clam se subterducant latini*, Pl.

subter-fugio, fugi, 3. v. n. and a. 1. Neutr. to flow secretly or by stealth, to get off: *subterfugies sic mihi hodie Chrysalum*, Pl. ||. Act. to escape, evade, avoid, shun: *vim criminum*, Cic.: *tempestatem Punicis belli*, Liv.

subter-lābor, 3. v. n. dep. to glide or flow under: *fluctus Sicano*, Virg. 2. to slip away, escape: *subterlabens celertate*, Liv.

sub-terrāneus, a, um, adj. [terra] underground, subterranean: *specus*, Cic.

subter-tēdo, 1. v. a. to make thin below: *anulum*, Lucr.

sub-texo, xli, xtum, 3. v. a. to weave under or below; hence, to join on, affix: *lunam alutae*, Juv. Poet.: *patrio capiti*, i. e. *nubes soli*, to draw before, veil, Ov. With acc. of thing concealed: *coelum fumo*, Virg. ||. Fig. to add, annex, append, subjoin: *subtexit fabulae huic, legatos interrogatos*, Cic.: *texti*, Liv. 2. In gen. to put together, compose, prepare: *carmina*, Tib.

subtextus, a, um, Part. [subtexo]

subtilis, e, adj. [contr. of subtile] 1. I. I. woven fine: hence transf. fine, not thick or coarse, slender, minute: *quae vulgo volitant subtili praedita filo*, Lucr.: *acies gladii*, Sen.: *serina*, Plin. 2. Transf. of the senses, fine, nice, acute, delicate: *palatum*, Hor. ||. Fig. fine, nice, precise, exact, keen, subtle: *judicium*, Cic.: *subtilis* (epistolarum) *Judei*, Hor. Comp.: *reliquae* (epistolae) *subtiliores erunt, more particulari*, Cic. Sup.: *inventum*, Plin. 3. Esp. of style, plain, simple, unadorned: *genus dicendi*, Cic. Of persons: *quis illo* (Catone) *in dicendo edisserendoque subtilior?* id. (Hence *It. sottile*; Fr. *sutif*.)

subtilitas, itis, f. [subtilis] *Ancness, slenderness, minuteness*: *linearum*, Plin. ||. Fig. keenness, acuteness, penetration, exactness, subtlety, etc.: *sententiarum*, Cic.: *credunt plerique militiaribus ingentis subtilitate decesse*, Tac. 2. Esp. of style, plainness, simplicity, absence of ornament: *suavitatem inlocute, subtilitatem Lysias, vim Demosthenes habuit*, Cic.

subtiliter, adv. *Anely, minutely*: *subtiliter connexae*, Virg. *closely, intimately*, Lucr. ||. Fig. *Anely, acutely, minutely, accurately, subtly*: *subtiliter iudicare*, Cic.: *subtiliter exsequi numerum*, Liv. 2. Esp. in rhetor. *plainly, simply, without ornament*: *privatae causae agere subtilius*: *capitis aut famae ornatus*, Cic.

sub-timō, 2. v. n. to be somewhat afraid: *nonquid subtime?* [Cic.]

subtractus, a, um, Part. [subtrahō]

sub-trahō, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to draw away from underneath or by stealth; and in gen. to draw or carry off, take away, remove, etc.: *pedibus raptim*

tellus subtracta, Lucr.: *colla effracto jugo*, Ov.: *aggerem cunicula*, Caes.: *hastatos primas legionis acie*, Liv. Reflect.: *vastis tremit lectibus puppis subtrahiturque solum, withdraws itself, gives way under it*, Virg. With *prom. reflect.*: *se a curia et ab omni parte rei publicae, to withdraw oneself*, Cic. Without *prom.*: *repente interdiu vel nocta subtrahabat, he used to withdraw*, Suet. ||. Fig.: *neque verba acedem habere possunt, si rem subtraxeris*, Cic.: *cui iudicio eum mors subtraxit*, Liv.

sub-tristis, e, adj. somewhat sad: *subtristis visus est mihi*, Ter.

sub-turpidus, a, um, adj. rather mean or disgraceful: *Cic.*

sub-turpis, e, adj. somewhat mean or disgraceful: *Cic.*

subtus, adv. [sub; like intus, from i.] below, beneath, underneath: *Romanum omnibus supra terram operibus, subtus Macedoniae cuniculis oppugnabant*, Liv. (Hence *It. sotto*; Fr. *sous*.)

sub-tūsus, a, um, Part. somewhat bruised: *Tib.*

subtūla, ae, f. a man's under garment, a shirt: *Hor.* [Sub-u-cula from root *bu*, "put": cf. *ex-uo*, *in-duo*.]

subūla, ae, f. an art: *Mart.*

subūra, ae, f. a street in Rome, in the second region, the chief market for provisions, and where many prostitutes dwell: *Pers.*: *Juv.*

subūrbānus, a, um, adj. pertaining to Subura: *tribus*, Cic.

subūrbānitas, itis, f. [suburbanus] nearness to Rome: *suburbanitas huiusce provinciae* (Siciliae), Cic.

subūrbānus, a, um, adj. situated near Rome, suburban: *rus suburbanum*, Cic.: *caulia*, Hor. ||. Subst. suburbanum, i. n. (ac. praedium) *an estate near Rome, a suburban villa*: *male esse in Tusculano aut usquam in suburbanis*, Cic. 2. suburban, orum, m. plus, the inhabitants of the towns near Rome: *Ov.*

sub-urbium, ii, n. [urbs] a suburb: in suburbium ire, Cic.

sub-urgeo, 2. v. a. to drive or urge close to: *proram ad axa*, Virg.

sub-ūro, no perf., ustum, 3. v. a. to burn slightly, to singe, scorch: *Suet.*

subvāsus, a, um, Part. [subvno]

subvectio, ōis, f. [subveho] a carrying, transporting, conveyance: *fragmenti*, Liv. Plur.: *durae subvectiones*, Caes.

subvecto, avi, ctum, 1. v. a. freq. [id.] to carry, bring, or convey up; to transport: *saxa humeris*, Virg.: *naves, quae frumentum Tiberi subvectassent*, Tac.

subvectus, a, um, Part. [subveho]

subvectus, ūa, m. [id.] a carrying, conveyance: *commestium*, Tac.

sub-vāho, vxi, vectum, 3. v. a. to carry, bring, convey, or conduct up: *frumentum flumine Arari navibus*, Caes.: *Philippus lembis biremibus flumine adverso subvectus*, Liv.

sub-vēnio, vēni, ventum (old fut. subvenio, Pl.), 4. v. n. to come up, come to one's assistance, to aid, relieve; to obviate, remedy, etc.: with dat.: *Lucanus circumvento filio subventi*, Caes.: *subventi patriae, optulari collegae*, Cic.: *his tam periculosis rebus*, id. *Pass. impers.*: *subventi generi humano*, id. *Abol.*: et defendam et subvenio seculo, Pl. *Pass. impers.*: *primumque ex castris subveniretur*, Sall. (Hence Fr. *souvenir*.)

subvento, 1. v. n. freq. [subvenio] to come to the aid of: *Pl.*

sub-vētor, 3. v. n. dep. to be somewhat fearful: *Cic.*

subverso (subvorso), 1. v. a. [sub-vertō] to overthrow, ruin: *Pl.*

subversor, ōis, m. [id.] an overthrower, subverter (rare): *legum*, Tac.

subversus, a, um, Part. [subverto]

sub-vertō (-vorto), ti, sum, 3. v. a. to turn upside down; to upset, overthrow: *mensam*, Suet.: *tantas operum moles*, Ov. *Abol.*: *calceus olim si pede major erit, subvertet*, Hor. ||. Fig. to overthrow, ruin, destroy, subvert: *subversa Crassorum et Orphidi domus*, Tac.: *aliquem, to ruin, undo*, Ter.

subverxus, a, um, adj. [subveho] sloping upwards, opp. to *deverxus*: *Liv.*

sub-vōlo, 1. v. n. to fly upwards (rare): *Cic.*: *avis*, Ov.

sub-volvō, 3. v. a. to roll up or along: *manibus subvolvere saxa*, Virg.

sub-vultūrus, a, um, adj. somewhat culture-like: *corpus*, Pl.

sub-vānus (subc.), a, um, adj. hollow underneath: *loca*, Lucr.

succedāneus or **succedānēus**, a, um, adj. [succedo] that succeeds to or supplies the place of; substituted: *ut meum tergum stultitiae tuae subdas succedaneum?* Pl.

suo-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. and a. to go below or under: *succedere tectis*, Ov.: *tecto et umbræ*, Virg. 2. to go from under; to move, ascend: *also coelo, to ascend*, id.: in arduum, Liv. Poet.: in montem succedere silvas cogebant, to retreat to the mountains, Lucr. 3. Fig. to come under, submit: *omnes sententiae verbaque omnia sub acumen sibi subant et succedant necesse est*, Cic. (II) to go up, mount, ascend: *ille ad superos succedet fama*, Virg. ||. Milit. t. t. to march up to; approach: *sub primam nostram aciem succederant*, Caes.: *ad castra hostium infesta signis*, Liv. ||. to follow after, come into the place of, succeed: *ut integri et recentis defatigatis succederent*, Caes.: in alio loco heres, Cic.: *ad alteram partem succedunt Ubi, follow*, Caes. 2. Fig. to follow, succeed, in time or value: *succedunt ipse magnis* (oratoribus), Cic. (II) to go on, turn out (only in 3rd pers. and sometimes without expressed subject): *quando hoc bene succedit*, Ter. Esp. to go on well, to prosper, succeed: *quod res non*

succomerat, Caes. : si successisset coeptis, Liv.

succendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. [v. accendo] to kindle from below; in gen. to set on fire; exaggerem cuniculo hostes succedent, Caes. : pinus ductus manibus, Ov. II. Fig. to kindle, inflame (poet.) : altera succensus cupidine, id. : ductedine formae succensus, Juv.

succenscō, sū, sum, 2. v. n. to be inflamed with anger, to be angry, enraged; with dat. : hominibus israel et succensere, Cic. : neque illi sum iratus neque quicquam succensui, Pl. Absol. : quia tandem succenset, militas non esse? Liv. [Usu. derived from succensus, part. of succendo, but it is perh. a mere compound of censeo; in the latter case it would mean to take a secret account; to entertain a concealed opinion, i. e. a hostile opinion or feeling; hence, to owe a grudge, to entertain angry or ill feelings towards.]

succensus, a. um, Part. [succendo].

II. Part. [succenscō].
suo-centurio (subc.), no perf., atom, 1. v. a. to receive as a recruit into a centuria; hence, transf. to put in the place of another, receive as a substitute (rare) : nunc prior adito tu, ego in iudicis hic ero succenturiatus, si quid deficiat, as a reserve, Ter.

suo-centurio (subc.), ōnis, m. as under centurio : Liv.

suo-cerno (subc.), crēvi, crētum, 3. v. a. to sift through, to sift : Plin. : a. **succensio**, ōnis, f. [succendo] a coming into the place of, a succeeding, succession in office, possession, etc. : Neronis principis succensio, Plin. Plur. : Jura successionum, Tac. Fig. doloris amotio successionem afficit voluptatis, Cic.

successor, ōnis, m. [id.] a follower, successor in office, possession, time, etc. : successor conjunctissimus, Cic. : studiū successor et heres, Ov. : successor filii hic tibi, Galle; Propertius illi, i. e. wrote after you, id.

successus, a. um, Part. [succedo].
successus, ōs, m. [id.] an advance up a hill, approach : successus et incursum hostium, Caes. 2. succession of time : continuo totius temporis successum, Just. II. Fig. a happy issue, success : multo successu Fabia succedam crescere, Liv. Plur. : pleni successibus anni, Ov.

succidānus, v. succedānus.
succidia, ae, f. [succido] a leg or side of meat, esp. of pork; a ditch of barren : Varr. Fig. : Jam hortum ipsi agricolae succidia alteram appellant, their second field, Cic.

suo-oido, cidi, 3. v. n. [cado] to fall under : Varr. II. to sink down, sink : in mediis conatibus aegri succidimus, Virg.

suo-oido, cidi, cissum, 3. v. a. [cado] to cut from below, to cut off, cut down, fell : vivos succisis feminibus poplitibus invenerunt, Liv. : arbores, Caes. : florem amito, Virg.

succidus, v. succidus.

succidus, a. um, adj. [succido] sinking down, sinking, falling (poet.) : genu, Ov. : poples, id.

succinctus, a. um, Part. [succingo].

II. A d.j. prepared, ready : Quint. 2. short, concise, succinct : libellus, Mart.

suo-cingo (subc.), xxi, nctam, 3. v. a. to gird below, to tack up, gird : cure tenuis medio tunica, Juv. : anus, Ov. : succincta comas, plus, with its bare trunk, id. : cultro succinctus, Liv. II. Transf. to surround, furnish, equip with : Scyllam multo se pluribus et majoribus canibus succinxerat, Cic. : succinctus armis legionibusque, Liv.

succingulum (subc.), i, n. [succingo] an under-girdle : Pl.

suo-cino (subc.), 3. v. n. [cano] to sing in subordination or second to, to accompany (rare) : Petr. II. Transf. to accord, agree; clamat : Victim data succinit alter : Et mihi, another chimes in, Hor.

suscipio, v. suscipio.

succisivus, a. um, f. subcedivus.

succisus, a. um, Part. [succisco].

succlamatio, ōnis, f. [succlo] a calling out, shouting, acclamation (rare) : Liv. : Suet.

suo-clamo (subcl.), avi, atom, 1. v. a. to call or cry out, to shout after, exclaim to : quidam ausi sunt media ex contione succlamare : abite hinc, Liv. : with acc. and inf. : cum centuria frequens succlamasset, nihil se mutare sententiae, id.

succoo, ōnis, v. succo.

suo-collo (subc.), avi, atom, 1. v. a. [collum] to take upon the neck, to shoulder (rare) : vicissim succollantibus (lecticam), Suet.

suo-contumeliosus (subc.), adv. somewhat insolently or contumeliously : tractati, Cic.

suo-cresco (subcr.) 3. v. n. incrop. to grow under or from under : to grow up (rare) : sub ordine naturalium pistorum (in palpebris) altius ordo succrebit, Cels. Fig. : mores mali, quasi herba irrigua, succreverunt uberrime, Pl. II. Transf. to grow up to : non ille medicorum orator vestras quasi succrescit aetati, Cic. 2. to increase, replenish itself : per se vident succrescere vina, Ov.

sueratus, a. um, Part. [succerno].

suo-crispus (subcr.), a. um, adj. somewhat curled or crisped : Cic.

suo-cumbo (subc.), cūbui, cūbitum, 3. v. n. to lay or put oneself under, to fall or sink down : ancipiti succumbens victima ferro, Cat. : (Augustus) Nolae succubuit, took to his bed, Suet. 2. Esp. of a woman, to have carnal intercourse : Cat. : Ov. II. Fig. to yield, surrender, succumb : with dat. : philosopho succubuit orator, Cic. : qui Cannensi ruitae non succubissim, Liv. : labori, Caes. Absol. : non esse viri succumbere, Cic.

suo-curro (subc.), curri, cursum, 3. v. n. to run under : alius nequeat succurrere lunae corpus, Lucr. 2. Esp.

to run or hasten up to the aid of; to help, assist, succour : ut laborantibus succurrat, Cic. : succurrat illi Varanus et laboranti subveniat, Caes. II. Fig. Cic. 2. Esp. to come into the mind, occur to : aliquid, Liv. : succurrat versus ille Homerica, Aug. in Suet.

sucorus, i, v. sucus.

succusatus, a. um, Part. [succuto].

succusatus (subc.), tu, m. [id.] a shaking, jolting : Tac. in Cic.

suo-cusio (subc.), ōdis, m. as under-cropper : Pl.

suo-cutio (subc.), cussit, cussum, 3. v. a. [quatio] to fling up from below, fling aloft, toss up : carrus succutitur alte, Ov. : mare, Sen.

sucoidus (succ.), a. um, adj. [sucus] juicy, sappy : frons solum, App. : pulchrum, Juv. Pl. (Hence it is said) : mores.]

sucio (succ.), ōnis, m. [sugo] a sucker : of a usurer : Att. in Cic.

suctus, a. um, Part. [sugo].

suctilis, ae, f. dim. [suis] prop. a little now; transf. a wrinch, windlass, capstan : Pl.

sucus (succus), i, m. [sugo] juice, sap : stipex ex terra succum trahunt, Cic. : ambrosiae succo matrici (equi solis), Ov. 2. Esp. a marish, draught, potion (poet.) : purgantes pectora suci, id. II. Fig. strength, energy, spirit : succus pecori subducitur, Virg. : succus ac sanguis (civitas), Cic. Of styx, rigour : succus ille et sanguis incrustatus usque ad hanc aetatem oratorum fuit, id.

sudarium, i, n. [sudo] a handkerchief, towel : Cat. : Suet.

sudatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a sweating, perspiration : Cels. II. Meton. a sweating-room : concamerata, Vitruv.

sudatorius, a. um, adj. [id.] pertaining to or serving for sweating, sudatory : unctioes, Pl.

sudes or **sūdis** (nom. does not occur), i, f. a stake, pile : sudas stipites quae degit, Caes. Sing. : Ov. As a weapon : multa vulnera sudibus facia Liv.

sudetulum, i, n. [sudo] producing sweat : a kind of soap or sampoo : Pl.

sūdis, i, v. sudas.

sūdo, avi, atom, 1. v. n. and a. A. Neutr. to sweat, perspire : in casus sudare, Cic. : sudavit et alit, Hor. 2. With abl. to perspire with, to be wet with, drenched in : scuta duo sanguine sudasse, Liv. : litus sanguine, Virg. (II) Transf. of the moisture itself, to drip, distill from (poet.) : quid tibi odorato referam sudantia lipo balsama, id. II. Fig. to toil, labour, exert, or fatigue oneself : vires sudare me jamdudum laborantem, Cic. 2. A. C. to sweat out, exude : duras quercus sudabant rosida mella, Virg. 2. Fig. to make, perform, or carry on laboriously : deinceps, Pers. II. to saturate with sweat : vestes sudia, Quint. [Sens. sūd, "sudere;" Germ. schweis; Eng. sweat.] (Hence Fr. suor.)

sādor, ōris, m. [sudio] *sweat, perspiration*: sudor e corpore, Cic.: sudor fluit undique rivis, Virg. 2. Transf. *moisture* in gen.: veneni, Ov. || Fig. *toil, severe labour, fatigue*: victor exercitus, qui suo sudore ac sanguine hūde (a Capua) Samnites depulsi-set, Liv.: multo sudore ac labore, Cic. (Hence Fr. *sueur*.)

sādum, i, n. [sudio] *bright, clear, dry weather*: Cic.: Virg.

sādus, a, um, adj. [se udus] *without moisture, dry*: of the weather, *cloudless, clear, dry*: ver, Virg.

sādo (suemus, dissyl.: Lucr.), 2, v. n. *to be wont or accustomed* (rare): appellare suemus, Lucr.

suesco, sūdvi, sētum (dissyl. suēvi, sētum, syncope. forms, suēsti, suerunt, suesse, etc.), 3, v. n. *inop.* [sueo] *to become used or accustomed*: in the *perfect*, *to be wont or accustomed*: Drusus in Illyricum misus est, ut sueretur militiae, Tac.: a id, quod suesti, peto, Cic. Part. perf.: suetus abstinere, Liv.: vexare suetate, Hor.

sūstas, a, um, Part. [suescō].
sūstes (also written *suffes*), ētis (or ētis), m. [a Phoen. word, signifying a judge] *the chief magistrate of the Carthaginians*: Liv.

suffarcino (subf.), avi, atum, i, v. a. *to stuff full, cram*: suffarcinati cum libris, Pl.: Ter.

suffectus, a, um, Part. [sufficio].

suffero (subf.), sustuli, sublatum, sufferre, irrog. v. a. *to carry under, to put or lay under*: corium, Pl. 2. *to hold up, support, sustain*: comitatus morbo vexatus, ut stare, colligere semet ac sufferre vix posset, *hold himself upright*, Suet. || Fig. *to bear, endure, suffer*: plagas, Pl.: poenam sui acclerare, Cic.: sumptus sufferre, Ter.: nec claustra nec ipsi custodes sufferre valent, Virg.

suffertus, a, um, adj. [sufficio] *crammed full, full* (rare): aliquid ne suffertiturum, *something full-sounding*, *sonorous*, Suet.

suffes, ētis, v. sufes.
sufficio (subf.), feci, factum, i, v. a. and n. [facio]. A. Act. *to put under or among*: *to imbue*: lanam medicamentis, Cic.: (angues) ardentes oculos sufficit sanguine et igni, *suffused, colored*, Virg. 2. *to afford, furnish, supply*: tellus sufficit humorem, Id. 3. Fig.: ipse pariter Danais animos viresque secundas sufficit, *gives courage and strength*, Id. || *to put in the place of, to substitute*: esp. *to elect in the place of*: suffectus in Lucretii locum M. Horatius Pulvillus, Liv.: consul in suffocando collega occupatus, Cic. B. Nentr. *to be sufficient, to suffice*: consil. aboli., with dat., with ad, adversus, in, or with inf.: Romani quoad sufficere remiges poterunt, satis pertinaciter acuti sunt, Liv. With dat.: nec jam vires sufficere cunctumq., Caes. With prep.: terra ingenito humore egens vix ad perennes sufficere amnes,

Liv.: nec locus in tumulus nec sufficit arbor in ignes, Ov. With inf.: nec nos obniti contra nec tendere tantum sufficimus, *are able*, Virg.

suffigo (subf.), xi, xum, 3, v. a. *to fasten beneath or below, to fasten or fix on, to affix*: janua suffixa ligillo, Cat.: cruci suffigam, Cic.

suffimen, inis, n. [suffio] *incense* (poet. for *suffimentum*): Ov.

suffimentum, i, n. [id.] *sumigation, incense*: Cic.

suffio (subf.), i, vi or II, itum, 4, v. a. *to fumigate, perfume*: thymo, Virg.: locum, Prop. [xi is prob. the same root as *θύω, θύος*, "incense" on the interchange of f and θ, see letter F, II. 1.]

suffitus, a, um, Part. [suffio].

suffixus, a, um, Part. [suffigo].
suffimen, inis, n. *a break, drag-chain*: rotam astringit multo suffimine, Juv. || Fig. *a hindrance, impediment*: nec res atteterit longo suffimine litis, Id. [The root *PLA* can hardly be the same as in *flō*; it is perhaps the same as *θλάω*.]

sufflatus, a, um, Part. [suffio].

|| A. d. j.: *puffed up, bloated*: Varr. 2. Fig. *puffed up, inflated with anger or pride*: of language, *tumid, pompous, bombastic*: sufflatus ille huc venit, Pl.: sufflatis atque tumidi (in dicendo), Gell.

sufflavus (subf.), a, um, adj. *yellowish, flaxen*: capillus, Suet.

sufflo (subf.), avi, atum, i, v. a. and n. || A. t. *to blow from below*: *to blow up, inflate*: refer ad labias tibias, suffla celeriter tibi buccas, Pl. 2. Fig.: nescio quid se sufflavit uxori suae, *got enraged*, Id. || Nentr. *to blow at or upon*: sufflavit buccis suis, Mart. 2. Fig.: suffla; sum candidus, *boast*, Pers. (Hence It. *sufflare*; Fr. *souffler*.)

suffloco (subf.), avi, atum, i, v. a. [aux] *to choke, stifle, strangle, suffocate*: patrem, Cic. || Transf.: urbem et Italiam fume, *to stifle*, Id.

suffodilo (subf.), fodi, fossam, 3, v. a. *to dig or pierce underneath or through*: *to sap, ruin, mine*: illa equis suffodire, Liv.: equis *to stab in the belly*, Caes.: muros, Tac.

suffosus (subf.), a, um, Part. [suffodilo].

suffragatio (subf.), ōnis, f. [suffrago] *roting in one's favour, support, suffrage*: suffragationem, observantiam, et gratiam tollere, Cic.: Liv. With gen.: suffragationem consularis pergens, *the recommendation to the consul*, Cic.

suffragator (subf.), ōris, m. [id.] *one who votes for another, a supporter, partisan*: Cic.: Suet.

suffragatorina, a, um, adj. [suffragator] *pertaining to the support of a candidate, recommendatory*: Q. Cic.

suffragium, ii, n. *a voting-tablet, a ballot*: and in gen. *a vote, suffrage*: sine suffragio populi aedilitatem gerere,

Pl.: alii suffragium ineunt, Liv.: equitum centuriae sex suffragia, *with viz votes*, Cic. || Transf. *the right of voting*: populi esse, non senatus, suffragium, quibus veli, impartiri, Liv. 2.

In gen. *a decision, judgment, opinion*; also, *a favourable decision, assent, approbation*: rhetor suffragio tuo et compotum tuorum, Cic.: ventosae plebis suffragia, Hor. [Perh. from *suffrago*, which, besides its proper meaning, was prob. used to signify the ankle bone or other small bone, such small bones being used for voting.]

suffrago, inis, f. *the upper part of a quadruped's hind leg, the haw* (opp. to *armus*): Plin.

suffragor, atus, i, v. n. dep. [suffragium] *to vote for, to support with one's vote and interest*: conveniant undique, non suffragandi modo sed etiam spectandi causa P. Scipionis, Liv. || Transf. in gen. *to favour, recommend, support*: with dat.: huc consilio suffragabatur etiam illa res, Caes. Abol.: fortuna suffragante videris res maximas consecutus, Cic.

suffringo (subf.), 3, v. a. [frango] *to break below, to break* (rare): talos alcoli, Pl.: crura alcoli, Cic.

suffugio, fugi, 3, v. n. and a. || Nentr. *to flee away* (rare): Liv. || A. t. *to flee from, to shun*: manuum tactum et ictum, Lucr.

suffugium, ii, n. [suffugio] *a shelter, covert*: subterranei specus suffugium biemi, Tac. || Fig. *a refuge, remedy*: urgentium malorum, Id.

suffulcio (subf.), fulsi, fultum, 4, v. a. *to prop underneath, prop up, support*: porticus paribus suffulta columnis, Lucr. 2. Fig.: propterea capitur cibus, ut suffulcat artus, Id. || *to put under by way of support*: columnam mento suffulsi suis, Pl.

suffultus, a, um, Part. [suffulcio].
suffundo (subf.), fudi, fusum, 3, v. a. *to pour underneath, into, or among*: *to pour or spread through, to overspread, suffuse*: animum esse cordi suffusum sanguinem, Cic.: tepido suffundit lumina rore, *with tears*, Ov.: calore suffusus aether, *suffused, intermingled*, Cic.: (Iunus) si virginum suffuderit ore ruborem, Virg. || Fig.: animae in aliquem malevolentia suffusae, *filled*, Cic.

suffuro (subf.), i, v. n. dep. *to steal away, slich*: suffuro, supplio, Pl.

suffusus, a, um, adj. *somewhat brown, dusky*: margarita, Tac.

suffusus (subf.), a, um, Part. [suffundo].

suggero (subg.), gessi, gestum, 3, v. a. *to carry up*: *to put or keep up*: *to present, bring, etc.*: flammam coctis aeni, Virg.: cibum animalibus, Tac.: divitias alimentariae (tellus), Virg. || Fig. *to afford, furnish, supply*: invidia flammam ac materiam criminibus suis suggerere, Liv. 2. *to assign, add, annex, subjoin*: huc incredibili sententiae ratiunculae suggerit, Cic.:

suggerebantur damna aleatoria, *vere addidit*, id.

suggestio (subg.), *ónis, f.* [suggere]. In rhetor. a figure in which the orator puts a question and answers it himself, a suggestion: Quint.

suggestum, i. v. suggestus, *subst.*

suggestus, a. um, *Part.* [suggere].

suggestus (subg.), *ús, m.* and **suggestum**, i. n. [id.] a raised place, a height, elevation: suggestus in orchestra, a raised seat, Suet. 2. Esp. a platform, stage, tribune: in communia suggesta, Cic.: hac re pro suggestu pronuntiata, Caes.

sug-grandis (subgr.), *e, adj.* rather large: cubiculum, Cic.

sug-grádior (subgr.), *greccus, s. v. n.* and *a. dep.* [grádior]. 1. Neutr. to go or come up to, to approach: Tac. II. A. c. t. to attack: id.

sugillatio, *ónis, f.* [sugillo] a black and blue mark, a livid spot, bruise: Plin. II. Fig. an affronting, insulting: consulum, Liv.

sugillo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [etym. uncertain; perh. compounded of sub and cillum, i. e. to give one a black eye] to beat black and blue: Plin. II. Fig. to taunt, insult, revile: viros sugillatos, repulos, Liv.

sugo, *xi, ctum, s. v. a.* to suck: (animalium) alla sugunt, alla carpunt, Cic. II. Fig.: cum lacte nutricis errorem suxiue, to have imbibed, id. [Sans. chish, "sugere;" Germ. saugen; Eng. suck: from sugo comes sucus.]

sui, *sibi, ob, et sibi, pron. reflect.* of the 3rd pers. of both numbers and of all genders: strictly it should be used only as the representative of the subject of the clause to which it belongs; but in subordinate sentences, where the context precludes ambiguity, it frequently stands for the subject of the principal sentence: its proper equivalent in English depends, of course, upon the subst. which it represents: omnino est amans sui virtus, Cic.: (Proculus) Iulius dixisse fertur, a se visum esse Romulum; cum sibi mandasse, ut populum rogaret, ut sibi eo in colle delubrum fieret; se deum esse et Quirinum vocari, id.: qui tranquillo mari gubernare se negent posset; id.: Iectus Remus nuntios ad eum (Caesarem) mittit, nisi subsidium sibi summittatur, esse distius sustinere non posse, Caes. With cum: qui ea possideat, quae secum, ut aiunt, vel e naufragio possit efferre, Cic. Strengthened with met: ne ignorando remget ipse aperiret, quis esset, Liv. II. Esp. ad se, apud se, to him, with him, i. e. to or at his house: L. Caesar, ut veniam ad se, rogat, Cic. Fig.: apud se esse, to be in one's senses: num tibi videtur esse apud esse? Ter. 2. Sibi, *pleonast.*: quid sibi vult pater? cur simulat? id. (ii) With suus, *emphatic*: cohelesse suo sibi suco vivunt, on their own juice, Pl.

sullus, a. um, *adj.* [sus] pertaining to: grex, Liv.

sulco, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [sulcus] to furrow, plough: agros, Tib.: numum vomere, Ov. II. Transf. in gen. to furrow, plough: poet. to sail over, pass through, etc.: longa sulcant vada salsa carina, Virg.: sulcavitque cutem rugis, furrowed her skin with wrinkles, Ov.

sulcosus, i. m. [skin to áxax] a furrow: cum sulcus altius caesi impressus, Cic. II. Meton. a ploughing: hordum altero sulco seminari debet, Col.

2. a long, narrow trench, a ditch: Virg. 3. a rut, track, in gen.: the furrow cut by a vessel: id.: the trail of a meteor: id.

sulfur (sulphur and sulphur), *úris, n. brimstone, sulphur: Plin. Plur.: Virg.*

II. Transf. (poet.) lightning: sacrum, Pers. [Sans. súlvári,] (Hence *It. solfo, solfo: Fr. soufre.*)

sulfureus (sulph.), *a, um, adj.* [sulfur] of or like sulphur, sulphurous: fornaces, Ov.: aqua, Virg.

sullatirio, *4. v. n. desid.* [Sulla] to desire to imitate or play the part of Sulla: Cic.

sulphur, and its deriv., *v. sulfur.*

sum, *ful, esse* (old forms: *indíc. pres. esum* for *sum*, acc. to Varr.: *fut. exsit* for *erit*, Lucr.: *perf. fúvimus* for *fulimus*, Enn. in Cic.: *subj. pres. sien*, *sien*, *siet*, etc., freq., esp. in Plant.: *fuum*, *Pl.* *fuit*, *Ter.* Virg.), *v. subet.* I. denoting simple or unequal existence or being: to be, exist, live; to be present; to happen, take place; to stay, remain: nolite arbitrari, me quum a vobis discessero, nusquam aut nullum fore, Cic. 2. Esp. in the 3rd pers. (*sum, plus*, and in *pres. imperf.*), with an indefinite, and freq. without any expressed, subject, but with a relative clause which either defines or takes the place of the subject: there are those (people or things) who (that), (or simply some): *constr.*: when the *rel. clause* states facts, it has the *indic.*; but when it expresses mere conceptions, or implies contingency or uncertainty, its verb is in the *subj.* With *indic.*: sunt, quos curriculum pulverem Olympicum collegisse Juvat, Hor.: fuere complures, qui ad Catinam initio profecti sunt, Sall. With *subj.*: sunt qui nolint tetigisse nisi illas, Hor.: erat nemo in quem ea suspicio conveniret, Cic. 3. With *dat.* to belong to, or, rendering the *dat.* as the subject of the verb, to have (like the *Fr. être* &c.): it is freq. better, however, to translate the *dat.* as a *gen.*, the verb retaining its proper sign.: nisi jam tum esset honos eloquentiae, Cic.: privatus illis census erat brevis, their property was scanty, Hor. (ii) Esse alícu cum aliquo, to have to do with, to be connected with: tecum nihil rei nobis, Demopho, est, Ter. 4. With *cum* and *abl.* to be with, i. e. to have sexual intercourse with: cum hac (meretrici) at qui adolescens forte fuerit, Cic. 5. Euph. m. In the *perf. tenses*, to be no more to be gone, departed, dead (poet.): fulmus Troes, fuit illum et ingens gloria Teu-

crorum, Virg. 6. to be real or a fact, to be the case: so esp. *est*, *est*, *it is even so*, *be it so*, *granted*, *well*, etc.: sunt ista, Laell, Cic.: esto: ipse nihil est, nihil potest, id. (ii) Having as subject a clause beginning with *ut*, *ubi*, *quum*, or *quod*, or with *inf.* or *acc.*, and *inf.* it happens or chances that, it is the case that, there is cause or reason why, there is a time when, it is allowed, possible, or permissible that, one way, etc.: sin est, ut vellis manere illum apud te, dos hic maneat, Ter.: non est, ut copia major ab Jove donari possit tibi, Hor.: est, ubi id mihi modo valet, Cic.: est quod referam ad consilia, Liv. With *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.*: unde plus haurire est, Hor. With *dat.*: nec sit mihi credere tantum: Virg.

7. Sometimes in colloq. lang., like the Eng. to be, for to come (hence also with *in* and *acc.*): ut certior fieret, quo die in Tusculanum essem futurus, Cic. II. In connection with an *adj.*, *subst.*, or *pron.*: less freq. with an *acc.*, it is employed as the logical copula, and with the predicate denotes the manner of being: et praecleara res est et sumus otiosi, Cic.: nos numerus sumus et fruges consumere nati, *ere* a mere number, Hor.: frustra id inceptum Volscis fuit, Liv. (ii) With *in* and *abl.*: quum est in agris civitas, Cic.

2. With *gen.* or *abl.* of a subst. and some qualifying word agreeing with it, the two words being logically equivalent to an *adj.*: minimum me timendum, nullius animi, nullius consilii fuisse confitor, id.: *abl.* quaere, unde domo quis, cuius fortunae, quo sit patre, quove patris, Hor. 3. With *gen.* or *abl.* of price or value: al ullo in loco frumentum tanti fuit, quanti ista aestimavit, Cic.: sextante sal et Romae et per totam Italiam erat, *voss* worth, Liv.

4. With *gen.* of possession: often to be rendered, it belongs to; it is the part, nature, sign, or duty of; and personally, to belong to, be devoted to, etc.: est adolescentis majores nati vereri, Cic.: qui Romanæ partis erant, *ut* exacerant, Liv. 5. With *dat.* of the word denoting the end, object, purpose, fitness, etc. (which *dat.* must freq. be translated as a *nom.*): vitam hanc rusticam tu probro et criminal putas esse oportere, Cic.: ut divites conferent, qui essent oneri ferendo, Liv. (ii) With an additional *dat.* *usu* of the person: Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento, Caes. 6. *Id est* or *hoc est*, with an explanatory addition, *that is*, *that is to say*: sometimes also, *which is as much as to say*, or *which is the same thing*: sed domum redeamus, *id est* ad nostros revertamur, Cic. [The two roots are *ss* and *rv*: the former the same as the Sans. *as* *as*; *Gr.* *as* *as* (*aspi*); *Eng.* *is*, etc.: the latter as the Sans. *bád*; *Gr.* *phúe*; *Eng.* *be*, etc. Hence *s-um*, *cs*, *cs-t*, *s-umus*, *cs-tis*, *s-um*, *s-um*.]

sumen, *ínis, n.* [contr. of *summen*, *summen*, from *sugo*] a breast, teat, ud-

Transf. of things and in a good sense, to be *superb, splendid, magnificent*: quae sub Tyria concha superbit aqua, Prop.

superbus, a, um, adj. [super] lit. up-lifted in mind; hence, *haughty, proud, arrogant, insolent*, etc.: reges, Lucr.: superbum se praebuit in fortuna, Cic.: utrum superbiorum te pecunia facit, an quod te Imperator consulit, id.: homines superbissimi, Sall.

2. Of things: aurea, Liv.: arces, Hor.: dens, delicate, fastidious, id. Neutr. abol.: superba loqui, Prop.

|| In a good sense, *superior, distinguished; splendid, magnificent*, superb: populum late regem belloque superbum, Virg.: triumphus, Hor.

super-cillium, il, n. an eye-brow: ex supercilliorum aut remissione aut contractione, Cic. 2. Transf. a brow, ridge, summit: supercillium cli-vosum tramitis, Virg.: tumuli, Liv.

|| Fig. pride, arrogance, sternness, superciliousness: supercillium ac regius spiritus, Cic.

super-creosco, crevi, j. v. n. to grow up, over, or upon: Cels.

super-eminéo, ti, áttum, j. v. a. to overtop, rise above: victor viros supereminet omnes, Virg.

super-flores, et, f. [facies] the upper side, the top, surface: testudinum, the upper shell, Plin. || Esp. in law, anything placed upon the ground so as to become attached to it, usu, a building erected on another man's land: superflicem consules ex senatusconsulto aestimabunt, Cic.

super-flo, v. n. to be over and above, to be left, to remain (rare): Pl.

super-fixus, a, um, Part. fastened above, fixed on the top (rare): Liv.

super-fluo, j. v. n. to run over, overflow: superfluentia Nil receptacula, Tac. || Fig. to be superabundant, to superabound: pecunia non superfluenta, Sen. 2. to be superfluous: nihil neque desit, neque superfluat, Quint. 3. to be excessive: orator supra modum exultans et superfluent, extravagant, Tac.

super-fluus, a, um, adj. [superfluo] running over, overflowing: flumina campis, Plin. || Fig. superfluous, unnecessary: Invenissent forsitan necessaria, nisi et superflua quaesissent, Sen.

super-fundo, fudi, fúsum, j. v. a. to pour over or upon: magnam vim telorum, Tac. (II) Reflect. to pour itself out, overflow: to spread out, scatter, extend: Circus Tiberti superfluo irrigatus, Liv. 2. Fig.: Macedonum fama superfluit se in Asia, id. || With abl. to pour or spread one thing over another: sedecim alarum conjuncta signa nubes ipsa operient ac superfundent equites equosque, Tac.

super-fusus, a, um, Part. [super-fund] gressus, j. v. a. and gradior] to step, walk, or go

over: limen, Col. || Fig. to pass or get over: to surpass, exceed, excel: mulier aetatis suae feminas pulchritudine supergressa, Tac.

super-gressus, a, um, Part. [super-gradior]

superi, orum, m. plus. (sc. dii) the gods above, the celestial deities: aspicunt Superi mortalia, Ov.: terris iaculatus et alto vi Superum, Virg.: exemplo Superum, Ov.: superis deorum gratus et imis, Hor.: flectere Superos, Virg.

super-imminéo, ti, áttum, j. v. n. to hang over, overhang (rare): Virg.

super-impendens, entis, Part. overhanging: silvae, Cat.

super-impleo, ti, áttum, j. v. a. to fill to overflowing: Virg.

super-impono, no, perf., pōitum, j. v. a. to put, place, or lay upon: Liv.

super-impositus, a, um, Part. [super-impono]

super-incidens, entis, Part. falling from above, falling down: Liv.

super-incubans, antis, Part. lying over or upon: Romanus, Liv.

super-incumbo, cūbāi, j. v. n. to lay or cast oneself upon: Ov.

super-inclino, ti, áttum, j. v. a. to put on over: paenulam, Suet.

super-indūto, a, um, Part. [super-induo]

super-ingero, no, perf., gestum, j. v. a. to bring upon, to cast or heap upon: Plin. Poet.: ubi non unquam Titan superingerit ortus, does not pour down his morning beams, does not shine, Tib.

super-ingestus, a, um, Part. [super-ingero]

super-injectus, a, um, Part. [super-injicio]

super-injicio, no, perf., jectum, j. v. a. to throw on or above, to cast over or upon: raras frondes, Virg.

super-interno, strāvi, j. v. a. to spread or lay over: tabulas, Liv.

superior, ōris, v. superus, B.

superius, Comp. 1. Neutr. of superior, v. superus. 2. From supra, adv., q. v.

super-āclo, jēci, jectum (super-jactus, Tac.), j. v. a. to cast or throw over or upon: membra superjecta cum veste, Ov.: superjecto pavidae natarum aequore damae, overwhelming, Hor. 2. Fig. to overdo, exaggerate: superfecere quidam augendo fidem, Liv. || To overtop with (rare): pontus scopulos superjacet unda, Virg.

super-jectus, a, um, Part. [super-jacio]

super-jumentarius, il, m. a superintendant of the drivers of beasts of burden: Suet.

super-latio, ōnis, f. [superfero] In rhetoric, an exaggerating, hyperbole: veritatis superlatio atque tractio, Cic.

super-latus, a, um, Part. [superfero] || Id.: extravagant, exaggerated: verba, Cic.

super-mitto, misi, j. v. a. to put in afterwards, add, etc.: aquam, Just.

super-nō, adv. from above, above, upwards: drinat in placium mulier forma superne, Hor.: gladium superne jugulo deiecit, Liv.

super-nus, a, um, adj. [super] that is above, upper: celestial: statio, Lucr.: Tusculum, standing on high ground, Hor.: numen, celestial, Ov.

super-o, avi, áttum, i. v. n. and a. [id.] A. Neutr. to go over, to overtop, surmount: sol superabat ex mari, Pl.: jugo superana, passing over the summit, Virg. 2. Fig. to have the upper hand, to be superior, to overcome, surpass: denique nostra superat mamma, Pl.: superare numero militum, Liv.: superat sententia Sabini, Caes. || To exceed, be superfluous: to be abundant, to abound: in quo et deesse aliquid partem et superare mendosum est, Cic.: superante multitudine, Liv. || To be left over, to remain, survive: si de quinquebus remota est una, quid superat? Hor.: uter eorum vita superari, whichever of the two may survive, Caes. B. Act. to go or pass over, rise above: to move, ascend: to surmount, overtop: munitiones, Liv.: montes, Virg.: superat (Armasus) camum nubes, Ov. 2. to go past or beyond: regionem castrorum, Caes.

3. Esp. naut. t. t. to sail by or past, to double or weather: promontorium, Liv. || Fig. to surpass, excel, outstrip: virtute, laude, dignitate, Cic.: vel cursu superare canem vel viribus aprum, Hor. 2. Esp. in milit. affairs, to overcome, subdue, conquer: armatos ac victores, Caes.: Massilienses bis proelio navali superati, Id. (ii) Transf. in gen.: in quo (genere officii) etiam si multi nemine contendent, omnes facile superabo, Cic.

super-obrio, ti, áttum, j. v. a. to cover over, overrichen (rare): Prop.

super-pendens, entis, Part. overhanging: saxa, Liv.

super-pōno, pōsi, pōitum, j. v. a. to put or place over, upon, or beyond: to set up: superpositum capiti decus (i. e. pileus), Liv.: aegra superposita membra fovere manu, Ov. || Fig. to place over or above: to set over: Perpetua in maritimum regionem superpositus, Liv.

super-pōitus, a, um, Part. [super-pōno]

super-sando (superacendo), j. v. a. to climb or step over (rare): Liv.

super-scribo, psi, ptum, j. v. a. to write upon or over: Suet.

super-sēdo, sēdi, sēsum, j. v. n. and a. to sit upon or above: eques Eum. elephantum superacens, Suet. || To forbear, to refrain or desist from: to omit: constr. usu with abl., less freq. with inf. (i) With abl.: proelia, Caes. Pass. impers.: posse compellere supersedere, Cic. (ii) With inf.: supersedissem loqui apud vos, Liv.

super-sessus, a, um, Part. [super-sedo]

super-stagno, avi, i. v. n. to spread out into a lake: Tac.

super-sterno, no perf., stritum, i. v. a. to strew or spread upon; to cover over (rare): superstrat. Cuvill, Liv.

superstes, ius, adj. [superstus] one who stands by or is present, a witness (rare): Cic. 2. *lit. standing or existing beyond or longer; hence, outliving, surviving; and subst. a survivor: constr. usu. with dat.; less freq. with gen. or absol.: ut sibi liberi superstites essent, i.e. superstes filio pater, Liv.: utinam te non solum vitae, sed etiam dignitatis meae superstitem reliquisset! Cic. Absol.: quod superstitum Augustum reliquisset, Suet.*

superstitio, ðnis, f. [superstes: v. infra] unreasonable or excessive religious belief or fear: *superstitio: horum sententiae omnium non modo superstitionis omni tollunt, in qua inest timor inanis deorum, sed etiam religionem, quae deorum cultu pio continetur, Cic.: magicae superstitiones objectabat, Tac.: victi superstitione animi, Liv. 29 Meton, an object that inspires dread: adjuro Stygi (apud) implacabile fontis, una superstilio superis quae reddita divis, Virg. 11. For religio, religious awe, sanctity; a religious rite: templi, Just. (It is difficult to connect the meaning of this word with its derivation from superstes. Perhaps the force of the word lies in the prefix, the root having little more than the meaning of the substantive verb, as is the case not unfrequently with the simple root sta. If so, the etymological sign, is "a being excessive, excess;" hence in particular, "excess in religion" etc.)*

superstitiosus, ade, superstitiously: superstitiose aut anilliter, Cic.

superstitiosus, a, um, adj. [superstitio] full of superstition, superstitious: principes, Liv.: sollicitudo, Cic.

11. Transf. prophetic: superstitiosus quidem est; vera praedicat, Pl.

superstitio, i. v. n. [superstes] to be over or remaining: ut mihi superstiti, superstat, superstitet, Pl.

super-sto, i. v. n. and a. to stand upon or over: signa cum columnis, quibus superstant, Liv.: (quem) lapeum superstant immolat, Virg.

superstratus, a, um, Part. [superstratus].

superstructus, a, um, Part. [superstratus].

super-struô, xl, ctum, i. v. a. to build upon or over (rare): Tac.

super-sum, fui, esse (per tmesin) Janque adeo super unus eram, Virg.), irreg. v. n. to be over and above, as a remainder; to be left, to remain, to exist still: duae partes, quae mihi superant illustrandae orationis, Cic.: ex eo proelio circiter millia hominum CXXX superferunt, Caes.: nunc mihi cur contenti, superest dicere, it still remains to tell, Ov. 2. Esp. to outlive, to be

still alive, to survive: Lucumo superfuli patri, Liv.: quum superesset adhuc qui spectaverant, Suet. 11. to be in abundance, to abound: veretur ne Jam superasse mihi verba putes, quae dixeream desutura, Cic. Poet.: modo vita superat, if life suffice, Virg. 2. to be in excess, to be superfluous: ut neque abest quicquam neque superat, Cic.

111. For adesse, to serve by being present, to assist: si superesset, opp. sin deesset, Aug. in Suet.

superstectus, a, um, Part. [superstectus].

super-têgo, xl, ctum, i. v. a. to cover above, cover over: Tib.

super-urgens, entis, Part. pressing from above: fluctu superurgente, Tac.

superus, a, um (nom. sing. super, Lucr.), adj. Comp. superior; Superi. superius, summus [super] that is above, upper, higher: Di Deneque superi atque inferi et medioximi, Pl.: ut omnia supra, infera, prima, ultima, media videremus, Cic.: mare superum, the upper or Adriatic Sea (opp. to mare inferum, the lower or Tyrrhene Sea), Virg. 2. of the upper regions or upper world, opp. to the lower regions: superas evadere ad auras, Virg. 3. Comp. superius, us, higher, upper: of place: Inferiore omni spatio vacuo relicto, superiorem partem collis castris compleverant, Caes.: de loco superiore dicere, from the tribunal, Cic. 2. Of time and succession, former, past, previous, preceding: of age, more advanced, older: quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, id.: milites superfloribus proeliis exercitati, Caes.: superior Africanus, the Elder, Cic.

3. Of quality, condition, number, etc. higher, more distinguished, greater, superior: with abl.: habes neminem honoris gradu superiorem, id.: Caesar quod hostes equitatu superiores esse intelligebat, Caes. (11) In milit. lang. victoriosus: equites hostium cum equitatu nostro conflixerunt, ita tamen ut nostri omnibus partibus superiores fuerint, id.

C. Sup. superius, and summus, highest, loftiest, topmost.

1. superius, a, um (lit. only poetical for summus): montesque supremos silivragia vexat fabris, the tops, summits, Lucr. 2. Of time or succession, last, latest, extreme, final: supremo te sole domi manebam, at sunset, Hor.: supremam bellis impostuisse manum, the last or finishing hand, Ov. Superum, adverbially, for the last time: quae mihi tunc primum, tunc est conspecta supremum, id. (11) Esp. of the close of life, last, closing, dying: dies, Cic.: tempus, Hor.: sociamque toti vocat ore supremo, with his dying breath, Ov.: honor, the last honours, funeral rites, Virg. Superum, adverbially: animam sepulcro condidit et magna supremum voce clemens, for the last time, id. Subst. suprema, orum, n. plu. the last moments, death: Tac. (3) funeral rites, a funeral: id. (y)

a last will, a testament: nihil primo senatus die agi passus, nisi de supremis Augusti, id. 3. Of degree, highest, greatest: incunctum pontifices supremo supplicio sanctuato, the penalty of death, Cic.: macies, Virg. (11) Of rank: the most exalted: Juppiter supremus, Pl.

11. summus, a, um [prob. contr. from sub-lims], uppermost, highest, topmost (but often to be translated by a corresponding subst.): ferunt summus fulgura montes, the mountain tops, Hor.: in summa sacra via, on the highest part of, Cic.: in aqua summa natare, on the surface of the water, Pl.: citaret lo Baecae! summa voce, at the top of his voice, Hor. Absol.: is sermo, qui more majorum a summo adhibetur in poculis, by the head of the table, i. e. the president of the feast, Cic. Adv. verb.: summum, at the utmost or furthest: bis, terve summum, id. 2. Of time or succession, last, latest, final: venit summa dies, Virg.: ad summam senectutem jactari, Cic. 3. Of degree, rank, etc. extreme, utmost; highest, greatest, best, most distinguished or noble; most important, weighty, etc.: fides, constantia, justitiaeque, id.: non agam summo jure tecum, according to strict law, id.: qui summo magistratu praerant, Caes.: hiems, mid-winter, Cic.: amicus summus, the best friend, Ter.: summo rei publicae tempore, at a most important or critical juncture, Cic.: de summis saepe rebus consilia ineunt, respecting matters of the greatest importance, Caes.

super-vacans, a, um, adj. [vacans] over and above what is necessary, needless, superfluous: opus, donec at leisure hours, Cic.: oratio, Liv.: do timore supervacaneum est disserere, Sall.

super-vactus, a, um, adj. superfluous, redundant, useless, needless: carnes, Plin.: mihi Balas Musa supervacuas Antonius facit, of no benefit, Hor. Absol.: res ad praecavendum vel ex supervacuo movit, Liv.

super-vado, i. v. a. to go or climb over, to surmount (rare): Sall.: Liv.

super-vêhor, vectus, i. v. n. dep. to go, ride, sail, etc., over or past (rare): montem, Cat.: promontorium, Liv.

super-venio, veni, ventum, a. v. n. and a. to come over or upon, to come to or in addition to, to come after or up to arrive. A. Act.: et heres heredem alterius, velut unda supervenit undam, follows after, presses upon, Hor.: crura loquens terra supervenit, closed over, Ov. B. Neutr. with dat.: addit se sociam timidaeque supervenit Aegle, Virg. Absol.: Laelius Fulviusque ab Roma supervenit, Liv.

superventus, is, m. [supervenio] a coming up, an arrival: Tac.

super-vivo, xl, i. v. n. to outlive, survive: Just.: Flor.

super-vôlô, avi, i. v. a. freq. to fly over often: Virg.

super-vôlo, i. v. a. and n. to fly

over: totum supervolat orbem, Ov. tremebunda supervolat hasta, Virg.

supīno, avi, atum, i. v. a. [supinus] to lie backwards, to put or throw a person or thing on the back: manus modice supinata, Quint.: ante supinatas Aquiloni ostendere glebas, turned over, ploughed up, Virg.: nasum nidore supīnor, I turn up my nose, Hor.

supīnus, a, um, adj. [from sub; cf. *supīnus*, from *supī* lying on the back, *supīne*: sterit supīnus, Hor.: tendoque supinas ad coelum cum voce manus, with the open palms turned upwards, Virg. 2. Esp. of motion, backwards, going back, retrograde (poet.): nec redit in fontes unde supina suos, Ov. 3. Of localities, sloping, inclined: spread out: collis, Virg.: vallis, Liv. 4. Fig. of the mind: careless, heedless, negligent, indolent: animus, Cat.: Maecenas, Juv. 2. haughty, proud: Pers.

supplicatus, a, um, Part. [suppingo]. **sup-palor** (subp.), i. v. n. dep. to fondle or wheedle a little (rare): Pl. **sup-par** (subp.), āris, adj. nearly equal (rare): Cic.

sup-parāstor (subp.), i. v. n. dep. to flatter or fawn a little, like a parasite: amant, Pl.

supparum (supparium), i, n., and **supparūs**, i, m. [an Ocean word, orig. perh. linen stuff in gen.; hence] a linen garment worn by women: supparum aut subminium, Pl.

suppeditatio, ōnis, f. [suppedito] abundance, exuberance: Cic.

suppedito (subp.), avi, atum, i. v. n. and a, freg. [perh. for suppetito, from suppeto]. 1. Neutr. to be fully supplied or in abundance, to be at hand, be in store: unde flumina suppeditant, Lucr.: quod multitudo suppeditat, Liv.: cui (Torquato) si vita suppeditavit, if he had lived, Cic. 2. to abound or be rich in (rare): Ita gaudia gaudium suppeditat, is increased by other joys, Pl. 3. to be enough or sufficient, to suffice: parare ea, quae suppeditent ad cultum et ad victum, Cic. 4. Act. to give, furnish, afford or procure in abundance: luxuriae sumptus suppeditare ut possiet, Pl.: cibos, Cic. With an abstract object: aliquis deus suppeditans abundantiam et copiam, id. Absol.: alicui sumptibus, Ter.

sup-pēdo (subp.), j. v. n. to break wind softly: Cic.

sup-pēctas (subp.), arum, f. plu. [suppeto] aid, assistance, succour (only in nom. and acc.): auxilia mihi et suppēctas sunt domi, Pl.: acc. suppēctas with verbs of motion for ad suppēctas: nae ubi suppēctas tempore adveni modo, id.

suppētor (subp.), atus, i. v. n. dep. [suppeto] to come to the aid of, to assist, succour (rare): quod mihi suppēctus es, gratissimum est, Cic.

sup-pēto, lvi or li, itum, j. v. n. to be at hand or in store, to be present: ne

paulli quidem satis magna copia suppētabat, Caes.: si vita suppetet, Cic.

II. Transf. to be equal to; to suffice, to agree with, correspond to: pauper non est, cui rerum suppetit usus, Hor.: rudis lingua non suppetebat libertati, Liv.

sup-pīlo (subp.), no perf., atum, i. v. a. to steal underneath, to slich, purloin: with a personal object, to rob, strip, fleece: pallam alicui, Pl.: supplies clam domi uxorem tuam? id.

sup-pingo (subp.), no perf., pactum, j. v. a. [pango] to fasten underneath, to clout: fulmentas soccis, Pl.

sup-planta (subpl.), avi, atum, i. v. a. [planta] to trip up one's heels, to throw down: qui stadium currit, supplantare eum, quicum certet nullo modo debet, Cic. II. Transf. in gen. to throw to the ground, overthrow: Poet.: tenero supplantat verba palato, trips up, i. e. distorts, minces, Pers.

supplando (subpl.), v. supplodo.

supplaudio (subpl.), v. supplodo.

supplementum (subpl.), i, n. [suppleo] that with which any thing is made full or whole: a filling up, supplement: adjectum supplementum Campaniae coloniae, Vell. II. Esp. milit. t. t. a filling up a body of troops, recruiting: Meton. supplies, reinforcements: per caesus supplementi equitatusque cogendi ab exercitu discedit, Caes.

sup-plēo (subpl.), ēvi, ētum, z. v. a. to fill up, make full or whole, to make good, to complete, supply: bibliothecam, Cic.: adjectoque cavne suppleuntur corpore rugae, Ov.: ad supplenda exercitus damna, Tac. II. Esp. milit. t. t. to furnish a complement, to recruit: legiones subito delectu, id.: naves remigio, Liv.

supplētus (subpl.), a, um, Part. [suppleo].

supplex (subpl.), icis, adj. humbly begging or entreating: humile, submissive, suppliant, Absol.: supplex te ad pedes adiecit, Cic.: in miseris accipies misericordia uti, Caes. With dat.: Iudicibus supplex, Cic. (II) Subst. with pron. possess. or gen.: vester est supplex, Iudices, id.: del, Nep. II. Transf. of things: manus supplices, Cic.: vitta, Hor. [The meaning of supplex is prob. derived from the open palms of the hands being held up to the offended person, the root *PLEC* signifying "an open surface" (v. *plāma*), and *sub* in composition frequently meaning "up." (Hence *IL. soffice*; Fr. *supplée*.)

supplicatio (subpl.), ōnis, f. [supplico] a public prayer or supplication: a day set apart for prayer, either by way of thanksgiving or of religious humiliation: supplicatio diis immortalibus pro singulari eorum merito meo nomine decreta est, Cic. Sometimes such a supplicatio was decreed in honour of a victorious general before his triumph: ex litteris Caesaris, dies XV supplicatio decreta est, quod ante id

tempus accidit nulli, Caes.: v. Smith's Ant. 356.

suppliciter, adv. humbly, submissively, suppliantly: Cic.: Caes.: Virg.

supplicium (subpl.), il, n. [supplicio] an act of supplication: (I) addressed to the gods, hence, a public prayer, worship, etc.: supplicis votivae fatigare deos, Liv. (II) addressed to man: Vagenses fatigati regis supplicia, Sall.

2. Hence, an offering, a sacrifice, as the most effectual means of supplication: (I) to the gods: precibus supplicique deos placare, Liv. (II) to man: legatos ad consulem cum supplicis mittit, Sall. II. From an offering or sacrifice as the means of supplication or propitiation was derived the signification of punishment, torture, pain, suffering, etc.: supplicio affici, Caes.: aliquem omni supplicio execrari necare, Cic. Plur.: ad Innocentium supplicia descendunt, Caes.

supplicio (subpl.), avi, atum (old perf. subp. supplicans, Pl.), i. v. n. [supplex] to kneel down or humble oneself, to pray or beg humbly, to beseech, implore, supplicate: with dat.: ipsum hunc orabo: huic supplicabo, Ter.: populo Romano supplicare, Cic. Absol.: misistare supplicantes legatos, Sall. II. Esp. to pray to or supplicate the gods: to pray, worship: in fano supplicare, Pl.

sup-plēdo (supplando, subplando), al, j. v. a. to stamp with the foot: pedem nemo suppleto, Cic.

supplēdo (subpl.), ōnis, f. [supplendo] a stamping with the foot: Cic.

sup-poenitet (subp.), z. v. impers. to be somewhat sorry, to repent a little: illum furoris suppoenitet, Cic.

sup-pōno (subp.), pōsti, pōitum (perf. suppositi, Pl. Part. sync. supposita, Virg.), j. v. a. to put, place, or set under: anatium ova gallinis sepe supponimus, Cic.: caput et stomachum supponere fontibus, Hor.: falcem maturis arista, to apply, Virg.: incens per ignes suppositos cineri doloso, hiden under, Hor. 2. Esp. to put in the place of, to substitute: mellem, quam ego sum, suppono tibi, Pl.: aliquem in alliculus locum, Cic. (II) to substitute fraudulently, to falsify, to counterfeit: (puella) herme meae supposita est parva, Pl.: qui supposita persona falsum testamentum obsequium curaverit, Cic. II. Fig. to add, annex: supponi: exemplum epistolae, id. 3. Esp. to make subject, to subject: aethera ingenio suo, Ov. 3. to set beneath, to ceterum less: Latio suppositus Samon, id.

sup-porto (subp.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to carry, bring, or convey up to: operi quaequecumque usui sunt, Caes.: frumentum exercitui navibus, id.

suppositicius (subp.), or -tius, a, um, ad [suppono] put in the place of, substituted: Mart. II. Esp. not genuine, false, supposititious: explorator, Pl.

suppositio (subp.), *ónis*, *f.* [id.] a putting or setting under: ovorum, Col.

|| *Esp.* a putting in the place of, substitution (of a child): Pl.

suppositus (subp.), *a*, *um*, *Part.* [suppono].

suppositrix (subp.), *icis*, *f.* [id.] she that fraudulently exchanges or substitutes: puerorum, Pl.

suppresso (subp.), *ónis*, *f.* [supprimo] lit. a suppression; hence, a keeping back of money, embezzlement: praedia ac suppressiones iudiciales, Cic.

suppressus (subp.), *a*, *um*, *Part.* [supprimo]. || *Adj.* short: mentum, Varr.

2. Of the voice, subdued, low: suppressa voce dicere (opp. magna voce dicere), Cic. *Comp.*: id.

sup-primo (subp.), *pressi*, *pressum*, *3. v. a.* [premo] to press down or under: lit. only as naut. *i. e.* to sink, send to the bottom: quator (naves) suppressae, Liv.

2. *Esp.* to hold or keep back: to check, put a stop to; to detain, restrain, suppress: hostes nostros insequentes, Caes.: habenas aëris carus, Ov.: fuzum, id.: vocem, id. (||) *Fig.* aegritudinem suppressimè pati manare longius, Cic.

|| *to keep secret or to oneself: to keep back, suppress: quae (senatusconsulta) antea arbitrio consulum suppressabantur vitabanturque, Liv.*

2. *Fig.* famam occidit, Tac.: indicium conjunctionis, Curt.

sup-pronus (subp.), *i*, *m*, *an under-butler*: Pl.

sup-pudet (subp.), *2. v. impers.* to be somewhat ashamed: Cic.

supparatio (subp.), *ónis*, *f.* [supparo] a pursuant gathering, an abscers, suppression: Cels.: Sen.

sup-paro (subp.), *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. v.* [pas] to gather matter, come to a head, suppress: Plin.: 2. *Fig.* quum voluptates angusto corpori ingestae suppressare coeperunt, Sen.

sup-peto (subp.), *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* to cut off below, to prune, lop, trim: oicas tæpæra, Cato. || *to count up, compute: sollicitis supputat articulis, Ov.*

supra (orig. form, *supér*, Lucr.), *adv.* and *prep.* [superus]. 1. *Adv.*

1. Of place: on the upper side, on the top, above: partes cae, quae sunt infra id quod devoratur, dilatantur, quae autem supra contrahuntur, Cic.

2. Of time: before, formerly, previously: uti supra demonstravimus, Caes.: ut supra dixi, Cic.: supra repetere, further back, from past times, Nall. *Comp.*: quantum valent inter homines litære, dixi superius, further back, Phaedr.

3. Of number or measure: beyond, over, more: supra adjecti Aeschro, offered more, Cic.: nihil supra deos lacerare, Hor. (||) With quam: abone or beyond what, more than: saepe supra feret, quam fieri possit, Cic. || *Prep.* with acc. Of place, above, over: supra eum locum, Caes.: accubiteram hora nona, et quidem supra me Atticus,

infra Verrius, Cic. Supra caput esse, to be imminent, urgent, annoying: dux hostium cum exercitu supra caput est, is close upon us, Sall. (||) *Esp.* of geographical position, above, beyond: supra Suesallam, Liv. 2. Of time, before: paulo supra hanc memoriam, Caes. 3. Of number or quantity, over, above, beyond: supra millia viginti, Liv.: hominis fortunam, Cic.: Vires, Hor.

|| *Compounds* formed with supra are extremely rare, and mostly dub.; for in several of the instances adduced it appears to be more correct to write supra separately from the root.

supra-scando, *3. v. a.* to climb over, surmount: Liv.

suprèmo, **suprèmmum**, and **suprèmus**, *v. superus*.

sûra, *sc. f.* the calf of the leg: surae teretes, Hor.

surculus, *i*, *m*, a young twig or branch, a shoot, sprout, twig: Virg.: surculum defringere, Cic. || *Esp.* a scion, graft, sucker, slip: da mihi ex ista arbore quos seram surculos, id.

[The root sur in sur-culus is perh. a contr. of subor in suborior: for the meaning, cf. sub-oles, and for the contr. sumo from subimo.]

surdaster, *tra*, *trum*, *adj.* [surdus] somewhat deaf: Cic.

surditas, *itis*, *f.* [surdus] deafness (rare): Cic.

surdus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* deaf: si surdus sit, variatam vocem noscere possit? Cic. Transf.: orando surdae jam aures reddideras mihi, you had deafened me, Ter. Proverb. surdo narrare, canere, etc. to preach to deaf ears, talk to the wind: non canimus surdis, Virg.: quae (praeccepta) veror, ne vana surdis auribus occiderim, Liv. || Transf. deaf to, unwilling to hear, regardless, insensible, inextinguishable; also, not understanding, not apprehending: non surdus iudex, Cic.: ad mea munera surdus, Ov.: leges rem surdam, inextinguibilem esse, Liv.: in alcuius sermone, Cic. *Comp.*: surdior scopulis Icarv voces audit adhuc integer (i. e. castus), Hor.

2. *yielding a dull, indistinct sound, dull-sounding* (rare): theatrum, Varr.

3. Objectively, noiseless, silent, mute: Iyra, Prop.: non erit officii gratia surda tui, unsung, Ov. 4. Of small, appearance, meaning, etc. faint, dim, dull, indistinct, stupid: spirant cinnama surdum, Pers.: colos, Plin. [Perh. a contr. of se and the root of sur-is: in which case surdus is a shortened form of suridus: cf. morbidus, turbidus, etc.]

surèna, *ae*, *m*. Among the Parthians, the grand vicer: Tac.: Amm.

surgo, surrexi, surrectum (uncontr. forms, surrigit, etc. v. infra *a*): synop.: surrexe, Hor.), *1. v. a.* and *1. v. c.* [contr. from surrigo, from sub rego].

A. Act. to lift or raise up, to raise, erect, elevate (the uncontr. forms were chiefly used in this sense): tot surrigit aures,

Virg.: paulatim surgens se, Plin. Reflect.: hastae surrecta cuspidè in terra fixae, Liv. **B**. Neutr. to raise oneself up; to rise, arise, to get or stand up: a mensa surgit saturi, poti, Pl.: e lectulo, Cic.: sollo, Ov.: ab umbris ad luminia vitae, Virg. Of an orator: ad dicendum, Cic. (||) Of things, to rise, mount up, ascend: surgat plus ignis ab ara, Ov.: sol, Hor. 2. *Esp.* to rise, get up from bed, from sleep: ille multo ante lucem surrexit, Cic.: cum die, Ov. 3. to rise in growth, to spring up, grow up: venerata Ceres culmo surgat alto, Hor.: surgens arx, Virg. || *Fig.*: rumor, Tac.: honor, Ov. (Hence Fr. *sourdre*.)

surpiculus, *v. scirpiculus*.

sur-rèpo, *v. subrepto*.

surreptus, *v. subreptus*.

surrigo, *v. surgo*.

sur-rìpo (subr.), *ripti*, *reptum* (synop. forms, surprise, Hor.: surpere, Lucr.: surperat, Hor. Perf. subj. surrepit, for surripuerit, Pl.), *3. v. a.* [rìpo] to snatch or take away secretly, to withdraw privily, to steal, pilfer, purloin: qui vasa ex privato sacro surripuerit, Cic.: surreptus puer, Pl.: de mille fabae modis unum, Hor.: surripuisti te mihi dum de foro, you skulked away from me, Pl. || *Fig.*: virtus, quae nec eripit nec surripit potest, Cic.: cinnama oculis patris, Ov.

sur-rògo, *v. subrogo*.

sursum (sursus, Lucr.), *adv.* [contr. of subvorsum] upwards, on high, apt, to deorsum. || With words denoting motion: quum ex alto puteo sursum ad summum cecenderis, Pl. (||) Pleonastically joined with versus (versum, vorsum): quum gradatim sursum versus reilit, Cic. (||) Sursum deorsum, up and down, to and fro: sursum deorsum ultro citroque commeatibus, id. || Of situation or locality, high up, above (rare): nares, quod omnis odor ad supera fertur, recte sursum sunt, id.

sûs, *sûla* (dat. plur. subus, Lucr.), *comm.* a surne, hog, pig, boar, sow: Cic.: Ov.: Hor. Proverb.: etsi non sus Minervam, at tamen inepie, quisquis Minervam docet, Cic. || A kind of fish: Ov. [Sans. sê-kara; Gr. oie, tr; Germ. sau; Eng. sow, swine.]

suscepit, *ónis*, *f.* [suscipio] a taking in hand, undertaking: Cic.

susceptor, *oris*, *m*. [id.] an undertaker, contractor: Just.

susceptus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [suscipio].

sus-cipio (suscepit), *cipi*, *ceptum*, *3. v. a.* [sus, a contr. of subs (v. sub) and capio] to take or catch up; to raise up; to prop, support, sustain: dominum ruentem, Virg.: cava suscepit flumine palma est, Prop.: theatrum futuris ac substructionibus, Plin. 2. *Esp.* to take up a new born child from the ground; hence, to acknowledge, recognize, bring up as one's own: simul atque editi in lucem et suscepti munus,

Cic. (II) Transf. in gen. to get, begot, or bear children: filia, quam ex te suscepit, Pl.: liberos ex libertis filia, Cic. 3. to take, receive, as a citizen, under one's protection, as a pupil, etc. (rare): Cato in populi Romani civitatem susceptus est, id.: susceptus a se discipulus, Quint. || Fig. to take upon oneself: to undertake, assume, incur, enter upon; to submit to, undergo, suffer, etc.: aut inimicitias aut laborem aut sumptus suscipere noluit, Cic.: negotium, id.: legationem ut civitates sibi suscepit, Caes.: dolorem gemitulumque, Cic.: persona supplicis viri boni, assumed, borrowed, id. With acc. and inf.: qui suscipiant, posse animum munere corpore vacantem, undertake to prove, id. 2. Esp. to take up, resume, continue a speech: ad quod, sermonem suscepit Polus, Quint.

sus-cito, avi, atum, i. v. a. to lift up, raise, elevate (poet.): terga, to throw up ridges (in ploughing), Virg.: suscitavit linthea (aura), soella, Jlls, Ov. 2. Esp. to build, erect: delubra deum, Lucr. || To rouse up, arouse, awaken: to set in motion, encourage, incite: aliquem e somno, Cic.: in arma viri, Virg.: tacentem Musam, Hor. (II) Of things: cinerem et sopitos suscitavit ignes, stirs up, rekindles, Virg.: clamores, Phaedr.

suspecto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [suspecto] to look up at, to watch: tabulam pictam, Ter. || Esp. to distrust, suspect: Agrippinam magis maque suspectant, Tac. Pass.: ne pellicul suspectaretur, id.

suspectus, a, um, Part. [suspecto]. || A.d. mistrusted, suspected: quo quis versatur et calidior est, hoc invisor et suspectior detracta opinione probatur, Cic.: ne super tali acelere suspectum se haberet, Sall.: suspecti capitalium criminum, Tac. With dat.: meis civibus suspectus, Cic. (II) Of things: (voluptas) invidiosum nomen est, infame, suspectum, id.: in suspecto loco, critical, dangerous, Liv. With dat.: medicina animi pluribus suspecta et invisa, Cic.

suspectus, us, m. [id.] a looking up or upwards: Plin. 2. Transf. a height (poet.): ad aetherium oculi suspectus Olympum, Virg. || Fig. high regard or esteem, respect: honorum, Ov.

suspendium, ii, n. [suspendo] a hanging of oneself, a hanging: utinam me Divi adaxint ad suspendium, Pl.: injuriæ remedium mortis ac suspendio quaerere, Cic.

sus-pendo, di, sum, j. v. a. to hang up, hang, suspend: suspensæ in litore vestes, Lucr.: religata ad pinnam muri pennis suspensus, Liv.: oculis ex alta platu, Virg. Poe t.: nec sua credulitas plicem suspenderit bamo, had caught, hooked, Ov. 2. Esp. of persons: to put to death by hanging, to hang: uxorem suam suspendisse de fœu, Cic. 3. Of votive offerings, to hang up, dedicate, consecrate: votas vestes, Virg.: 368

vestimenta deo maria, Hor. 4. Of buildings, to build upon arches, to arch or vault, and in gen. to prop up, support: quod ita ædificatum est ut suspendi non posset, Cic.: duo tigna suspenderent eam contignationem, supported, Caes. || Fig. to hang up: naso suspendis aduncos ignotos, turn up your nose at, moer at, Hor. 2. to depend, rest upon, etc.: extrinsecus aut bene aut male vivendi suspensas habere rationes, dependent upon externals, Cic. 3. to make uncertain or doubtful, to keep in suspense: illa suspendit animos fœta gravitate rogantem, Ov. 4. to stop, check, interrupt, suspend: medio responso rem suspenderunt, Liv. 5. to hang or fix upon: suspendit picta vultum mentemque tabella, Hor.

suspensus, a, um, Part. [suspendo]. || A.d. raised, elevated, suspended: Roma coenaculis subлата atque suspensa, Cic.: axis suspensam hanc aspice rupem, Virg. 2. Transf. pressing or touching lightly, light: suspensio gradu placide ire perrexit, on tiptoe, Ter.: suspensa dentibus, Lucr. 3. Fig. uncertain, doubtful, wavering, hesitating, etc.: tot populos inter sperem metumque suspensus animi habebat, Liv.: suspensus animus et sollicitus, Cic.: suspensa et obscura verba, Tac.

suspiciæ, æcia, adj. [suspicor] apt to suspect, distrustful, suspicious (rare): frater, Liv. || Objectively, that excites mistrust, suspicious: silentium, Tac.

sus-picio, spexi, ctum, j. v. a. and n. [sus specio] to look up or upwards, to look up at: quum coelum suspeximus, Cic.: ramos, Ov.: suspexit in coelum, Cic. Absol.: nec suspicuit nec circumspexit, id. 2. Fig. to look up to mentally, to raise the thoughts up to: nihil altum, nihil magnificum ac divinum suspicere possunt, id. (II) Esp. to look up to with admiration, to admire, respect, esteem, honour, etc.: eos viros suspiciant maximeque efferunt laudibus, id.: argentum et marmor vetus æraque et artes, Hor. || To look under: and meton. to mistrust, suspect (usu. in the Part.): Bomilcar suspectus regi et ipse eum suspiciens, Sall. (v. suspectus).

suspicio, ònis, f. [suspicor] mistrust, distrust, suspicion: In qua re nulla subest suspicio, Cic.: neque abest suspicio quin ipse sibi mortem conciverit, Caes.: suspiciorem levare atque ab se remove, Cic. Pass.: quum ad has suspiciones certissimæ res accedunt, Caes. With gen. obj.: alii suspiciorem fide reconstituit gratias dare, Cic. || Transf. in gen. a notion, idea (rare): deorum, id. (Hence Fr. suspicion.)

suspiciōsus, adv. in a way to raise suspicion, suspiciously: criminose ac suspiciōse dicere, Cic. Comp.: suspiciōsus aut criminōsus dicere, id.

suspiciōsus, a, um, adj. [suspicio]

1. Subjectively, mistrustful, ready to suspect, suspicious: an te scientia timidum suspiciōsumque faciebatur? Cic. || Objectively, that excites mistrust or suspicion, suspicious: hæc sunt, quæ suspiciōsum criminem efficiant, id. Supra: tempus, id.

suspicio, i, v. a. for suspect: Pl. **suspicio**, atus, i. v. a. dep. [suspecto] to mistrust, suspect: quid homines suspicentur, videtis, Cic. Rarely with a personal object: ancillas meas, Pl. With acc. and inf.: debere se suspicari, Cæsarem exercitum in Gallia nisi opprimendi causâ habere, Caes. || Transf. in gen. to suspect, apprehend, surmise, suppose, believe: quæ vix conjectura possumus suspicari, Cic. With acc. and inf.: valde suspicio fore, ut infragitur hominum improbitas, id.

suspiciō, ònis, f. [suspiro] a catching a deep breath, a sighing, sigh: Quint.

suspiciōsus, us, m. -[id.] a sighing, sigh (rare): Cic. Pass.: Ov.

suspiciōsus, us, m. [id.] a breathing deeply or with difficulty, a deep breath, a sigh (rare): Liv.

suspiciō, ii, n. [id.] a deep breath, a sighing, sigh: sine suspiciō, Cic. Pass.: Prop.: Ov.

sus-piro, avi, atum, i. v. a. and a. [suspiro] 1. N. entr. to draw a deep breath, to sigh: occulte, Cic. Post.: puella in flavo hospite suspiciōna, sighing after, longing for, Cat. 2. Transf. of things: curas sospirantes, Poet. ap. Cic. || Act. to breathe out, exhale: to sigh for, long for: to sigh out, exclaim with a sigh (poet.): suspirat, longo non vixit tempore matrem, Juv.: Chloen, Hor.

susque deorsum, adv. [contr. of sursum for sursum] both up and down, to express indifference: de Octavio susque deque, it is of no consequence, Cic.

sustentaculum, i, n. [sustento] a prop, stay, support (rare): Tac.

sustentaculum, ònis, f. [id.] a deferring, delay: forbearance (rare): habere aliquam moram et sustentaculum, Cic.

sustento, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [sustineo] to hold up or uphold, to uphold, support: Alconior fratrum rem tenent sustentat dextra, Virg. || Fig. to keep up, uphold, sustain, maintain, support, preserve: exaugmentum et Jocendum (civitatem), Cic.: amicos suos fide, id.: spes inopiam sustentabit, Caes.: Arminius manu, voce, vulnere sustentabat pugnam, kept up, maintained, Tac. 2. Esp. to support, sustain, maintain, nourish, etc.: famulum, Ter.: quum esset sitivissus bellæ sustentatus sordibus, Cic. Reflect.: mutando sordibus merore sustentabatur, supported himself, kept a living, Tac. 3. to bear, hold out, endure, suffer: moerorem doloremque, Cic.: extremam famem, Caes. Absol.: nec, nisi in tempore subventum foret, ultra sustentaturi fuerint, Liv. Pass. impers.: segre so die sustentatum est,

a defence was made, *Caes.*

4. to put

off, defer, delay: *rem. Cic.*

sus-tinēo, tēti, tentum, 2. v. a. [teneo] to hold up, hold upright, uphold, to bear up, support, sustain: *onus aliquid*, Pl.: quum illo humeris sustineret bovem vivum, *Cic.*: arma mēbraque, *Liv.*: lapis alius pocula cum cyatho domo sustinet, *Hor.*: se a lapsu, *Liv.*

2. Esp. to hold or keep back, to keep in, check, restrain, etc.: *currum*, *Cic.*: equos, *Caes.*: se ab omni assensu, *Cic.*

3. Fig. to uphold, sustain, maintain, preserve: dignitatem et decus civitatis, *id.*: causam rei publicae, *id.*

2. Esp. to sustain, support, maintain, nourish, etc.: veterem amicū suum labentem excepit, fulsit et sustinuit re, fortuna, *id.*: hinc patriam parvoque nepotes sustinet, *Virg.*: 3. to bear, undergo, endure: to hold out against, withstand: mala ferre sustinereque, *Cic.*: allicuius imperia, *Caes.*: senatus querentes eos non sustinuit, *Liv.*: With acc. and inf. (usu. with a negative): sustinebant tales viri, se tot senatoribus non credidisse: tantae populi Romani voluntati restitisse? *Cic.*: Affirmatively: quae se praefere Dianae sustinuit, look upon herself, presumed, *Or.*

4. to hold in, stop, check, restrain: to keep back, put off, defer, delay: est legitur praedictis sustinere at curram ac impetum benevolentiae, *Cic.*: impetum hostis, *Caes.*: oppugnationem ad noctem, *id.*

sus-tollo, 3. v. a. to lift or take up, to raise up, raise: amiculum, Pl.: vela, *Cat.*

5. Esp. to take away, remove, destroy: herilem filium, Pl.

sus-urrō, ūris, m. [susurro] a whisperer, whisperer: *Coel.* In *Cic.*

susurro, 1. v. n. and a. to hum, buzz, murmur: to mutter, whisper.

1. Neutr.: susurrant (apes), *Virg.*: aut ego cum cara de nutrice susurro, *Or.*

2. Act.: para, quid velit, aures susurrat, *id.* *Pass. impers.*: jam susurrat audio, civem Atticum esse hanc, *Ter.* [Cf. *Sana. svri*, "sonare"; *Gr. σὺρρις*.]

susurrus, 1. m. [susurro] a low, gentle noise, a humming, murmuring, muttering, whispering, etc.: aquam ferentis mullerculae, *Cic.* *Plur.*: blandos audire susurros, *Prop.*

susurrus, a. um, adj. [susurrus] muttering, whispering: lingua, *Or.*

sutēla, ae. f. [suo] lit. a sewing together; hence, fig. a cunning device or contrivance, an artifice, trick: Pl.

sutēle, e. adj. [id.] sewed together, bound or fastened together: balteus, *Virg.*: coronae, of twined roses, *Or.*

sutor, ōris, m. [id.] a shoemaker, cobbler: Pl. Of the lower class in gen.: id aures et sonari conclamant, *Cic.* *Prov. verb.*: sutor ne supra crepidam (indicaret), let the cobbler stick to his last, *Plin.*

sutūrius, a. um, adj. [sutor] pertaining to a shoemaker or cobbler: atramentum, shoemaker's blacking, *Cic.*:

Turpio sutorius, formerly a shoemaker, *id.*

sutrinus, a. um, adj. [contr. of sutorius, from sutor] pertaining to a shoemaker or cobbler, shoemaker's: taberna, *Tac.*

sutūra, ae. f. [suo] a sewing together, a seam, suture: *Liv.*

sutūs, a. um, Part. [suo]. Subst. sutā, ōrum, m. plur. joints: per aerea sutā, the joints of the armour, *Virg.*

sūs, a. um (gen. plur. suum, Ter.), reflect. pron. poss. [se] of or belonging to himself (herself, etc.), his own, her own, its own, their own: constr. identical with that of se, q. v.: hunc sulcives et civitate ejecerunt, *Cic.*: suos culque erat locus definitus, *Caes.* (II) With *sibi* or *propriis*: Is quo pacto serviat suo sibi patri, Pl.: ni suo proprio eum proelio equites Volucorum tenuissent, *Liv.* (III) With the suffix *pte* or *met*: suopte nutu et mo pondere, *Cic.*: suomet ipsi more praecipites eant, *Sall.*

3. Emphatic, proper, appointed, full, etc.: cessit et vita, suo magis quam suorum civium tempore, *Cic.*: quaedam (animalia) imperfecta suisque trunca videntur, *Or.*

3. Subst. masc. plur. *one's own people, followers, party, troops, etc.*: Octavius, quem quidem sul Caesarem salutabant, *Cic.*: Caesar suos a proelio continebat, *Caes.* (II) Neutr. *one's own property, possession, right, etc.*: meum mihi placebat, illi suum, *Cic.*: se suaeque defendera, *Caes.*

4. Esp. *one's own master, at one's own disposal, free, independent*; also, in *one's right mind*: ancilla, mea quae fuit hodie, sua nunc est, her own mistress, Pl.: vix sua, vix suae virgo Nisela compos mentis erat, scarcely in her senses, *Or.*

5. Inclined or devoted to, favourable, friendly: Alphenus utebatur populo suae suo, *Cic.*

6. Transf. for ejus: Pa. Quamobrem reducam? *Lucr.* Mater quod suavit sua, *Ter.*

7. For gen. obj. sul (rare): neque cuiquam mortaliū injuria suae parvae videtur, *Sall.*

sυλλογιστῆς, arum, m. plur. [συλλογιστῆς] *fig.-robbers*, a fictitious name of a people: Pl.

συφφάντης, ae. m. = *συνκοφάντης* (orig. a fig-informer, i. e. one who informed against those who exported figs from Attica contrary to law; hence in gen.), an informer, tale-bearer, slanderer; a trickster, cheat: Pl.: *Ter.*

8. Transf. a cunning flatterer, parasite, sycophant: Pl.

συφφάντης, ae. f. = *συνκοφάντης*, craft, cunning, deceit: Pl.

συφφάντιος, adv. craftily, knavishly, deceitfully: agere quicquam, Pl.

συφφάντης, 1. v. n. dep. [sycophant] to play the rogue, to deceive, trick, cheat: Pl.

συλλαβή, ae. f. = *συνλαβή*, a syllable: syllaba brevior aut longior, *Cic.*: jurisconsultus, anceps syllabarum, a word-catcher, caviller, *id.*

συλλαβῆτις, adv. syllable by syllable: aliquid dicere, *Cic.*

συλλογισμός, -os, 1. m. = *συλλογισμός*, a form of reasoning in which a conclusion is drawn from two premises, a syllogism: *Gell.*: Quint.

συλλογιστικός, a. um, adj. = *συλλογιστικός*, pertaining to a syllogism, syllogistic: Quint.

συλλαγή, arum, etc. v. *silva*, etc. symbola, ae. f. = *συμβολή*, a contribution of money to a feast, a share of a reckoning: *Ter.* Transf. of blows: sine meo sumpta paratae jam sunt scalpulis symbolae, Pl.

συμβολῆς, 1. m. (symbolum, 1. n. Pl.) = *συμβολος* or -os, a sign or mark, a token, symbol: milles hic reliquit symbolum, expressam in cetera ex anulo suo imaginem, Pl.

συμμετρία, ae. f. = *συμμετρία*, proportion, symmetry: *Vitr.*: *Plin.*

συμφωνία, ae. f. = *συμφωνία*, an agreement of sounds, concord, harmony, symphony: quum symphonia caneret, *Cic.* *Hor. Plur.*: *Cic.* (Hence *it. sampaogna*.)

συμφωνία, a. um, adj. = *συμφωνία*, pertaining to concerts or to music: pueri, singing-boys, choristers, *Cic.*

συμπόσιον, 1. n. = *συμπόσιον* (the Banquet), the title of one of *Plauti*'s dialogues: *Nep.*

συνέδρις, 1. m. = *σύνεδρος*, a councillor, senator, among the Macedonians: *Liv.*

συνήψοι, arum, m. plur. = *συνήψοι*, the Fellow-youths, the title of a comedy by *Statius Caecilius*: *Cic.*

συγγράφη, ae. f. = *συγγράφη*, a written agreement to pay, a note, bond: *Cic.*

συγγράφης, 1. m. = *συγγράφης*, a written contract: Pl. 2. a passport, pass: *id.*

συνόδus, ontis, m. = *συνόδus*, a fish: *Or.*

συνθεσίνus, a. um, adj. = *συνθεσίνus*, pertaining to a dressing-room: vestis, *Sen.*

σύνus, ae. f. = *σύνus*, a robe with a train: *Sen.*: worn esp. by tragic actors: *Juv.* Hence, meton. tragedy: *id.*

T.

T, indecl. n. or (sc. littera) f. the

twentieth letter of the Latin alphabet, and the thin (or sharp) dental.

2. i medial foll. by i and another vowel had a tendency during the later period of Roman history to be pronounced as a sibilant, as is shown by the occurrence in comparatively early inscriptions of such forms as *tribanica*, *dedictus* for the older and more classical *tribunitia*, *dedictus*; but in the golden age of the language this was

certainly unknown: v. letter c. 3. The combination *ta* did not come into general use till the time of Cicerō; hence CARTHAGINIENSIS, on the Columna rostrata; whereas in Cicerō we have Carthago, like Cothegus, etc.: cf. letter c. no. 1. 2. Like the letter d. (d.) cannot stand before a, but is either changed into *s* or omitted: v. letter a, no. 1. 3. Interchanges of *t* with other letters: 1. with c, v. letter c, no. 1. 2. With d, v. letter d, no. 1. 3. With s: v. letter s, no. 1. 3. Changes of *t* in the Roman languages: 1. Initial *t* remains unchanged. 2. Into *d*: e. g. Lat. *litus*, *water*, *pater*; It. *lido*, *madre*, *padre*; Sp. *lodo*, *madre*, *padre*; Lat. *fatuus*; Fr. *fade*; Lat. *civitas* (stem of *civitas*), *veritas* (stem of *veritas*); Sp. *ciudad*, *verdad*. 3. Into *th*: e. g. Lat. *brutus*, *totus*; It. *brutto*, *tutto*. 4. Into *s* or *ss*: e. g. Lat. *natio*, *ante*, *acutus*; It. *nazione*, *anar*, *aguzar*. 5. It becomes *c* in *la*, *ss* in Fr.: e. g. Lat. *angustia*, *It. angaria*; Fr. *angoisse*. 6. *t* is freq. omitted, esp. in Fr.: e. g. Lat. *minutus*, *pater*, *civitas*, *aristat* (stem of *aristat*), *virtus* (stem of *virtus*), *scutium*; Fr. *meus*, *père*, *cité*, *dit*, *certu*, *éu*. [V. As an abbreviation T. stands for Titus; Tl. for Tiberius; TR. Tribunus; T. F. Testamenti formula; T. F. C. Titulum faciendum curavit; T. P. Tribunitia potestas, etc.]

tabella, ae, f. dim. [tabula] a small board, a little table or tablet: *luminis*, the door-sill, Cat.: *parva tabella* caput terminis utrimque lapillis, *small gaming-board*, Ov. || Esp. a writing-tablet; and meton. a writing, letter, contract, will, etc.: *tabellae* imponere manus, id.: *laureatae*, a written announcement of victory, Liv. 2. a voting-tablet, *balot*, used in the comitia in the election of magistrates and in deciding upon measures proposed for the acceptance of the people: Cic. (ii) *voting-tablets* by means of which the judges delivered their verdicts in courts of justice: id. (v. Smith's Ant. 107). 3. a painted tablet, a small picture or painting: *præcipua* *tabellæ* porticus, Ov. 4. a votive tablet hung up in a temple in acknowledgment of the succour or beneficence of a deity: votiva, Hor.: *memoriae*, Ov.

tabellarius, a, um, adj. [tabella] pertaining to writing or to letters: *naves*, vessels to carry letters, *packet-boats*, Sen. 2. Subst. *tabellarius*, *li*, m. a letter-carrier, *courier*: Cic. || pertaining to voting-tablets: Cic. || regulating voting, id. (v. Smith's Ant. 106).

tabeo, 2. v. n. to waste away, be consumed (poet.): *corpora tabent*, Ov.: *salis tabentes artus* in litore posunt, *dripping*, Virg.

taberna, ae, f. [akin to tabula, q. v.] a hut, shed; pauperum tabernae, Hor.: || Esp. a booth, shop, work-shop.

stall, inn, *tabern*: *taberna* *libraria*, a bookseller's shop, Cic.: and simply, *taberna*, Hor.: *sutrina*, Tac.: *deversoria*, *an inn*, *tabern*, Pl.

tabernaculum, i, n. [taberna] a tent: Caesar eo die *tabernaculum* statui passus non est, Cæs. || Esp. in augury, *tabernaculum* capere, to choose a place for a tent without the city, wherein to observe the auspices previously to holding the comitia: *tabernaculum recte captum*, in the proper manner, with due ceremonies, Cic.

tabernarius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to booths or shops: App. || Subst. *tabernarii*, *orum*, m. *pl.* shopkeepers, small dealers: Cic.

tabernula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a small booth or shop, a little tavern: Suet.

tabes, is, f. [tabeo] a wasting away, consumption; putrefaction; a wasting disease, consumption, plague: *angritudine atrox hiems seu parum provisi comestus et orta ex utroque tabes*, Tac.: *cadaveria*, Liv.: *quos durus armor crudelli tabe peredit*, Virg. || Meton. the moisture of a melting or decaying substance, consumption: *tabes liquentes nivis*, Liv.: *funesta veneni*, Ov.

tabesco, bati, p. v. n. incoep. [id.] to melt gradually, to be dissolved or consumed; to waste away; to decay, decline, languish: *frigoris* *duricis* *humor*, et idem *viciatim* *mollitur* *tepescit* et *tabescit* *calore*, Cic. || Fig.: *cresecere* *itemque dies lior* et *tabescere* *noctes*, Lucr.: *quodque aliena capella gerat distentius uber*, *tabescat*, *pines* *with envy*, Hor.

tabidus, a, um, adj. dim. [tabidus] consuming: *moer*, Virg.

tabidus, a, um, adj. [tabeo] melting or wasting away, decaying, putrefying, languishing: *nix*, Liv.: *tabidum corpus*, Suet. Fig.: *mens*, Ov. || Act. consuming, corrupting, infectious: *venenum*, Tac.

tabidus, a, um, adj. [tabes facio] dissolving, wasting, infectious, corroding: *radix* (mollis), Lucr.: *venenum lentum atque tabificum*, Suet.

tabula, ae, f. a board, plank: *si tabulam de naufragio stultus arripuerit*, Cic. || Esp. a writing tablet; and meton. a writing, letter, contract, will, etc. (v. Smith's Ant. 160): *tabulae litterarum* *confectae*, *registor*, Cæs.: *tabulae testamenti*, id.: *multum differit*, in arcane positum sit *argentum*, in *tabulis* *debitur*, Cic.: *novae*, *new account-books* (by substituting which for the old ones debts were cancelled in whole or in part), id.: Cæs. *tabulae praerogativae*, a list of votes, Cic.: XII. *tabulae* the Twelve Tables of laws, id.: *tabula Sallae*, the list of proscribed persons, Juv.: *Dicaearchi tabulae*, maps, Cic. (ii) a tablet advertising an auction; and meton. an auction: *adest ad tabulam* *licetur* *Aebutius*, id. 2. a painted tablet or panel, a painting, picture: *tabula picta*, Pl. Proverb.: *manum de tabula*, *take your hand from*

the picture! enough! hold! Cic. 3. a votive tablet: *me tabula sacer votiva paries indicat*, Hor. [Root doubtful: perh. either *tab*, same as *tabeo*, or *ta*, same as in *re-ta-re*, from *re-ta*.]

tabularius, ii, m. [tabula] archives: Cic.: Virg.

tabulatio, *onis*, f. [id.] a planing or flooring, a floor or story: *in tale tabulationem perfringeret*, Cæs.

tabulatum, i, v. tabulatum.

tabulatus, a, um, adj. [tabula] boarded, floored: *transitus*, Plin. 2. Subst. *tabulatum*, i, n. a flooring, floor, story: *turris tabulatorum quatuor*, Cæs. (ii) Transf. a layer, row: Virg.

tabum (only in nom., acc., and abl. sing.), n. [tabes] corrupt moisture, matter, corruption: Virg.: Ov.: Hor.

|| Transf. an infectious disease, a plague, pestilence: *turpi dilapsa cadavera tabo*, Virg.: *corpora affecta tabo*, Liv.

tabeo, *enti*, *ctum*, 2. v. n. and a.

1. Neutr. to be silent, to say nothing, hold one's peace (prop. more limited than *alere*, which denotes abstinence from any kind of noise): *taecumque praedictum* Ter.: *taecando loqui videbantur*, Cic. 2. Transf. for *alere*, of animals and things, to be still, noiseless, quiet: *vere prius volucres taecant*, *aestate cicadae*, Ov.: *nox erat*, *quam tacet omnis ager*, *pecudes*, *pictaeque volucres*, Virg. || Act. to pass over in silence, to be silent respecting: *enuntiabo quod adhuc amper tacui* et *taecandum* *putavi*, *em* *demum* *Licinus* *quod antea taecaret*, *proponit*, Cæs. (Hence *It. tacere*; Fr. *tair*.)

tacite, adv. silently, secretly: *taet* *rogare*, Cic.: *tacite* *non vultis verendum* *senatus*, Liv. **Tacito**, adv. silently, secretly (rare): *Elissa fugam tacito molitur*, Just. **taciturnitas**, *antis*, f. [taciturnus] silence, taciturnity: *taciturnitas* *aliquis experti*, Cic.: *quid fore* *illic* *Mavortiusque puer*, *si taciturnitas ostendat meritis* *invida* *Romuli*, *silens* *as the part of poets*, Hor.

taciturnus, a, um, adj. [tacitus] prop. not fond of talking: *bai* *um* *of things*, *noiseless*, *quiet*: *quia trisium semper*, *quid taciturnum videbant*, Cic.: *ripa*, Hor. Comp.: *(taetumum)* *taetum*, *taetum*, id.: *Sup.* *Pa. Valetus* *taetum* *Pl.* *Beilissimum* *herce* *vidi* *et* *taciturnissimum*, Pl.

tacitus, a, um, Part. [tacite]. || Adj. that does not speak, silent, noiseless, mute: *qui taciturnitas auctoritatem loquentium*, *quorum voluntatem taciturni perspicia* Cic.: *si mori taciturni oportet*, *taetumum*, *videtur* *making a defensor*, Liv.: *totum pererrat* *luminibus* *tactis*, *with silent glances*, Virg. 2. Pass. that is passed over in silence, kept secret, unmentioned: *prima* *dona* *capita* *epistolae* *taet* *tacita* *nihil* *quodammodo* *relinquenda* *sunt*, Cæs.

Caesar intelligebat, tamen legatos appellat, Caes.

tandem, *adv.* [tam and the demonstr. suffix dem] *at length, at last, in the end, finally*: tandem cognosti, qui silem, Terr.: tandem vulneribus defessis pedem referre coeperunt, Caes. Strengthened with jam, aliquando: Jam tandem Italiae fugientis praedidimus oras, Virg.: tandem aliquando L. Catilinam ex urbe eiecimus, Cic. 2. Esp. in interrogations, pray, pray now, now, then: quoniam tandem modo? id. itane aiebat tandem? Pl.: itane tandem? Ter. 3. Transf. for denique, *finally* (rare): Quint.

tango, *vt.* [tangere, *v.* a. to touch: tangere et tangi, nil corpus, nulla potest res, Lucr.: genui terram tangere, Cic. 2. Esp. to lay hands on or touch, to take, carry off: Sa. Tetigit'ni quicquam? Aes. Si attigisses, ferres infonium, Ter. 3. To take as food and drink, to taste: alius sunt, tangere ut non vellis, Pl.: tangentes mat. singula dente superbo, Hor. 4. Of places, to reach, arrive at, come to: Verres simul ac tetigit provinciam, Cic.: portus, Virg. (II) to border on, be contiguous to: haec civitas Rhenum tangit, Caes. 5. To strike, hit, beat: choros, Ov.: status aut aera legum de corde tacta, struck by lightning, Cic. Proverb. tetigitisti aurum (rem), you have hit the nail on the head, Pl. 6. To handle, pass, deflower: virginem, Ter. 7. To besprinkle, moisten, wash, anoint: corpus aqua, Ov. 8. Fig. of the intellect and passions, to touch, move, affect, impress: minae Clodii contentioneque modice me tangunt, Cic.: si curat cor spectantibus tetigisse querela, Hor. 2. To take in, dupe: to cheat out of: tuum tangam patrem, Pl. 3. To sting, offend: quo pacto Rhodium tetigerim in convivio, Ter. 4. To touch upon, mention, speak of, cite: leviter unum quodque tangam, Cic.: ubi Aristoteles ista tetigit? id. 5. To take in hand, undertake (rare): carmina, Ov. [Root *tag*: Gr. *tagō*, *i-tagō*; Eng. *touch*.]

tangam (tangquam), a partic. implying comparison: as much as, as, just as, like as, as if, as it were, etc.: Ge. Nostin' ejus natum Thædriam? Da. Tangam te, Ter.: quod videri tibi utiam novum accidisse tangam mihi, Cic. With sic or item: apud eum ego sic Ephebi ful, quodescumque ful, tangam domi mese, id. 11. Esp. with si, in hypothetical sentences with subj. (vide *si* as if, just as if: tangam si claudus sim, cum fusti est ambulandum, Pl. 2. Si is sometimes omitted: tangam clausa sit Asia, sic nihil perfertur ad nos, Cic.

tantillus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tantulus] *so little, so small; neut. subst. so little, such a little thing*: tantillum loci, ubi catellus cubet, id. mihi nunc est loci, Pl.: quem ego modo puerum tantillum in manibus gestavi me, Ter.

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tantis-per, *adv.* [tantus] *for so long a time, so long; in the meantime, meanwhile*: with dum, quoad, or absol.: ut ibi esset tantisper, dum culcus compararetur, Cic. Absol.: tantisper tutela muliebri res Latina puero stult, Liv.

tantopere, *adv.* *so greatly, so very, so much*: Cic.: Ter.: Caes.

tantulus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tantus] *so little, so small; neut. subst. so little, such a little, even so little*: non tantulum usquam intermitit tempus, quin eum nominet, Pl.: emitto vim, quae ex fici tantulo grano tantos truncos ramosque procreat, Cic.: homines tantulae staturae, Caes. With gen.: tantulum morae, Cic.

tantum, *adv.* *so much, so greatly, to such a degree, as*: tantum, quantum quis, fuge, as quickly as possible, Pl.: de quo tantum, quantum me amas, velim cogites, Cic. With adjective: nec tantum dulcia quantum et liquida, Virg.: Marius quantum bello optime, tantum pace pessimus, Vell. 3. Only, alone, merely, but: Socratem tantum de vita et de moribus solitum esse quaerere, Cic. (II) Strengthened with modo, and also in one word, tantummodo: omnis ea judicatio versatur tantummodo in nomine, id.: velis tantummodo, you have only to wish it, Hor. 3. Particular phrases: tantum non = Gr. *plurim* *non*, almost, all but, very nearly: tantum non jam optam Laedaemonem esse, Liv. (II) Tantum quoniam, *just, but just just then, hardly, scarcely*: tantum quod ex Ar. patitur, veneram, cum mihi a litterae redditae sunt, Cic. (III) Tantum quod non, *only that not, nothing is wanting but*: tantum quod hominem non nominat: causam quidem totam perscribit, id.

tantummodo, *only*: v. tantum, no. 2. II. **tantundem**, tantundem, n. [tantusdem] *just so much, just as much*: magistratibus tantundem detur in cellam, quantum semper datum est, Cic.: erat vallus in altitudinem pedum decem: tantundem ejus valli agger in latitudinem patebat, Caes. 2. Gen. (of price), tantidem: tantidem emptum postulat tibi tradit, Ter.

tantus, a, um, *adj.* [tam] *of such size or measure, so great in amount, extent, value, degree, etc.*: with a correlative, *quantus*, *ut*, *quasi*: rarely *quasi*; also *absol.*: nullam (contionem) unquam vidi tantam, quanta nunc vestrum est, Cic.: non fuit tanta homo Sex. Roetus in civitate, ut de eo potissimum conquereretur, id.: cave putes aut mare ullum aut flammam esse tantam, quam non facilius sit sedare quam multitudinem, id.: neque solum in tantis rebus, sed etiam in mediocribus vel stultis vel officia, id.: Ita tanta mira in acerbis sunt facta, so many wonderful things, Pl. 2. Subst. tantum, i, n. *so much, so many*: habere tantum molestiae quantum gloriae, Cic.: tantum

hostium intra muros est, Liv. (II) In colloquial lang.: tantum est, that is all, nothing more, etc.: Tantum est, Vales. Pl. (III) Gen. (of price), tanti: frumentum tanti fulvi, quanti laesae aestimavit, Cic. Fig.: esse tanti (aliquid) *to be worth so much; to be valued, prized, or esteemed so highly; to be of such consequence or importance*: tanti ejus apud se gradiam esse ostendit, Caes.: Juris tibi possum dicere, aliquid esse tanti, Cic. (IV) Abl.: tanto, by so much, so much the: usque graviter optegnat, tanto crebrioribus litteris multique ad Caesaris mittentibus, Caes.: bis tanto amici sunt inter se quam prius, *twice as much*: *twice as good*, Pl.: Cleomenes non tanto anle fudit, Pl.

In colloquial lang.: tanto melior! so much the better! well done! excellent! bravo! etc.: tanto berce melior, Ter. So, tanto major! tanto angustior! how great! how noble! Plin.: tanto peior! so much the worse! that is bad! Ter. (v) In tantum, so far, so much, to such a degree: in tantum suam felicitatem virtutemque enutrimus, Liv. 11. *of such a quantity or quality, such*: so small, so slight or trivial: neut. *so little, so few*: ceterarum provinciarum vegetalia tanta sunt, ut his ad has provincias tantandae vix contenti esse possimus, Cic.: praesidi tantum est, ut ne murus quidem citi possit, Caes.

tantusdem, tantidem, tantundem, *adv.* *just so great or large, as great*: Pl. **tapeta**, i, n. (*plur.* *acc.* m. *tapeta* *pulcr.*) *carpet, tapestry, hangings, covered, etc.*: tapeta, Pl.: Ov. (Hence *it. tapeto*: Fr. *tapis*.)

tardē, *adv.* *slowly, tardily*: tarde percipere, Cic. Comp.: Caes. *dup.*: tardissime judicare, Cic.

tardesco, i, v. n. *incoep.* [tardus] *to become slow*: Lucr.

tardigradus, a, um, *adj.* [tardus gradior] *slow-paced, tardy-paced*: quad-rupes, Pac. in Cic.

tardi-pes, *pēdis*, *adj.* [tardus] *slow-footed, tardy-footed*: hence, poet. *transl.* *limping, halting*, an epithet of Vulcan: deus, Cat.

tarditas, itas, f. [id.] *slowness, tardiness*: celeritati tarditas, non debilitas (contraria est), Cic.: pedum, id. navium, Caes.: occasio, Cic.: reman. slow effect, Caes. *Plur.*: celeritate tarditates, Cic. 11. Fig. *slowness, dullness, heaviness, stupidity*: ingeni. id.: hominum, id.

tarditudo, itas, f. [id.] *slowness, tardiness*: Pl.

tardus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tardus] *somewhat slow, slowish*: Ter.

tardo, *vt.* *to delay, to retard, to hinder, to delay, to retard, to impede, to prevent*: aut impeditur perfectionem aut certe tardare, Cic.: pedes (alta arena), Ov.: alas, Hor.: palus Romanos ad insequendum tardabat, Caes. 11. Neut.

in tarry, loiter, linger, delay (rare): *sumquid putes rei publicae nomine tardandum esse nobis*. Cic.

tardus, a. um, adj. [perh a contr. of *trahidus* from *traho*] *slow, sluggish, tardy*: *velox aut tardus sit*. Cic.: *scilicet aetate tardiores*. Pl.: *nemo erat adeo tardus aut fugiens laboris*. Caes.: *ad injuriarum tardiores*. Cic. (II) Of things: *frumenti tarda subvectio*. Liv.: *noctes, coming on late*. Virg.: *podagra, i. e. that makes one move slowly*. Hor.

Fig. *slow of apprehension, dull, heavy, stupid*: *Ch. Prorumpit nihil intelligo*. Sy. *Hut, tardus es, Ter.*: *sensus hebetes et tardi*. Cic. 2. Esp. of speech or of a speaker, *slow, not rapid, measured, deliberate*: *in utroque genere dicendi principia tarda sunt*. Id.

tardus, *ilis*, m. a worm that eats wood, a wood-worm, prob. the larvae of various xylophagous beetles: Pl.

tartarus, a. um, adj. [Tartarus] *pertaining to the infernal regions, Tartarus, infernal*: *tenebrica plaga*. poet. Cic.: *umbræ*. Ov.: *custos*, i. e. *Cerberus*. Virg.

tartarus or **-os**, i. m. in plur. (for prosodial reasons) *Tartarus, orum*, m. = *Typharop*, plur. *Typharopae*, the infernal regions, *Tartarus* (poet.): *sing.*: Virg.: *Hor.*: *plur.*: Virg.: *Hor.*

tat, *interj.* an exclamation of surprise, *what! strange!*: Pl.

tatiae, *interj.* an exclamation of surprise, *So! the devil!*: Pl.

taurus, a. um, adj. [taurus] of a bull or of oxen (poet.): *vincis*. i. e. *vine*. Lucr.: *terga, bull's hide*. Virg. Meton. a. drwm. Ov. II. Subst. *taurus*, ae, f. a whip of bull's hide: Juv.

tauriformis, e. adj. [taurus forma] *bull-shaped*, an epithet of the River *Audus*. Hor.

tauri ludii, *games at Rome in the Circus Flaminius, held in honour of the infernal gods, Liv.* (v. Smith's Ant. 241.)

taurus, a. um, adj. [taurus] *pertaining to bulls or oxen, bull's* (poet.): *vultus* (Eridani). Virg.: *frons*. Ov.

taurus, i. m. a bull, bullock, ox, steer: Cic.: Caes.: Hor. II. Transf. a *brass bull made by Perillus, used by Iphalaris as an instrument of torture*: Cic. 2. The *Bull*, a constellation of the zodiac: Virg.

tax, a word intended to imitate the sound of blows, Eng. *whack*: *tax tax tergo meo erit*; *non curo, my back will get whack, whack*. Pl.

tactio, *itis*, f. [taxis] a rating, rating, estimation: *quis rei taxationem nos fecimus*. Cic.

taculus, i. m. dim. [talis] a small die: Cic.

taxo, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [tag, root of tangere] to touch repeatedly, to handle: Gell. II. Fig. to rate, value, appraise, estimate the worth of: *Senatorum censum amplius ac pro octidgentorum millium summa duodecies*

HS. taxavit, Suet. 2. In gen. to estimate, judge, etc.: *timorem tuum taxa, Sen.* 3. To *touch, approach, charge, or tax with a fault, etc.*: *divortium suum cum uxore*, Suet. (Hence it. *tastare*; Fr. *tâter*; Eng. *taste*.)

taxus, i. f. a yew, yew-tree: Caes.: Virg. Considered, on account of the supposed poisonous properties of its berries, as a tree of the infernal regions: Ov.

tâ, v. tu. **tâ**, a pronominal suffix, a. g. *tute*, *tote*: v. tu.

techna, ae, f. = *τέχνη*, a *skill, trick, piece of craft or subtlety, artifice*: Pl.

tectâ, adv. *covertly, privily, cautiously*: Cic. Comp.: *tectus*, *id.*

tector, *oris*, m. [tego] a plasterer: Varr.

tectoriolum, i. n. dim. [tecturum] a little plaster, *parquet, or rough-cast*: *bella tectoria*. Cic.

tectorium, i. n. [tectoris] a covering, cover: Cat. II. *plaster, stucco, fresco-painting, a wash for walls, etc.*: Cic. (II) a *paste of flour put on the face to preserve the beauty of the complexion*: *tandem aperit vultum et tectoria prima reponit*. Juv. 2. Fig. of speech, *smooth words, flattery* (rare): *placata tectoria lingua*. Persa.

tectoria, a. um, adj. [tego] *pertaining to covering or to a cover* (rare): *panicula, thatch*. Pl. II. *that belongs to or serves for covering or overlaying walls, etc.*: *pertaining to staining, painting, stuccoing, plastering, etc.*: *neque id* (sepulcrum) *opere tectorio exornari*. Cic.

tectum, i. n. [id.] a roof: *quoque* (villae) *deturbavit ventis tectum ac tegulas*. Pl.: *hic ac praecipitem tecto dedit*. Hor. II. Meton. a house, dwelling, abode: a cover, shelter, quarters, etc.: *exercitus tectis ac sedibus suis recipere*. Cic.: *exercitissimum in armis, qui inter annos XIV. tectum non subissent*. Caes.: *solidis claudiri in tectis*. i. e. *in prison*. Ov.

tectus, a. um; Part. [tego] III. Adj. *hidden, concealed*: *enuclui*. Hirt. 2. Fig. *not frank or plain; concealed, disguised; reserved, cautious*: *sermo verbis tectus*. Cic.: *amor*. Ov. Of persons: *oculus et tectus*. Cic.

tecta and **tectifer**, v. *taeda* and *taedifer*.

Tëdignilëquides, i. s. m. [to digna loquens] a comically-formed proper name: Pl.

tëges, *itis*, f. [tego] a covering, mat: Juv.

tëgillum, i. n. dim. [tegulum] a small covering, a hood or cover: Pl.

teginen (also *teginmen* and *tegenen*), *inis*, [tego] a covering, cover: *mihî* (Anachars) *amictus est Scythicum tegimen*. Cic.: *tegenum*. Liv.: *texile tegmen*. Lucr.

teginmentum and **tegenmentum**, i. v. *tegenmentum*.

teginen, *inis*, v. *teginen*.

tëgo, xi, ctum, i. v. a. to cover: *amica corpus ejus* (Alcibiades) *textis suo pallio*. Cic.: *Mars tuum adamantina tectus*. Hor.: *quae* (casae) *more Galiorum stramentis erant tectae, thatched*. Caes.: *naves tectae, covered with decks, decked*. Id.: *utne tegam spurco Nemea latus?* i. e. *walk by the side of*. Hor.

2. Esp. to cover, hide, conceal: *tectis insignibus suorum occultatisque signis militariibus*. Caes.: *multas* (oves) *silva tegit*. Ov. 3. To shelter, protect, defend: *qui portus ab Africo tegeratur*, ab Austro non erat tutus. Caes.: *aliquem tegere ac tueri*. Cic. 4. To cover over, bury, inclose (poet.): *ossa tegerat humus*. Ov. II. Fig. to cover (rare): *tectus modestia*. Pl. 2. Esp. to hide, conceal, keep secret: *triumphi nomine tegere atque velare cupiditatem suam*. Cic.: *non ut corporis vulnera, ita exercitus incommoda sunt tegenda*. Caes. 3. To defend, protect, guard: *aliquis excusatione amicitiae*. Cic.: *ut legatus cura magistratum ab ira impetueque hominum tegeret*. Liv. (Sans. *shag*, "tegere"; Fr. *erroyer*; Germ. *decken*, *Deck*; Eng. *deck*.)

tëgula, ae, f. [tego] a tile: *promitto tibi, si valebis, tegulam illum in Italia nullam relicturam*. Cic. 2. More freq. *pl. tiles, roof-tiles, a tiled roof*: *tempestas venit, confringit tegulae imbricque*. Pl.: *per tegulas demitti*. Cic. (Hence It. *tegola*; Fr. *tuile*.)

teginen, *inis*, v. *teginen*.

teginmentum (*teginmentum* and *tegenmentum*), i. n. [tego] a covering, cover: *teginmenta corporum vel texta vel suta*. Cic.: *acule teginmenta detrahere*. Caes.

Fig.: *istae ego mihi semper habui autil teginmentum meae, a defence, protection*. Pl.

tëla, ae, f. [texo: cf. subte-men, from *texo*] *any woven stuff, a web*: *Penelope telam retexens*. Cic. (II) a spider's web: Pl. II. Transf. *the threads that run lengthwise in the loom, the warp*: Virg.: Ov. 2. A weaver's beam, yarn-beam; also, a loom: *id.*

III. Fig. a web, i. e. a plan, design: *quantum ea tela textur et ea incutitur in civitate ratio vivendi*. Cic. (Hence Fr. *toile, toilette*.)

tellus, *oris*, f. [akin to terra] the earth, opp. to the other planets or to the sea, the globe; earth, land, ground: *ea, quae est media et nona, tellus, neque movetur et infima est*. Cic.: *aque fuit tellus, illic et pontus et aer; sic erat instabilis tellus, innabilis unda*. Ov. II. Transf. a land, country, district, region, territory: *Gnosia, Virg.* nova, Hor.

tëlum, i. n. any weapon used for fighting at distance, a missile, a dart, spear, javelin, etc.: *telum jacere*. Cic.: *conjicere*. Caes.: *non primum Teucer tela Cydonio direxit arcu*. Hor.

Transf. in gen. an offensive weapon of any kind, as a sword, dagger, poniard, etc.: *esse cum telo, to be armed*. Cic.: *stricta agmina tellis*. Ov.

ut pereat positum rubigine telum, my sheathed sword, Hor. 2. Poet. like the Gr. βίλος, a sunbeam: non radii solis neque lucida tela dei, Lucr. (11) lightning: arbitrium est in sua tela Jovi, Ov. 111. Fig. a weapon, shaft, dart: necessitas, quae ultimum ac maximum telum est, Liv.: de corpore rei publicae tuorum scelorum tela revellere, Cic. [Usu. derived from τήλη; but Pott connects it with τήλον and the root τή: as to the omission of s, comp. se-ni from ses, te-la from tes.]

temerarius, a, um, adj. [temere] accidental, casual (rare): sed quid hoc, quod p'cus ulinum tundi? non temerarium est, Pl. 11. rash, heedless, thoughtless, imprudent, inconsiderate, audacious: temulentia mulier et temeraria, Ter.: homines temerarii atque imperiti, Caes.: caeca ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, Cic.: virtus, Ov.

temere [perh. of the same root as temno] adv. by chance, at random, rashly, heedlessly, indiscreetly, etc.: quam saepe forte temere eveniunt, quae non audeas optare, Ter.: forte, temere, casu, aut plerumque fierent aut omnia, Cic.: temere insecuti fugientes, in locum iniquum progrediantur, Caes.: sub p'nu jacentes scilicet temere, Hor. 11. Esp. non temere est, it is not mere chance, it is not for nothing, there is a meaning in it: non temere est, quod corpus cantat mihi nunc ab laeva manu, Pl. 2. Non temere, not easily: qui hoc non temere nisi liberis suis deferabant, Cic.

temeritas, itis, f. [temere] chance, accident (rare): in quibus nulla temeritas, sed ratio apparet, Cic. 11. rashness, heedlessness, want of consideration, temerity: a rash, inconsiderate, or unfounded opinion: omnia acie vacare debet temeritate et negligentia, id.: temeritatem cupiditatemque militum reprehendit, Caes.: temeritas atque incitula, Liv.

teméro, avi, stum, i. v. a. [id.: and therefore, prop. to treat rashly; hence] to violate, profane, defile, disgrace, desecrate, pollute: sacra dissipit, Ov.: templa Minervae, Virg.: fluvios venenis, Ov.: castra infanste temerataque, dishonoured by the crime of mutiny, Tac. 2. Transf. i. v. [root tem, s. abstinere] any intoxicating drink, mood, wine, etc. (mostly poet.): Pl.: Hor.

temno, i. v. a. [root tem, same as Gr. τήνω, lit. to cut off, hence] to slight, scorn, disdain, despise, contemn (poet. and rare): jejunos raro stomachos vulgaria temnit, Hor.: divos, Virg.

temo, ónis, m. a beam, pole, tongue of a carriage, cart, etc.: Virg.: Ov.: Caes. 11. Meton. a vaggon (poet.): de temone Britanno excidit Arviragus, Juv. (11) the constellation called the Wain or Waggon of Boötes, Charles Wain: Ov.

temperamentum, i. n. [tempéro] a mixing in due proportion, a proper measure, disposition, or constitution; a

measure, mean, moderation; temperament, temperature: Inventum est temperamentum, quo tenuiores cum principibus aequari se putarunt, Cic.: die senatus Caesar orationem habuit meditato temperamento, moderation, Tac.: coeli, temperateness, Just.

temperans, antis, Part. [tempéro] 11. A d. observing moderation, sober, moderate, temperate: aut temperantem (dices) qui se in aliqua libidine contulerit, in aliqua effuderit? Cic. Comp.: principes temperatores a cupidine impariti, refraining, abstaining, Liv. Sup.: homo sanctissimus et temperantissimus, Cic. With gen.: famae temperans, Ter.

temperanter, adv. with moderation, moderately: Tac. Comp.: Cic.

temperantia, ae, f. [temperans] moderateness, moderation, sobriety, discreteness, temperateness, temperance, as a moral quality: temperantia est rationis in libidinem atque in alios non rectos impetus animi firma et moderata dominatio, Cic.: novi ego temperantiam et moderationem naturae tuae, id.: dicitatis moderatio et temperantia, id.

temperatè, adv. in due proportion, with moderation, moderately, temperately: tepebit, Cato. 11. Fig.: agere, Cic.

temperatio, ónis, f. [tempéro] a due mingling or tempering of ingredients, fit proportion or combination, symmetry, constitution, temperament: acris temperatio, composition, temper, Cic.: disciplina ac temperatio civitatis, organization, constitution, id.: ordinum, Liv. 11. Meton.: sol dax et princeps et moderator luminum reliquorum, mens mundi et temperatio, the organizing or controlling principle, Cic.

temperátor, óris, m. [id.] one who duly arranges or governs (rare): Cic.

temperatus, a, um, Part. [tempéro] 11. A d. duly limited, moderate, temperate: temperatae escae modicae potiones, Cic. Comp.: loca temperata, Caes. 2. Fig.: moderate, sober, calm, steady, temperate: temperatissimi sanctissimi viri monumentum, Cic.: mens in bonis ab insolenti imperata laetitia, Hor.

temperè, adv. v. tempus, m. iv. **temperies**, is, f. [tempéro] a due mingling, mixture, or tempering, temperature, temper: ubi temperiem sumpere humorque calorque, Ov.: coeli, id.: temperie blandarum captus aquarum, id.

tempero, avi, stum, i. v. a. and n. [tempus] A. Act. to divide or proportion duly: to combine or compound in due proportion; to qualify, temper, etc.: herbas, Ov.: pocula, i. e. to fill, Hor.: scatebrisque aereis temperat arva, i. e. waters, Virg. 2. Transf. to check, restrain, rule, guide, manage: rem publicam instituit et legibus, Cic.: orbem, Ov.: senem dolitrum, Hor. Poet.: citharam nervis,

i. e. to string, Ov. 11. Fig.: amara lento temperet risu, Hor. B. Nent. to observe proper measure; to moderate or restrain oneself; to forbear, abstain: to be moderate or temperate: constr. with abl. either alone or with in or ob: with dat. or inf.: manibus, Liv.: temperare ab injuria et maleficio, Caes.: matronae canora hic voce sua tinnire temperent, Pl. (11) With dat. of pros. reflect. or animis (pleonast.); usu, with sup. to abstain, forbear: neque sibi homines ferros temperatores existimabat, quin in provinciam exirent, Caes.: vix temperare animis, quin impetum facerent, Liv. Pass. imperare: aegre temperatum est, they with difficulty refrained, id. 2. Esp. to abstain from infusing; to spare, be indulgent to: constr. with dat. or ab: ut si cuiquam ulla in re unquam temperaverit, ut vos quoque et temperetis, Cic.: in quo ab sociis temperaverant, Liv. (Hence Fr. *tempérer* instead of *tempérer*.)

tempestat, itis, f. [id.] a portion, point, or space of time, a time, season, period: qua tempestate Poenus in Italiam venit, Cic.: illa tempestate, Liv. Plur.: multis tempestatibus, Sall. 11. Esp. time, with respect to its physical qualities, weather: nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem, Caes.: perfrigida, Cic.: foeda, Liv. 2. Absol. a storm, tempest: tempestat venit, confingit legulas imbricque, Pl.: vis tempestatia, Cic. (11) Fig. commotion, disturbance: calamity, misfortune: qui in hac tempestate populi jactetur et fluctibus, id.: querelatur, storm, shower, id.

tempestivo, adv. at the right time, seasonably, opportunely: sally, appropriately: Cic. Comp.: Hor.

tempestivitas, itis, f. [tempestivus] a right or proper time, fitness, seasonableness (rare): Cic.

tempestivo, adv. = tempestive: Pl. **tempestivus**, a, um, adj. [tempestivus] pertaining to the right time, done or happening at the proper time, timely, seasonable, opportune, fitting, appropriate, suitable: venti, Cic.: ageris tempestivus temporibus, Liv.: tempestivum pueris concedere ludum, Hor.

11. Esp. seasonable, full-grown, ripe: matarias, Cic.: pinus, Virg. 2. Transf. of persona, ripe, mature: tempestiva, viro, Hor. 11. In good time, in good season, early: Plin. Esp. of early banquet, beginning in the daytime: convivia, Cic.

templum, i. n. [tem-no, cut off; cf. *tem-no* from *tem-no*] prop. a space cut off; hence, in augury, an open place for observation: cut off by the augur with his staff. Palatium Romanum, Remus Aventinum ad inaugurandum, templa captant, Liv. 11. Transf. any open space (rare, and mostly poet.): mundi magnum et versatile templum, the circuit of the world, Lucr.: Ives, cuius hoc templum est omne quod conspicias, Cic. 2. A consecrated or sacred

place, a sanctuary: rostraque id templum appellatum, Liv.: an alyseus, id. Fig. *a sanctuary*, *shrine*: pectus templaque mentis, Lucr. (II) *Esp. a place dedicated to some particular deity, a fame, temple*: Vestae, Hor.: antiqua decorum, id.: the sepulchral monument of Sicheus, to whom divine honours were paid, Virg.

temporalis, e, adj. [tempus] pertaining to time, temporary, temporal: canas, Sen.

temporarius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to time, temporary: liberalitas, Nep.: ingenia, changeable, Curt.

tempus, adv. v. tempus, no. iv.

tempus, ōis, n. [tex, "cut," root of tempus and tēpus; hence] a portion or period of time: tempus diel, daytime, Ter.: extremum diel tempus, Cic.: matutina tempora, morning hours, id.: anni tempora, the seasons, Lucr. II.

Transf. time, in general: hos siderum errores id ipsum esse, quod rite dicitur tempus, Cic.: quos ad me id tempora venturos esse praedixeram, at that time, id.: tempus committere proeli, Caes.: omni tempore, always, id. Plur.: id certis temporibus futurum, Cic. (II) Elliptic. *time of office*: si ad tuum tempus perducitur, facilius gubernatio est, consulat, id. 2. *Esp. the time, i. e. the fitting or appointed time, proper period, opportunity*: nunc occasio est et tempus, Pl.: tempus habes tale, quale nemo habuit unquam, Cic.: tibi abire, Hor. (II) plu. (less freq. sing.)

the temple of the head (prop. the right place, the fatal spot; cf. Gr. τὰ καίσα): Virg.: Hor. Poet. *transf. the face, visage*: Prop. 3. *time in poetry and rhetoric, i. e. measure, quantity*: idem facit in trocheae, qui temporibus et intervallis est par iambo, Cic. III.

Meton. the state of the times, position, state, condition: Plur. *the times, circumstances* (esp. of dangerous or distressful circumstances): tempore credere, id est necessitatē parere, semper sapientis est habitum, id.: o saepe mecum tempus in ultimum deducite, to the last extremity, Hor. Plur.: omnes illae orationes canamus ac temporum sunt, Cic. IV.

Adverbial phrases: tempore, and more freq. temporei or temporei, at the right or fitting time, at the appointed time, in time, reasonably: qui vult sua tempore conficere officia, Pl.: ut cōnam quoreret temporei, id.: ego renovare commendationem, est tempore, Cic. Comp.: modo eurgis Eoo temperis coelo, modo serius incidis unda, earlier, Ov. 2. *Ad tempus*: at the right or appointed time, in time: ad autum et ad tempus, Caes. (II) *for the time being, for a while, for the moment*: dux ad tempus lectus, Liv. 3. *Ex tempore, instantaneously, on the spur of the moment, extempore*: versus fundre ex tempore, Cic. 4. *In tempore, at the right, proper, or appropriate time, in time*: in tempore ad eum veni, Ter. 5. *In tempus, for a time,*

temporarily: scena in tempus structa, Tac. 6. *Per tempus, at the right time, in time*: non potuisti magis per tempus mihi advenire quam advenia, Pl. 7. *Pro tempore, according to circumstances*: consilium pro tempore et pro re capere, Caes.

temulentus, a, um, adj. [root tex, whence temetum; cf. vinolentus] drunk, drunken, intoxicated: tempestatem impendentem tueri temulentus, Cic.

tēnāctas, ātis, f. [tenax] a holding fast, tenacity (rare): (animalia) cibum partium ungulum tenacitate oriunt, Cic. II. *Esp. a holding fast to money, niggardliness*: Liv.

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outgrowth: Sans. *tax*, "extendere;" Gr. *taxis*, *taxus*; Germ. *dehnen*. To the same root belong *teno*, *tenax*, *tenor*, *tenax*; Germ. *dinn*; Eng. *thin*.

tēnēbrae, *rum, f. plu. darkness* (denoting a greater want of light than obscuritas, and less than caligo): quon obscurato sole tenebrae facies essent repente, Cic. 2. *Esp. the darkness of night, night*: classem prima tenebris movit, Liv. 3. *the darkness or dimness of a swoon, a swoon*: tenebrae oboriuntur, genus inedia succidit, Pl. 4. *the darkness of death, death-shades* (poet. and rare): ad extremas tenebras, Prop. 5. *blindness* (poet. and rare): Ov. II. *Meton. any dark, gloomy place*: clausi in tenebris, vitam exigunt, in prison, Sall.: infernae, Virg. III. Fig. *darkness, gloom, obscurity*, etc.: quae jacerent omnia in tenebris, nisi literarum lumen accederet, Cic.: o tenebrae, o lutum, o sordes (Piso): obscuritas, i. e. low birth, baseness, id. (ROT *tex*; Sans. *tamas*, "tenebrae;" Eng. *dim*: in *ten-ebrae*, the *m* becomes *n*, on account of the following *b*.)

tēnēbrius, a, um, adj. [tenebricus] full of darkness or gloom, shrouded in darkness, dark, gloomy: case sensus non obscurus est tenebrius, Cic.

tēnēbrius, a, um, adj. [tenebrae] dark, gloomy (rare): poet. Cic.

tēnēbrius, a, um, adj. [id.] dark, gloomy: aera dimovit tenebrosam et dispulit umbras, Virg.

tēnēlūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [tenellus] somewhat tender or delicate (rare): puella tenellulo delicatior haedo, Cat. II.

tēnēlūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [tener] somewhat tender or delicate (rare): bella et tenella Caesina, Pl.

tēnō, *tēndi*, *tentum*, 2. v. a. and n. [root *tex* same as in *tendo*, q. v. c.: hence, the orig. meaning is *to hold tightly*].

A. Act. to hold tightly, to hold fast, occupy, maintain, retain: quo teneam Protea nodo? Hor.: legio locum non tenuit atque in proximum collum se recepit, Caes.: iter, Virg. 2. *to hold, keep, have*: quon pyxidem teneat in manu, Cic.: alique in sinu, Ov. 3. *Esp. to hold, i. e. to be master of, have in one's power, possess, occupy*, etc.: quae tenuit dives Achaemenes, Hor.: omnes colles ab exercitu tenebantur, Caes.: rem publicam, Cic. Al. sol.: qui tenent (ac. *rem publicam*), who are in possession of the State, manage public affairs: qui tenent, qui possident, Cic. (II) Of the possession of the object of affection: te tenet, Tib. (III) In colloq. lang. *teneo* te, I have you once more, of again seeing the beloved person: teneone te, Antiphan, maxime animo exoptata meo? Ter.: also like our I have you, I've got you (fast, bound, etc.): teneo te, inquam, nam ista Academiae est propria sententia, Cic. 4. *to reach, attain*: Hesperiū, Ov. 5. *to hold back, hinder, restrain, detain*, etc.: si id te non tenet,

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advola, Cic.: naves tamen tenebantur, Caes.: ero tamen teneo ab accusando vix me hercule: sed tamen teneo, *restrain myself*, Cic. || Fig. to hold fast, guard, preserve, maintain: sin consuetudinem meam, quam in re publica semper habui, teneo, id.: foedus, id.: suas leges, id.: quod eas res memoria tenet, Caes.: Without memory: satis haec meminit et teneo? Pl.: dicta tenere, Hor. 2. to hold in the mind, to conceive, comprehend, know: quae a Romanis angustibus ignoratur, a Ciliibus teneatur, Cic.: alliculus reconditos sensus, id. 3. Esp. to have possession of, occupy: 2. to have the mastery, to control: quae te tanta pravitas mentis tenuerit, id.: teneri amaro magno, Virg. 4. to reach, to gain, attain: per cursum rectum regnum tenere, Cic. 5. to hold back, repress, restrain, etc.: dolorum, id.: risum, Hor.: quod solus neque iurejurando neque obsequiis tenebatur, Caes. 6. to take in, comprise, comprehend, include: haec magnos formula reges, excepto sapiente, tenet, Hor. B. Neutr. to hold a position, to maintain oneself: tenent Danai, quae deficiat ignis, Virg. 2. to hold or take one's way, to sail, steer: Cassandram petentes, primo ad Mendin tenere, Liv. || Fig. to hold out, last, continue, prevail, etc.: incendium per duas noctes ac diem unum tenuit, id.: nomen illud tenet, Quint.

tēner, ēra, ērum, *adj.* soft, delicate, tender: procera et tenera palma, Cic.: radices arundinum, Caes.: gramen, Hor.: urvae, Ov.: gallina, tender, Hor.: saltatores, effeminatae, Cic. 2. Esp. of tender age, young: tener in cunis et sine voce puer, Prop.: vitulus, Hor.: a teneris, ut Graeci dicunt, unguliculis, i. e. from childhood, Cic. Absol.: In teneris, Virg. || Fig.: nihil est tam tenerum, neque tam flexibile, neque quod tam facile sequatur quocumque dicas quam oratio, Cic.: tenerae nentes, Hor. Transf. of elegiac poets: poetia, Cat. 2. Esp. inexperienced, weak: horum erroribus teneri statim et rudes animal imbuuntur, Tac. [Prob. akin to *rempn*, from *rempn*, *rempn*: hence the meaning of smooth comes from that of rubbing. Others, less probably, connect *ten* with *ten*, root of *tendo*.] (Hence Fr. *tendre*.)

tēnerasco, 3. v. n. *insep.* [tēner] to grow tender: Luce.

tēner, *adv.* tenderly, delicately, softly: dicere, Tac.

tēneritas, *ātis*, f. [tēner] softness, tenderness: uvarum, Plin. || Fig.: in primo ortu (rerum) inest teneritas et mollities quaedam, Cic.

tēneritudo, *inis*, f. [id.] softness, tenderness: Suet.

tēnor, *ōris*, m. [teneo] a holding on, holding fast: hence, an uninterrupted course, career, tenor: hasta fugit servatque cruenta tenorem, keeps its course, Virg.: (aulaea) placido educta tenore

to a patent, by a steady motion, Ov.: uno et perpetuo tenore juris semper usurpato, nunquam intermisso, Liv. (II) Adv. uno tenore, in one course or direction, uninterruptedly, uniformly: isaque (stilus medius) uno tenore, ut alunt, in dicendo fuit, Cic.

tēnsa (tēnsa), *ae*, f. [perh. tendo] the chariot or car on which the images of the gods were borne in the Circensian games (v. Smith's Ant. 371): via tenarum atque pompeae, Cic.

tēnsus (tēnsus), *a*, um, *Part.* [tendo] tentabundus, *a*, um, *adj.* [tento] trying, making attempts: Liv.

tēntamen, *inis*, m. [id.] a trial, essay, attempt (poet. and rare): Ov.

tēntamentum, *i*, n. [id.] a trial, proof, essay, attempt (usu. plur.): mortalia tēntamenta, Ov.: tui, Virg.

tēntatio, *ōnis*, f. [id.] a trial, proof: perseverantiae, Liv. || an attack: Cic.

tēntator, *ōris*, m. [id.] a traver, tempter: Integrae Dianae (Orion), Hor.

tēntigo, *inis*, f. [tendo] lecherousness, lust: Hor.

tēnto (also tēntio), *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. *freq.* [id.] to handle, touch, feel: pectora manibus, Ov.: flumen vix pede, Cic. (II) Esp.: tentare venas, to feel the pulse, Ov. 2. to try the strength of, i. e. to attack, assail: scalis et classe moenia oppidi tentans, Caes.: urbem, Liv.: gravis auctumnus omnem exercitum valitudine tentaverat, Caes.:

pedes, Virg. || Transf. to try: to prove, put to the test: to attempt, essay, etc.: constr. with *acc.*, a *rel. clause*, *inf.*, *subj.*, or *absol.*: (I) with *acc.*: alliculus scientiam auguratus, Cic.: iter per provinciam per vim, Caes. (II) With relative clause: tentavi, quid in eo genere possem, Cic. (III) With *inf.*: tentarunt aequore tingi, Ov. (iv) With *subj.*: quum ille Romuli senatus tentaret post Romuli excessum, ut ipse gereret sine rege rem publicam, Cic. (v) Absol.: tenta qua lubet, Pl. 2. Esp. to try, in a friendly or hostile manner: to urge, incite: to tempt, sound, tamper with: also, to excite, disturb: quum a proximis impetire non possent, ultiores tentant, Caes.: animos servorum spe et metu, Cic.: ut exsul potius tentare quam consul vexare rem publicam posset, id.

tēntorium, *i*, n. [id.: lit. something stretched out] a tent: Virg.: Ov.

tēntus (tēntus), *a*, um, *Part.* [tendo] || Adj. stretched out, drawn tight, strained, tense: via rectissima linea tensa, Quint. || Subst. tensus, 1. m. a lustful man: Mart. 2. tensa, *orum*, n. *pl.* the male organs of generation: Cat. (Hence It. *teso*: also It. *teso*: Fr. *toise*, orig. the length of the outstretched arm.)

tēntus, *a*, um, *Part.* [teneo] tēnticulus, *a*, um, *adj.* dim. [tenuis] slight, poor: apparatus, Cic.

tēntis, *e* (in the poets also as a dissyll. tēntis, and hence sometimes written

tēntis, *lacr.*: tensula and tenuis, trisyll., id.), *adj.* [root *ten*, v. tendo; lit. stretched out; hence] thin, fine, slim, slender, lank, narrow, etc.: subtenus, Pl.: vestes, Hor.: natura oculos membranis tenuissimas vestivit et sepiat, Cic.: aēr, rare, id.: penna, Hor.: cruda (picula), Ov.: mitedola, thin, lank, Hor.: animas (defunctorum), Liv. 2. Transf. little, slight, trifling, poor, mean, etc.: oppidum tenuis aedae, Cic.: aquae, shallow, Liv.: menas, Hor.: praeda, Caes.: and transf. of persons: locupletissimi ejusque coetus exterrant, tenuissimī auxerant, Cic. || Fig. fine, nice, delicate, exact: (motores) tenues, scuti, id.: cura, Ov.

2. Transf. weak, trifling, insignificant, mean, low: tenuis valitudine esset, Caes.: tensus exanimis sermo, Cic.: spes tenuior, id.: damnum, Tac.: tenuiores, men of lower rank, the lower orders, Cic.: tenuissimus quique, id.

tēntitas, *ātis*, f. [tenuis] thinness, slenderness, fineness, smallness, tenderness: casurane in conspectum videatur animus, an tanta sit ejus tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, Cic.: currum, Phaedr. 2. Transf. smallness, insignificance, poverty, scarcity: aeterni, Cic.: eorum rerum, quae terra procreat, vel ubertatem vel tenuitatem, id. || Fig. fineness, acuteness, minuteness in language: limata tenuitas et rerum et verborum, id.

tēntiter, *adv.* thinly: alutae tenuiter confectae, Caes. 2. indifferently, poorly: Da. Quid rei gerit? Ge. Ne, tenuiter, Ter. || Fig. finely, acutely, exactly, subtly: tenuiter disserere, Cic. Comp.: tenuis et acutius et subtilius tractare, id. 2. lightly, superficially: tenuiter colligere, id. Sup.: tenuissime aestimare, id.

tēntio, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. [tenuis] to make thin, slender, fine, rare: to dilute, rarefy, attenuate, etc.: assiduo vomit tenuatur ab usu, Ov.: tenuatum corpus, Hor.: artus tenevauit in undas, dissimulat into water, Ov. || Fig. to make small or trifling, to lessen, reduce, to feeble: iram, id.: magna modis tenevauit parva, to lessen, degrade, Hor.

tēnsa, *ōris*, n. [root *ten*, v. tendo] a cord, mare, springe: Pl.

tēnus [id.] orig. an *acc.* of direction, and hence joined with the *gen.*: afterwards a *prep.* with *abl.* (its supposed construction with the *acc.* rests upon a false reading in several passages, where the *abl.* is the true reading): reaching to, as far as, up to, down to, unto, to (always placed after the word governed): 1. with *gen.*: curram tēnus, Virg.: urbium Conyrae tēnus, Idv. 2. With *abl.* (the usu. constr.): Tauro tēnus, Cic.: pube tēnus, Virg.: pott faece tēnus cadi, Hor. (4) Esp. verbo tēnus, or nomine tēnus, as far as the meaning of the word extends, to name, nominally (rare): vertere verbo tēnus de re publica diserebant, Cic.:

usurpatas nomine tentis urbiū expugnationes dicitant, Tac.

tepefacio, fcl, factum, 3. v. a. (tepefacit, Cat.) to make moderately warm, lukewarm, or tepid; to warm: i. e. qus (solis) tactus est, non ut tepesciat solum, sed etiam saepe comburatur, Cic.: ferrum acutum in matris jugulo, Hor.

tepeo, 2. v. n. to be moderately warm, lukewarm, or tepid (rare): ubi pluri tepent hienes, Hor.: tepentes aures, Virg. || Fig. to be warm or to glow with love, to be enamoured: nescio quem sensi corde tepente Deum, Ov. 2. to be lukewarm: to be without ardour, indifferent in love, etc.: saepe tepent alii juvenes: ego semper amavi, id. [Sana. tap., calefacere; Gr. ὑπόθεω.]

teperesco, pñi, 3. v. n. incomp. [tepeo] to become moderately warm, lukewarm, or tepid: maria tepescunt, Cic.

tepidus, a, um, adj. [id.] moderately warm, lukewarm, tepid: lac, Ov.: sol, Hor. || Fig. lukewarm, faint, languid, etc.: tepidam recalcere mentem, Ov. (Hence Fr. tiède.)

tepor, ōris, m. [id.] a gentle warmth, lukewarmness, tepidity: externus et adventiculus tepor, Cic.: solis, Liv. || coolness: Tac. 2. Fig. coldness, languor of language: libri lentitudinis ac teporis, id.

ter, adv. num. [tres] three times, thrice: i. de se soribus consultum dicebat, Caes.: ter aevum finis senex (Nestor), Hor.: terni ter cyathi, sine cups each, id.: ter centum (or, as one word, trecentum), Virg. || Transf. in gen. to denote frequency or repetition: terque quaterque manu pectus percussit, id.: ter et quater, Hor. Hence, with adjectives, to denote a very high degree: o ego ter felix, thrice happy, thrice fortunate, Ov.

tercentum, i. ter, centum, 100, num. thirteen times: respirare, Juv.: HS. terdecies, Cic.

terebinthus, i. f. = *terebinthos*, the terebinth tree, Virg.

terebra, ac, f. [tero, lit. to pierce] an instrument for boring, a borer: Cato.

terebro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [terebra] to bore, bore through, perforate: lumen telo scuto, Virg.: buxum per rara foramina, Ov. 2. Transf. to bore about with the fingers, i. e. to search about for: regustatum digito terebrare salinum contentus perages, i. e. with scanty fare, Pers. || Fig. to insinuate oneself, to cozen: Pl.

teredo, ōnis, f. [tero, to pierce] (i) the boring worm: (ii) prob. some boring beetle: (iii) the clothes moths: Plin.: Vitr.: Ov.

teres, ōtis, adj. [tero] rubbed or rounded off, rounded, well-turned, smooth, etc.: stipes, Caes.: trunci arborum, Virg.: virga, Ov.: hastile, Liv.: lapillus, Ov.: cervicis, rounded, slender, Lucr.: puer, well made, Hor. || Fig. smooth, polished, elegant: (sapient) teres

atque rotundus, id.: Atticorum aures teretes et religiose, Cic.

ter-geminus, a, um, v. trigeminus. **tergo** or **tergo**, si, sum, 2. or 3. v. a. [a lengthened form of tero: v. mergo, spergo, vergo] to rub off, wipe off, wipe dry, wipe clean, cleanse: nunquam concessimus lavari aut fricari aut tergeri aut ornari, Pl.: pars leve clipeos et spicula locusta tergent, polish, burnish, Virg. Poet.: tergere palatum, to tickle the palate, Hor. || Fig. (rare): librum, i. e. to improve, amend, Mart.

tergum, i. n. [tergum] a hide, rus-hide, as a scourge: Pl. **tergiversanter**, adv. backwardly, reluctantly: pugnam intra, Veil.

tergiversatio, ōnis, f. [tergiveror] a declining; a subterfuge, tergiversation: Cic.

tergiveror, atus, i. v. n. dep. [tergum] to turn one's back; hence, to decline, refuse; to boggle, shuffle, tergiversate: Itaque eam tergiversari non avertit secumque rapient, Cic.: consules ipso tergiversari, Liv.

tergo, v. tergeo.

tergum, i. also **tergum**, ōris, n. (masc.: familiare tergum, Pl.) the back of men or beasts: (i) tergum: boum tergum, Cic. (ii) tergus: aurea quam molli tergoare vexit ovia, Prop.

|| Transf. the back or hinder part, the back, rear: omnes hostes terga verterunt, Caes.: qui plures simul terga dederant, Liv.: retro atque a tergo, behind one, Cic. 2. Of land or water, the surface (poet.): prociatio quae suscit aquore terga, Virg. || Meton. the body of an animal (poet.): (i) tergum: perpetui tergo bovis, Ov. (ii) tergus: rescatur de tergore (suis) pariem, of a side of bacon, id. 2. the covering of the back, the skin, hide, leather, etc.: (i) tergum: taurinum tergum, ex-hide, Virg. (ii) tergus: tergora diripuit costis, id. 3. any thing made of hide or leather: (i) tergum: venti bovis tergo inclinat, i. e. in a bag made of a bulle's hide, Ov.: duroque intendere brachia tergo, i. e. cestus, Virg. (ii) tergus: gestasset laeva taurorum tergora septem, i. e. a shield covered with seven layers of hide, Ov.

tergus, ōris, v. tergum. **termes**, ōtis, m. a bough cut off: of the olive-tree, Hor. **terminalis**, e, adj. [terminus] pertaining to boundaries, boundary. terminal: pall, Tert. 2. Subst. terminalis, ium, n. plus the festival of Terminus (the god of boundaries), held on the 23rd of Feb.: Ov.: Cic. **terminatio**, ōnis, f. [termino] a bounding, fixing of bounds or limits: Inacr. || Fig.: quorum (verborum) descriptio ordo alias alias terminatione concluditur, arrangement, Cic.

termino, avi, atum, i. v. a. [terminus] to set bounds to, mark off by boundaries, to bound, limit: quorum alter fines vestri imperii non terras sed

coeli regionibus terminaret, Cic.: agrum publicum a privato, Liv. || Fig. to limit, set limits to, to circumscribe, define, determine: hinc finibus gloriam, quibus vitam: summam voluptatum omnis privatione doloris, id.

2. Transf. to set bounds to, to close, terminate: clausula longa syllaba, id.

terminus, i. m. a boundary-line, boundary, bound, limit: contentio de terminis, Cic.: templi, Liv. || Fig. a bound, limit, end, term: constituti sunt, qui sint in amictia fines, et quasi termini diligendi, Cic.: omnium aetatum certus est terminus, senectutis autem nullus est certus terminus, id. [Terminus may come from tero, "to turn," and rō-us from rōpo, but both words may perh. contain the same root as rō-ov: on the interchange of l and r, see letter l, no. II, §.]

terni, ae, num. distrib. three each: ter terni cyathi, Hor.: ut in Jugera singula ternis medimnis decidere liceret, Cic. Sing.: terno consurgunt ordine remi, in a triple row, Virg. || Transf. for trees, three: terna guttura monstri, Ov.

ternus, a, um, v. terni.

tero, trivi, tritum, 3. v. a. to rub, rub to pieces; to bruise, grind, bray, triturate: bacum trapetis, Virg.: herbas ungulibus, Ov. 2. Esp. to rub grain from the ears by treading, to tread out, thrash: millia frumenti tua trivertit aera centum, Hor. 3. to cleanse or beautify by rubbing, to smooth, polish, sharpen: crura mordaci pumice, Ov.: hinc radios trivere rotis, smoothed, turned, Virg.: dentibus (apri) in querno stipite tritis, Ov. 4. to lessen by rubbing, to rub away: to wear away by use, wear out: hoc (tempus) rigidus silices terit, id.: ferrum, to dull, id.: trita testis, Hor. 5. to tread off, to visit, frequent: angustum formica terens litur, Virg.: Appian terit, Hor.

|| Fig. of time, to wear away, i. e. to pass, spend: teritur dies, Pl.: tervetur interea, tempus, Cic.: omne aevum ferro, Virg. 2. Of language, to wear out by use, i. e. to render common, commonplace, or trite: jam hoc verbum satis besterno sermone trivium, Cic. [The primary sense of the root was probably "to pierce," as in ter-ado, "a piercing wound," ter-ebra, "a piercer or gimlet," Gr. ῥι-τρον, ῥι-τρο-ακς, etc.; Germ. drillen; Eng. drill; old Eng. thrill, thirl, thirl, "to pierce." Hence came the meanings "to rub" (as in Gr. rōpo), and "to turn," the latter being accounted for by the rotatory movement of a drill in piercing a hole. From the same root with the meaning "turn" come torquor, tortor, tormentum, etc.; also prob. Eng. twirl.]

terra, ae (gen. terrā, Lucr. passim), f. the earth, as opposed to the rest of the universe; also, land, ground, soil, as opposed to the air, sea, etc.: hunc statum esse huius totius mundi atque

genus, manliness: haec ferent, si testifici vena ulla paterni viveret in nobis? Perna.

testificatio, ōnis, f. [testificor] a bearing witness, giving testimony: si ejus rei testificatio tolleretur, Cic. || Transf. in gen. a giving evidence, attestation, proof, evidence: sempiterna repudiat legationis, id.

testiflor, atus, i. v. a. dep. (Perf. part. pass.: Cic. Ov.) [testis facio] to bear witness, give evidence, attest, testify: constr. with acc., aoc. and inf., or rel. clause: haec quum testificaretur, Cic.: testificatur iste, P. Quluthum non testasse, id.: testificaris, quid dixerim non attende, id.: 2. Transf. in gen. to show, exhibit, publish, bring to light, etc.: testificabar sententiam meam, id.: antiquas opes, Ov. || To call to witness (rare): nomen Stygiae aequae, id.

testimonium, ii. n. [testis] evidence, attestation, testimony (oral or written): testimonium in aliquem dicere, Cic.: legitis testimonium testium testorum, id. || Transf. in gen. that which serves as proof, proof, evidence: dare testimonium iudicis, id.: laboris sui periculum afferre, Caes.

testis, is, comm. one who attests (orally or in writing), a witness: pluris est oculatus testis unus quam auris acribus, Pl.: apud me ut apud bonum iudicem argumenta plus quam testes valent, Cic.: ejus rei populum Romanum esse testem, Caes. (ii) With depon. clause: is utimur testibus, adpropinquare eorum adventum, id. (iii) Of things: quid debemus, o Roma, Neronibus, testis Metarum flumen et Haemulab devictus, Hor. || Transf. an eye-witness, spectator (rare): Caesar singulis legionibus singulos legatos praefecit, ut eos testes suae quaque virtutis haberet, Caes.

testis, is, m. a testicle: Hor. **testator**, atus, i. v. a. dep. [testis] to be a witness, to testify, attest (rare): consorte: testere licet: signa, Quirites, thou canst attest it, Ov. 2. Transf. in gen. to make known, show, prove: to give to understand, to declare, aver, etc.: constr. with acc. and inf., rel. clause, or acc.: ego quod facio, me peris causa facere, clamo atque testor, Cic.: testatus, quae praestitisset civibus eorum, Liv.: crampus sepulchris proelia testatur, Hor. 3. Esp. to publish one's last will or testament, to make a will, provide by will: for quum ignorans nuntium ventrem ferre immemor in testando nepotis decessisset, Liv. || To call upon or invoke as witness: vos dii patris ac penates, testor, deo defendere, Cic.: vos aeterni ignes et non violabile vestrum testor nomen, Virg.

testa or **testum**, ii. n. [testis] the lid of an earthenware vessel, an earthen pot-*lid*: fumant testu pressus uterque suo, Ov. || Meton. an earthen vessel, earthen pot: ara fit: huc ignem curto ferit rustica testu, id.

testudininus, a, um, adj. [testudo] pertaining to a tortoise; made of tortoiseshell: gradus, a tortoise-pace, mail's pace, Pl.: lyra, made of or overlaid with tortoise-shell, Prop.

testudo, inis, f. [testis] a tortoise: Cic. Liv. || Meton. tortoise-shell: used for overlaying or veneering: Virg.: Ov. 2. Transf. of things having the arched shape of a tortoise-shell: (i) a lyre, lute, cithern: Cic. (ii) An arch, vault in buildings: Virg. (iii) In milit. lang. a covering, shed, shelter, made of wood, for the protection of besiegers: Caes. (8) formed of the shields of the soldiers held over their heads: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 396).

testula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a voting-tablet used by the Athenians: Nep. (Hence It. testchio.)

tête, v. tu.

teter (tacter), tra, trum, adj. offensive, foul, noisome, shocking, hideous, loathsome: tetra et immanis belus, Cic.: odor, Caes.: cadaveres, Lucr. || Fig. horrid, hideous, repulsive, shameful, outrageous, abominable, etc. detritae aequae immanitate teterrimus, Cic.: cupiditates, quibus nihil me teterris nec foedius excogitari potest, id.: libbho, Hor.: prodigia, Liv.

tétradrachmum, i. n. = τετραδράχμων, a silver coin of four drachmas among the Greeks: Liv.

tétrao, ōnis, m. = τετραπύς, (i) black cock or black grouse: (ii) cock of the woods, capercaillie: Suet.: Plin.

tétrarchēs, ae, m. = τετραρχης, a ruler who governed the fourth part of a country, a tetrarch: in gen. the title of a petty prince: Cic.: Caes.: Hor.

tétrarchia, ae, f. = τετραρχία, the dominions of a tetrarch, a tetrarchy: Cic.

tétrō, ado, foully, shockingly, disgracefully: Cic. Sup.: id.

tetricus, a, um, adj. [teter] forbidding, harsh, gloomy, sour, stern, severe: puella, Ov.: tetricus ac tristis disciplina Sabinorum, Liv.

téthili, v. fero, ad finit.

texo, xui, xtum, j. v. a. to weave: texens telam, Ter.: tegumenta corporum vel texta vel autu, Cic. 2. Transf. in gen. to join or fit together, to plait, braid: to fabricate, build, etc. (mostly poet.): rubea textatur flicina virga, Virg.: crates, Hor.: robore nares, Virg. || Fig. to weave, compose: quoniam ea tela textitur et ea incutitur in civitate ratio vivendi, is derivat, contrivit, Cic.

textilis, e, adj. [texo] woven, wrought, textile: stragulum, Cic.: dona, Virg. 2. Subst. textile, ia, n. (sc. opus), a web, stuff, fabric, piece of cloth, canvass, etc.: pictura in textili, Cic.

textor, ōris, m. [id.] a weaver: Pl.: Hor. (Hence Fr. tisserand, with the suffix -and.)

textrinus, a, nm, adj. [constr. from textorinus, from textor] pertaining to

weaving: ara, the art of weaving, Firm.

2. Subst. texturinum, i. n. (sc. opus), weaving: Cic.

textum, i, n. [texo] that which is woven, a web (poet.): pretiosa texta, Ov. 2. Transf. that which is plaited or fitted together, a plait, texture, fabric: pinea carinae, Cat.: non enarrabile clipei textum, Virg.

textura, ae, f. [id.] a web, texture (poet.): Pl.: Prop. || Transf. a construction, structure: Lucr.

textus, a, um, /art, [texo].

textus, ūs, m. [id.] texture, tissue, structure: haec sunt tenuia textu, Lucr. || Fig. of language, construction, combination, connection, context: Quint.

thalámegus, i, f. = θαλαμῆγος, a state-barge fitted up with cabins: Suet.

thaláms, i, m. = θαλαμος, a sleeping-room, bed-chamber: Virg.: Ov. 2. Esp. a marriage-bed, bridal-bed: Prop.

3. Meton. marriage, wedding: thalamus expers vitam degere, Virg. || In gen. a dwelling-room, dwelling-place, residence, habitation: apulum, id.

thalassicus, a, um, adj. = θαλασσίαιος, sea-coloured, sea-green: Pl.

thalassinus, a, um, adj. = θαλάσσιος, sea-coloured, sea-green: Lucr.

thalus, i, m. = θάλλος, a green stalk, green bough: Virg.

théatralis, e, adj. [theatrum] pertaining to the theatre, theatrical: theatrales gladiatorique consensus, Cic.

théatrum, i, n. = θέατρον, a play-house, theatre: theatrum ut commune sit, Cic.: in vacuo laetus sessor plausorae theatro, Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 370 seq.). Of the Greek theatre, which served as a place for public meetings: Cic. Liv. 2. Transf. in gen. any open space for exhibiting martial games: Virg. 3. Meton. the spectators assembled in a theatre, a theatrical audience: frequentissimum, Cic.: spissa theatra, Hor. || Fig. a place of exhibition, theatre, for any public performance: nullum theatrum virtutis consensientia majus est, Cic.

théca, ae, f. = θῆκη, that in which any thing is inclosed, an envelope, hull, cover, case, sheath, etc.: Cic.: Suet.

théma, átis, n. = θέμα, a subject or topic treated of, a theme: Quint. || The position of the celestial signs at one's birth, a nativity, horoscope: Suet.

théologus, i, m. = θεολόγος, one who treats of the Deity and of divine things, a theologian: Cic.

thermas, arum, f. plu. (sc. aquae) = θερμαί. Warm springs, warm baths (natural or artificial): Cic.: ou the magnificent thermas at Rome, v. Smith's Ant. 54 seq.

thermopóllum, ii. n. = θερμopóλιον, a place where warm drinks were sold, a tavern: Pl.

thermopóto, i. v. a. [vox bibrida, θερμός poto] to refresh with warm potations: gutturem, Pl.

thesaurarius, a, um, adj. [thesaurus] pertaining to treasure: fures, Pl.

Thesaurichrysonochrysalides, ae, m. a fashionably formal proper name: Pl.

thesaurus (In many MSS. and inscr. also written thesaurus), i, m. = *θησαυρος*, any thing laid or stored up, a hoard, treasure, provision, store: nec vero quemquam senem audivi oblitum, quo loco thesaurum obulseat, Cic.: Intactis opulentior thesauris Arabum, Hor. 2. Fig. (rare): thesaurus mali, a great quantity, Pl. || Meton. a place where any thing is stored up, a store-house, treasure-chamber, treasure-vault, treasury: admonet quidam, esse thesaurum publicum sub terra saxo quadrato septum, Liv. 2. Fig. a repository, magazine, collection: quid dicam de thesauro rerum omnium, memoria? Cic. (Hence It. *tesoro*; Fr. *trésor*: perh. the r in the first syllable of *trésor* arises from the n in the old form *thesaurus*.)

thesis, is, f. = *θέσις*. In rhetoric, a proposition, *thesis*: pure Latin, proposition: Quint.

thiasus, i, m. = *Θιασος*, the Bacchic dance, a dance performed in honour of Bacchus: Virg.: Cat.

tholus, is, m. = *θόλος*, a dome, cupola, a rotunda: Ov. In the tholl of the temples votive gifts were suspended: Virg.

thorax, acis, m. = *θώραξ*, the breast, chest, thorax: Cels. || Transf. armour for the breast, a breast-plate, corselet, cuirass: a doublet, stomacher: Liv.: Virg.

thronus, i, m. = *θρόνος*, an elevated seat, a throne: Jovis, Plin.

thynnus (thynnus), i, m. = *θύννος*, the tunny or tunny-fish: Plin.: Hor.

thurens, **thuriabulum**, etc., v. tur. thus, thuris, v. tus.

thya or **thylla**, ae, f. = *θύια* or *θύλλα*, the Greek name for the citrus-tree: Plin.: Prop.

thymbra, ae, f. = *θύμβρα*, a plant, savory: Virg.

thymianus, a, um, adj. [thymum] fond of thyme: vetulae, Pl.

thymum, i, n. = *θύμνος*, thyme: Plin.: Virg.: Hor.

thynus, i, v. thunnus.

thyrus, i, m. = *θύρρος*, a stalk, stem of a plant: Suet. || Transf. a staff twined round with ivy and vine-shoots, borne by Bacchus and the Bacchantes: the Bacchic staff, *thyrus*: Hor.: Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 376).

2. Transf. a thorn, good (poet.): Lucr.

thars, ae, f. or **tharsas**, ae, m. = *θάρσας* or *θάρσας*, the head-dress of the Orientals, a turban, tiara: acerpumque accerque tharsas, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 376).

tibia, ae, f. the shin-bone, tibia: Cels.: Phaedr. || Transf. a pipe, flute (originally made of bone): si

tibiae inflatae non referant sonum, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 376).

tibialis, e, adj. [tibia] pertaining to the shin-bone or tibia, tibial: hence, subst. tibiale, is, n. a warm covering for the legs, a kind of stocking or lagging: Suet. || pertaining to the flute, flute: arundo tibialis calami, used for flutes, Plin.

tibicon, inis, m. [tibia cano] a flute-player: age, tibicon, refer ad labias tibias, suffla celeriter tibi buccas, Plin.: Cic.: Hor.

|| Transf. a kind of pillar or prop of a building: Cat.

tibiconia, ae, f. [tibicon] a female flute-player: Pl.: Ter.

tigillum, i, n. dim. [tignum] a little beam: Pl.: Liv.

tignarius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to beams: faber, a carpenter, builder, Cic.

tignum, i, n. (masculine plur. tigna, Liv.) building-stuff, building-materials: Ulp. || Esp. a piece of timber, a trunk of a tree, a log, beam: supra eum locum duo tigna transversa iniecerunt, Caes.: cava, i. e. ships: Prop.

tigris, is or idis, commun. (in prose, masc.: in the poets, usually fem.): a tiger (in Persian, an arrow: Varr.), a riper, tigris: Virg.: Hor.

tilla, ae, f. the linden or lime tree: Virg.: Ov.

timidifatus, a, um, adj. [timeo facio] frightened, alarmed, intimidated (rare): timidifata libertas, Cic.

timens, ntis, Part. [timeo] || A d. fearful (with gen.): mortis timentes, Lucr.

timēo, ōi, 2. v. a. and n. to fear, be afraid of, to dread, apprehend: to be afraid or in fear, to be fearful, apprehensive or anxious: con str. the direct object is expressed by acc. (or nom. in pass.), a relative clause, inf., subj., or absol.: the indirect object by dat. or de and abl. (1) With acc.: quanquam omnia sunt metuenda, nihil magis quam periculum timemus, Cic.: furum caulam poms aut poms, Juv. de suo ac legionis periculo nihil timebat, Caes. (2) With rel. clause: haec quo sint erupitura timeo, Cic. (3) With inf.: Caesar timebat tantae magnitudinis fluminis exercitum obficere, Caes. (4) With subj. (ne indicating that it is feared that what the dep. clause expresses may happen; ut, that it may not happen): timuit, ne non succederet, Hor.: timeo, ut sustineas, Cic. (v) Absol.: imentes confirmat, Caes.

timidē, adv. fearfully, timidly: Caes.: Hor. Comp.: timidus dicere, Cic. Sup.: quod timidissime dicendum est, Quint.

timiditas, atis, f. [timidus] fearfulness, cowardice, timidity: formidolus, timiditas, pavor, ignavia, Cic. Plur.: quantae timiditates, id.

timidus, a, um, adj. [timeo] fearful, afraid, faint-hearted, cowardly, timid: se timidum atque ignavum iudicari, Cic.: timidus in labore militari, id.

non timidus ad mortem, id.: spes, Ov. Comp.: timidiora mandata, Cic. Sup.: timidissime Phineo, Ov. (ii) With inf. (poet.): Codrus pro patria non timidus mori, Hor. (iii) With gen.: timidas procellas, id.

timor, ōris, m. [id.] fear, dread, apprehension, alarm, anxiety: defunctum timorem metum mali appropriquantis, Cic.: timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Caes.: ea (aestas), quae sequitur, magno est in timore, i. e. occasione great apprehension, Cic. With object, gen.: repentinae incursionis, Caes. 2. Meton. an object that excites fear, a terror: Cacus Aevinae timor, Ov.

|| Poet. transf. awe, reverence, veneration: defum, Lucr.: Hor.

tinotilis, e, adj. [tingo] in which something is dipped: Ov.

tinotus, a, um, Part. [tingo] || Subst. tinotia, orum, n. plur. dyed or coloured stuffs: Cic.

tinge, ae, f. a gnawing worm, a moth, book-worm, etc.: Hor.: verms in bee-hives, fig-trees, etc.: Virg.

tingo (tinguo), nxi, nectum, 3. v. a. to wet, moisten, bathe: tunica sanguine Centauri tincta, Cic.: tinget pavimento mero, Hor. Poet.: in alto Phoebus anhelos aequore tinget equos, i. e. the sun will set, Ov. 2. Esp. to soak in colour, to dye, colour, tinge: lanias vestium murice Afro, Hor.: cultros sanguine, Ov. || Fig.: orator sit mihi tinctus litera, andierit, aliquid legitur, i. e. versed in, Cic. [Gr. *τυνγω*; Germ. *tünchen*; Eng. *tinge*.] (Hence It. *tingere*; Fr. *teindre*.)

tingimentum, i, n. [tingio] a tingling: Pl.

tingio, ōi, or ōi, itum, 4. v. v. a. and s. to ring, clink, jingle, tinkle, tingle: tinguat tintinnabulum, Pl.: exspecto maxime, equid Dolabella tinnias, clink the money, i. e. pays, Cic. || Transf. to have a sharp or shrill voice, to cry, scream, ring: comprime te: nimium tinnis, Pl.

tinnifus, ōis, m. [tinnio] a ringing, jingling, tinkling: tinnitque cie de matris quate cymbala circum, Virg.

|| Transf. of language, a jingle of words: tinnit Galliois, Tac.

tinnulus, a, um, adj. [id.] ringing, tinkling, shrill-sounding: astra, Ov.: vox, Cat.

tintinnabulum, i, n. [tintinnio] a bell on doors, to summon attendants, on the necks of cattle, etc.: Pl.: Suet.

tintinnodulus, i, m. [id.] an attentioner: educt ad tintinnaculos, Pl.

tintino (tintino), i, v. v. m. [tintio] to ring, clink, clank, to jingle, tinkle: sonitu suapte tintinant aures, Cat.

tinus, i, f. the lacustrine: Ov.

tipilla, ae, f. an insect that runs swiftly over the water, the water-spider, water-spinner: Varr. Transf. of any very light object: Pl.

tiro, ōnis, m. a newly-recruited soldier, a young soldier, recruit: actus tiro, Cic.: legio tiroium, Caes. (ii) A d.:

troves milites, *opp.* veterani, Cic. || Transf. in gen. a *beginner*, tiro: homo non aetate sed *an* forensi actus exercitatione tiro, id. : deductus in forum tiro, as a young man, after putting on the toga virilis, Suet.

tirocinium, *l. m.* [tiro] the first military service or first campaign of a young soldier, military raiment or inexperience: juvenis, Liv.: Just. 2. Meton. young troops, recruits: contemptum tirocinium, Liv. || Transf. in gen. the first beginning, the first trial or attempt: si in l. Paulo accusando tirocinium docere et documentum eloquentiae parere voluit, id.

tironialis, *l. m. dim.* [id.] a young beginner, little tiro: Juv.: and *adj.* miles, Suet.

tis = tul, Pl.: v. tu.

titillatio, *onia*, *f.* [titillo] a tickling: titillation: Cic.

titillo, *avi*, *atum*, *l. v. a.* to tickle, titillate: seneca, Lucr.: multitudinis levitatem voluptate quasi titillant, Cic. || Fig.: ne vos titillet gloria, Hor.

titivillitium, *l. m.* a very small trifling, a bagatelle: Pl.

titubantior, *adv.* hesitatingly, falteringly: titubanter et strictim, Cic.

titubantia, *ae*, *f.* [titubo] a staggering (rare): linguae, i. e. *stammering*, Suet.

titubo, *avi*, *atum*, *l. v. n.* and *a.* to stagger, totter, reel: cave ne titubas, Hor.: vestigia titubata, tottering, Virg.: titubat linguis, stammers, Ov. || Fig. to hesitate, falter, waver, be in suspense, be embarrassed or perplexed: Licinius titubans, Cic.: ne quid titubetur, Pl.: at quid forte titubatum est, ut fit in bello, Cic.

titulus, *l. m.* a superscription, inscription, label, title: a ticket, bill, placard, notice: aram condidit dedicatque cum ingenti rerum ab se gestarum titulo, Liv.: quorum titulus per barbaram colla pendit, i. e. of slaves put up for sale, Prop.: sepulcri, epitaph, Juv. || Transf. an honourable appellation, title of honour: sustinere titulum consulatus, Cic. (ii) Meton. honour, renown: hunc praedae titulum Jove natas habebit, the honour derived from obtaining this spoil, Ov. 2, a cause or reason alleged, a pretence, pretext: non vos pro Graeciae libertate tantum dimicare: quoniam is quoque egestus titulus esset, Liv.

tocto (toctillo), *onia*, *m.* [toctos, uary] a sower: Cic.

toctus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [toctus] of tufa: metae (drui), Suet.

tufa (tophus), *tufa* or *tuff*, a variety of volcanic rock of an earthy texture: Virg.: Ov. (Hence *lit. tufa* for *Tr. tuf*).

toga, *ae*, *f.* [tego] a covering, garment: Varr. || Esp. the outer garment of a Roman citizen in time of peace, long, broad, and flowing, and consisting of a single piece of stuff; the toga (v. Smith's Ant. 378 seq.): sed

quod pacis est insignis et otii toga, Cic.: toga praetexta, the toga of magistrates and freedmen children, ornamented with purple; v. praetextus: toga pura, the unornamented toga of youth who had laid aside the praetexta, id.: more frequa called virilis, id.: candida, the toga worn by candidates for office, made of white fulled cloth, Liv.: pallia, the dark-gray toga of mourners, Cic. 2. Meton. peace: ex quo genere haec sunt: cedant arma togae, id.

togatus, *l. m.* [togatus] an actor in the fabula togata: Suet.

togatus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [toga] dressed in or wearing a toga: Iudex modo palliatus, modo togatus, Cic.: Romanorum dominos gentisque togatam, Cic. 2. Subst. togati, Roman citizens, Romans: unus e togatorum numero, Cic. (ii) togata, *ae*, *f.* (a. fabula) a species of the Roman drama which treated of Roman subjects, the national drama (v. Smith's Ant. 122): Hor.: Cic. || pertaining to the lower classes or to clients: turba, Juv. 2. Subst. togatus, *l. m.* a man of humble station, a client: id. (ii) togata, *ae*, *f.* an immodest woman, a prostitute: Hor.

togula, *ae*, *f. dim.* [id.] a little toga: Cic.

tolerabilis, *a*, *adj.* [tolero] that may be borne, endurable, passable, tolerable: amicitiae si tolerabiles erunt, ferendae sunt, Cic.: oratores, id.: non tolerabile nomen, Virg. Comp.: senectus, Cic. || A. c. that can easily bear or endure (rare): homo, Ter.

tolerabiliter, *adv.* bearably, passably, tolerably: facere aliquid, Col. 2. patiently: etenim si dolores eodem tolerabilius patiuntur, Cic.

tolerans, *antis*, *Part.* [tolero] || A. d. bearing, supporting, enduring, tolerating, tolerant (usu. with gen.): corpus laborum tolerans, Tac.

toleranter, *adv.* patiently, tolerantly: ferre aliquid, Cic.

tolerantia, *ae*, *f.* [tolero] a bearing, supporting, endurance (rare): Cic.

toleratio, *onia*, *f.* [id.] a bearing, enduring: dolorum, Cic.

toleratus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [tolero] || A. d. tolerable, acceptable: Tac.

tolero, *avi*, *atum*, *l. v. a.* [lengthened form of the root *tol*; v. *tollo*] to bear, support, endure, sustain, tolerate: militiam, Cic.: hiemem, id.: famem, Caes.: egestatem, Pl. Abol.: paulo longius tolerare, Caes. With *inf.*: magnitudinem mali perferre visu non toleravi, Tac. || Transf. to support, i. e. to nourish, maintain, sustain, preserve: his rationibus equitatum tolerare, Caes.: corpora equorum, Tac.

tollo, *onia*, *m.* [tollo] a swinging, beam, a swipe or sweep, e. g. to raise a water-bucket from a well, or to elevate a body of men to a level with the enemy's ramparts: Liv.

tollo, *subst.*, *sublatum*, *j. v. a.* to lift up, raise up, elevate, exalt, etc.

(elevation being the predominant notion): aliquem tollere in coelum, Cic.: aquila in sublime sustulit testudinem, Theodr.: sustulimus manus et ego et Balbus, Cic. 2. Esp. to take up, i. e. to accept, acknowledge; and so, to bring up, educate as one's own (from the custom of laying new-born children on the ground at the father's feet): puellam, Ter. Alce of the mother: si quod peperimus alce educarem so tollerem, Pl. (ii) Meton. to get, beget a child: qui ex Fadia sustulit liberos, Cic. 3. Nautical & t. tollere anclas, to lift the anchor, weigh anchor: Caes.

4. Fig.: tollitur in coelum clamor, Virg.: risum, Hor.: animos aliquid, to animate, Liv.: aliquem ad coelum, Cic. || to take up a thing from its place, to take away, remove: convey (removal being the predominant notion, but still usu. with an implication of elevation): frumentum de area, id.: pecunias e fano, Caes.: pailnam, Hor.: navis ducentos viginti ex legione throrum sustulerant, had taken on board, Caes. 2. Esp. to take off, carry off, make away with, to kill, destroy: aliquem de medio, Cic.: Titanas fulmine (Juppiter), Hor.: majores nostri Carthaginem et Numantiam funditus sustulerunt, Cic. 3. Milit. t. tollere signa, to begin to march, to decamp: Caes. 4. Fig.: to do away with, remove; to abolish, annul, abrogate, cancel: rei memoriam tollere ac delere, Cic.: diem, to consume in speechifying, id. (Root *tol*, whence *tol*, *to-tum* instead of *tol-tum*, *tol-ero*; cf. Sans. *tol*, "tolerate"; Gr. *toléō*, *tolémāō*, *toléō*.)

tollitum, *adv.* [from root *tol*; v. *tollo*] prop. lifting up the fact; hence] on a trot, full trot: Pl.

tollimentum, or contr. **tōmaelum**, *l. m.* a kind of manège: Juv.

tōmentum, *l. m.* [trōm] a stuffing for cushions (e. g. of wool, hair, feathers, straw, etc.), cushioning: Suet.: Tac.

tōnans, *antis*, *Part.* [tono] || Subst. the thunderer (an epithet of several deities, esp. of Jupiter): Ov.

tōndō, *tōndō*, *tonsum*, *l. v. a.* to shear, clip, crop, to shave, etc.: barbaram et capillum, Cic.: oves, Hor.: lanam, id.: ille comam mollis jam tondebat hyacynthi, was cropping, Virg.: illicem denubinitus, to lop, Hor. || Transf. to crop, to graze or browse upon, to eat off; to pluck, gather, cull (poet.): ex uno tonantes gramina campo lanigerae pecudes, Lucr.: dumeta (Juvenci), Virg. 2. to fleece, to plunder (rare): adibo hunc, itaque tondebo auro usque ad vivam catem, Pl.

tonitrallis, *a*, *adj.* [tonitrus] thundering: templa coeli, Lucr.

tonitrus, *us*, *v. tonitrus*.

tonitrus, *ia*, *m.*, or **tonitruum**, *l. m.* (the neut. form of the nom. tonitru, rests solely on the authority of grammarians) [tono] thunder: Sing.: tonitruum auribus accipiamus, Lucr.: toni-

truum terribile existit, Plin. : tonitruum omne clebo, Virg. *Pler.* : tum fulgore et tonitrua existere, Cic. : subito coorta tempestas cum magno fragore tonitribusque, Liv. (Hence Fr. *tonnerre*.)

tono, ā, i. v. n. and a. to thunder : ut valide tonat : Pl. : tonans Jupiter, Hor. || Transf. to make a loud

thundering noise, to roar, rattle, crash, etc. : tympana tenta tonant, Lucr. : Aetna boriferis ruinis, Virg. Of loud, thundering speech : Pericles fulgere, tonare, dictus est, Cic. 2. A. c. to thunder forth, to say or name with a thundering voice : tercentum tonat ore deos, innotat with thundering voice, Virg. [Nans, stam, "gemere, tonare;" Gr. *trōnō*; Germ. *donner*; Eng. *thunder*.]

tonas, ae, f. (perb. from tando) an oar (poet.; mostly plur.): Lucr. : Virg.

tonillae, arum, f. plu. the tonsils in the throat : Cic.

tonito, i. v. a. freq. [tondeo] to shiver : oves, Pl.

tonsor, ōris, m. [id.] a shaver, clipper, shaver of the hair, beard, nails, etc., a hair-cutter, barber : Cic. : Hor. Of a nail-cutter : Pl. Proverb. : omnibus et lippis notum et tonsoris esse, i. e. to be known to every body, to all the world, Hor.

tonsorius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to shearing or shaving, tonsorial : cultor, a razor, Cic.

tonstricula, ae, f. dēm. [tonstrix] a little female hair-cutter or barber : Cic.

tonstrina, ae, f. [tondeo] a barber's shop : Pl.

tonstris, icis, f. [id.] a female hair-cutter or barber : Pl.

tonstra, ae, f. [id.] a shearing, clipping, pruning : capillorum, Ov.

tonsus, a, um, Part. [tondeo].

tonsus, ūs, m. [id.] the cut or mode of dressing the hair : Pl.

tonus, i, m. = *róvos*, the sound, tone of an instrument : Vitr. || Transf. of colour, tone : Plin.

tophus, i, and its deriv., v. tof.

topiarius, a, um, adj. [*róvos*] pertaining to ornamental gardening or gardening in gen. : opus, Plin. || Subst. topiarius, ūs, m. an ornamental gardener : Cic. 2. topiaria, ae, f. (sc. ars), ornamental gardening, the copy art, i. e. that of giving fanciful forms to thickets, trees, etc., of laying out parterres, forming arbours, bowers, etc. : Id. (n. Smith's Ant. 208).

topica, ōrum, n. plu. = *rovatū*, the title of a work of Aristotle, of which Cicero made an abridgment with the same title.

topiēs, ōs, f. = *rovatū*, the art of finding topics : Cic.

torā, ālis, n. [torus] a valance of a couch : Hor.

torcular, āris, n. [torqueo] lit. that which twists or twists, hence a press, used in making wine or oil : Vitr.

torreus, ūis, n. = *rovēpus*, work executed in relief, embossed work : Cic.

tormentum, i, n. [torqueo; prop. an instrument with which any thing is turned or twisted] an engine for harling miasias : tormenta telorum, Cic. : Caes. Liv. 2. Transf. a missile thrown by the engine : quod unum genus tegumentum nullo teo neque tormento transigebat posae, Caes. || a cord, rope : falces tormentis introrsus reducebant, Id. || an instrument of torture, a rack : verberibus ac tormentis quaestione habere, Cic. 2. Meton. torture, anguish, pain, torment, etc. : invidia Siculi non invenere tyranni majus tormentum, Hor. : bene tormentis secabique coll, Ov.

tormina, um, n. plu. [id.] a gripping of the bowels, the gripes, colic : Cic.

torminosus, i, m. [tormina] subject to the gripes or colic : Cic.

torno, avi, atum, i. v. a. [torvus] to turn in a lathe, to round off : apheeram, Cic. || Transf. to turn, fashion, smooth (rare) : male tornati versus, Hor.

torus, i, m. = *róvos*, a turner's wheel, lathe : Virg.

torosus, a, um, adj. [torus] full of muscle, muscular, brawny, fleshy : colla bova, Ov.

torpedo, ūis, f. [torpeo] numbness, inelasticity, sluggishness, torpidity (rare) : torpedo invaserat animum, Tac. || Transf. the torpedo, crank-fish, or electric ray : Cic.

torpo, 2. v. n. to be numb, motionless, inactive, torpid : torpentes gelu, Liv. : torpent infractae ad proelia vires, Virg. || Fig. to be stupefied, astounded : to be dull, listless, inactive : deum volumus cessatione torpere, Cic. : torpentes metu, Liv. : quum Pausiaca torpes tabella, whoso you are lost in admiration, Hor.

torpesco, pōi, 3. v. n. incept. [torpeo] to grow numb, to become torpid : torpuit gelido lingua retenta metu, Ov. || Fig. = *per otium torpescent manus aut animus, grow slack or inactive*, Sall.

torpidus, a, um, adj. [id.] benumbed, stupefied, torpid : torpidos somno insuper pavore exanimat, Liv.

torpor, ōris, m. [id.] numbness, stupefaction, torpor : tutantur se torpore torpedines, Cic. || Fig. sluggishness, listlessness, inactivity : procerum, Tac.

torquatus, a, um, adj. [torques] adorned with a neck-chain or collar : affuit Alecto brevis torquata colubris, with snakes coiled about her neck, Ov.

torqueo, tori, tortum, 2. v. a. to turn, twist, bend, wind, turn about or away : serpens squamosos orbes torquet, Ov. : cervicis oculoque, Cic. : ora, to twist away, Id. : oculos ad moenia, Virg. 2. Esp. to whirl round, to fling with force, to hurl (mostly poet.) : jaculum in hostem, Id. : plin valido lacerto, Ov. 3. to wrench the limbs upon the rack, to put to the

rack or to the torture, to rack, torture : oculos torqueri, Cic. : vincula torturave, Suet. || Fig. to twist, wrast, distort : versare suam naturam et regere ad tempus atque huc et illic torques ac flectere, Cic. 2. Esp. to rack, torment, torture : tuas libidines a torquent, Id. : invidia vel amore vigili torquere, Hor. (From *toro*, q. v. : the qu in torques corresponds to the g in *mergo*, *spargo*, *tergo*, *serpo*.)

torquis or **torques**, ūis, m. and f. [torqueo] a twisted neck-chain, neck-lace, collar : T. Mantua, qui Galli torques detracto, Torquati cognomen invenit, Cic. || Transf. a coupling-collar for oxen : ipse et torquibus apes junge pares, Virg. 2. a wreath, ring, in gen. : scepe Deum nexis ornatum torquibus arae, Id.

torrens, entis, Part. [torreo]. || Adj. burning, hot, inflamed (rare) : milles torrens meridiani sole, Liv.

2. Transf. of streams, rushing, roaring, boiling : flumina, Virg. : uola, Id. (H) Subst. torrens, entis, m. a torrent : quum fertur quasi torrens oratio, Cic. 3. Fig. of speech : torrens dicentis oratio, Quint. : copia dicendi, Juv.

torreo, torri, tostum, 2. v. a. to parch, roast, bake, scorch, burn, etc. : fruges receptas et torrene parant flammis et frangere saxo, Virg. : etiam in Phalaridis tauro inclusus succulentis ignibus torretur, Cic. : torrensque agnos sidera, Hor. : tostos en aspice atris, Ov. : exta in veribus, to roast, Virg. 2. Transf. to dry up, to wither (vae miseris) torrentur febribus artus, Id. 3. Fig. : si torrene jecur queris idoneum (Venus), Hor. (Sane, dicit, "silitre;" Gr. *ρόρεμα*; Germ. *durst*; Eug. *thirst*.)

torresco, 3. v. n. incept. [torreo] to become parched or burned : Lucr.

torridus, a, um, adj. [id.] parched, torrid, dried up, dry : tellus, Lucr. : campi siccitate, Liv. : homo vegrandi macie torridus, dicitur et siccitate, Cic. || Transf. of cold : peccata juvenatque torrida frigore, parched, ripped, Liv.

torris, ūis, m. [id.] a brand, fire-brand (with or without flame) : Or.

torré, ade. crocodyli, avary : Lucr.

tortilis, e, adj. [torqueo] twisted, twined, winding : aurum, i. e. a golden chain, Virg. : bucinis, Ov.

torto, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to torture, torment : Lucr.

tortor, ōris, m. [id.] an executioner, tormentor, torturer : Cic. : Hor. || Fig. : occulum quiescente animo tortore flagellum, Juv.

torthosus, a, um, adj. [tortus] full of crooks or turns, winding, tortuous : est autem (alvus) multiplex et tortuosa, Cic. 2. Fig. entangled, involved, complicated : ingentem, Id.

tortus, a, um, Part. [torqueo]. || Adj. twisted, crooked, contorted : quercus, i. e. a twisted oak-garland, Virg.

2. Fig. conditiones, i. e. *dubious*, Pl.

tortus, ūs, m. [id.] a twisting, winding; a wreath (poet.): serpens longos flagens dat corpore tortus, Virg.

tōrtulus, l, m. dim. [tortus; prop. a little elevation; hence] a tuft of hair: Pl. (Hence It. *tuorlo*, *torlo*.)

tōrtus, l, m. prop. any proteruberance or prominence; esp. a knot, bulge; (funis), Cato. || The muscular or fleshy part, the muscle, braum of animal bodies: o laceratum tori! poet. Cic.: Virg. || a raised ornament, a knot, on a garland; fig. of language: Cic.

IV, a mattress, a couch, sofa, bed (mostly poet.): viriditate toro concederat herbas, Virg.: discumbere toris, Ov. 2. Transf. marriage: Deucalion cum consorte tori, Id. V, an elevation, bank of earth: riparum, Virg.

torvitas, ātis, f. [torvus] wildness, savageness, severity, fierceness: torvitas vultus, Tac.

torvus, ā, um, adj. [prob. akin to torquere] Orig. of the eyes, rolling, piercing, wild, stern; hence, in gen. with fierce, grim, gloomy, savage, in aspect or character: ille tuens oculis immittem Phineas torvis, Ov.: cernimus astantes lumine torvo Aetnaeos fratres, Virg.: vultus, Hor.: angues, Virg.: taurus, Ov. (II) *Neut. adverb.*: torvum repente clamat, Virg.

tortus, ā, um, Part. [torreo].

tōt, numer. indecl. [same root as the Gr. *totus* tot] so many; its proper cor. is *quot*; but it is sometimes foll. by *quoties*, *quantum*, or *ut*: quot homines, tot causae, Cic.: si tot consilium meruisset, quoties ipse consul fuisset, Id.: quae quum viderem tot vestigiis impressae, ut in his errari non posset, Id. *Abol.*: reliquae tot et tantae et tam graves civitates, Id.: tot civitatum conjuratio, Caes.: Rarely without a subst.: an timebant, ne tot unum superare non possent? Cic.

tōtidem, numer. indecl. [tot, with the suffix *dem*, as in tantumdem] just so many, just as many: quot orationum genera esse diximus, totidem orationum reperimus, Cic.: equitum millia erant sex, totidem numero pedites, Caes.: Rarely without a subst.: dixit insanum qui me, totidem audiet, i. e. *will hear the same thing just as often from me*, Hor.

tōtiens, v. toties, ad init.

toties (in ancient MSS. also freq. *totiens*), adv. numer. [tot] so often, so many times, as often, as many times; with a cor. *quoties* or *quot*: quotiescunque dico, toties mihi videor in iudicium venire, Cic.: moverat eum subeunda dimicatio toties, quot conjurati superessent, Liv.: *Abol.*: ter die claro totiesque grata notae, Hor.

tōtus, ā, um (gen. *tōtus*, but *tōtius*, Lucr.: *dat. toti*; but *m. toto* orbi, Prop.: *f. totae* familiae, Pl.), adj. *all the, the whole, entire, total*: ut unum opus, totam atque perfectum ex omni-

bus totis atque perfectis absolvet, Cic.: aedes totius confulebant, Pl.: tota nocte continenter ierunt, Caes.: nescio quid meditantis nugarum, totus in illis, Hor. || *Neut. abol.*: totum in eo est, tectorium ut concinnum sit, *al dependo on this*, Cic. 2. *Adverb.* phrases: (I) *ex toto, wholly, completely, totally*: Ov. (II) *in toto, upon the whole, in general*: Cic.

toxicon, l, n, = *τοξικόν*, orig. a poison in which arrows were dipped: Ov.: Hence, in gen. *poison*; sing.: Pl.: Hor.: plur.: Prop.: Ov.

trābālis, e, adj. [trabs] pertaining to beams, beam-; clavus, a spike, Hor. Post.: trabale telum, i. e. beam-like, stout as a beam, Virg.

trābes, ae, f. a robe of state of augurs, kings, knights, etc.: Ov.: Virg. (e. Smith's Ant. 180).

trābēstus, ā, um, adj. [trabs] dressed in or wearing a trabs: Quirinus, Ov.: equites, Tac.

trābes, is, v. trabs, ad init.

trabs, trābis (nom. trabses, Enn. in Cic.), f. [τράβης] a beam, a timber: tigna trabesque, Lucr.: Caes. || Transf. a tall, slender tree: silva frequens trabibus, Ov. || Meton. any thing made of beams or timbers: (I) a ship or vessel: Jam mare turburi trabibus vidimus, Virg. (II) a roof: sub trabe cietas, Hor. (Hence Fr. *entraver*.)

tractābilis, e, adj. [tracto] that may be touched, handled, or wrought, manageable, tractable: tractabile omne necesse est esse, quod natum est, Cic.: est mare (confiteor) nondum tractabile nauti, Ov.: non tractabile coelum, I. e. inclement, stormy, Virg. || Fig. pliant, yielding, manageable, tractable: animus, Or. Comp.: nihil est eo (filio) tractabilis, Cic.

tractātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a handling, management, treatment: nec vero qui fidibus aut tibiis uti volunt, ab haruspibus accipiunt eorum tractationem, vocis, Id.: usus et tractatio dicendi, Id.

|| Esp. treatment of a person, I. e. conduct, behaviour towards him: Quint.

2. In rhetor. the treatment, handling, discussion of a subject: Cic.: Sen. (II) a special use, usage of a word: Cic.

tractātus, ūs, m. [id.] a touching, handling, working (rare): nucum, Plin. || Fig. a handling, management, treatment: artium, Cic.

tractim, adv. [tractus] by drawing along, i. e. little by little, by degrees; in a drawing way, at length, slowly: assurrant, Virg.: tractim pronuntiata litera, i. e. pronounced long, Gell.

tracto, avi, atum, i. e. a. freq. [traho] to drag about, to tug, haul, etc. (rare): tractata comis antistita Phoebi, Ov.

|| To touch, handle, manage, wield; to exercise, practice, transact, perform, etc.: ea quae gustemus, olfacamus, tractemus, audiamus, Cic.: puer unctis tractavit calicem manibus, Hor.

tractat inauratus consona fila lyrae, i. e. *strikes, plays upon*, Ov.: tela, to wield, Liv.: servus, qui meam bibliothecam multorum numerum tractavit, has taken care of, had charge of, Cic.

|| Fig. to handle, manage, practice, conduct, lead, etc.: causas amicorum tractare atque agere, Id.: conditiones, Caes.: bellum, to conduct, Liv.: personam in scena, to perform, act, represent, Cic. 2. Esp. to treat, use, or conduct oneself towards: pater parum pie tractatus a filio, Id.: pauloque benignus ipsam to tractare volea, Hor.

3. to handle, treat, investigate, discuss: tractata res, Cic.: ibi consilia decem legatorum tractabantur, Liv.: aliquid memori pectore, to ponder, reflect upon, Juv.

tractum, l, v. tractus.

tractus, ā, um, Part. [traho]. || A. J. proceeding continuously, flowing, fluent, of language: genus orationis fusu atque tractum, Cic. || Subst. tractum, l, n, a flock of wood drawn out for spinning: tractus de niveo vellere ducta, Tib. (Hence It. *tracciare*; Fr. *tracer*: also subs. It. *traccia*; Fr. *trace*.)

tractus, ūs, m. [id.] a drawing, dragging, draught: Syrtis ab tractu nominatae, Sall.: tractu gementem ferre rotam, Virg.: nonne vides longos flammarum ducere tractus? long tracts, Lucr. || Meton. extent, tract, distance: castrorum, Liv.: urbis, Cic.

2. a territory, district, region, tract of land: oppidi, Caes.: tractus uter plures leporas, uter eductos apros, Hor.

|| Fig. course, progress, movement; of time, space, lapse, period: tractus orationis lenis et suavis, Cic.: eodem tractu temporum nituerunt oratores, Vell. 2. Esp. a protracting, extension, length: quanta haestilo tractusque verborum! drawing, Cic.

trāditiō, ōnis, f. [trado] a giving up, delivering up, surrender: Gomphorum (urbis), Liv. || Fig. a teaching, instruction: Quint.: Tac. 2. a saying handed down from former times, a tradition: Gell.

trāditor, ōris, m. [id.] a betrayer, traitor: interfecto traditore, Tac.

trādītus, ā, um, Part. [trado].

trādo (transdo), didi, ditum, j, v. a. [trans do] to put or give over, deliver, transmit, surrender, consign: (I) *trado*: poculum allici, Cic.: miserat ad legatum Romanum, traditurum se urbem, Liv. (II) *transdo*: at arma per manus necessario transderentur, Caes. 2. Esp. to deliver, commit, confide for shelter, protection, etc.: (I) *trado*: sic et te commendavi et tradidi, Cic.: hos (olidae) Aedulis custodiendos tradit, Caes. (II) *transdo*: ab illo traditum initio et commendatum, Id. 3. to give up or surrender treacherously, to betray: quos tradituros sperabas, vides iudicare, Cic. || Fig. to give up, surrender, entrust, etc.: (I) *trado*: ad liberam pos-

cessionem Galliae sibi tradidisset, Caes. Poet. with *inf.*: tristitiam et metus tradam protervis in mare Creticum portare ventis, Hor. (1) *translo*: summa imperii transsilitur Camuloque Aulero, Caes. 2. Esp. with *priv. reflect.* to give or devote oneself to: se totos voluptatibus, Cic. 3. to transmit, as an inheritance: to bequeath: qui in morte regnum Hieroni tradidit, Pl. (1) to transmit a knowledge of, to relate, narrate, recount: ipsum regem tradunt operatum his sacris se abdidisse, Liv. Pass. impers.: sic est traditum, Cic.

4. to deliver by teaching: to propose, propound, teach: (1) *trudo*: ea, quae dialectici nunc tradunt et docent, Cic.: eodem tempore tradi omnia et percipi possint, Quint. (1) *translo*: Minervam operum atque artificiorum initia transferre, Caes.

trā-dūco (translucō), xl. etum, 3. v. a. (imperat. *traduce*, Ter.) [trans *duco*] to lead, bring, or conduct across or over: hominum multitudinem trans Rhenum in Galliam transducere, Caes.: regem Antichum in Europam, Liv. Freq. with double acc., or in pass. with one acc.: traductus exercitus silvam Chuliniam, id.: certior factus est, tres copiarum partes Helvetios flumen transduxisse, Caes. 2. Esp. t. t. *traducere* equum, to lead his horse along, said of a knight who passed muster at the inspection by the censor: censor, quum contra nemo diceret, jussit equum traducere, Cic. 3. to lead along, parade in public by way of disgrace: delatores flagellis caesi ac traducti per amphitheatrum arenam, Suet. (1) *fig.* to lead (from one state to another); to transfer, etc.: ad amicitiam concludendumque, Cic.: clementiae ex inferioribus ordinibus in superiores ordines erant transducti, *transferred*, Caes. 2. Esp. to bring over, draw over: hominem traducere ad optimates parō, Cic. 3. to expose to public ridicule, to disgrace, to deride: an non sensistis vestras conque, vestros liberos traductos per ora hominum? Cic. 4. to make public, exhibit, display: se, *show oneself in public*, Juv. 5. Of time, to lead, spend, pass: aevum leniter, Hor. Hence *transf.* of the administration of an office: munus summa modestia et summa abstinentia transducere, Cic.

trādūctio, ōnis, f. [traduco] a leading along: Fig. a transferring, transferring from one rank to another: Cic. 2. Esp. a making a show of, exposure, public disgrace: Sen. 3. Of time, passage, course: temporis, Cic. 4. In rhet. a transferring, *metonymy*: traductio atque immutatio in verbo: id.

trādūctor, ōris, m. [id.] the conveyor, a nickname of Pompey, who transferred Clodius from a patrician to a plebeian gens: Cic. *trādūctus*, a, um, Part. [traduco]. *trādūx*, ōis, m. [id.] a cross-branch, vine: *over trained for propagation*: Tac.

trāgiōs, adē. in a tragic manner, tragically: Cic.

trāgiōōōmōdia, ae, f. = τραγικο-κωμῳδία, a drama composed of a mixture of tragedy and comedy, *tragicomedy*: Pl.

trāgiōsus, a, um, adj. = τραγικός, pertaining to tragedy, tragic: carmen, i. e. tragedy, Hor.: actor, a tragic actor, *tragicum*, Liv.: tragicus Orestes aut Athiamas, *represented in tragedy*, Cic. 2. Subst. *tragicus*, i, m. a tragic poet, writer of tragedy: id. (1) *Transf.* in the tragic style, *tragic, lofty, grand, sublime*: color, Hor. Neut. adn.: spirat tragicum sentis, id. 2. of a tragic nature, *tragic, horrible, fearful, terrible*: tulit et Romana regia scelera *tragic exemplum*, Liv.

trāgiōdia, ae, f. = τραγῳδία, a tragedy: Cic.: Hor. (c. Smith's Ant. 381 seq.). (1) *Transf.* a lofty or elevated style (rare): neque talis tragoedia tuis perturbor, Cic. 2. a great commotion or disturbance: a spectacle: ejus Applae nomen quantas tragoediae excitat: id.

trāgiōdus, i, m. = τραγῳδός, a tragic actor, *tragicum*: Cic.: Hor.

trāgiola, ae, f. [traho] a kind of javelin or dart: Caes. (1) *Fig.*: an attack, a snare, plot: trigulum in te injungere adornat: nescio quom fabricam facit, Pl.

trāgiō, i, m. = τράγος (a goat), an unknown kind of fish: Ov.

trāhax, ōis, ōis, [traho] that draws everything to himself, greedy, covetous: proxax, rapax, trahax, Pl.

trāhēs, ae, f. [id.] a drag, sledge: Virg.

trāho, xl. etum, 3. v. a. (*inf. perf. sync. traxe*, Virg.) to draw, drag, or haul: to drag along, etc.: quum a custodiens in fuga trinitis catenis vincitus traheretur, Caes.: ex putea jugibus aquam calidam trahi (videmus), Cic.: vestrem per pulpita, Hor.: plausta per altos montes cervice (boves), Virg.: trahere vultum et cogere rugas, Ov.: ai pocula arente fava traxerim, *had drawn in*, i. e. *quaffed*, Hor.: suspiria pentius, Ov.: vocem imo a pectore, Virg.: squamam citis durata traheret, i. e. *took on, assumed, acquired*, Ov. 2. Esp. to drag away violently, to carry off, plunder: de aliquo trahere spolia, Cic.: praedam ex agris, Liv. 3. trahere pecuniam, to make away with, to squander: omnibus modis pecuniam trahunt, vexant, Sall. 4. to draw out lengthwise, i. e. to spin, manufacture: lanam, Juv.: vellera digitis, Ov. (1) *Fig.* to draw, attract, influence, *attract*, etc.: trahimur omnes studio laudis et optimis quisque maxime gloria ducitur, Cic.: ni ea res longius nos ab incepto traheret, *draw off, divert*, Sall.: civitatem ad regem, Liv.: qui captae decus Nolae ad consulum trahunt, i. e. *ascribe to him*, id.: trahi in aliam partem mente atque animo, Caes.: qui majorem ex pernicie et peste

rei publicae molestiam traxerit, i. e. *has received, suffered*, Cic.: afflictus vitam in tenebris luctuque trahetam, *dragged out*, Virg. 2. Esp. in respect of time, to protract, put off, delay, retard: sin trahitur bellum, Cic.: rem de industria in serum, Liv. (1) Ne u. t. to drag along, to last, endure: decem annos traxit ista domitio, Flor. (Hence *It. traino*; Fr. *train*.)

trāiectio, ōnis, f. [trahio] a crossing over, passing over, passage: honestior existimatur *trahio*, i. e. *the going over sea to Pompey*, Cic.: tractationes motusque stellarum, *the doings over*, id. (1) *Fig.* of language: a transposition of words: id. 2. exaggeration, hyperbole: id.

trāiectus, a, um, Part. [trahio]. *trāiectus* (tranjectus), ōis, m. [id.] a crossing or passing over, passage: transectus in Britanniam, Caes.

trā-jiō (trahio), jci, jectum, 3. v. a. and n. [jacio] to throw, cast, or shoot over or across: arreptum vexillum trans vallum hostium *trahio*, Liv.: mirum jacio trahere, Cic.: malis antennisque de nave in navem *trahio*, Liv. 2. Esp. to convey across, exp. across water, to transport: legiones in Siciliam, id.: equitum magnam portem flumen transecti, Caes.: exercitus *trahio* transectus Cremonam, Liv. (1) *Transf.* of what is crossed: to cross, *pass over*: postquam cernant Rhodanum transectum, id.: trajcet et fatis litura magnus amer, *overstep*, Prop. Neutr.: ad Aethiolum insulam *trahio*, Liv. 3. to throw through; and with abj. of the weapon, to pierce, *transfix, stab*: unum ex multitudinem (pilo), Caes.: serpentem capite, Ov.: pectus ferro, Liv. (1) *Transf.*: pars magna equitum medium transecti aciem, *broke through*, id.

(1) *Fig.* to transfer: quum ex illius invidia deonerare aliquid et in te trahere coeperit, Cic.: in cor transecto lateris capillique dolore, *having thrown itself*, Hor. 2. Esp. to transpire: verbe, Cic.

trālatiōis, v. translaticia.

trā-lōquor, v. a. a. dep. to talk over, recount: importunas alienigenis, Pl.

trā-lōcō, v. translocō.

trā-mo, ae, f. [perh. either from tramo, i. e. transmo, or from traho] the wool, *wool, or fling of a web*: Sen. (1) *Transf.*: figura, i. e. a thin, lank figure, Pers.

trā-mō, v. transmo.

trā-mō, ōis, m. [transmo] a cross-way, side-way, by-path, foot-path: *egressus* est non *trā* sed *translatōis* paludatus, Cic. 2. *Trā* s. s. a way, path, road, course, *right* etc. (poet.): Hor.: Ov. (1) *Fig.* a way, method, manner: Lucr.

trā-migro, v. transmigro.

trā-mitto, v. transmittō.

trā-nāto, v. transnāto.

trā-no (transno), ōis, ōis, v. a. [trans no] to swim over or across, to swim through: in Tiberim *transno* et in

columis ad suos transavit, Liv.: flumen, Caes.: Gaugem, Cic. *Pass.*: obsequio tranantur aquae, Ov. || *Transf.*: in gen. to go, sail, fly, or pierce through (poet.): turbida nubila, Virg.: foramina, Lucr.

tranquillē, adv. *calmly, quietly, tranquilly*: tranquillē placideque, Cic. *Comp.*: Sen. *Sup.*: tranquillissime sensit, Suet.

tranquillitas, ātis, f. [tranquillus] *quietness, stillness, tranquillity*: of wind or weather, a calm: tanta subito placida ac tranquillitas exstitit, ut se ex loco movere non possent (naves), Caes.: nos longis navibus tranquillitates aucupaturi eramus, Cic. || *Fig. calmness, serenity, tranquillity*: tranquillitas (animi), id est placida quiescente constantia, id. || *Tranquillitas tua, Your serenity, Your Serene Highness*, a later title of the Roman emperors: Eutr.

tranquillo, avi, i. v. a. [id.] *to calm, still*: mare tranquillatur oleo, Plin. 2. *Transf.*: vultum, i. e. to clear up, brighten, Pl. || *to calm, compose, tranquillize*: ut aut perturbentur animi aut tranquillulentur, Cic.

tranquillus, a, um, adj. *quiet, calm, still, tranquil*, opp. to motion or excitement: mare, Liv.: serenitas, id. (ii) Subst. tranquillum, i. n. a. *calm*: in tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare demeritis est, Cic. 2. *Transf.*: tranquillā et serenā frons, calm, not disturbed, id. || *Fig. calm, quiet, composed, undisturbed, serene, tranquil*: pacatāe tranquillaeque civitates, id.: senectus, Hor.: tuae litterae, i. e. announcing tranquillity, Cic. *Comp.*: tranquilliores plebem fecerunt, Liv. Of an orator: in transferendis faciendisque verbis tranquillior (Isocrates), *less bold*, Cic. *Sup.*: tranquillissima res, Ter. (ii) Subst. tranquillum, i. n. a. *calmness*, etc.: in urbe ex tranquillo nec opinata moles discordiarum exorta est, Liv. [Trans-qui-lus perh. belongs to the same root as qui-esco, q. v.]

trans, prep. *with acc. across, over, beyond, on the farther side of*: 1. With verbs of motion: qui trans mare currunt, Hor.: hominum multitudine trans Rhenum in Galliam transducere, Caes.: Naevius trans Alpes usque transfertur, Cic. 2. With verbs of rest: trans Tiberim hortos parare, id.

|| In composition, trans before vowels remains unchanged, before consonants the orthography varies between trans and tra-: e. g. transado and tradō, transduco and traduco, etc.: the former form predominates in Caesar. The s of trans disappears regularly before another s, e. g. transallo, transcendō, transfertur, Cic. 2. With verbs of rest: trans Tiberim hortos parare, id.

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trans-ābēo, li. 4. v. a. (poet.) *to go beyond, pass by*: aliquem fuga, Stat. || *to go through, of a weapon, to transfix*: ensis transabit costas, Virg.

transactor, ōris, m. [transigo] *a manager*: rerum transactor, Cic.

transactus, a, um, Part. [transigo] **transēductus**, a, um, Part. [transidgo]

trans-ādigo, Egi, actum, 3. v. a. *to thrust through, pierce through*: coetās et ceteros pectoris ensem, Virg.

trans-alpinus, a, um, adj. *that is or lies beyond the Alps, Transalpine*: Gallia, Caes.: nationes, Cic. 2. Subst. transalpini, orum, m. plu. *nations beyond the Alps, Transalpine nations*: Suet.

transcendo or **trans-scendo**, di, sum, 3. v. n. and a. [scando] *to climb or step over, to overstep, surmount*: 1. Neutr.: transcendere in hostium naves, Caes. 2. Act.: Caucasum, Cic. || *Fig. to pass over, overstep*: to surpass, exceed, transcend. 1. Neutr.: ad majora, Vell. 2. Act.: transcendere ordinem aetatis, naturae, moris Macedonum, Juris gentium, Liv.

transcensio, a, um, Part. [transcendo]

trans-cido, cidi, 3. v. a. [caedo] *to cut through, flog soundly*: Pl.

transcribo or **trans-scribo**, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. *to write over* (from one book into another), *to transfer in writing, to copy off, transcribe*: testamentum in alias tabulas transcripsum, Cic. || *Transf. legal t. t.* *to make over, transfer, assign, convey*: in socios nomina, Liv. (ii) In gen.: Turne, patre tua Dardaniē transcribi sceptrā colonis: *to be transferred*, Virg. 2. *to transfer, remove*: transcribunt urbi matres, id.

transcriptus, a, um, Part. [transcribo]

trans-curro, curri or cūcurri (the latter in the later authors), cursum, 3. v. n. and a. *to run over or across, to run by or past*: hinc ad forum, Ter.: praeter oculos, Ov. *Abol.*: remos transcurrentes delerere, in sailing by, Caes. *Pass. imper.*: captis propioribus castris in altera transcursum castra ab Romanis est, Liv. 2. *Fig.*: hic tamen ad bellus poterit transcurre quodam, Hor. || *to run, hasten, or pass through*: to traverse: per spatium, Lucr.: coelum (nimbus), Virg. 2. *Fig.*: sum cursum, to arrive prematurely at the end of one's career, Cic.

transcursus, a, um, Part. [transcurro]

transcursus, ās, m. [id.] *a running, darting, or flying through*: fulguris, a flash of lightning, Suet. || *Fig.*: of speech: a running through over a brief touching upon, *curry mention*: quanto omnia transcursu dicenda sint, Vell.

transditus, a, um, Part. [transdo] **transdo**, v. tradō.

transduco, and its derivatives, v. traduco, etc.

transfensio, ās, m. [id.] *a grating of any kind, a lattice, window*: copiam ornamentorum quasi per transennam praetercentes strictim aspeximus, *have looked at as through a lattice*, i. e. at a distance or superficially, Cic. 2. *a net, snare*: nunc ab transenna hic turdus lumbricum peti, Pl. || *Fig.*: a snare, trap: hunc ego hominem hodie in transennam doctis ducam dolis, id.

trans-ēo, li, itum, 4. v. n. and a. *to go over or across, to cross over, pass over, pass by, pass*: (i) Neutr.: ne Germani e suis finibus in Helvetiorum fines transirent, Caes.: per media castra, Sall. (ii) Act.: Euphratem, Cic.: equum cursu, Virg. 2. *Esp.*: to go over to a party or side: ad adversarios transire? Cic.: ad Pompeium transierunt, Caes. 3. *to go or pass over into* any thing by transformation, to be changed or transformed into: ille in humum saxumque undamque tralemque fallaciter transit, Ov. || *Fig.*: (i) Neutr.: quod quaedam animalis intelligentia per omnia ae permanet et transeat, pervadens, Cic. (ii) Act.: il sine dubio finem et modum transeat, overstep, transgress, id.: spatium juvenae, Ov. 2. *Esp.*: to go or pass over to another opinion: in sententiam allicuius, Liv. 3. *Of language, to pass over to another subject*: ad partitionem transsumus, Cic. *Pass. imper.*: transatur ad alteram contionem, Liv. (ii) *to go quickly or briefly through* a subject: sed in animo est leviter transire ac tantummodo perstringere unamquamque rem, Cic. (iii) *to pass over, make no mention of*: Neronem transeo, Plin. 4. *Of time, to pass by, pass away, elapse*: dies hibernorum complures, Caes.: multi jam menses transierant, id.

trans-fēro, tēlli, lātum (trālitum), trēg, v. a. *to carry or bring over, across, to the other side*: to convey over, transport, transfer, remove: hoc (stimulacrum Dianae) translatum Carthagine, Cic.: castra trans Peneum, Liv.: signa et stationem, Caes.: In eo triumpho XLIX. coronae aureae translatae sunt, *were borne along, displayed*, Liv. *Of personal objects*: Naevius trans Alpes usque transfertur, Cic. 2. *to transfer by writing, to copy, transcribe*: nationes in tabulas, id.: versas translāt, Suet. || *Fig.*: to convey, direct, transport, transfer: in Celtiberiam bellum transferre, Caes.: sed, si placet, sermonem alio transferamus, Cic.: translato alio moerebimur amore, Hor.: Invidiam criminis, i. e. to avert from oneself, Tac. 2. *Esp.*: to put off, postpone, defer: subito reliquit annum suum seseque in proximum annum transtulit, i. e. postponed his suit, Cic. 3. *Of language, to translate*: istum ego locum totidem verbis a Dicaecharo transtulit, id. (ii) *to transfer to a secondary or figurative signification, to use figuratively*: quum verbum aliquid alius transfertur, id. (iii) *Rhetor. t. t.*: translatus exor-

transenna, ae, f. *a grating of any kind, a lattice, window*: copiam ornamentorum quasi per transennam praetercentes strictim aspeximus, *have looked at as through a lattice*, i. e. at a distance or superficially, Cic. 2. *a net, snare*: nunc ab transenna hic turdus lumbricum peti, Pl. || *Fig.*: a snare, trap: hunc ego hominem hodie in transennam doctis ducam dolis, id.

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est, quod aliud conficit, quam causae genus postulat, id.

trans-igo, xl, xum, 3. v. a. to thrust or pierce through, to transfix: constr. the thing pierced in acc. (or nom. in pass.): evelit jussit emat, quae erat transfixus, hastam, Cic.: Q. Fabium gladio per pectus transfigit, Liv. With limiting acc.: qui hastis corpus transfigi solent, Pl. || Constr. what is thrust through in acc. (or nom. in pass.) (poet. and rare): latos huic hasta per armos acta tremit duplicatae virum transfixa dolore, Virg.

trans-figuro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to change in shape, to transform, transfigure, metamorphose: puerum in muliebrem naturam, Suet. || Fig.: iudicium animos in eum quem volumus habitum formare et velut transfigurare, Quint.

trans-fugio, a, um, Part. [trans-igo].

trans-fodio, fodi, fossum, 3. v. a. to thrust or run through, to stab through: Galli in arboribus delapsi transfodiebantur, Caes.: deinde fugienti latius transfodisse, Liv.

trans-formis, e, adj. [forma] changed in shape, transformed (poet.): Ov.

trans-formo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to change in shape, transform: (Proteus) omnia transformat sese in miscula rerum, Virg.: membra in juvenos, Ov.

trans-fugio, a, um, Part. [trans-fodio].

trans-frāto, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. [frētum] to cross a strait, pass over the sea: quam primum transfrataturi (Brundisium), Suet.

trans-fuga, ae, comm. [transfugio] one who runs over to the enemy, a deserter: Cic.: proditores et transfugas arboribus suspendunt, Tac. || Transf. in gen.: transfuga divitum partes linguere gesto, Hor.

trans-fugio, fugi, 3. v. n. to flee over to the other side, go over to the enemy, desert (rare): multa proxima nocte funibus per murum demissis ad Romanos transfugerunt, Liv. || Fig.: non ab afflictis amicitia transfugere atque ad florentem aliam devolare, Cic.

trans-fugium, ii, n. [transfugio] a going over to the enemy, desertion (rare): Liv.

trans-fundo, fudi, fūsum, 3. v. a. to pour out from one vessel into another, to pour off, decant, transfuse: aquam in alia vasa, Col. || Fig.: omnes mas laudes ad aliquem, to transfer, Cic.

trans-fusio, ōnis, f. [transfundo] a pouring out, decanting, transfusion: aquae, Plin. || Transf. a transmigration of a people: Cic.

trans-fusus, a, um, Part. [trans-fundo].

trans-gredior, gressus, 3. v. a. and n. [gradior] to step across, step over, go or pass over, cross: (1) Act.: pomoerium, Cic.: flumen, Caes. With

pass. sign.: transgresso Apennino, Liv. (H) Neut.: Galli Transalpini in Italian transgressi, id. Absol.: hunc Britanniae statum media jam aestate transgressus Agricola invenit, Tac. 2. Esp. to go over to another party: transgredior ad vos, seu me ducent seu militem mavit, id. || Fig. (1) Act.: juvenis neminem duodevicesimum transgressus annum, Vell. (H) Neut.: paulatim ab indecoris ad infesta transgrediebat, Tac.

trans-gressio, ōnis, f. [transgredior] a going across, passage: Gallorum, Cic. || Fig. in rhet. transposition: transgressio concinna verborum, id.

trans-gressus, a, um, Part. [transgredior].

trans-gressus, ūs, m. [id.] a passing over, passage (only in abl. sing.): in transgressu amnis, Tac.

trans-igo, ūgi, atum, 3. v. a. [ago] to drive through, i. e. to thrust or stick a weapon through; and trans. to stab, pierce through with a weapon: se ipsum gladio, Tac. || to do thoroughly: i. e. to finish, complete, settle, accomplish, dispatch, transact: negotium, Cic.: aliquid cum aliquo, Sall.: prius de praetoribus transacta res, quae transigi solet poterat, Liv. 2. Esp. to settle a difference or controversy, to come to an agreement or understanding: postremo inter se transigant ipsi, ut lubet, Ter.: cum reo, Cic. 3. To make an end of, put an end to, be done with: with cum: transigite cum expeditionibus, Tac. 4. To bring to an end, to lead, pass, spend: tempus per ostentationem aut officiorum ambitum, id.: adolescentiam per haec feci, Suet.

trans-illio or **trans-illio**, lvi or ūl, 4. v. n. and a. [salio] to leap, jump or spring across or over: (1) Neut.: transillire ex humilibus in altiores navem, Liv. (H) Act.: vada, Hor. || Fig. (1) Neut.: ad ornamenta libi (i. e. aureos anulos) etiam servitute liberati transillunt, Plin. (H) Act.: transillire ante pedes posita et alia longe repetita sumere, to skip over, neglect, Cic.

trans-ire, antis, Part. [a freq. form from transire] going or passing through: Cic.

trans-ito, ōnis, f. [transire] a going across or over, a passing over, passage: Cic. 2. Esp. a going over, desertion: sociorum, Liv. || Fig.: infectio, contagio: Ov.

trans-itorius, a, um, adj. [transire] adapted for passing through, having a passage: domus, Suet.

trans-itus, a, um, Part. [transire].

trans-itus, ūs, m. [id.] a going over, passing over, passage: foveae, Cic.: Teneothorum transitus, the passage of the Rhine by the Teneothori, Caes. 2. Esp. a passing over, desertion: facili ad proximos et validiores, Tac. || Fig.: in illo pueritia ad adolescentiam, transit, Quint. 2. Esp. a means of passing, a transition: Ov.

trans-jectio, trans-jectus, trans-jectio, v. tral.

trans-lācticus (trāslācticus) or **-ctus**, a, um, adj. [transfere] leg. i. e. transmitted, preserved by transmission, hereditary, customary: edictum, an edict which a magistrate receives as made by his predecessors, Cic. || Transf. usual, common: di sunt locuti more translatico, Phaedr.: hoc translaticum est, is common, old, Cic.

trans-latio or **trans-latio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a carrying or removing from one place to another, a transferring: pecuniarum translatio a iustis dominis ad alienos, Cic. 2. Esp. of plants, a transplanting, ingrafting: Plin. || Fig.: criminis, a transferring, shifting off: Cic. 2. Esp. of language, a version, translation into another language: Quint. (H) a transfer to a figurative signification, a trope, metaphor: Cic.

trans-lātivus, a, um, adj. [trans-latio] pertaining to transferring, that is to be transferred: constitutio, Cic.

trans-lator, ōris, m. [transfere] one who carries or hands over, a transferer: Verres, translator quaesturae, avarus pecuniae publicae, i. e. who transferred his quaestorship to Sulla (having previously belonged to the other party), Cic.

trans-lātus, a, um, Part. [transfere].

trans-lēgo, 3. v. a. to read through, read out: Pl.

trans-lucēo or **trans-lucēo**, 2. v. n. to shine across: e speculo in speculum tralucet imago, Lucr. || to shine through; to let shine through, be transparent: ille in liquidis translucet aquis, Ov.

trans-marīnus, a, um, adj. pertaining to countries beyond sea; coming from beyond sea, transmarine: hospes, Pl.: gentes, Liv.: res, Cic.

trans-mēo or **trans-mēo**, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. to go over or across, to go through (rare): terra maritima, Tac.

trans-migro, avi, 1. v. n. to remove from one place to another, to migrate, transmigrate (rare): urbem quicquam sumus, quo transmigravimus, Liv.

trans-missio, ōnis, f. [transmitto] a sending across, a passing over: Cic.

trans-missus, a, um, Part. [trans-mitto].

trans-missus, ūs, m. [id.] a passing over, passage: transmissus ex Gallia in Britanniam, Caes.

trans-mitto or **trans-mitto**, mīd, mīsum, 3. v. a. and n. to let go through or across; to send, carry, or convey across; to dispatch, transmit: (Gallorum regum) exercitum per fines suos transmittunt, Liv.: exercitus equitumque celeriter transmittitur (i. e. trans flumen), are conveyed across, Caes. ponte transmissio, being constructed across, Suet. 2. Fig.: bellum in Italian, Liv.: et quicquam dubitabit, quin huc hoc tantum bellum transmittendum sit? should be intrusted, Cic.

|| to go, mound, or cross over; to

cross, pass, traverse, etc. (I) Act.: satis constante fama jam Iberum Pœnos transmississe, Liv.: transmittunt cursu campos atque agmina cervi, *run through*, Virg. (II) N. act.: ex Corsica subacta Cœcilius in Sardiniam transiit, Liv. (S) Esp. to go over, *desert to*: Domitius transiit ad Cæsarem, Vell.

2. Fig. to pass over, to disregard, leave unmentioned: sententiam silentio, deinde obliquo, Tac. (II) Esp. of time, to pass, spend: tempus quiete, Plin. trans-montanus, i. adj. m. that is beyond the mountains: Liv.

trans-movêre, n. perf., môtum, 2. v. a. to remove from one place to another: Syria transmotae legiones, Tac. II. Fig. to transfer: gloriam verbis in se, Ter.

trans-mitto, i. v. a. to change, shift, transmute: (fortuna) transmutat incertos honores, Hor. trans-mitto or trans-ito, avi, atum, i. v. n. to swim over, across, or through: perpauci viribus confidis transnatare censerunt, Caes.

transmo, v. trans. trans-nômîno, avi, i. v. a. to name over again, change a name: Suet. transpœctus, ñs, m. [transpicio] a looking or seeing through: Lucr.

transpœcio or trans-apœcio, i. v. a. [specio] to look or see through (rare): Lucr.

trans-pœno, pœñi, pœñum, 3. v. a. to act over or across; to remove, transfer: militem dextris in terras iturum, Tac. trans-porto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to carry across; to convey from one place to another; to remove, transport: con-str. the direct object in acc. (or nom. in pass.): that across which it is carried is usu. not expressed, but is sometimes in acc. dep. on the prefix trans: onera et multitudinem jumentorum, Caes.: exercitum in naves impositum in Hispaniam, Liv.: milites his navibus flumen transportat, Caes. Poet.: ripas horrendas et rauca fluenta, to carry across, Virg.

transpœctus, a, um, Part. [transpocio].

trans-tinêo, 2. v. n. [teneo] to go through, pass through: Pl.

trans-tram, i. n. [trans] cross-timbers in a vessel from side to side, hence a bank for rowers: Caes.: Cic.

transulto or trans-sulto, i. v. n. frag. [transillo] to leap over or across: in recentem equum transulare, Liv.

transulo or trans-sulo, ñi, atum, 3. v. a. to sew or stitch through; to pierce through: exta veribus, Ov.

transulatus, a, um, Part. [transulo].

transvectio or travectio, ñis, f. [transveho] a carrying or transporting across or past: travectio Acherontis, Cic. II. Esp. a riding past of the Roman knights before the censor, a review: Suet.

transvoctus, a, um, Part. [transveho].

trans-vêho or trávêho, xi, ctum,

3. v. a. to carry, conduct, or convey across or over; to transport: quid militum transvexisset, Caes. (II) Reflect. to travel, ride, or sail across or over: Meli navibus in Aquilem transvecti, Sall.: cum duabus quinqueremibus Corcyram transvectus, Liv. 2. Esp. to carry, bear, lead, or conduct along in triumph: arma spoliisque multa Gallica carpentis transvecta, id. 3. Of the Roman knights, to ride past before the censor for review: id.: Suet.

II. Fig. of time (reflect.), to pass, elapse: transvectum est tempus, Tac.

trans-verbêre, avi, atum, i. v. a. to strike or beat through, to thrust or pierce through, transfix: praecula bestia venabulo transverberatur, Cic.: pectus abiete, Virg.

transversarius, a, um, adj. [transversus] lying across, cross, transverse: tigna, cross-beams, Caes.

transversus (tráversus), a, um, Part. [transverto]. II. Adj. going or lying across, athwart, crosswise; cross, transverse: vias, Cic.: fossas, Caes.: Manilius non vidimus transverso ambulante foro, across the forum, Cic. (II) Neutr. absol.: non prorsus verum ex transverso accidit, quasi cancer solet, obliquely, Pl.: (venti) mutati transversa fremunt, at right angles to their former direction, Virg. 2. Fig.: transversa incurrit misera fortuna reit publicae, crossed, thwarted, Cic. (II) Neut. absol.: ecce autem de transverso L. Caesar, ut veniam ad se, rogat, i. e. contrary to expectation, unexpectedly, id. (Hence Fr. *travers*).

trans-vólito, i. v. n. frag. to fly through: clausa domorum, Lucr.

trans-vôlo or trávôlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. to fly over or across: Pontum (grues), Plin. II. Transf. to mount or pass quickly over, across, or past: (I) Act.: travolat vox auris, Lucr. Poet.: importunus (Cupido) transvolat aridas quercus (i. e. vetulas), Hor. (II) Neut.: eques transvolat inde in partem alteram, Liv. 2. Fig.: transvolat in medio posita et fugientia captat, passes over, neglects, Hor.

transvorsus, v. transversus.

trápœtus, i. m. = τραπεζίτης, an olive-mill, oil-mill: Virg.

trápœdita, ae, m. = τραπεζίτης, a money-changer, banker: Pl.

trávêho and trávœtio, v. transv.

trávio, i. v. n. [transvio] to go through, penetrate: Lucr.

trávôlo, v. transvolô.

trécen-i, ae, a, num. distrib. [trescentum] three hundred each: treceni equites in singulis legionibus, Liv. Of an indefinite large number: non si trecenis, quotquot eunt dies, amice, places illacrimabilem Plutona tauris, Hor.

trécen-tésimus, a, um, num. ord. [trecenti] the three-hundredth: annus, Cic.

trécen-ti, ae, a, num. card. [trescentum] three hundred: Leonidas se in

Thermopylis trecentosque eos, quos eduxerat, Sparta, opposuit hostibus, Cic. To denote an indefinite large number: amatores trecentae Hirithum cohilient catene, Hor.

trécen-ties, adv. num. [trecenti] three hundred times: Cat.

trécêdêpnum, i. n. (sc. vestimentum) = τριχέδερνον (running to a banquet), a light garment worn at table by parasites: Juv.

trédêces, adv. num. [tredecim] thirteen times: Cic.

trédêcim, num. card. [tres decem] thirteen: tredecim capitis navibus, Liv.

treis or tris, v. tres.

trémêundus, a, um, adj. [tremo] trembling, quivering, shaking (mostly poet.): membra, Ov.

trémêfácio, feci, causum, 3. v. a. [tremo facio] to cause to shake, quake, or tremble (poet.): (Juppiter) annuit et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum, Virg.

trémendus, a, um, adj. [tremo] fearful, dreadful, formidable, terrible, tremendous: manes adit regemque tremendum, Virg.: Chimæra, Hor.

trémisco (in many MSS. tremesco), 3. v. n. and a. incomp. [id.] to begin to shake or tremble, to tremble for fear, to tremble at (poet.): tonitruquetremiscunt ardua terrarum, Virg. With acc.: sonitumque pedum vocemque tremisco, id.

trêmo, ñi, 3. v. n. and a. [same root as terreo, g. v.] I. Neutr.: to shake, quake, quiver, tremble, etc.: si qui trement et exalbescent objecta terribili re extrinsecus, Cic. With limiting acc.: tremis ossa pavore, Hor. (II) Of things: artus, Virg.: ripae verberare, Hor.: frusta veribus tremientia signant, quivering, Virg. II. Act. to quake or tremble at (mostly poet.): vias ac secures dictatoris tremere atque horrere, Liv.: offensam Junonem, Ov.

trémor, ñis, m. [tremo] a shaking, quaking, quivering, trembling, tremor: terrorem pallor et tremor consequitur, Cic.: gelidusque per lima cucurrit ossa tremor, Virg. (II) Of things: dum tremor (ignium) est clarus, Lucr. 2. Esp. an earthquake: tremor terras graviter pertentat, id.

trémulus, a, um, adj. [id.] shaking, quaking, quivering, trembling, tremulous: anus, Pl.: tremulas manus annisque metuque tendit, Ov. II. Transf. that causes to shake or shiver: frigus, Cic.

trépîdante, adv. tremblingly, anxiously, with trepidation (rare): trepidante effatus, Suet. Comp.: trepidantius timidisque agere, Caes.

trépîdâtio, ñis, f. [trepido] a state of confused hurry or alarm, agitation, confusion, consternation, trepidation: numquam trepidatio? numqui tumultus? Cic.: nec opinata res plus trepidationis fecit, Liv.

trépîdê, adv. hastily, in a state of confusion or alarm, with trepidation: of confusion or alarm, with trepidation:

trepidare concursans, Phaedr.: classis trepide soluta, Liv.

trepido, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [trepidus]. I. Nent. to hurry or

bustle about anxiously, be in a state of confusion, agitation or alarm: tum demum Titurius trepidare, concursare, Caes.: dum in sua quisque ministeria discursus trepidat ad prima signa, Liv.: recent mens trepidat metu, Hor. *Pas. imper.*: totis trepidat castris, Caes. (ii) With *inf.*: ne trepidate meas, Teucri, defendere naves, Virg. (iii) With *subj.*: trepidat, ne suppositus venias et falso nomine poscas, Juv.

2. Of things, to move irregularly, noisily, etc.: quae (aqua) per pronum trepidat cum murmure rivum, Hor.: trepidantia exta, quivering, palpitating, Ov. II. A.C.T. to tremble at, to be afraid of: motae ad lunam trepidabiles arundinis umbram, Juv.

trepidus, a, um, adj. [prob. for tremidus, from tremo] agitated, anxious, solicitous, disturbed, alarmed, in a state of trepidation, etc.: tum trepidae inter se coeunt pennaeque coruscant (apes), in a hurry, Virg.: curia moesta ac trepida accipit metu, Liv. (ii) With *gen.*: Messenili trepidi rerum suarum, id. 2. Of things: illud (ferum) in trepida submersum sibilat unda, Ov.: certamen, Hor.: literae, i. e. announcing danger, bringing alarming news, Curt.

tres (treis and tris), tria, numer. card. three: tria corpora, tres species tum distimiles, Lucr. (ii) To denote a small number: ego tribus primis verbis, quid noster Paetus, at the three first words, Cic. [Sana. tri; Gr. *treis*, *trips*; Germ. *drei*; Eng. *three*.]

treadecim, numer. v. tredecim.

tressis, is, m. [tres as] three asaes: Varr. (ii) a trifle: Pera.

tres-viri, orum, m. plu. three men holding an office together or associated in public business, a board of three, three joint commissioners: as overseers of prisons: Pl. As inferior priests: tresviri epulones, Cic. As commissioners to distribute land among colonists: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 397 seq.).

triangulus, a, um, adj. [tres angulus] having three corners or angles, three-cornered, triangular: sidera, Cic. II. Substr. triangulum, i. n. a triangle: quadrata amplius spatium complectuntur triangulis, Quint.

triarii, orum, m. plu. [tres] the veteran Roman soldiers who formed the third rank from the front when the legion was drawn up in order of battle, the triarii: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 165).

tribrachys, ōs, m. = *τρίβραχυς*, a poetical foot consisting of three short syllables, a tribrach: Quint.

tribrarius, a, um, adj. [tribus] pertaining to a tribe or tribes: Cic.

tribullus, is, m. [id.] a fellow-tradesman: tribullus tunica, Cic. II. one of the lower classes of the people, a common or poor person (rare): Hor.

tribulum, i, n. [tero] a thrashing-sledge, consisting of a wooden platform studded underneath with sharp pieces of flint or with iron teeth: Virg. (c. Smith's Ant. 385). (Hence *Id. tribbia*.)

tribulus, i, m. = *τρίβυλος*, an instrument resting on three of its iron prongs while a fourth projected upwards, thrown on the ground to impede an enemy's cavalry, a caltrop: Veg. (c. Smith's Ant. 385). II. Transf. from its resemblance in form to a kind of thorn, land caltrops: Virg.

tribunal, ōis, n. [tribunus] a raised semicircular or square platform, on which the seats of magistrates were placed, a judgment-seat, tribunal (v. Smith's Ant. 58): plebeum tribunal, Cic.: praetor tribunal suum juxta Trebonii praetoris urbani sellam collocavit, Caes. (ii) a similar elevation in camps, from which generals addressed the soldiers or administered justice (v. Smith's Ant. 385): Liv.: Tac. (iii) the seat of the praetor in the theatre: Suet. (iv) a tribunal erected as a monument to a deceased person of high rank: Tac.

tribunatus, ōis, m. [id.] the office and dignity of a tribune, the tribuneship: usu, the office of tribune of the people: Cotta, qui tribunatum plebis petebat, Cic. (ii) the office of a military tribune: M. Curtio tribunatum a Caesare petivi, Id.

tribunicus or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a tribune (usu. of the people), tribunitial: tribunitia potestas, Cic. (ii) pertaining to military tribunes: equites Romanos in tribunitio restituit honorem, Caes. II. Subst. tribunicus, ōis, m. one that has been a tribune, an ex-tribune: Cic.

tribunus, i, m. [tribus] prop. the chief officer of a tribe; hence, in gen.] a chieftain, commander, tribune. I.

Tribuni aeralii, paymasters who assisted the quaestors: by the Lex Auerella these tribuni aeralii were made judges on the part of the people: (Milonem) tribuni aeralii condemnarunt, Cic. II. Tribuni Celerum, captains or commanders of the Celeres: Liv. III.

Tribuni militares or militum, tribunes of the soldiers, military tribunes; these were officers of the army, six to each legion, who commanded in turn, each two months at a time: qui M. Aemilio legati et praefecti et tribuni militares fuerunt, Cic.: tribuni cohortium, Caes.

IV. Tribuni militum consulari potestate, military tribunes with consular power; these were the highest officers of the State from A.U.C. 310 to A.U.C. 388. They were chosen from the patrician and plebeian orders, and were at first three, then six, and, after the Year 352, eight in number: Liv. V.

Tribuni plebis, and more freq. simply tribuni, tribunes of the people, whose office it was to defend the rights and interests of the Roman plebeians against the encroachments of the patricians: Cic. (On the various kinds of tribunes,

their powers, etc., v. Smith's Ant. 385 seq.).

tribuo, ōis, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to distribute, to assign, impart, allot, bestow, give, etc.: ut ei plurimum tribuamus, a quo plurimum deliquimus, Cic. II. Fig. to grant, give, show, pay, render: veniam aliquid, Tac.: inventioribus gratiam, Cic.: tantum dignitatis civitati Aeduae tribuerat, Caes. 2. to yield, give up, concede, allow: si sit quisquam, qui aliquid tribuit voluptati, Cic.: aliquid rei publicae et amicitiae, Caes. 3. to ascribe, assign, attribute: aliquid iuri potius quam suae culpae, id.: aliquid ignaviae, Cic. 4. to divide, distribute: rem universam in partes, id. 5. Of time, to bestow or spend upon, devote to a thing: comitis omnibus peribundis XI. dies tribuit, Caes.

tribus, ōis, f. orig. a third part of the Roman people: as their numbers increased, it came to mean, a division of the people, a tribe (the number of these tribes finally increased to 35, of which 31 were rusticae tribus or country tribes, and 4 urbanae tribus or city tribes: v. Smith's Ant. 390 seq.): Cic.: Liv. Tribus is sometimes to be understood: inventum tamen esse fortem amicum ex eadem familia Q. Verrem Romilla, of the Romilian tribe, Cic. Poet.: grammaticas ambire tribus, to canvass the Grammarian tribe, Hor. [Prob. from *tri*, the root of *tres*, and *bu*, as the root of *vis*, Sans. *bhū*: cf. *quatuor* from *quā*.]

tributarius, a, um, adj. [tributum] pertaining to tribute: civitates, Just.: tabellae, letters of credit, Cic.

tributum, ade. [tribus] through each tribe, tribe by tribe, by tribes: tributum et centuriam descriptis ordinibus, Cic. II. **tributio**, ōis, f. [tribuo] a dividing, distributing, distribution (rare): *hanc* *ironouia* appellat Epicurus, id est aequalem tributionem, Cic.

tributum, i, n. (tributus, i, m. Pl.) [id.] a stated payment, a contribution, tribute: in capita singula auro et liberorum tributum imponebatur, Caes.: civitates tributis liberae, Cic. II. Transf. a gift, present (poet.): Juv.

tributus, a, um, Part. [tribuo].

tributus, a, um, adj. [tribus] formed or arranged into tribes: cum ius tributa, Liv.

tributus, i, m. v. tributus.

triceps, arum, f. plu. [acc. to Trin. orig. Trica, acc. f. like Apina, the name of a small, unimportant town in Apulia; hence, proverb.] trifles, toys, stuff, nonsense: sunt apinae tricaeque et squali villus ista, Mart. II. Transf. hindrances, vexations, perplexities, snuffers, tricks: quomodo illa (Tullia) fert publicam cladem, quomodo domesticas tricas! Cic.

tricorni, ace, a, num. distrib. [triginta] thirty at a time, thirty each: tricorni bini (dentes) viris attribuantur, Plin.

triceps, cipitis, adj. [tres capes]

having three heads, triple-headed: Cerberus, Cic.: Hecate (because she was also at the same time Luna and Diana), Ov.

tricesimus (tricesimus, Just.), a, um, num. ord. [triginta] the thirtieth: idem tricesimo post die lecti, Cic.

trichilla, ae, f. a bower, arbour, summer-house: Virg. (Hence Fr. *trille*.)

tricles, adn. num. [triginta] thirty times: mea [triginta] tricles (aeris millies) non posset (habere), i. e. three millions of aeresces, Cic.

triclinalium, il, n. = *τρεκλινον*, a couch running round three sides of a table for reclining on at meals, an eating-couch, table couch: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 191 seq.). || Transf. a room for eating in, a dining-room, supper-room: Phaedr.

tricolor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [tricolor] to make or start difficulties: to trifle, dally, shuffle, play tricks: Cic.

tricolorpor, oris, adj. [tres corpora] having three bodies, three-bodied: umbra, i. e. Geryon, Virg.

tri-cuspis, idia, adj. having three points or tines, three-pointed, three-tined, *tricuspid*: telum, i. e. tridens, Ov.

tri-dens, eula, adj. having three teeth or tines, three-pronged: rostra, Virg. || Subst. m. a three-tined spear, a trident, used to spear large fish: Plin.: as an attribute of Neptune: Virg. As a weapon of the net-fighters (retiarii): Juv.

tridentifer, eri, m. [tridens fero] the trident-bearing, an epithet of Neptune: Ov.

tridentiger, eri, m. [tridens gero] the trident-bearing, an epithet of Neptune: Ov.

triduum, il, n. [tres dies] the space of three days, three days: decrevit habendas triduum ferias, Cic.: quum tridui viam processisset, Caes.

triennium, ium, n. plu. (sc. sacra) [triennium] a festival celebrated every three years, a triennial festival: Ov.

triennium, il, n. (sc. spatium) [tres annus] the space of three years, three years: Cic.: Caes.

triens, entis, m. [tres] a third part, a third: quum scilem, quantum quasi sit in trilentis triente, Cic. Of inheritances: heredes ex triente, Suet. || Esp. Of coins: the third part of an as: Hor. 2. In liquid measure, a third of a sextarius, i. e. four cyathi: Prop.

trientabulus, a, um, adj. [triens tabula] ager, land given by the state as an equivalent for one-third of the sum which the state owed, Liv.

trierarchus, i, m. = *τριεραρχος*, the captain of a trireme, a trierarch: Cic.

trieris, e, adj. = *τριερης*, having three banks of oars: navis, Auct. B. Afr.

trietericus, a, um, adj. = *τριετηριος*, occurring every three years, triennial: sacra, the festival of Bacchus, Ov.

Subst. trieterica, orum, n. plu. the festival of Bacchus: Id.

triëtrias, idia, f. = *τριετηριος*, a space of three years, three years: Mart. || Transf. a triennial festival: of the festival of Bacchus: Cic.

trifarum, adn. in a threefold manner, in three ways, triply: trifarium adortus castra, i. e. in three places, Liv.

trifaux, cis, adj. [tres faux] having three throats, triple-throated: Virg.

trifidus, a, um, adj. [ter and fid, root of findo] cleft or cloven into three parts, three-cleft, three-forked (poet.): flamma, i. e. lightning, Ov.

triformis, e, adj. [ter forma] having three forms, shapes, or natures: three-fold, triple, triform (poet.): Chimaera, Hor.: diva, i. e. Diana, who was also Luna and Hecate, Id.

trifur, aris, m. [ter] a triple thief, an arrant thief: non fur, sed trifur, Pl.

trifurcifer, eri, m. [id.] an arch-vogue, arrant knave: Pl.

trigeminus (tergeminus), a, um, adj. [tres geminus] three born at a birth: fratres, three twin-brothers, Liv.: Horatius trigemina spolia prae se gerens, of the three twin-brothers, Id. || Transf. in gen. three-fold, triple, triform, l. q. triplex (mostly poet.): tergeminus Hecate (because she was also Luna and Diana), Virg. 2. Still more generally, manifold, very great: certat tergeminis tollere honoribus, to the highest honours, Hor.

triginta, num. card. thirty: Romulus quum septem et triginta regnavisset annos, Cic. (Sans. *trintat*; Gr. *τριάκοντα*.)

trigon, onis, m. = *τριγων* or *τριγωνον*, a kind of ball for playing with, esp. in the baths: Hor.

trigonus, i, m. a kind of fish, the sting-ray: Pl.

trilibris, e, adj. [ter libra] of three pounds weight, three-pound: Hor.

trilinguis, e, adj. [ter lingua] triple-tongued, having three tongues: os (Cerberi), Hor.

trilix, icis, adj. [ter licium] woven with three sets of leashes, triple-twined: lorica auro trilix, Virg. (Hence It. *traliccio*; Fr. *treillis*.)

trimestris, e, adj. [ter mensis] of three months: consul, Suet.

trimetros or -trus, tra, trum, adj. = *τριμετρος*, in prosody, containing three metres or double-feet, trimeter: versus, Quint.

trimodia, ae, f. (trimodium, Pl.) [tres modia] a vessel that contains three modia, a three-peck measure: Varr.

trimulus, a, um, adj. dim. [trimus] of three years, three years old: Suet.

trimus, a, um, adj. [tres] of three years, three years old: utrimine in pulvere, trimus, quale prius ludas opus, when a child three years old, Hor.

trini, ae, a, num. distrib. [id.] three each, a set of three: castra, Liv.: litere, Cic. || Transf. three-fold,

triple, l. q. triplex: trinis catenis vincit, Caes.

trinodis, e, adj. [ter nodus] having three knots, three-knotted: clava, Ov.

trinuundinum, i, n., and **trinundinus**, a, um, v. nuundinum.

triobolus, i, m. = *τριοβολος*, a piece of three oboli, a half drachm: a triole: Pl.

triones, um, m. plu. orig. the ploughing-oxen; hence, transf. the constellations of the Wain, i. e. the Two Bears: Arcturus plusquam Hyadas geminosque Triones, Virg.

tri-parcus, a, um, adj. very sparing, stingy, niggardly: homines, Pl.

tripartito (-perito), adn. in or into three parts: qui bona dividit tripartito, Cic.: aggreddur ubem, Liv.

tripartitus or -peritus, a, um, Part. divided or dividible into three parts, three-fold, tripartite (rare): ea causa tripartita erit in accusatione, Cic.

tripecturus, a, um, adj. [ter pectus] having three breasts: Geryon, Lucr.

tripedalis, e, adj. of three feet in measure: parma, Liv.

tripertitus, a, um, v. tripartitus.

tripes, edis, adj. having three feet, three-footed: mensa, Hor.

triplex, icis, adj. [ter plicis] three-fold, triple: Plato triplicem fluxit animum, Cic.: cuspis, i. e. Neptune's trident, Ov.: mundus (because composed of sky, land, and sea), Id.: regnum (because shared among Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto), Id.: vultus Dianae (because also Luna and Hecate), Id.: triplicem aciem instruere, Caes. (ii) Poet. three: triplices Sorores, the three sisters, i. e. the Fates, Ov.: gens, three clans, Virg. 2. Subst. triplex, icis, n. three times as much, a three-fold portion, triple: sume tibi decies; tibi tantumdem; tibi triplex, Hor. (iii) triplices, lum, m. plu. (sc. codicilli), a writing-tablet with three leaves: Cic.

tripus, a, um, adj. numer. = *τρεπλος*, three-fold, triple: para, Cic.

tripodes, um, m. plu. v. tripus.

tripudium, i, r. n. [tripudium] In relig. lang. to beat the ground with the feet, to leap, jump, dance, as a religious exercise: Inscr. || Transf. in gen. to leap, spring, dance, caper: In funebriis rei publicae exultans et tripudians, Cic.

tripudium, il, n. a measured stamping, a leaping, jumping, dancing in relig. solemnities, a solemn religious dance: Salios ancilla ferre ac per urbem tre canentes carmina, cum tripudius solenneque saltatu jussit, Liv. 2. Transf. in gen.: citatis co-lerare tripudius, Cat. || A favourable omen, when the sacred chickens ate so greedily that the food dropped from their mouths to the ground: Cic. (Etym. dub. Perh. the latter part is connected with *trio*, to strike, notwithstanding the difference of quantity (cf. *re-pudium*): hence the word would mean orig. striking three times.)

tripus, ōdis, m. = *τριπους*, a three-footed seat, a tripod: donareum tripodas, praemia fortium Graiorum, Hor. || E. sp. the tripod of Pythia, the priestess of Apollo, at Delphi: Cic. 2. Meton the oracle at Delphi: mittitur ad tripodas, Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 394.)

triquestris, a, um, adj. having three corners, three-cornered, triangular: (Britannia) insula natura triquetra, Caes.

tri-rēmis, e, adj. [remus] having three banks of oars: nares, Caes. || Subst. triremis, is, f. a vessel with three banks of oars, a trireme: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 260 seqq.)

tris, v. tres.

triscarrus, orum, m. plu. [ter scarrus] gross buffooneries: Juv.

tristis, ad, adj. sorrowful; harshly, severely, triste et acutius resiliat, Hor. Comp.: adolescentes gravius agrotant, tristius curantur, with more difficulty, Cic.

tristitollis, a, um, adj. dim. [tristis] somewhat sorrowful, rather sad: fillula, Cic.

tristificus, a, um, adj. [tristia facio] making sad, saddening: voces, poet, Cic.

tristis, e, adj. sad, sorrowful, mournful, dejected, melancholy, discomolate (subjectively): tristis et contritatus, Cic.: Sequanos tristes, capite demisso, terram intueri, Caes. 2. Transf. of things: tristissimi exsili solatium, Liv.: oars, miserable, Cic.: Tartara, Virg. Of taste: quod triste et amarum est, harsh, disagreeable, Lucr. (ii) Neut. absol. (poet.): nunc ego mitius mutare quaero tristia, Hor. Thus Ovid gave the title of Tristia to the elegies which he wrote when in exile.

gloomy, morose, ill-humoured, stern, harsh, severe, etc. (objectively): navita tristis (Charon), gloomy, sullen, Virg.: iudex tristis et integer, Cic. 2. Transf. of things: vultus severior et tristior, Cic.: sermo tristis, opp. iocundus, Hor.

tristitia, ae, f. [tristis] sadness, grief, melancholy, dejection (subjectively): tum ad tristitiam, tum ad laetitiam est contritorque iudex, Cic. 2. Of things: haec tristitia temporis, this sad state of the times, id. || moroseness, gloominess, harshness, sternness, severity, etc. (objectively): siquidem ego tristitia causa modique tunc, Ov.: (risus) tristitiam ac severitatem mitigat, relaxat, Cic.

tri-sulcus, a, um, adj. lit. having three furrows: hence, three-cleft, three-forked, three-pointed: three-fold, triple (poet.): lingua (serpentis), Virg.: trisulcum telum Jovis, Ov.

tri-svāns, i, m. [at svā] the father of an atavus or atavia, Pl.

triticūns (triticuous, Pl.), a, um, adj. [triticum] of wheat, wheaten, wheated: mensis, Virg.

triticum, i, n. [Varr. derives it from tritus, from tro] wheat: Cic.: Caes.

tritor, ōris, m. [tero] a rubber,

grinder, chaser: colorum, Plin.: compedium, a chain-rubber, a term of reproach applied to a chained slave, Pl.

tritūra, ae, f. [id.] a rubbing, wearing off, chafing: App. || E. sp. a thrashing of grain: Virg.

tritus, a, um, Part. [tero]. || Adj. beaten, frequented, common: iter, Cic. 2. Fig. practised, expert: tritae aures habere, id. (ii) Of language, used often or much, familiar, common, commonplace, trite: ex quo illud, summum jus summa injuria, factum est jam tritum sermone proverbium, id.

tritus, ōs (found in abl. sing. only), m. [id.] a rubbing or wearing: Cic.

triumphālis, e, adj. [triumphus] pertaining to a triumph, triumphal: provincia, i. e. the conquest of which entitled the general to a triumph, Cic.: ornamentum (usually consisting of a corona aurea, toga picta, tunica palmata, scilicet eburneus, etc.), Suet.: also absol. triumphālis, Tac.: vir, who has had the honours of a triumph, Vell.: senex, Ov.: more freq. absol. triumphālis, is, m.: Suet.: imagines, i. e. of generals who had celebrated a triumph, Hor.

triumpho, avi, atum, i, v. n. and a. [id.] A. Neut. to make a triumphal procession, to hold or celebrate a triumph, to triumph: ex praetura triumphare, Cic.: quum triumphantem (Camillus) albi per urbem vexerant equi, Liv. Poet. in gen.: mirum, si de me iure triumphat Amor, Prop. Pass. impers.: ex ea urbe triumphari vidimus, Cic.

2. Fig. to triumph, exult, be glad, rejoice exceedingly: laetaris tu in omnium gemitu et triumphas, id. B. Act. to triumph over, to lead in triumph; or, in gen. to conquer: bisque triumphatas utroque ab illore gentes, Virg.: triumphatis Medis dare jura, Hor.

triumphus (old form triumphus; cf. letter P.), i, m. [θρίαυφος], a procession in honour of Bacchus; hence, transf. a solemn and magnificent entrance of a general into Rome after having obtained an important victory, a triumphal procession, triumph (v. Smith's Ant. 394 seqq.): discesses de triumpho, Quid tandem habet iste curvus? quid vincit ante currum duces? quid simulacra oppidorum? quid aurum? Cic.: triumphum ex Etruria ardens, Liv. The shout of the soldiery and the multitude on occasion of these triumphal processions was, to triumph: Hor. 2. Fig. a triumph, victory: ut repulsam tuam triumphum suum duxerint, Cic.

triumvir, tri, v. triumvir.

triumvirālis, e, adj. [triumvir] pertaining to the triumvirs, triumviral: sectus flagellis triumvirālis, i. e. of the superintendents of prisons, Hor.

triumvirātus, ūs, m. [id.] the office or dignity of a triumvir, the triumvirate: triumviratus (colonias deducendae), Cic.

triumviri, orum or um, m. plu. [tres viri] three men holding an office

together or associated in public business, a board of three, three joint commissioners appointed for various purposes, a triumvirate. (i) Triumviri coloniae deducendae or agro dando, for leading out a colony and distributing the land among its members: Liv. (ii) Triumviri capitales, superintendents of public prisons, who performed many of the duties of modern police magistrates: Cic. (iii) Triumviri epulones, v. epulo. (iv) Triumviri nocturni, firewardens: Liv. (v) Triumviri rei publicae constituendae; these were Antony, Octavianus, and Lepidus, appointed to regulate public affairs: Suet. Sing.: Vell. (On the various kinds of triumviri, v. Smith's Ant. 397 seq.)

trivēnēcia, ae, f. [ter venedus] an ornamental mixer, a thorough hagg, scotch, or sorcerer: Pl.

trivialis, e, adj. [trivium, prop. that is the way to the cross-roads or public streets; hence transf.] that may be found everywhere, common, commonplace, vulgar, ordinary, trivial: trivialis acientia, Quint.: verba, Suet.

trivium, i, n. [ter via] a place where three roads meet, a cross-road: ut ventum est in trivium, Cic. || Transf. in gen. a public square, the public street, highway: in trivitis aut in compitis, id. Sing.: pueros in trivio docere, Just. Proverb.: arripere maledictum ex trivio, i. e. out of the street, from the mob, Cic.

trivius, a, um, adj. [trivium] an epithet of those deities whose temples were often erected where three ways met: Virg., i. e. Diana or Hecate, Lucr.

trōchaeus, i, m. = *τροχαιος*, a metrical foot of two syllables, a long and a short (—), a trochee: Cic. || another name for the tribrachys, a metrical foot of three short syllables (— — —), a tribrach: id.

trōchaeus, a, um, adj. = *τροχαιος*, consisting of trochees, trochaic: Quint.

trōchēis, ae, f. [contr. from *τροχαια*] a mechanical contrivance for raising weights, a case or sheaf containing one or more pulleys, a block: Lucr.

trōchus, i, m. = *τροχος*, a hoop, a trundling-hoop for children: Hor. sometimes bells were attached to it: Mart. (v. Smith's Ant. 398)

trōgēns, ae, comm. [Troja, and GEN. root of *trigino*] Troy-born, born in Troy, of Trojan descent, Trojan (poet.): gentes, Lucr. (ii) Subst. a Trojan: Virg.: also, a Roman: Juv.

trōpaeum, i, n. = *τροπαιον*, a sign and memorial of victory, a trophy, consisting originally of a trunk of a tree, on which were fixed the arms, shields, helmets, etc. taken from the enemy; afterward made of stone and ornamented in the same manner (v. Smith's Ant. 398): Cic.: Virg. || Transf. a victory: nova cantemus Augusti tropaea Caesaris, Hor. 2. a mark, token, sign, memorial, monument: tropaeum necessitudinis atque hospitii, Cic.

trucidatio, *ōis*, *f.* [trucidō] a *slaughtering, massacring, butchery*: *insidē non iam pagna, sed trucidatio venit pecorum feris. Liv.*

trucidō, *avi*, *atum*, 1. *v. a.* [trūc (stem of trux) and cado] *to kill cruelly, to slaughter, butcher, massacre*: *caveto ne capti scitis pecora trucidemini, Sall.*: *cives Romanos necandos trucidandosque curavit, Cic.* || *Transf.* *to cut up, demolish*: *to destroy, ruin*: *sens places sen porrum et cave trucidas, decur. Hor.*: *plebem fenore, Liv.*

trucidulentia, *comp. adv.* *more savagely, ferociously, or ferociously*: *Cic.*

trucidulentia, *se*, *f.* [trucidulentus] *savageness, harshness, truculence (rare)*: *tna, Pl.*: *coeli, inclemency, Tac.*

trucidulentus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [trux] *savage, ferocious, stern, grim, harsh, cruel*: *quam tere incedebat! quam truculentus! quam terribilis aspectu! Cic.* *Comp.*: *feta truculentior urna, Ov.*

trudis, *is*, *f.* [trudo] *a pointed pole, a pike*: *ferriate, Virg.*

trudo, *si*, *sum*, 3. *v. a.* *to thrust, push, shove*: *to press on, drive, impel*: *montem pectore, Virg.* (*hostes*) *trudent adversos, Tac.* *apros in plagas, Hor.* 2. *Esp.* *of growth, to push forth, put forth (poet.)*: (*pampinus*) *trudit gemmas, Virg.* || *Fig.*: *ad mortem trudi, Cic.* *truditur dies die, Hor.*

trulla, *ae*, *f. dim.* [trua, a ladle] *a small bowl, dipper, or scoop* (*esp.* *for dipping wine from the crater into the drinking-cup*): *Cic.*: *Hor.* || *Transf.* *a scoop-shaped fire-pan*: *Liv.* (ii) *For trulleum, a basin, wash-basin*: *Juv.*: *v. Smith's Ant. 399.*

trullum (*trullum*), *i*, *n.* [trulla] *a basin, wash-basin*: *Varr.*

trunco, *avi*, *atum*, 1. *v. a.* [truncus, *adj.*] *to maim, mutilate, or shorten by cutting off, to cut off*: *truncat ulus folia, Ov.*: *truncato ex vulneribus corpore, Tac.*

truncus (*truncus*, *Luer.*), 1. *m.* *the stem, stock, bole, or trunk of a tree*: *quid? in arboribus, in quibus non truncus, non rami, non folia sunt denique, Cic.*: *Caes.* 2. *Transf.* *of the human body, the trunk, the body, apart from the limbs*: *recto pugnat se at tollere trunco, Ov.*: *Virg.* 2. *a blackhead, dunce, dolt*: *qui potest esse in ejusmodi trunco sapientia? Cic.* || *Fig.*: *quae (stirpes aegritudinis) ipso trunco everso omnes eligendae sunt, id.*

truncus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [truncus, 1; *prop.* like a trunk of a tree deprived of its branches; hence] *maimed, mutilated, dismembered, disfigured, deprived of some of its parts*: *usu, with abl. of the word denoting the part taken away*: *truncus inonesto vulnere nates, Virg.*: *frons, deprived of its horn, Ov.*: *tela, i. e. broken in pieces, Virg.* *Poet.* *with gen.*: *animalia truncus pedum, id.* 2. *Transf.* *not developed, imperfect, or wanting in some part*: *quae-*

dam imperfecta (animalia) suisque truncus videt numeris, Ov. || *Fig.*: (*Capua*) *urbs trunca, alia senatus, sine plebe, sine magistratibus, Liv.*

trusto, 1. *v. a.* *f. freq.* [truso] *to push or thrust often*: *mulum trustant, Phaedr.*

truso, 1. *v. a.* *f. freq.* [trudo] *to push often or strongly*: *Cat.*

trustus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [trudo].

trutina, *se*, *f.* [trutina] *a balance, pair of scales*: *Varr.* || *Fig.*: *ad ea probanda quae non sacrificia statera, sed quadam populari trutina examinantur, Cic.*

truditor, *atus*, 1. *v. a.* *dep.* [trutina] *to weigh, balance*: *fig.*: *verba, Pers.* **trux**, *ūcia*, *adj.* [perh. of the same root as terreo] *wild, rough, harsh, savage, ferocious, grim, stern (mostly poet.)*: *horridus ac trux tribunus plebis, Cic.*: *aper, Ov.* 2. *Of things*: *vultus, Hor.*: *Eurus, Ov.*

trubulum, *ii*, *n.* = *τρίβλιον*, *a plate, salver*: *Pl.*

trū (*gen. sing.* *tis*, *Pl. Gen. plur.* *vestrorum* or *vostrorum*, *Pl.*: *fem. vestrarum*, *Ter.*: *acc. sing.* *ted*, *Pl.*), *pron. pers. of 2nd. pers.* [trū, *trū*] *thou*: *ego tu sum, tu es ego: uni animi sumus, Pl.*: *gen. fem.*: *quoniam tui videndi est copia, id.* *vestri adhortandi causa, Liv.* (ii) *With the emphatic suffix te in sing., met. usu. in plu., but sometimes in sing. also*: the two suffixes are also found together: *utere igitur argumento, Laeli, tute ipse sensus tui, Cic.* *tute mirabere, Ter.*: *ita vosmet alebatis, Pl.*: *vos quoque in ea re consilio meo adjuvate: vosmet ipsi, Liv.* 2. *The dat. is often used pleonastically, or, as the Grammarians call it, a dative ethicus*: *its prob. use is to excite the attention of those addressed to some fact which the speaker considers important*: *alter tibi descendit de palatio et aedibus suis, Cic.*: *haec vobis ipsorum per biduum militia fuit, Liv.* 3. *The plu. is sometimes used in apposition with a sing. subst.*: *vos Romanus exercitus, ne destiteritis impio bello? id.* [Same in all the cognate languages: Sans. *trām*; Gr. *trū*, *trū*; Germ. *du*; Eng. *thou*, etc.]

trūtim, *adv.* [tuns] *after your manner*: *ecce, jam tuatim facis, Pl.*

tuba, *ae*, *f.* [same root as tubus, a tube] *a trumpet, esp. a war-trumpet*: *ille arma mist, cornua, tubas, falces, Cic.*: *v. Smith's Ant. 399.* It was used also at religious festivals, games, funerals, etc.: *Ov.*: *Virg.* || *Fig.*: *tuba belli civilis, i. e. exciter, author, instigator, Cic.* (Hence *It. tromba*; Fr. *trompe*.)

tuber, *ēris*, *n.* [tumeo] *a lump, bump, swelling, tumour, protuberance* on animal bodies: *camelii, Plin.* *Fig.*: *qui ne tuberibus propriis offendat amicum postulat, ignoscet verrucis illius, Hor.* || *Transf.* *a tribute, a favourite article of food* among the Romans: *Juv.* (Hence Fr. *truffe*, Eng. *truffle*.)

tuber, *ēris*, *f.* *a kind of apple-tree (doubtful)*: *Plin.* || *Masc.* *the fruit of this tree*: *Suet.*

tubicen, *inīs*, *m.* [tuba cano] *a trumpeter*: *esp. in war*: *cornucines tubiceneque canere jubet, Liv.*

tubilustrum (*tubulustrum*), *ii*, *n.* [tuba lustru] *a festival held on the 23rd of March and 23rd of May, when the trumpets used at sacrifices were purified, the feast of trumpets*: *Ov.*

tuburenor, *atus*, 1. *v. a.* *dep.* *to eat greedily, gobble up, devour*: *Pl.*

tubus, *i*, *m.* *a pipe, tube*: *Col.*: *Plin.*

tucoctum or **tuotum**, *i*, *n.* *a kind of sausage or haggis*: *Pers.*

tūdītans, *antis*, *i*, *Part.* [tūd, root of tundo] *striking or beating often*: *Lucr.*

tūdo, *no*, *perj.* [tūdm, 2. *v. a.* (tuo, Lucr.) (for tūor) *to look after, to watch, etc.*: *censores vestigia tūento, Cic.*

tūōr, *tūtus* (*tūtus*, *Sall.*), 2. *v. a.* *dep.* (tūor, *Cat.*: *tūimur*, *Lucr.*) *to look or gaze at*: *to behold, watch, consider, examine, etc.* (poet.): *talia dicentem jam dudum averna tūetur, Virg.* *With acc. and inf.*: *quod multa in terris fieri coeloque tūentur (homines), Lucr.*

|| *Esp.* *to look after*: *to watch, guard, preserve, defend, protect, maintain, uphold, etc.*: *videte, ne vobis turpissimum sit, id.* *quod acceptissia, tueri et conservare non posse, Cic.*: *aedem Castoris P. Junius habuit tūendam, to keep in good order, id.*: *tūemini castra et defendite diligenter, Cic.*: *domum a furibus, Phaedr.*: *portus, Caes.*

tūgrum, *ii*, *n.* [tegru] *a hut, cot, cottage of shepherds, peasants, etc.*: *Cic.*: *Virg.*

tūtio, *ōis*, *f.* [tueor] *a taking care of, guarding*: *defence, preservation*: *tutio sui, Cic.*

tūtus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [tueor].

tūli, *v. fero.*

tum, *adv. and conj.* [a demonstrative word, from the root *to* (*v. tam*): *cf. quum, from quo*]. A *Adv.* denoting a definite point of time which either coincides with or follows another coincident period. || Denoting a coincident point of time, either definite or indefinite: *then, at this or that time.* (i) *connected with quum, ubi, postquam, si, or abl. absol.*: *tum, quum tu es iratus, Cic.*: *postquam res publica adeolevit, tum lex Porcia aliaque paratae, Sall.*: *tum magis assentire, Laeli, si ad majora venero, Cic.*: *rebus divinis peractis, tum de bello dictator revulsi, Liv.* (ii) *Strengthened with demum, denique, maxime, vero*: *ubi expulso, magis hoc tum demum dies, Pl.*: *qui convenit polliceri operam suam rei publicae tum denique, si necessitate cogatur? Cic.*: *tum maxime, quum facultas contingerit, resistamus, Quint.*: *quem si habemus, tum vero quis te possit esse florentior? Cic.* 2. *Abol.*: *tum vero in curas animum diducitur omnia, Virg.*: *qui tum eos agros, ubi hodie est haec urbs, incolabant, Cic.* || Denoting a

succeeding point of time, *then, thereupon, hereupon*: jubent venire agros Attalensium; deinde agros in Macedonia regios; post autem agros in Hispania; tum vero ipsam veterem Carthaginiem vendunt, id. e. cras est mihi iudicium. Quid tum? *what then? what further?* Ter. (ii) Strengthened with *deinde, postea, denum*, vero: tum deinde, Liv. i. Pa. Capias tu illius vestem. Ch. Vestem? quid tum postea? Ter.: circiter meridiem exercitum in castra reduxit. Tum demum Ariovistus partem copiarum misit, Caes.: nuntiaverunt manus cogi. Tum vero dubitandum non existimavit, id. 2. Transf. In enumerations of facts or arguments, *then, again, furthermore, besides, in the next place*: gigni autem terram, aquam, ignem, tum ex his omnia, Cic. (ii) Correlative with *primum, deinde, postremo*, etc.: primum, quod legionem propter paucitatem despiciebant: tum etiam, quod ne primum quidem posse impetum suum sustineri existimabant, Caes.

B. A verbal conj. always either repeated by way of contrast, or opposed to quum, to denote a climax: (i) *tum... tum, first... then, at one time... at another time, now... now, as well... as both*, and: disersen in utramque partem tum Graece tum Latine, Cic. Repeated several times: quod eo est admirabilissimum in his stellis, quia tum occultantur, tum rursus aperiantur; tum celivus moventur, tum tardius; tum omnino ne moventur quidem, id. (ii) *quum... tum, both... and especially; not only... but also; if... then surely*; quae (virtus) quum in paucis est, tum in paucis iudicatur et cernitur, id. qui (divitiarum) quum magnae partis harum regionum, tum etiam Britanniae imperium obtinuerit, Caes.

tumefacio, feci, factum, i. v. a. to cause to swell, to tumefy (poet.): vis fera ventorum extenuant tumefecit humum, Ov. II. Fig. to swell or puff up, to inflate with pride, etc.: num me laetitia tumefactum fallis inani? Prop.

tumescere, i. v. n. to swell, be swollen or tumid, to be puffed out or inflated: tumet corpus omne veneno, Ov.: pedes, Virg.: Achelous imbire, Ov. II. Fig. to swell, be swollen with passionate excitement, to be excited, violent, ready to burst forth: aspirantis animus semper vacat vitio, nunquam turgescit, nunquam tumet, Cic.: pectus anhelum et rabie fera cordi tument, Virg.: laudis amore tumesce, Hor. 2. Of speech, to be inflated, turgid, pompous, bombastic: nec Ciceroni obrectatores defuisse, quibus inflatus et tumens videretur, Tac.

tumesco, mûl, i. v. n. incoep. [tumescere] to begin to swell, to swell up: maria, Virg.: vulnera, Tac. II. Fig. to swell up, become swollen with passionate excitement, to become excited, violent, ready to burst forth: rumpor et ora

mili pariter cum mente tumescunt (with anger), Ov.: (monet) operita tumescere bella, are fermenting, threatening to break out, Virg.

tumidus, a, um, adj. [id.] swollen, swelling, rising high, protuberant, tumid: membrum tumidum ac turgidum, Cic.: Python, Ov.: mare, Virg.: Nilus, Hor.

II. Fig. swollen or swelling with passionate excitement, excited, incensed; puffed up, elated; restless, violent, ready to break out: tumida ex ira tora corda residunt, Virg.: purum est vitio tibi, quum tumidum est cor? i. e. swells with ambition, Hor. 2. Of speech, inflated, turgid, pompous, bombastic: quod alibi magnificum, tumidum alibi, Quint. Comp.: tumidior sermo, Liv.

tumor, ôris, m. [id.] swelling; a swelling, tumour: oculorum tumor, Cic.: tumor ille loci permansit et alti colli: habet speciem, Ov. II. Fig. a swelling, commotion, fermentation, excitement of the mind from any passion, as pride, anger, etc.: quum tumor animi resedisset, Cic.: rerum, ferment, commotion, id. 2. Of speech, an inflated or pompous style, bombast: genus dicendi, quod tumore immolico turgescit, Quint.

tumulo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [tumulus] to cover with a mound, to bury, inter, entomb (poet.): aliquem, Ov.

tumuluosus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of hills, hilly: locus, Sall.

tumuluarus, a, um, adj. [tumultus] pertaining to bustle, hurry, or tumult; in milit. lang. of troops brought hurriedly together, raised hastily or suddenly: tumuluarius exercitu raptim ducto, Liv.: militis, id. II. Transf. that is done or happens in a hurry, hurried, sudden, confused, disorderly: pugna, id.: opus, id.

tumuluatîo, ônis, f. [tumultuor] a bustling, tumult (rare): Liv.

tumuluosus, i. v. a. [tumultus] (for tumultuor, q. v.): quid tumultuosus? Pl. Pass. impers.: hostibus nuntiat, in castris Romanorum praeter consuetudinem tumultuati, Caes.

tumulthor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [id.] to make a bustle or disturbance, to be in great agitation or confusion, to be in uproar: quid tumultuaria, soror? quid insanis? Cic.: tumultuari Gallias compert, to be in an uproar, Suet.

tumulthosa, adv. with bustle or confusion, tumultuously: Liv. Comp.: Caes. Sup.: Cic.

tumulthosus, a, um, adj. [tumultus] full of bustle, confusion, or tumult, restless, turbulent, tumultuous: solitudo, Pl.: solitudo ac tumultuosa vita, Cic.: nuntius, Liv.: mare, Hor. Comp.: Caesar Italiam tumultuosiore perreperit, Vell. Sup.: quod tumultuosissimum pugnae erat, Liv.

tumultus, ôs (gen. tumulti, Pl.: Ter.), m. an uproar, violent commotion, disturbance, tumult: magno cum strepitu ac tumultu castris egressi,

Caes.: numquam trepidatio? numqui tumultus? Cic.: tremendo Juppiter ipse ruens tumultu, i. e. the roar of thunder, Hor. 2. Esp. a sudden or impending war, civil war, insurrection, tumult, sedition, rebellion: potest esse bellum sine tumultu, tumultus esse sine bello non potest. Quid est enim alius tumultus nisi perturbatio tanta, ut major timor oriatur? unde etiam nomen ductum est tumultus, Cic.: factum nuper in Italia, servili tumultu, Caes.

II. Fig. disturbance, disquietude, agitation, tumult of the mind or feelings: tumultus mentis, Hor. [Prob. of the same root as tumescere.]

tumulus, i, m. [tumescere] a raised heap of earth, a mound, hillock: tumulus terrenus, Caes.: ignis e specula sublatu aut tumulo, Cic. II. a sepulchral mound, barrow, tumulus: (Demetrius) super terrae tumulum soluit quid stas nisi columellam, id.: honoraria, i. e. a sepulchral monument, cenotaph, Suet.: called also, inanis, Virg.

tunc, adv. [tum] with the emphatic suffix -ce] a particle denoting a coincident point of time either definite or indefinite (differing from tum, ro. i. only in being somewhat more emphatic), then, at the very time, immediately, at this or that time: (i) Connected with quum: nisi quod in illa (accusative) tunc, quum omnia dicta sunt, testes dantur: hic in singulas res dabuntur, Cic. (ii) Strengthened with demum, demum igitur, quum senex his, tunc in otium le colloques, Pl. (iii) Absol.: nunciant, quod tunc negabant, Cic. (Hence it dunque, adunque; Fr. donc.)

tundo, tûndi, tunsus or tûssus, i. v. a. to beat, strike, thump, buffet with repeated strokes: oculos converso bacillo, Cic.: pectora manu, Ov.: saxa alto saepe, Hor. With limiting acc.: tunsae pectora palma, Virg. Proverb.: uno opere eandem incidem diem noctemque tundere, to hammer the same anvil, i. e. to keep at the same work, Cic. 2. Esp. to pound, bruise, bray: tunsam galliae admiscere saporem, Virg. II. Fig. to dash, stun, importune (poet. and rare): pergin' atque tundere? Pl. Absol.: tundoque stans otio denique efficit senex, Ter. [Sax. tûd, "tundere"; Germ. stoßen; perh. Eng. thump.]

tunica, ae, f. an under-ment of the Romans worn by both sexes, a tunic: Cic.: Hor. A tunic with long sleeves was thought effeminate: Cic. (c. Smith's Ant. 400 seq.) II. Transf. a coating, skin, tegument, membrane, husk, peel, etc.: quum teretes ponunt tunicas aestate cicadae, Lucr.

tunicatus, a, um, Part. [tunico] II. A d. coated, having coats (of bulbous roots): tunicatum caepe, Pers.

tûnico, no perf. atum, i. r. a. [tunica] to clothe with a tunic: tunicare humulum, Varr.: usu, in part. perf.: Cic. Of the common people, who wore the tunic only: Pl.: Cic.: Hor.

tānclōtia, ae, f. dim. [kl.] a little tunic: Pl.

tunus, a, um, Part. [tundo].

tūor, v. tuor, ad init.

turba, ae, f. an uproar, disorder, tumult, riot: turba et confusio rerum. Cic.: multitudo ac turba fugientium, Caes.: turba atque seditioibus sine cura aluntur, Sall. || Transf. an uproar, confusion, disturbance, quarrel: turba atque rixa, Cic.: fugiam intro, ne quid hic turbae fiat itidem, Pl. || Meton. of men: a crowd, multitude, mob: a band, train, troop, etc.: in foro turbaque, Cic.: discipulorum, Quint.: Quiridium, Hor. || In gen. a crowd, throng, troop, multitude, number: turba ignotorum deorum, Cic.: ferarum, Ov. [Prob. of root *tr*, "to whirl," whence *torqueo* = v. *tero*.]

turbamentum, i, n. [turbo] a means of disturbance (rare): Tac.

turbātō, adeo, confusedly, with disorder: Caes.

turbatio, ōnis, f. [turbo] confusion, disorder, disturbance: rerum, Liv.

turbator, ōris, m. [id.] a troubler, disquietor, disturber: turbatores vulgi erant tribuni plebis, Liv.

turbatus, a, um, Part. [turbo].

|| Adj. disorderly, confused: turbatus mare Ingressus, more stormy, Suet. || Fig.: oculis simul ac mente turbatus, Liv.

turbellae, arum, f. plu. dim. [turba] a trille, stir, row: Pl.

turben, ins, v. turbo, ins, ad init.

turbidus, ade, in disorder, confusedly: Cic.: Tac.

turbidus, a, um, adj. [turba] full of confusion or disorder, wild, confused, disordered: turbida tempestas heri fuit, stormy, Pl.: tempestas telorum, Virg.: Auster, Hor.: coma, Ov. || 2. Esp. of fluids, thick, muddy, turbid: aqua, Cic.: gurgis turbidus coeno, Virg. || Fig. troubled, disordered, boisterous, turbulent, vehement, gloomy, vexatious, perplexed: turbid conatibus motus animorum, Cic.: reducti in hiberna turbidos et nihil ausos audire, seditio, Tac.: ex oculis se turbidus abstulit Aruns, in confusion, Virg. Comp.: pectora sunt ipso turbidiora mari, Ov. Sup.: turbidissimus quisque, Tac. (||) Neutr. absol.: si turbidissime sapienter ferebas, Cic. Adverb.: mens turbidum laetatur, Hor.

turbidus, a, um, adj. [turbo, ins] cone-shaped, vortex, Ov.

turbo, avi, atum, i, v. a. (fut. perf. turbasit, for turbaverit, Cic.) [turba] to throw into disorder or confusion, to disturb, confuse, etc.: ventorum vi agitari atque turbari mare, Cic.: equitatus turbaverat ordines, Liv.: capillos, Ov. || 2. Esp. of water, to make thick or turbid: aquam limo, Hor.: aquas lacrimis, Ov. || Fig.: qui omnia infima animis aqua fecit, turbavit, miscuit, Cic.: milites nihil in commune turbantes, Tac. Absol.: dum ne reducam, turbent porro, quam velint, Ter. Pass.

impers.: totis usque adeo turbatur agris, Virg.

turbo, Inis, m. (turben, Inis, n.: Tib.) prop. any violent circular motion; a whirl, swirl, rotation, revolution, a round, circle (mostly poet.): com coeli turbine ferri, Lucr.: tell (convulsi), Virg.: militiae turbine factus eques, i. e. through the round of military graduation or promotion, Ov. || a whirlwind, hurricane, tornado: procellae, turbines, Cic.: pulvis collectus turbine, Hor. || 2. Fig.: qui in maximis turbulentis ac fluctibus rei publicae navem gubernasset, Cic.: miserae mentis, Ov. || a spinning top, whipping-top: Virg. || 2. Transf. of things that have the shape or whirling motion of a top, a reel, whirl, spindle, etc.: Cic.: Hor. [Root *tr*, "to whirl," whence *torqueo* = v. *tero*.]

turbulentus, adeo, in a turbulent manner, confusedly, tumultuously, boisterously, with violence: qui non turbulenta humana patiantur, Cic. Comp.: egi de Caepione turbulentus, id.

turbulenter, adeo, tumultuously, violently: Cic.

turbulentus, a, um, adj. [turba] Neutr. restless, agitated, confused, disturbed, boisterous, stormy, tempestuous: tempestas, Cic.: aqua, turbid, muddy, Phaedr.: atomorum turbulenta cunctio, confused, Cic. Comp.: turbulentior inde angor excepti, Liv. Sup.: turbulentissimum tempus, opp. tranquillissimum, Cic. || Act. trouble some, turbulent, factious, seditious: solitudo civis et turbulentus, id.: tribuni, Tac. Sup.: tribuni plebis, Caes.

turda, ae, v. turlus.

turdus, i, m. (fem. turda, ae, Pers.) a thrush or throut: prob. the name includes also the fieldfare and other species of Turdus: Plin.: Hor.

thureus (thureus), a, um, adj. [tus] of frankincense: thurea virga, the frankincense-shrub, Virg.: grana, Ov.

turgo, tursi, 2. v. n. to swell out, be swollen or tumid: ora (ab tuet), Ov.: gemmae laeto in palmite, Virg. || Fig.: (axor) turget mihi, i. e. I swell with anger, i. e. I am enraged, Pl. || Of speech, to be inflated, turgid, bombastic: professus grandia turget, Hor. [Root *tr* or *tr*, same as in *torus*; g added as in *mergo*, *pergo*, *tergo*, *vergo*.]

turgescere, 3. v. n. incip. [turgo] to begin to swell, to swell up: prima Ceres docuit turgescere, sicut in agris, Ores. || Fig.: to swell with passion: sapientis animus nunquam turgescit, nunquam tumet, Cic.

turgidulus, a, um, adj. dim. [turgidus] swollen: ocelli fendo, Cat.

turgidus, a, um, adj. [turgo] swollen, inflated, distended, turgid: membrum tumidum ac turgidum, Cic.: mare, Hor.: vela vento, id. || Fig. of speech, inflated, turgid (rare): Alpinus, id.

turbidulus (thur.), i, n. [tus] a vessel to burn incense in, a censer: Cic.

tūrcrēmus (thur.), a, um, adj. [tus cremo] incense-burning, for burning incense: arae, Virg.: foci, Ov.

tūrlifer (thur.), ēra, ērum, adj. [tus fero] incense-bearing, that bears, yields, or produces incense: Indus, Ov.

tūrlēgus, a, um, adj. [tus lego] incense-gathering: Arabes, Ov.

turma, ae, f. a troop, squadron of horse; a division of Roman cavalry, the tenth part of an ala, consisting at first of thirty, and afterwards of thirty-two men: Caes.: Cic. || Transf. in gen. a troop, crowd, throng, band, body: immales Titianum, Hor.: lemnea, Ov. [Perh. from the root *tr*, "to whirl," whence *torqueo* = v. *tero*.]

turmālis, e, adj. [turma] pertaining to a troop or squadron: T. Manlius cum suis turmalibus evasit, i. e. with those of his squadron, Liv.

turmatim, adeo, [id.] by troops or squadrons: equites se turmatim explicare coeperunt, Caes. || Transf. in gen. in troops, in bands: Lucr.

turpidulus, a, um, adj. dim. [turpis] ugly, foul, deformed: nasus, Cat. || Fig.: Cic.

turpificatus, a, um, adj. [turpis facio] debased, corrupted: Fig.: Cic.

turpiliocupidus, i, adj. m. [turpis lucrum cupidus] covetous of base or dishonest gain, as a term of abuse: Pl.

turpis, e, adj. ugly, unrightly, foul, filthy, nasty: aspectus deformis atque turpis, Cic.: viri morbo, deformed, disfigured, Hor.: scabies, Virg. || Fig. unseemly, shameful, disgraceful, base, infamous, scandalous, dishonourable: pulcrum ornatum turpes mores pejus coeno collunt, Pl.: quum esset proposita aut fuga turpis aut gloriosa mors, Cic.: repulsus, Hor. Comp.: quid hoc turpius? quid foedius? Cic. Sup.: turpissima fuga, Caes. (||) Neut. with esse as the predicate of a proposition having a clause as its subject: habere quaestul rem publicam, non modo turpe est, sed sceleratum etiam et nefarium, Cic. (||) Absol.: nec honesto quicquam honestius, nec turpi turpius, id. (||) Adv. (poet.): turpe incedere, Cat.

turpiter, adeo, in an ugly or unrightly manner: ut turpiter atrum desinat in piscem, mulier formosa superno, Hor. || Fig. in an unseemly manner, basely, shamefully, dishonourably: turpiter et nequiter facere aliquid, Cic. Comp.: Ov. Sup.: Cic.

turpidus, Inis, f. [turpis] ugliness, unseemliness, foulness, deformity (rare in lit. sense): an est ullum malum minus turpidum? Cic. || Fig. baseness, shamefulness, disgrace, dishonour, infamy, turpitude: turpitude atque infamia, id.: verborum, id.: ut turpitudinem fugae virtute deleant, Caes.

turpo, avi, atum, i, v. a. [id.] to make ugly or unrightly, to deple, pollute, disfigure, deform (mostly poet.): capillos sanguine, Virg.: frontem (cicatrix), Hor.: ipsos (scabies), Tac.

turriger, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [turris geru] turret-bearing, turreted: humeri elephantorum, Plin.: urbes, Virg. *||* an epithet of Cybele, who was represented with a crown of turrets (personifying the earth and its cities): Cybele, Ov.

turris, is, *f.* = *rupeis*, *rupeis*, a tower: Dionysius contionari ex turri alia solent, Cic.: celsae graviores caes decidunt turres, Hor. **2.** Esp. military towers, for the defence of a camp or the walls of a city: Caes.: Cic. (ii) for attack in a siege: Caes. (iii) on the backs of elephants: Liv. (iv) on a ship: id. *||* Transf. any high building, a castle, palace, citadel: pauperum tabernas regumque turres, Hor.

turritus, a, um, *adj.* [turris set, furnished, or fortified with towers, turreted, castellated (mostly poet.): moenia, Ov.: turrita corona, of the crown of Cybele, id.: puppes, Virg. **2.** Esp. turrita, ae, *adj.* f. tower-crowned, turreted, an epithet of Cybele: dea, Prop.: Borecynthia mater, Virg. *||* Transf. tower-shaped, towering, lofty: scopuli, id.

turtur, ōris, m. a turtle-dove, Pl.: Virg.

tūs (thus), tūris, n. [τὸ θῆος] incense, frankincense: Cic.: Hor.

tussio, 4. r. n. [tussis] to cough, to have a cough: male, Hor.

tussis, is, *f.* a cough: Cels.: Ter.: Virg.: [Tus-is prob. from tūd, root of tundo.]

tūsus, a, um, *Part.* [tundo].
tūtamen, inis, n. [tutor] a means of defence, defence, protection: (lorica) decus et tutamen in armis, Virg.

tūtamentum, i, n. [id.] a means of defence, defence, protection (rare): Liv.

tūtā, pron. v. tu.

tūtā, *adv.* safely, without danger (rare): crede huic tute, Pl.

tūtela, ae, *f.* [tutor] a watching, keeping, charge, care, safeguard, defence, protection: tutelam Januae gerere, Pl.: tenulorum, support, maintenance, Suet.: tutelā ac praesidium bellicae virtutis, Cic.: te Jovis impio tutela Saturno eripuit, Hor. **2.** Esp. legal t. the office of a guardian, guardianship, wardship, tutelage of minors, insane persons, etc.: fraudare pupillum, qui in tutelam pervenit, Cic.: ad sanā abeat tutela propinquos, Hor. *||* Meton. a keeper, warder, guardian, protector (mostly poet.): (Philemon et Baucis) templi tutelae fuere, Ov.: o tutela praesens Italiae (Augustus), Hor.: so tuola dei impio the tutelary deity of a ship:

tūtela, ae, *f.* tutela eborae carlata est, a s. a charge, care (poet.): nimis puerique claris patribus Italiae tutela Deae, Hor. (ii) Esp. poet. of that which is under guardianship or tutelage: mirabamur ut loquorare, de tutela legitima nihil auscupari posse, Cic.

tūtēmet, v. tu.
tūtā, *adv.* safely, without danger: pervenire, Pl.: dimicare, Caes.: ut tuto

sim, in security, Cic. Comp.: ut ubivis tutus quam in meo regno essem, Sall. Sup.: ubi tutissimū essem, Cic.

tūto, atum, i, v. a. [tutor] for tutor: to watch, defend, etc.: patria et prognat tutantur et servantur, Pl.

tūtōr, ōris, m. [id.] a watcher, protector, defender (rare): te, pater Silvane, tutor finium, Hor. *||* Esp. legal t. a guardian, curator, tutor of minors, women, insane persons, etc.: Cic.: Liv.: orbae eloquentiae quasi tutores relictū sumus, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 122.)

tūtōr, atus, i, v. a. dep. [id.] to watch, guard, keep, protect, defend: tutatus est domum, Pl.: res Italas armis, Hor.: genae ab inferiore parte tutantur (oculos), Cic.: servas tuterique tuo fidentem praesidio, Hor. *||* Transf. to ward off, avert an evil: ipse praesentem inopiam quibus poterat subsidia tutabatur, Caes.

tūtōrius, a, um, *adj.* [tutor] pertaining to a guardian: Just.

tūtus, a, um, *Part.* [tuto and tueur].

|| *Adj.* safe, secure, out of danger: quis locus tam firmum habuit praesidium, ut tutus esset? Cic.: tutissimus portus, Caes.: nemo, Hor.: non est tua tuta voluntas, not without danger, Ov.: regum et diadema tutum deferens uni, i. e. that cannot be taken away, Hor. (ii) With ad, less freq. ad, or abl.: a periculo, Caes.: testudinum tutam ad omnes ictus video esse, Liv. (iii) *Neut.* with esse as the predicate of a proposition having a clause as subject: tutus esse arbitrabantur, sine ullo vulnere victoria potiri, Caes. **2.** *Neut. absol.*: tuta et parvula laudo, Hor.: in tutum receptus est, Liv. *||* Transf. Act. watchful, careful, cautious, prudent (rare): serpit humi tutus nimium timidusque procellae, Hor.: celeriora quam tutiora consilia magis placuere ducibus, Liv.

tūus, a, um, *pron.* *adj.* [tū] thy, thine, your, yours: tuus est servus, Pl.: vigeat auditor Panaetii filius tui Minarchus, Cic. Made emphatic by the suffix pte: tuapte ingenio, Pl. **2.** your, your own, i. e. favourable, auspicious, proper, suitable, or right for you: tempore tuo pugnasti, Liv. **3.** For the objective gen. tui: desiderio tuo, through desire for you, Ter.

tympanisans, antis, *Part.* [τυμπανίζω], playing on a drum or timbrel: Suet.

tympanōtriba, ae, m. = *τυμπανω-tribe*, a labourer, a timbrel-player, a term of reproach for a soft, effeminate person (alluding to the priests of Cybele): Pl.

tympanum, i, n. = *τυμπανον*, a drum, timbrel, tambour, tambourine, esp. as beaten by the priests of Cybele: Lucr.: Virg.: Ov.: Caes. *||* Transf. a drum or wheel, in machines for raising weights, in water-organs, etc.: Virg.: (v. Smith's Ant. 403.)

typus, i, m. = *τύπος*, a figure, image, on a wall: Cic.

tyrannos, *adv.* tyrannically: Cic.
tyrannicida, ae, m. [tyrannas caedo] a killer of a tyrant, a tyrannicide: Sen.: Suet.

tyrannidolum, ū, n. [id.] the killing of a tyrant, tyrannicide: Sen.

tyrannicus, a, um, *adj.* = *τυραννικός*, tyrannous, tyrannical: leges, Cic.

tyrannis, idis, *f.* = *τυραννίς*, the sway of a tyrant, arbitrary or despotic rule, tyranny: o dill boni! viri tyrannis, tyrannus occidit, Cic.: (Pythagoras) odio tyrannidis exsul sponte arat, Ov.

tyrannocidus, i, m. = *τυραννοκτονος*, the killer of a tyrant: Cic.

tyrannus, i, m. = *τυραννός*, a cruel, severe, or illegal ruler, a despot, tyrant: tyrannorum vita, Cic. *||* In gen. a monarch, ruler, sovereign, king (rare and mostly poet.): Nep.: Virg.: Of Neptune: Ov.: Of the constellation Aries, because it was supposed to influence the ocean: Hor.

tyrōrichos, i, m. = *τυρράριχος*, a dish of salt fish prepared with cheese: Cic.

U.

U u, (originally V, v, which character arose from the Greek Υ), the twenty-first letter of the Latin alphabet, and the last in the natural vowel series. The long u corresponded in sound to the Greek ου, and to the German and Italian u (Eng. oo); the short u seems to have been an obscure sound resembling the German ü and the French u: hence it sometimes represented the Greek υ, as *figa, θυγί, cūmīnum, coluor, etc.* *||* Interchanges of u with other letters. **1.** with i: v. letter c, no. ii. **2.** with o: v. letter o, no. ii. **3.** with e: v. letter e.

Changes of u in the Romance languages:
1. u almost invariably remains unchanged; but sometimes becomes e, esp. when in the modern word it is foll. by two consonants: e. g. Lat. *cūpa, gūbia, alter*; It. *coppa, ghiotto, otre*. **2.** u is freq. changed into o: e. g. Lat. *cābula, gāla; Aemerus*; It. *gomito, gola, omera*. (ii) In Fr. it often becomes oo: e. g. Lat. *adūbāre, lāpus, dūci*; Fr. *adūber, loup, oo*. (iii) into eu: e. g. Lat. *frivus, fācens*; Fr. *severe, jeune*. **3.** u long by position undergoes nearly the same changes as u (no. i. and ii.): e. g. Lat. *gūta*; It. *gotto*; Fr. *goutte*. *||* As an abbreviation, V. (for U) stands for uti, so V. u. ut roverant.

uber, ōris, n. a teat, pap, dug, udder, a breast that gives suck: at vix satineat distantum curibus arat, Ov. (ii) *Plur.*: lactea, Virg.: distenta, Hor. *||* Meton. richness, fruitfulness, fertility: quaque frequens herbis et ferulis ubere campus, Virg. [Sua idhas, "uber"; Gr. *oōpas*; Germ. *cater*, Eng. *udder*.]

uber, *eris*, *adj.* [uber, *subst.*] rich, full, fruitful, fertile, plentiful, copious, productive: seges apicis uberibus et crebris. *Cic.*: fruges. *Hor.*: in uberi agro, *Liv.*: aqua prodens et uber, *Cic.* *Comp.*: neque robustior aetate illa nec uberior (aetate). *Or.* *Sup.*: uberrimi lactis atque fructus. *Cic.* With gen.: regio quum aeris ac plumbi uberrima, tum et nubis. *Just.* *Fig.*: censet eum uberem et fecundum fulsae, *Cic.* *Comp.*: haec Africanus Petreiusque pleniora etiam atque uberiora Romam ad suos perscribunt. *Caes.* *Sup.*: uberima supplicationibus triumphaque provincia. *Cic.*

uberius, *comp.* *adv.* more fruitfully, more fully, more copiously: uberius nulli provenit ista seges. *Or.* *Sup.*: mores mali quasi herba irrigua succurrunt uberrime, *Pl.* *Fig.*: haec quum uberius disputantur et fusius, *Cic.* *Sup.*: locus uberrime tractatus, *id.*

ubertas, *atis*, *f.* [uber] richness, fullness, plentifulness, plenty, fruitfulness, fertility, productiveness: marmarum, *Cic.*: Asia ubertate agrorum facile omnibus terris antecellit, *id.*: vint (opp. frumentum) antecellit, *Suet.* *Fig.*: ubertates et copiae virtutis, *Cic.*

ubertim, *adv.* [id.] plentifully, abundantly, copiously: Cat.

ubi, *adv.* [qui] its older form was *cubi*; cf. *si-cubi*: in what place, in what place, where: in eam partem ubi atque ibi futurus Helvetio, ubi eos Caesar constituit, *Caes.*: omnes, qui tum eos agros, ubi bodie est haec urbs, incolebant, *Cic.* (II) With *nam* suffixed: in qua non video, ubi nam mens constans possit insistere, *id.* (III) In connection with *terram* or *loci*: ubi terrarum eses, *id.*: ubi loci fortunae tuae sint, facile intelligis, *Pl.* (iv) Repeated, ubi ubi, also as one word *ubiubi*, *whenever, wheresoever* (rare): sperantes facile, ubiubi essent, se conversuros aciem, *Liv.* (v) Connected with *gentium*: ubi ubi est gentium, *Pl.* *2*, In direct interrogations, *where?*: ubi sunt, qui Antonium Graece negant scire? *Cic.* (II) Connected with *gentium*: ubi illum quaeram gentium? *Pl.*

Fig. Transf. of time, at which or what time, when, whenever, as soon as, as: ubi friget, hic evasit, *Ter.*: ubi semel quis pejeraverit, ei credi postea non oportet, *Cic.*: hostes, ubi primum nostros equites conplexerunt, nostros perturbaverunt, *Caes.* *2*, In colloqu., referring to things or persons, instead of the relative pronoun: in which, by which, with which, *whenever*, etc., or of persons, with whom, by whom, etc.: ne illi sit cera, ubi facere possit littera, *Pl.*: neque nobis adhuc praeter te quicquam fuit, ubi nostrum ius contra illos obtineremus, with whom, *Cic.* (Hence *It. ore*; *Fr. ore*: and contr. from *de ubi*, *It. ore*; *Fr. d'ou*.)

ubi-cunque (-cunque), *adv.* *Relatively*: *whenever, wheresoever*. *1*

et ubi, ubique es, in eadem es navi, Cic.: sis licet felix, ubique navi, *Hor.* (II) Connected with *terram*, *locorum*, *gentium*: ubi ubique terrarum sunt, ibi est omne reipublicae praesidium, *Cic.*: ubique locorum vivas, *Hor.* (III) Very rarely with *subj.*: nostrum est intelligere, utique ante ubique opus sit, obsequi, *Ter.*

Fig. Indefinitely, *whenever it may be, any where, every where*: te, dea (Ceres), munificam gentes ubique loquuntur, *Or.*

ubimam, *v. ubi*, no. 1, (II).

ubi-quaque, *adv.* *whenever, wheresoever* (rare): *Pl.*

ubi-que, *adv.* *every where, any where, wheresoever*: illud, quicquid ubique officit, evitare, *Hor.*: litterae, quae ubique depositae essent, *Liv.* *Esp.* in the phrase, omnes qui ubique sunt, denoting an unlimited number, *alibi* *whenever they may be, all in the world*: ceteri agri omnes qui ubique sunt decemviri addidentur, *Cic.* and without omnes: utinam qui ubique sunt propugnatores Iuvae imperii, possent in hanc civitatem venire, *id.*

ubi-ubi, *v. ubi*, no. 1, (iv).

ubi-vis, *adv.* *where you will, wheresoever it may be, any where, every where*: nemo sit, quin ubi-vis, quam ubi, ubi est, esse malit, *Cic.* In connection with *gentium*: quanto fuerat praestabilis, ubi-vis gentium agere aetatem, *any where in the world*, *Ter.* *2*, Transf. of things (rare): ubi-vis facilis passus sum, quam in hac re me delinquit, in any thing, *id.*

ulcus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* wet, moist, damp, humid: paludes, *Or.*: litus, *Hor.*: oculi, *Or.*: tempora Lyaeo, *Hor.* [*Ud-us*, prob. contr. of *uo-udus*, from *uo-oo* (see *oo*), though the orig. form of the root is *u*, so that *uo-oo* arises from *uo-oo*, the *d* disappearing before *v*; cf. *uodvis* with *Sana*, *reddu*, *Gr. ὕδωρ*. The root *u* appears in *Sans. und*, "madidum esse," *uda*, "aqua;" *Lat. unda*. The root had orig. an initial *v* or *w*, whence *Germ. was-ser*; *Eng. water*, *wet*, etc. The *v* or *w* is represented by the aspirate in *Gr. ὕδωρ*, etc., and in *Lat. humeo*, *humidus*, etc.]

ulcero, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [ulcus] to make sore, cause to ulcerate (rare): non dum ulcerato Philocteta serpentis moras, *Cic.* *Fig.*: non ancilla tum jecur ulceret ulla, *i. e.* wound with love, *Hor.*

ulcerosus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] full of sores, ulcerous (rare): facies, *Tac.* *Fig.*: Jecur, *i. e.* wounded (with love), *Hor.*

ulcisco, *no perf.*, *ultum*, *j. v. a.* (for *ulicor*) to take vengeance on, to punish; also, to avenge: quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, iure factum sit, *Sall.*: irae gravior ultus, *Liv.*

ulciscor, *ultus*, *j. v. a. dep.* to avenge oneself on, take vengeance on, to punish: aliquid pro scelere, *Caes.*: odio hominem et otero: utinam ulcisci possem!

sed illum ulciscuntur mores sui, *Cic.*

2, Of things, to take revenge for, to avenge, punish: injurias rei publicae, *Cic.*: offensas tuas, *Or.*: barbaras regum libidines, *Hor.* *Fig.* Transf. to take vengeance for, to avenge: constr. the word denoting the person whose wrongs are avenged in acc.: caecos fratres, *Or.*: cadentem patriam, *Verg.*

ulcus (ulcus), *eris*, *n.* [akin to *laevus*] a sore, ulcer: Virg. *Hor.* Proverb.: ulcus tangere, to touch a sore spot, touch on a delicate subject, *Ter.* *Fig.*: nlcus (i. e. amor) vivescit et inveterascit alundo, *Lucr.*: quicquid horum attigerit, ulcus est, it will prove a sore place, *i. e.* will turn out absurd, *Cic.*

uligo, *inis*, *f.* [contr. of *uviligo*, from *uevo* (cf. *udus*) moisture, marshy quality of the earth: *Virg.*

ulius, *a*, *um* (*gen. sing.* *ulii*, *Pl.*: *dat. fem.* *uliae*, *Lucr.*) *adj.* *dim.* [contr. of *unulus*] any, any one. *1*, In sentences containing a negation, either expressed or understood: neque praeter te in Alde ulius servus istoc nomine est, *Pl.*: ut plane sine ullo domino sint, *Cic.* (II) *Subst.* (rare): negat se more et exemplo populi Romani posse iter ulli per provinciam dare, *Caes.* *2* In Interrogative (direct or indirect) and hypothetical sentences, esp. where negation is either expressed or implied: est ergo ulla res tanti, aut commodum ullum tam expetendum, ut viri boni nomen amittas? *Cic.*: si ulla mea apud te commendatio valuit, *id.* *Fig.* In purely affirmative clauses (rare): dum amnes ulli rumpuntur fontibus, *Virg.*

ulmus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [ulmus] pertaining to an elm-tree, of elm, *elm*: frons, *Col.*: coena, *Juv.*

ulmitra, *ae*, *m.* [vox hybrida, from *ulmus* and *τραβος*, *terio*] an elm-rubber, i. e. one that wears out elms, is often beaten with elm-roads, a term of abuse. *Pl.*

ulmus, *i*, *f.* an elm, elm-tree: *Plin.* Elm-trees were much used as supports to vines: *ulmis* adungere vitas, *Virg.*: hence, *Falermae*, *i. e.* *Falerian vines*, for *Falerian vine*, *Juv.* *Transf.*: ulmorum Acheron, the Acheron of elm-roads, of one who is often beaten, *Pl.* (Hence *Fr. orme*.)

ulna, *ae*, *f.* the elbow: *Plin.*

Transf. in gen. the arm: tremula patris dormientis in ulna, *Cat.* *2*, As a measure of length: (1) an ell: *Virg.* (II) As much as a man can clasp with both arms, a fathom: *Plin.* *Ulna* same as *Gr. ὀλβη*; *bow*; *Germ. Ellenbogen*.

ulna, *avna*, *alla*; *Fr. aune*

ulpicum, *i*, *n.* a kind of wine (Hence *It. upiglio*.)

ulterior, *ae*, *comp. adj.* [from the obsolete positive *ultus*] farther, on the farther side, that is beyond, *ulterior*: Of space: quorum alter ulteriorem Galliam decernit cum Syria, alter ulteriorem, *i. e.* transalpinam, *Cic.* (II)

Subst.: quum ab proximis impetrare non possent, ulteriores tentant, *those more remote*, Caes. 2. Of time and other abstractions: pudor est ulteriora loqui, Ov. || Sup. ultimus, a, um, *farthest, most distant, utmost, extreme, last*; often to be rendered as a subst. *the farthest part*, etc. Of space: illa minima (luna) quae ultimum a coelo,ultima terra luce lucebat, allena, Cic.: in ultimis aedibus, *the most retired part of the house*, Ter. (ii) Subst.: recessum prinis ultimi non dabant, Caes. 2. Of time or order of succession, *remotest, earliest, latest, first; last, latest, final*: principium, Cic.: auctor sanguinis, Virg.: scilicet ultimum semper expectanda dies homini est, last, Ov. (ii) Subst.: perferto et ultima expectato, *final events, the end*, Cic. Adverb.: si idem ad ultimum fratri praestitisset, *to the last*, Liv.: ultimo, Suet.: ultimum, *for the last time*, Liv. 3. Of degree or rank: (i) *utmost, extreme, the highest, first, greatest*: summum bonum, quod ultimum appello, Cic.: ultimum supplicium, *extreme (i. e. capital) punishment*, Caes. (8) Subst.: omnia ultima pati, *every extremity, the worst*, Liv. And adverb.: consilium sceleratum, sed non ad ultimum demens, *in the extreme, utterly, to the last degree*, id. (ii) *lowest, meanest* (rare): qui se Philippum regiaeque stirpis ferebat, quum esset ultimae, Vell. (8) Subst.: ut vigilis et labore cum ultimis nullum certaret (consul), Liv.

ulterior, comp. adv. but with same sign. as ultra, *beyond, farther on, farther, further*: abire, Ov.: ultierius ne tende odia, Virg.: rogabat ulterius iusto, *more than was right*, Ov. ultimus, a, um, v. ultior, no. II. ultio, onis, f. [ulciscor] a taking vengeance, *avenging, revenge*: Tac.: Juv.

ultor, onis, m. [id.] a punisher, avenger, *revenger*: conjurationis investigator atque ultor, Cic. ultra, adv. and prep. with acc. A. Adv. *beyond, farther, over, more, besides*: eaeque aliquid ultra, quo progredi crudelitas possit? Cic.: eam (mortem) cuncta mortalium mala dissolvat: ultra neque curae neque pavidum locum esse, Sall. Of time: nec ultra bellum Latium dilatam, Liv. (ii) On account of its comparative sense, freq. followed by quam: ultra quam satis est, Cic. B. Prep. with acc. *on the farther side of, beyond, past*: cis Padum utraque, Liv. Placed after the noun: Euphratem ultra, Tac. || Transf. of time, *beyond, past, longer than*: (Gorgias) ultra Socratem usque duravit, Quint. 2. Of number, measure, degree, quality, etc. *beyond, above, over, more than*: addidit modum quandam, quem ultra progredi non oporteat, Cic.: si mortalis ultra fas trepidat, Hor.

ultrix, icis, ulix, [ulciscor] *avenging, vengeful*: ultricesque sedent in limine Dirae, the avenging (female) deities, Virg. || Subst. a female avenger: ultrix afflictas civitatis, Auct. Or. pro Domino. ultro, adv. *to the farther side, beyond, on the other side*: usu, in connection with citro: v. citro. 2. Transf. *afar, away, off*: Ty. Prolium ab istoc proculcedas, *the Ultro istum a me!* Pl. || Fig. *beyond, besides, moreover, too*: celavit suos cives ultroque his sumptum intulit, Cic. (ii) Strengthened with etiam: o audaciam! etiam me ultro accusatum venit, Ter. 2. *on his, her, or their part; of himself, herself, themselves, etc.; of one's own accord, without being asked, voluntarily* (this sign. is derived from the idea of addition or surplus; hence, of something not asked for nor expected. Ultro is said to differ from sponte as implying the absence of external influence or solicitation; whereas sponte refers to freedom from compulsion or assistance): quum id, quod antea petenti denegasset, ultro polliceretur, Caes.: nec mihi quicquam tali tempore in mentem venit optare, quod non ultro mihi Caesar dederit, Cic. Esp. ultro tributa (and as one word, ultrotributa), *expenditure incurred by the State for public works*: Liv. ultrotributa, urum, v. ultro, ad fin. ultus, a, um, Part. [ulciscor] ultula, ae, f. (ec. avis) [ululo] the shrieker a screech-out: Virg.: [Sana ululae: Germ. eule: Eng. ulu.] ululatus, us, m. [id.] a howling, scolding, shrieking, as a sound of mourning or lamentation: Virg.: the wild yell or war-whoops of the Gauls: Caes.: the wild cries and shouts of the Bacchantes: Cat. ululo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [an onomat. word: cf. εὐλαῖα] 1. Noun: to howl, yell, shriek, utter a mournful cry: caesus, Virg.: simulacra ferarum, Ov.: ululanti voce canere, Cic. 2. Transf. of places, *to ring, resound, re-echo with howling*: penitusque cavae plangoribus aedes femine ululanti, Virg. || Act. *to cry or howl out to; to wail or howl over*: to fill a place with howling, with yells or shrieks (poet. and mostly in the Pers. perf.): nocturnisque Hecate trivis ululata per urbem, id. (Hence lt. ululare; Fr. hurler.) ulva, ae, f. *seize, and various other aquatic plants*: the word has no definite application: Virg.: Ov. umbella, ae, f. dim. [umbra] a little shadow: meton. a sun-shade, parasol, umbrilla: Juv. umbriliones, i. m. the navel: Cels.: Liv. || Transf. the umbilical cord: Cic. 2. the middle, centre: qui locus, quod in media est insula situs, umbilicus Siciliae nominatur, Cic. 3. the projecting end of the cylinder on which the books of the ancients were rolled: lambos ad umbilicum adducere, i. e. to bring to a close, Hor. 4. a

kind of sea-mail, sea-cockle: Cic. [akin to εὐφελος (the term of umbilicus is that of an adj.): comparing these two words with Germ. nabel, Eng. navel, it is prob. that the Latin and Greek words have an initial vowel prefixed, and that the orig. forms were *εὐφελος, *ο-umbil-us. But these words come from the root sca, which appears in Sans. śādhāi, "umbilicus;" Lat. umbo-o (=o-umb-o); old Germ. naba, "modulus rotas."] umbo, onis, m. [v. umbilicus] prop. any convex elevation; hence, a boss of a shield: Liv. || Transf. a shield: id.: Liv. 2. the elbow: Suet. 3. the full part or swelling of a garment: Tert. Hence, transf. umbo candida, a toga, Pers. umbra, ae, f. a shade, shadow: illa platanus, cujus umbram secutus est Socrates, Cic. Proverb.: umbras timere, to be afraid of shadows, i. e. to fear without cause, id. || Transf. in painting, the dark part of a painting, shade, shadow: id. 2. a shade, ghost of a dead person: nos ubi decimamus, quo dives Tullius et Ancus, palvis et umbra sumus, Hor.: umbrarum rex, i. e. Pluto, Ov. 3. Like the Greek εἶδος, an uninvited guest, whom as invited one brings with him: Hor. 4. a shade, shady place, that which gives a shade or shadow (poet.): nudus atrius Othrys erat, nec habebat Pelion umbram, Ov.: vacas tonsoris in umbra, in the coat-barber's shop, Hor.: studia in umbra educata, in the closet, study, Tac. 5. a fish, called also sciaena; a graying, unobscure sign or image, faint appearance, semblance: umbra et imago civitatis, Cic.: sub umbra foederis aequi servitutum pati, Liv. 2. shelter, over, protection: umbra vestri auxilii tegi possumus, id. [Perb. a contr. of umbra from nubo, nubes; like umb-o from o-umb-o.] umbraculum, i. n. [umbra] everything that furnishes shade, a bower, arbour: Cic.: Virg. 2. Transf. a school: Theophrasti doctrinamini hominis umbracula, Cic. || A sun-shade, parasol, umbrilla: Ov. umbratilis, ae, m. [umbra colo] one who is fond of the shade, a loungeur: Pl.

umbratilis, a, um, adj. [umbra] pertaining to shade, i. e. to retirement, seclusion, or leisure: homo, i. e. an idler, loungeur, Pl. umbratilis, e, adj. [id.] resembling in the shade, in retirement, or at home; private, retired, contemplative: vita umbratilis et delicata, Cic. || Esp. of speech, in the manner of the schools; opp. to public, political: mollis est oratio philosophorum et umbratilis, id. umbrifer, era, erum, adj. [umbra fero] shade-bringing, casting a shade, shady: nemus, Virg.

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umbro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [umbrā] *to shade, shadow, cover: tempora quercu, Virg.*
umbrōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] *full of shade, shady, umbrageous: locus umbrator, Cic.: silva, Ov.: lucus, Hor.*
ūnā, adv. in one and the same place, at the same time, in company, together: finitimis persueant ut una cum his proficiantur, Caes.: quum et ego essem una et pauci admodum familiares, Cic. Poet. with dat.: Virg.
ūnānimans, antis, adj. [unus animus] of one mind, of one accord: Pl.
ūnānimitas, ātis, f. [unanimitas] unanimity, concord (rare): Liv.
ūnānimus, a, um, adj. [unus animus] of one mind, heart, or will: of one accord, concordant, harmonious, unanimo (mostly poet.): sodales, Cat.: quae (res) distine unanimus videbatur, Liv.
uncia, ac, f. = *ovryia* (Scullian and Etruscan), a twelfth part, a twelfth: of inheritances: mortuus Babullius Caesar, optinor, ex uncia, etsi nihil adhuc: sed Lepta ex triente, Cic. (II) of weight, the twelfth part of a pound (as or libra), an ounce: Pl. II. Transf. a trifle, bit, atom: neque piscium ullam unciam hodie pondio cepi, id. (Hence Eng. ounce, inch.)
uncīlāris, a, um, adj. [uncia] pertaining to a twelfth part, containing a twelfth: fenus, i. e. eight per cent. (v. *seuncularius*), Tac.: Liv.
uncīlātū, ad, [id.] by twelfths, by ounces: Plin. II. Transf. by a little at a time, little by little: 1er.
uncīnātus, a, um, adj. [uncus] furnished with hooks or tenters, barbed: lamata uncinateque corpuscula, Cic.
uncīōla, ae, f. dim. [uncia] a little ounce: Juv.
uncīō, ōnis, f. [ungo] a besmearing, anointing: sudatoria, Pl.: Cic.
uncīō, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to besmear or anoint often: se unguentis, Pl.
uncīōscūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [uncus] somewhat unctuous: Pl.
uncīor, ōris, m. [ungo] an anointer: Pl.: Cic.
uncīōrū, ae, f. [id.] an anointing of the dead: servilis, Cic.
unctus, a, um, Part. [ungo]. II. A d. lit. smeared, anointed, hence rich, luxurious, sumptuous: i. palaestrarum defendebat, ut ab illis ipse unctor shiret, where the word has a double meaning, Cic.: m-lins et unctus, Hor.: Corinthus, luxuriosus, voluptuosus, Juv.
 III. Subst. unctum, i. n. a rich banquet, sumptuous feast: unctum qui recte ponere possit, Hor. 2. an ointment: App. Fig.: pro isto a-so sole, quo ta abusus est in nostro pratio, a te utiduum s-tem unctumque repetimus, i. e. *sunshine and ointment*, Cic.
unctus, i. m. a hook, barb: Liv.: Hor. (II) Esp. a hook that was fastened to the neck of condemned criminals, and by which they were dragged to the River: Cic.: Juv. [Prob. con-

nected with the root UNC, ANG, or ANG, which appears in *ancora, angio*; though others connect it with the root of *unguis*.]
uncus, a, um, adj. [i. uncus] hooked, bent in, crooked, curved, barbed: uncus hamus, Ov.: aratrum, Virg.: cauda, Ov.
unda, ae, f. [root UD: v. *udus*] a wave, billow, surge: mare plenum undarum, Pl.: Hor.: Ov. II. Transf. in gen. water, moisture, a fluid or liquid of any kind (mostly poet.): (Proteus) flumen eras, interdum undis contrarius ignis, id.: aërlae undae, i. e. the air, Lucr.: qua plurimus undam fumus agit, Virg. III. Fig.: campus atque illae undae comitiorum, Cic.: salutantum unda, a stream, a crowd, Virg.
undē, adr. [qui; old form cunde; cf. *ali-cunde*] from which or *what place, whence*: Relatively: nec inde venit, unde malleum, Cic.: Ipse eodem unde redierat, proficiuntur, Caes. 2. Interrogatively: (I) direct: unde dejectus est Cinna? Ex urbe unde delecti Galli? A Capitolio, Cic. (II) indirect: unde initium belli flet, explorabant, Caes. II. Transf. of persons or things, from whom or which (denoting source, origin, cause, etc.): Relatively: (narratio) brevis erit, unde necesse est, inde initium sumetur, Cic.: qui eum necasset, unde ipse natus esset, id. (II) Esp. legal t. unde petitur = *defendant*: ego omnibus, unde petitur, hoc consilium dederim, id. 2. Interrogatively: (I) direct: unde haec (putera) igitur est? Pl.: unde sed hos novi? Ov. (II) indirect: ut ex ipsa quaeris, unde hunc (anulum) habuerit, Ter. 3. Indefinitely, unde unde, for undecunque, *whencesoever, from whatever quarter*: qui mercedem aut numos unde unde extrahit, Hor. (Hence It. *onde*: and from de unde, Fr. *dont*.)
undecim, num. card. [unus decem] eleven: Cic.
undecimū, a, um, num. ord. [unus decimus] the eleventh: legio, Liv.
undēcunquē (undecumque: in *teme*: unde vacillat cunque locus, Lucr.), adv. from what place or part *soever*: nec undecunque causa fluxit, ibi culpa est, Quint.
undē-undē, v. unde, no. n. 3.
undē, ae, a, num. distrib. [unus] eleven each: Musa per undenos emoludat pedes, i. e. *with an hexameter and pentameter, elegiac verse*, Ov. 2. eleven: Hor.
undēnonāginta, num. card. [unus de nonaginta] eighty-nine: Liv.
undēoctoginta, num. card. [unus de octoginta] seventy-nine: Hor.
undēquadrāginta, num. card. [unus de quadraginta] thirty-nine: Cic.
undēquingentēsīmus, a, um, num. ord. [undequinginta] the forty-ninth: dies, Cic.
undēquinginta, num. card.

[unus de quinginta] forty-nine: Liv.
undēsēxaginta, num. card. [unus de sexaginta] fifty-nine: Liv.
undētrīcesīmus or **undētrīgēsīmus**, a, um, num. ord. [undetrīginta] the twenty-ninth: dies, Liv.
undēvicesīmus or **undēvigēsīmus**, a, um, num. ord. [undevīginti] the nineteenth: Cic.
undēviginti, num. card. [unus de viginti] nineteen: Cic.: Liv.
undiqūē, adv. [unde que] from all parts, sides, or places, from every quarter, on all sides, in every part, every where: ut undique uno tempore in hostes impetus fieret, Caes.: undique cinctus periculis, Cic.: vita undique referia bonis, id.
undī-sōnus, a, um, adj. [unda] *swave-sounding, sounding or roaring with the waves* (poet.): del, i. e. *scagoda*, Prop.
undo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [id.] I. Neutr. to rise in waves: to surge, swell: ad coelum undabat vortex, Virg. 2. Transf. to move like waves, to undulate: viduius undantem rupis fornicibus Aetna, id.: undantes habebat, hanging loosely, id.
undōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of waves or surges, surgy, billowy: aequor, Virg.
undēticesīmāni, orum, m. plu. [undeticesimus] soldiers of the twenty-first legion: Tac.
undēticesīmus, a, um, num. ord. [unus et vicesimus] the twenty-first: legio, Tac.
ungo (unguo), unxi, unctum, p. v. a. to smear, besmear, anoint, esp. with any fat substance: unguentis, Cic.: caules oleo, to dress with oil, Hor.: natet uncta carina, daubed with pitch, Virg.: arma uncta cruoribus, Hor. [Sans. *anj*, "unguere." (Hence Fr. *oindre*.)
ungen, inis, n. [ungo] a fattening substance, fat: an ointment: Virg.
ungenātūria, a, um, adj. [unguentum] pertaining to ointments or unguents, ointment: taberna, Suet.
 II. Subst. unguentarius, li, m. a dealer in unguents, a perfumer: Cic.: Hor. 2. unguentaria, ae, f. a female perfumer: Plinaria. (II) (sc. ars) the art of making unguents or perfumes: Pl.
unguento, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to rub with sweet ointments, to anoint, perfume (usu. in part. perf.): unguentatus per vias, ignave, Invidia, Pl.: Cat.
unguentum, i (gen. plur. unguentum, Pl.), n. [ungo] an ointment, unguent, perfume: Cic.: Hor.
unguiculū, i, m. dim. [unguis] a little finger-nail: Cic.: Pl. Proverb.: a teneris unguiculis, a transl. of the Gr. *τῶν ἀδάκτυλων*, from early infancy, from childhood, Cic.
unguis, ia, m. a nail of a human finger or toe; of animals, a claw, talon, hoof: Hor. Of animals: Plin. 2. Proverbial phrases: (I)

ad imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, from top to toe, from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, Cic. (ii) transversum unguem discedere, to depart a finger's breadth, in the least, id. (iii) quum medium ostenderet unguem, i. e. showed utter derision, the greatest contempt (because the middle finger was regarded as indecent). Juv. (iv) incestos amores de teneri meditatur ōtis, i. e. from childhood, Hor. (v) ad or in unguem = eis ōvya or eis ōvya, to a hair, to a nicety, exactly, perfectly (an expression borrowed from sculptors, who, in modelling, give the finishing touch with the nail): ad unguem factus homo, highly polished, perfectly accomplished, id. [A contr. of o-nigui-is; cf. Gr. ὀνυγ-; ὀνυγ-oc; Sans. nakh-a; Germ. nag-el; Eng. nail.]

ungula, ae, f. [unguis] a claw, talon, hoof: of a horse: Virg.: Cic. Of hens: Pl. Of vultures and eagles: id. Proverb. tot corpore atque omnibus unguis, i. e. with tooth and nail, with might and main, Cic. || Transf. a horse (poet.): quum carceribus missos rapit ungula currus, Hor. (Hence It. unghia; Fr. ongle.)

unugo, v. ungo.

unicū, ade. alone, solely, singularly, especially, in an extraordinary degree: aliquid unicū diligere, Cic.: quid Terentiam terreat, unicū securus, i. e. utterly regardless, Hor.

uni-color, ōris, adj. of one colour, all of one or the same colour: torus, Ov.

unicornis, e, adj. [unus cornu] one-horned, having a single horn: Plin. (Hence It. licorno; Fr. licorne.)

unicus, a, um, adj. [unus] one and no more, only, sole, single: tuus unicū gnatus, Pl.: filia, Ter.: maritus, Hor. Strengthened with solus: quamlibet esto unica res quaedam nativo corpore sola, Lucr. || Transf. alone of its kind, singular, uncommon, unparalleled, unique: exitus imperator, unicū dux, Liv.: liberalitas, Cic. || Singularity, bad, detestable (rare): acelus, Vell.

uni-formis, e, adj. [unus forma] having only one shape or form, uniform: simplex quidam et uniforme doceri, Tac.

uni-gēna, ae, adj. [unus and gēn, root of gigno] only-begotten, only: idcirco singularem Deum hunc mundum atque unigenam procreavit, Cic. || Born of one parent, of one or the same family (poet.): te, Phoebe, relinquens unigenam simul culticrem montibus Idri, i. e. Diana, sister of Phoebus, Cat.

uni-mānus, a, um, adj. having only one hand, one-handed: puer, Liv.

unio, ōnis, m. [unus] a single large pearl: Plin.: Sen. (Hence Fr. oignon; Eng. onion.)

unitas, ōtis, f. [id.] oneness, unity: mundi, Just.

uniter, ade. into one, together in one, conjointly: quum corpora atque animal discidium fuerit, quibus e sumus uniter apti, Lucr.

universālis, e, adj. [universus] pertaining to all or the whole, universal: praecepta universalis, Quint.

universē, ade. in general, generally: singillatim potius quam generatim atque universe loqui, Cic.

universitas, ōtis, f. [universus] the whole: universitas generis humani, Cic. || Transf. the whole world, the universe: universalis corpus, id.

universus, a, um (unvorsum, Lucr.), adj. [unus verto; lit. turned into one, combined into one whole] all together, all taken collectively, whole, entire, collective, general, universal: (i) Sing.: universa provincia, Cic.: triduum, three days together, Ter. (ii) Plu.: de universis generibus rerum dicere, Cic.: in illum universal tela conijciunt, Caes. || Subst. universum, i, m. the whole world, the universe: principia mentis, quae sunt in universo, deos esse dicit, Cic. (ii) In universum, adverb. as a whole, in general, generally: non nominatim, sed in universum, Liv.

unoculus, a, um, adj. [unus oculus] one-eyed: Cyclops, Att. in Gell. Subst. unoculus, i, m. a one-eyed person: Pl.

unomamma, ae, f. [unus mamma] one-breasted land, a comically-formed name to denote the country of the Amazons: Pl.

unquam (unquam), ade. of time [contr. from unum quam] at any one time, ever (whereas semper means at all times, more freq. in negative sentences; sometimes also in interrogations which imply a negative answer, and in conditional clauses; very seldom in affirmations. || In negative sentences: quod (principium) si nunquam oritur, ne occidit quidem unquam, Cic. With an implied negative: cave posthac, si me amas, unquam istud verbum ex te audiam, Ter. || In interrogations: La. Sed tu, en unquam cum ququam vico con-suevisti? St. Nisi quidem cum Alcesimarcho nemine, Pl. || In conditional clauses: si unquam in dicendo fuimus aliquid, tum profecto dolor vni quandum nobis dicens dedit, Cic. || In affirmative sentences: plus amat quam te unquam amavit, Pl.

unus, a, um (gen. sing. unus, Virg.: Hor.: also, unus, Virg.: Ov.: uni, Pl.), num. card. one; an or a; dabitur tibi amphora una et una semita, fons unus, unum anenum et octo dolia, Pl.: mors Tiborici Gracchi divisit populum unum in duas partes, Cic. Plur.: litterae, id.: satis una superque vidimus excidia, Virg. (ii) Adverbially, in unum, into one, to one place, together: Cic.: Sall. || 2. Emphatically, with an expressed or implied contrast, alone, only, sole, single: hic unus, ut ego suspicor,

servat fidem, Pl.: erat omnino in Gallia ulteriore legio una, Caes. Plur.: sequere me tres unus passus, three single steps, only three steps, Pl. Connected with solus: unus est solus inventus, Cic. || 3. Indefinitely, a or an, one, some, some one; and hence, freq. connected with aliquis, quidam, quis, quilibet, quisquam, etc.: ut me sic audiat, ut unum e togatis, id.: ad unum aliquid confugere, id.: queratur mas quilibet militis mei injuriam, Liv.: unus quisque (and sometimes as one word, unusquisque): Cic.: Caes.: nemo de nobis unus excolat, Cic. ||

Transf. to denote identity, a notion which is necessarily involved in that of unity: the same: ventum et aestum uno tempore nactus secundum, Caes.: omnes una manet nox, Hor. Plur.: unus moribus et nunquam mutatis legibus vivunt, Cic. Connected with or corresponding to idem: exitus quidem omnium unus et idem fuit, id. [Greck ἓν, root of ēvōs, etc; Germ. ein; Eng. one. The root appears to have had orig. an initial or w, which is represented in Gr. by the aspirate, and in Lat. by o or oe in the old form ones or onos.]

opilio (opilio and ovilio), ōis, m. [ovis] a shepherd: Virg.

urpae, ae, f. [urpae] a hoopoe: Plin. || Transf. a kind of hoe or mattock: Pl.

urbanē, ade. courteously, affably, politely, urbane: severe et graviter et prince agere, an remissae ac leniter urbane, Cic. || 2. Of speech, witly, acutely, elegantly, happily: constantiter urbaneque pexatus, id.

urbanitas, ōtis, f. [urbanus] a living in a city, city-life: desideria urbis et urbanitatis, Cic. ||

Transf. elegance of manners, politeness: addo urbanitatem, quae est virtus, ut Stoid rectissime putant, id. || 2. refinement, delicacy, or elegance of speech: urbanitate quidam quasi colorata oratio, id. (ii) E.p. wit, humour, pleasantry, railery: in quantum hominum faceretur urbanitatem incurritis, non dico, id.

|| 3. In a bad sense, trickery, rags, knavery: incuriosus militis (vernaculi utebantur urbanitate) quidam spu-vere, Tac.

urbanus, a, um, adj. [urbs] pertaining to the city or town, city, in-coming to rustics: tribus, Cic.: praetor, Caes.: administratio rei publicae (opp. provincialis), Cic. || 2. Subst. urbanus, i, m. an inhabitant of a city, a city-man, citizen: urbani sunt rustici, Pl.: otiosus, Liv. || Transf. polished, courteous: homo, Cic. || 2. Of speech, refined, polished, elegant, witty, choice: in vocibus nostrorum oratorum rectius quidam et resonat urbanus, id. (ii) E.p. witly, humorous, facetious: hic tibi comis et urbanus liberque videtur, Virg., deeer, Hor. || 3. In a bad sense, bold, forward, impudent: frontis ad urbanae descendit praemia, id.

urbicāpus, i. m. [urbs capio] a *taker of cities*: Pl.

urbiana, a. um, adj. [urbs] pertaining to the city, city, civic: *annonae*, Suet.: *magistratus*, Id.

urbs, urbis, f. a *walled town*, a city: *urbs illa praefata* (Syracusan), Cic.: *pulcherrima prope totius Galliae urbs*, Caes. 2. E.s.p. the city of Rome (like *ἄστυς*, of Athens): *hujus urbis condendae principium profectum* a Romulo, Cic.: (pater) *dextera sacras Jaculatus arces terruit urbem*, Hor. Ad urbem esse, to stop at or near Rome: of returning generals, who had to remain outside of the city till the Senate decreed them the right of entrance; or of provincial magistrates who were preparing for departure to their provinces: Cic.: *Sall.*: *Caes.* II. Meton. the city, for the citizens (rare): *invadunt urbem somno vinoque esculant*, Virg. III. Fig.: *urbem philosophiae*, *mibi crede, proditum*, dum castella defenditis, Cic. [Usu. connected with *urro* or *urbo*, "to mark out with a plough"; but perh. the same as Sans. *pura*, *puri*, "urbs": Gr. *πόλις*.]

urōcēlus, i. m. dim. [urceus] a little *pitcher* or *water-pot*: Juv.

urōcus, i. m. a *water-pot*, *pitcher*, *ewer*: Hor. [Urceus, prob. of same root as *ur-ma*, *ur-ina*, q. v.]

urōdo, inis, f. [uro] a *blast*, *blight* of plants: Cic.

urgeo (urges), *urui*, 2. v. a. to *press*, *push*, *force*, *drive*, *impel*, *urge*: *unda impellit unda urgeturque* prior veniente urgetque priorem, Ov.: in quo (austri) cingulo qui insistant, aut petis vobis urgent vestigia, Cic.: *aud petis aut urges rulturum*, Sapphica, exum, Ov. II. Transf. to *press*, *bear hard* or *close upon*: to *beat*, *weigh down*, *oppress*: *Caesar quum septimum legionem urgeret ab hoste videret*, Caes.: *hac arget lupus*, *hac canis argit*, Hor. 2. to *beget*, *urture*, to *crowd*, *hem in*, *confine*: *ne urbem hanc urbe alia premere atque urgere possit*, Cic. III. Fig. to *press*, *ply*, *urge* with argument, etc.: *sed argues me meis veribus*, Id.

2. to *beet*, *burthen*, *oppress*: to *urpe*, *sollicit*: *onus aut jam urgentis aut certe adventantis senectutis*, Id.: *quem scabies aut morbus urget*, Hor. 3. to *follow up*, *keep to*, *stick to*, *ply hard*, *push forward*, *urpe on*: *eundem locum ditulit*, Cic.: *opus*, *Uv.*: *vestem*, Virg.: *altum urgere*, to *keep out* at sea, Hor.

urina, ae, f. *urine*: Cic. II. Transf. *genitalia*, *seed*, *semen*: Plin.: *also simply urina*, Juv. [Urina, same root as Sans. *urā*, "aqua"; Gr. *ὄρος*, *ὄρος*; Germ. *harn*: hence also Lat. *ur-na*, *ur-inor*, "to drive," *ur-ucus*.]

urinātor, ōris, m. [urinor] a *diurer*: Liv.

urino, i. v. n. and **urinor**, i. v. n. dep. to *plunge under water*, to *drive*: Cic.

urna, ae, f. [root *ur*: v. *urina*] a *water-pot*, *water-jar*, *urn*: Ov.: Hor.

As an attribute of personified rivers: Virg. II. Transf. in gen. any kind of urn: (i) a *voting-urn*: *senatorum urna copiose absolvit*, *equitum adaequavit*, Cic. (2) the *urn of fate*, from which is drawn the lot of every one's destiny: *omnium versatur urna aeries oculus sors exitura*, Hor. (ii) a *money-pot*, *money-jar*: *argenti*, Hor. (iv) A liquid measure containing half an amphora, an urn: Pers.: *any measure*: Juv.

uro, usui, ustum, 3. v. a. [orig. *uro*, whence *bastum*, *amburo*, *comburo*; cf. *urp*, and Eng. *burn*] to *burn*: *urit odoratum nocturna in lumina cedrum*, Virg. 2. E.s.p. to *burn up*, *destroy by fire*, *consume*: in corpore si quid ejusmodi est, quod reliquo corpori noceat, id uri scarique patitur, Cic.: *agros*, Liv.: *urbes hostium*, Tac. (ii) Of encaustic painting, to *burn in* (rare): *picta coloribus ustis poppae*, Ov. II. Transf. to *scorch*, *parca*, *dry up*, to *sting* or *pain acutely*: *videmus ceteras partes inculatas (terrarum)*, quod aut frigore rigeant aut urantur calore, Cic.: *campum* (seges), Virg.: *fauces urit sitis*, Hor.: *pestilentia urens simul urbem atque agros*, Liv. 2. to *rub sore*; to *gall*, *fret*, *corrode*: *calceus* si (pede) minor, uret, Hor.: *uri virgines*, Id. 3. to *pinch with cold*; to *wip*, *blast*, *with*: *pernoctant venatores in nive*, in montibus uri se patiuntur, Cic. III. Fig. to *burn*, *inflame*, *consume* with passion; *pass*: to *burn*, *glow*; *be heated*, *be inflamed*, *be enamoured*: *me tamen urit amor*, Virg.: *meum jecur uret bilis*, Ter.: *uro hominem*, I gall the fellow, Ter. 2. Transf. to *disturb*, *harass*, *oppress*: *eos bellum Romanum urebat*, Liv.

ursa, ae, f. [ursus] a *she-bear*: Ov. 2. Post. a *bear*, in gen.: Virg. II. Transf. *Ursa*, a *constellation*, either *Ursa Major*, the *Greater Bear*, or *Ursa Minor*, the *Lesser Bear*: Ov.

ursus, i. m. a *bear*: Ov.: Hor. [Sans. *uribha*; Gr. *ἄρκτος*; in *ursus* the c is dropped: cf. *parvus* from *parco*.]

urtica, ae, f. [uro] a *nettle*, *stinging-nettle*: Cat.: Hor. 2. Transf. a *sea-nettle*, a kind of zoophyte, Pl. II. Fig. *lustful desire*, *prurency*: Juv.

ursus, i. m. [a Celtic word] a *kind of wild ox*, or *urochs*: Caes.: Virg. **uristatō**, adv. in the usual manner: leui, Cic.

uristatō, a. um, Part. [usitor]. II. A d. usual, customary, common, accustomed, familiar: *hoc jam vetus est* et majorum exemplo multis in rebus utatum, Cic.: *apud eos omne genus cultorum notum atque usitatum* est, Caes. Comp.: *faciamus tractando usitatus hoc verbum* et tritius, Cic. Sup.: *utatur verbis quam usitatissimis*, Id.

usitor, atus, i. v. dep. Freq. [utor] to *use often*, *be in the habit of using* (rare): *verbo*, Gell.

usquam, adv. [v. usque] at or in any place, anywhere, somewhere: *alve est illa (lex) scripta usquam*, *alve nusquam*, Cic.

usquam, ado. [id.] at or in any place, anywhere; usu. with negatives: *iste, cui nullus esset usquam consistendi locus*, Cic. With *gen.*: *nec sane usquam terrarum locum*, Juv. (ii) In interrogative sentences: *num ejus color pudoris signum usquam indicat?* Ter. (iii) In conditional clauses: *si quid usquam iustitia est*, Virg. (iv) Affirmatively: *unde quod est usquam inspicitur*, Ov. 2. In any thing, in any way (rare): *neque esset usquam consilio aut auctoritatis locus*, Cic. II. Transf. with verbs of motion, to any place: (formica) *non usquam proreptit*, Hor.

usquē, adv. every step, all the way, right on, continuously, constantly; usually in connection with prepositions or adverbs. I. Of space: (i) with prepositions, all the way: *usque ex ultima Syria atque Aegyptio navigare*, Cic.: *usque ad castra hostium accessit*, Caes. (ii) With adverbs of place: *quod eos usque istinc exauditis putem*, Cic. (iii) With an accusative of the place whither, all the way to, as far as, to: *usque a mari superiorem Romanam praefecit*, Id. II. Of time: (i) with prepositions, all the while, as long as or as far as, until: *opinio jam usque ab herodis ducta temporibus, from as far back as the heroic ages*, Id.: *deinceps retro usque ad Romulum*, as far as, up to, Id. (ii) With adverbs: *pueritiae memoriam recordari ultimam inde usque repetens*, Id.: *cessatum usque adhuc est, until now, hitherto*, Ter. III. Of other relations: (i) with prepositions: *hoc malum usque ad bestias perveniat*, Cic. (ii) With adverbs: (i) *Traquillus* *Anco regi familiaris est factus*, *usque eo*, at society paene regni putaretur, Id. (iii) *Abol.*: *right on, constantly, incessantly*: *poenae dedit usque superius*, Virg.: *cantantes lect usque, minus*, Virg. laedi, *eamus*, Virg. [In *usque*, *us-que*, *us-quam*, the *us* is the relative *qui* or *quod*, but no satisfactory explanation can be given of the *u*.]

ustor, ōris, m. [uro] a *burner* of dead bodies, a *corpse-burner*: Cic.

ustulo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [dim. of *uro*] to *burn a little*, to *scorch*, *singe* (rare): *pilos*, Virg. 2. to *burn up*, *consume by fire*: *scripta lignis*, Cat.

ustus, a. um, Part. [uro]

usucāpio, arpi, captum, 3. v. o. legal i. t. to *acquire ownership* of a thing by long use, to *acquire by prescription* or *usucaption*: *hereditatem*, Cic.: *nullam penes se culpam esse*, quod Hannibal jam velut *us cepisset* Italiam, Liv.

usucāpio, ōnis, f. legal t. t. the acquisition of ownership by long use or possession, *usucaption*: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 406).

usucaptus, a. um, Part. [usucapio].
usura, ae. f. [utor] a using, use or enjoyment: hujus lucis, Cic.: glorie, Vell. (I) Esp. a use of money lent: ab aliquo pecuniam pro usura auferre, Cic. (2) Meton. interest paid for the use of money, usury (reckoned by the month among the Romans): allici usuram pendere, id.: fenus agitare et in usuras extendere ignotum, to get interest upon interest, or compound interest, Tac. (II) Transf. in gen.: terra nunquam recusat imperium, nec unquam sine usura reddit quod accepit, Cic.

usurarius, a. um, adj. [usura] that serves or is fit for use, of which one has the use or enjoyment: puer, Pl., pertaining to interest or usury, that pays interest: aera, id.

usurpatio, ònis, f. [usurpo] a taking into use, a making use, continual use, using, use: usurpatio et renovatio doctrinae, Cic.: vocis, Liv.: itineris insoliti, the undertaking of a journey so uncommon, id.

usurpo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [contr. from usu rapio, to seize to one's own use] to take into use: to make use of: to make use of without interruption, to use, employ, apply, practice, exercise: nomen tantum virtutis usurpas: quid ipse valeat, ignoras, Cic.: consolatione, a sapientissimam virum usurpat, id.: Jus, Liv. (2) Esp. to take possession or cognisance of, i. e. to perceive, observe, etc., through the senses: nec validos aestus tumur, nec frigora quibus usurpare oculis, Lucr.: unde meae usurpat aures sonitum? Pl. (3) In law, to get possession of, to acquire, obtain: amissam possessionem ex jure civili surculo defringendo, Cic. (II) to assume or appropriate unlawfully, to usurp: civitatem Romanam usurpantes securi percussit, Suet. (4), to name or call habitually: C. Laelius, is, qui Sapiens usurpatur, Cic.

usus, a. um, Part. [utor].
usus, ùs, m. [id.] a using or making use of: use, application, employment, service, benefit, utility, practice, exercise, custom, etc. I. Objectively; usu, with gen.: virtus in usu sui tota posita est; usus autem ejus est maximus civitatis gubernatio, Cic.: Veneti scientia atque usu nauticarum rerum reliquos antecedunt, Caes.: vita ususque vivendi, Cic.: plures, quam quot satis in usum erant, ignes quum accendisset, Liv. (2) Esp. intercourse, familiarity, intimacy: domesticus usus et consuetudo, Cic. (II) carnal intercourse: Tib. (3) In law, usus at fructus, usus fructusque, and more freq., usufructus, the use and enjoyment of property belonging to another, usufruct; usus ejus fundi et fructus testamento viri fuerat Caesenniae, Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 466. (II) Subjectively; use, practice, experience: vir tali prudentia, etiam usu atque exercitatione praeditus, Cic.: magnum in re militari usum

habere, Caes.

[[I]. Meton. use, usefulness, utility, benefit, profit: levis fructus, exiguus usus, Cic. Esp. In the phrase, *usui* or *ex usu* esse, to be of use or benefit, to be useful, serviceable, or profitable: esse usui civitati, id.: declararent, utrum proelium ex usu esset necne, Caes. (2) use, need, necessity: usum provinciae supplere, Cic. (II) Esp. in the phrases, *usus* est, and *usus venit*, there is need, it is necessary, becomes requisite: (a) *Usus* est: at quando usus esset, id. With *abl.*: viginti jam usi'nt filio argenti minia, Pl.: curatore usus est, Cic. With *acc.*: ad eam rem usum est hominem astutum, doctum, actum et callidum, Pl. (B) *Usus venit*: ut, ad usus veniat, eum quisque locum tenet, Caes. With *abl.*: ubi usus veniat contra conserta manu, Pl. (3) a fit occasion or opportunity, esp. in the phrase, *usu venire*, to happen: ut equites Pompeianorum impetum, quem addebat usus, sustinere audent, Caes.: quid homini potest turpius, quid viro misertus aut acerbus usu venire? what can happen? Cic.

usufructus, us, v. usus, n. i. s. [[I]. or, *ut*, adv. and conj. [qui; prob. orig. identical with quod; old form cut or cuti]. A. Adv. in what manner, how (both affirmative and interrogative): in the manner that, as: instructo exercitu, magis ut loci natura, quam ut rei militaris ratio atque ordine postulabat, Caes.: credo te audire, ut me circumsteterint, Cic. Corresponding to *sic*: Am. Satin' tu sanus es? So. Sic sum, ut vides, Pl. (II) ut ut (also as one word, utut), in whatever way or manner, however: verum ut ut res haec esse habet, pergami, id. (III) Esp. in comparisons: usu, correl. to *sic*, *ita*, *item*, etc.: sic, Scipio, ut avus hic tuus, ut ego, justitiam cole, Cic. (II) ut . . . ita, not only . . . but also, although . . . yet: Dolabella ut Tarquenses, ita Laodiceum atque accesserunt, id. (III) ut . . . ita, ut being *usu* foll. by a comparative word, but the comp. or positive is sometimes used; and at times the force of the *sic*, is expressed by a verb or substat.: ita is not unfreq. omitted: this constr. cannot be literally translated into English, which requires the comparative in the corresponding cases: the . . . the, the more . . . the more: ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime esse alios improbus suspicatur, the better a man is, the less inclined is he to suspect others, id.: major (societas) est, ut quisque proxime accederet, id.: ut quisque gradu proximus erat, ita ignominiosus obiectus, Liv.: ut quisque aetate antecedit, ita sententiae principatum tenet, Cic. (iv) ut with *sup.* and *posse*, equivalent to *quam* in the same constr. (v. *quam*, qm. n. s. II): haec ut brevissime dici poterunt, ita me dicta sunt, have been spoken of as briefly as possible, id. (2) In introducing examples, as, such as,

as for instance: in libero populo, ut Rhodi, ut Athenis, id. (3) With explanatory or limiting parenthetical clauses: as, inasmuch as, as being, for: succedunt Ubi, quorum fuit civitas ampla atque florens, ut est caput Germanorum, Caes.: permulta alia colligit Chrysippus, ut est in omni historia curiosus, Cic.

(4) In exclamations to denote degree, how! how much! how greatly!: quae ut sustinuit! ut contempeit ac pro nihilo putavit! id. (5) Of time: (I) to mark an occurrence immediately preceding the main action, as, when, as soon as; usually connected with the *perf.* tenses: ut quisque me viderat, narrabat, id. Strengthened with *primum*: ut primum potestas data est, id. (II) Rarely to mark actions occurring at the same or a subsequent time, while, since: ut numerabatur argentum, intervenit homo de improviso, Ter.: ut Brundisio profectus es, nullae mihi ab te sunt reditae literae, Cic. (3) Conj. with subjunctive: I. To connect clauses denoting the effect or consequence of what is expressed by the principal clause: in this case it *usu*, answers to some demonstr. word in the main sentence, as *sic*, *ita*, *tam*, *ac*, *talis*, *tamvis*, *ut*, *hic*, *etc.*; as that, so that, that, as to: Tullius scit Servium diligebat, ut is ejus vulgo haberetur filius, id.: adeo montibus mare continetur, ut ejus locis superioribus in litus setum adici possent, Caes. (2) Esp. when the principal clause contains a verb which denotes an effecting or a happening; in the latter case the subject is often wanting, or the dep. clause itself may be regarded as the logical subject: it is doubtful, therefore, whether such sentences can strictly be said to express a consequence: facit, ut rursus plures in Aventinum sevocanda caesa videantur, you act in such a way that, Cic.: quando fuit, ut quod licet non liceret, id. (II) To connect clauses denoting the purpose or intention of what is expressed by the principal clause: *ut* the end that, in order that, that: constituerunt sementes quam maxime facere, ut in itinere copia frumenti suppetere, Caes. (III) To connect clauses which are related to the principal clauses in nearly the same manner as objective propositions (*acc.* and *inf.*), the difference being that the latter express actual facts, whereas these clauses with *ut* *usu* denote merely what is wished, intended, feared, etc.; in some cases they may be regarded as expressing the hoped-for result of the action stated in the principal clause. 1. After verbs: ad eum misit Lamiam, qui demonstravit illum Dolabellae dilixisse, ut ad se scriberet, ut in Italiam quam primum veniret, Cic.: placuit ei ut ad Anicetum legatos mitteret, Caes. (II) After verbs denoting fear, equiv. to *that* *ut*

(this may be accounted for as follows: *timeo* ut veniat, *i. e. I am fearful as to his coming, i. e. I have reason to think he will not come: timeo* ne veniat, *i. e. I am fearful as to his not coming, i. e. I have reason to think he will come: timeo*, ut sustineas (labores), *Cic.*: ut ferula caedas meritiu[m] maiora subire verbera, non vereor, *Hor.* (iii) Elliptically for *fac* ut, to introduce a concessive clause, *supposing, agreeing, or granting that, in case that, even if, although, etc.*: verum, ut ita sit, tamen non potes hoc praedicare, *Cic.* 2. After substantives: tibi tamen sum auctor, ut eum tibi ordinem aut concilies aut mitiga[s], *Cic.* 3. After adjectives or adverbs (in such cases *ut* is often really a relative pron. having an antecedent in the principal clause): praeciarum illud est et, si quaeris, rectum quoque et verum, ut eos amemus, *id.*: jam prope erat, ut sinistrum cornu pelleretur Romanis, *Liv.*

ut-cunquē (cumque), *adv.* in what way soever, howsoever, however: (orator) utcunquē se affectum videri et animum audientis moveri vult, ita certum vocis admonebit sonum, *Cic.* || at whatever time, whenever (rare): utcunquē defecere mores, indecorant bene nata culpas, *Hor.*

utens, *entis*, *Part.* [utor]. || A d. j. possessing: utentior sane sit, *i. e. a larger possessor*, *richer*, *Cic.*

utensilis, *e*, *adj.* [utens] that may be used, fit for use, of use, useful: *Varr.* || Subst. *utensilia*, *ium*, *n. plur.* things for use, *i. e. utensils, materials, necessities, etc.*: exutus omnibus utensilibus miles, *Liv.*

uter, *utris*, *m.* [akin to *uterus*] a bag or bottle made of an animal's hide, a skin for wine, oil, etc.: *Virg.*: Ov. Often inflated and used for crossing streams: *Caes.*: *Liv.* P. *ut*: crescentem tumida infla sermonebus utrem, the swelling skin, *i. e. the vain man*, *Hor.*

uter, *utra*, *utrum* (*gen. sing. utrius*, *Hor.*), *pron.* [quod (orig. *mater*), and the comparative suffix] whether or which of the two, which (when one of two is meant), both interet, and relat.: ignorante rege, uter esset Orestes, *Cic.*: agnum horum uter est pinguior? *Pl.* (ii) When *uter* is repeated but in a different case, or is opposed to neuter, it must be trans. the other: quaerere uter utri insidias fecerit, *Cic.*: neuter utri invidet, *Pl.* 2. *Plur.* which of the two parties, sets, etc.: *id.*: *Cic.* || Transf. *indef.* one or the other, either one, either of the two (rare): quid? si ubi tabula sit, duo naufragi aequae sapientes: sibi uter rapiat, an alter cedat alteri? *id.*

uter-cunquē (cumq.), *utruncunquē*, *utruncunquē*, *pron.* whichever of the two (rare): magnae utrimque copiae ita paratae ad depugnandum esse dicuntur, ut, uterque vicerit, non sit mirum futurum, *Cic.*

uter-libet, *utrālibet*, *utrūlibet*, *pron.* which of the two you please, whichever of the two, either of the two (rare): utrūlibet elige, alterum incredibile est, alterum nefarium et ante hoc tempus utrumque inauditum, *Cic.*

uter-que, *utrāque*, *utrūque* (*gen. sing. utrūque*: *Hor.*: *Ov.*, etc.), *pron.* both the one and the other, both, each (ambo, both together): uterque (appellatus est sapiens) alio modo, *Cic.*: docti sermones utrimque linguae, *i. e. Greek and Latin*, *Hor.*: Phoebeus, *i. e. rising and setting*, *Ov.*: parens, *i. e. father and mother*, *id.*: suam sententiam in utramque partem esse tutam, in both cases, on both suppositions, *Caes.* With *plur.* predicate: uterque insanit, *Pl.*: uterque ambigit, *Tac.* 2. *plur.* usually when several persons or things are on each side; but also of two single ones: both parties, etc.: quoniam utrique Socratici et Platonici volumus esse, *Cic.*: illa utroque (patrem et aviam) intuens, *Tac.*

uterus, *i*, *m.* (*Neutr.* *Pl.*) the womb, matrix: utero exorti dolores, *Pl.*: *Hor.* || Transf. of the cavities of the earth, from which the first creatures are represented to have come forth: *Lucr.*

utrus, *utris*, *m.* the fruit of the womb, a fetus, child, young: *Tac.* 2. In *gen.* the belly, paunch: *Juv.* (ii) Of inanimate things: equi lignet, *Virg.* [*Sans. udara*, "venter."]

uter-via, *utrāvia*, *utrūvia*, *pron.* *indef.* which of the two you will, either one of the two, either of the two: at minus habeo virum quem vestrum utervis, *Cic.* || Transf. both: in aurem utramvis otiose dormire, proverb., to be free from care, *Ter.*

uttilis, *e*, *adj.* [utor] that can be used, fit, serviceable: non uttilis hic locus facis tuis, *Pl.*

uttilis, *e*, *adj.* [id.] useful, serviceable, fit, suitable, advantageous, etc.: non facit quod utile sit, quod expedit? *Cic.*: aliquid utile esse amico, *Caes.*: homo ad nullam rem uttilis, *Cic.*: Poet. with *ut*, *ut*, or *infin.*: radix medendi uttilis, *Ov.* (ii) *Neut.* *absol.* what is useful, the useful: omne utile punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci, *Hor.* (iii) *Neut.* with *esse* as predicate of a proposition with a subject-clause: nunquam est utile peccare, *Cic.*

uttilitas, *utis*, *f.* [uttilis] use, usefulness, utility, expediency, benefit, advantage: commodis utilitatibus servire, *Cic.*: utilitas iusti prope mater et aequi, *Hor.*: si et belli utilitatem et pacis dignitatem retinere vultis, what is useful for war, *Cic.*

uttiliter, *adv.* usefully, profitably, beneficially, advantageously: utiliter a natura permotiones istas animis nostris datas, *Cic.* Comp.: *Ov.* Sup.: Quint.

utī-nam, *adv.* [ut] oh that! I wish that! I would that! etc.: (Tibur) sit meae aedes utinam senectae! *Hor.*: atque utinam quemadmodum oratione

sum usus aliena, sic mihi ore uti liceret alieno! *Cic.* 2. Connected with *quod*: quod utinam, iterum utinam, tuo tamen commodo! *id.* 3. Negatively, *utinam* ne and *utinam* non, oh that ... not, would that ... not: haec ad te die natali meos scripti, quo utinam susceptus non essem, aut ne quid ex eadem matre poeta natum esset! *id.*

utī-quē, *adv.* [id.] in every way, anyhow: in any case, at any rate, certainly, by all means, undoubtedly, etc.: velim, Varronis et Lollii mittas laudationem, Lollii utique, *Cic.*: hoc tibi mando, ut pugnes, ne intercaletur: animum quidem utique teneto, *id.* 2. With negatives: haec ut honestior causa, ita non utique prior est, *Quint.*

utor, *utis*, *v. d.* *to use, make use of, avail oneself of, employ, apply, enjoy, practise, exercise, etc.*: constr. usu. with *abl.*: less freq. *absol.*: rarely with *acc.* (i) With *abl.*: utatur suis bonis oportet et fruatur, qui beatus futurus est, *Cic.*: pellibus aut parvis rhenorum tegumentis utuntur, *Caes.*: ea conditione, quae a Caesare ferretur, se usuros ostendebant, *id.*: se, to indulge or enjoy oneself, *Pl.* (ii) *Absol.*: quaerere ut uti, *Hor.* (iii) With *acc.*: ne Silius quidem quicquam utitur, *Cic.*: Hence in *periphrase*: quae utenda vasa semper vicini rogant, *Pl.* 2. Esp. with *abl.* of person, to enjoy the friendship of, be familiar or intimate with, to associate with: his Fabricis semper est usus Opulianis familiarissime, *Cic.*

|| Transf. to be in possession of, to have, hold, or find: mihi si unquam filius erit, nae ille facili me utetur patre, he shall find an indulgent father in me, *Ter.*: bonis iustique regibus, *Cic.*: valetudine non bona, *Caes.*

ut-pōtē, *adv.* [pote] is perh. the same as the *ut* in *quippe, nempe* as namely, namely, as being, as seeing that, inasmuch as, since: usually connected with a *pron. relat.*: satis nequam sum, utpote qui hodie inperperim amare, *Pl.*: ea non utpote qui nihil continere solemus, non pertinere escebamus, *Pl.* With participles: inde Rubos fessi pervenimus, utpote longum carpentes iter, *Hor.* With adjectives: quo sane populus numerabilis, utpote parvus coibat, *id.*

utpōtē, *v. puto.*

utrārius, *ii*, *m.* [uter] one who brings water in skins, a water-carrier: *Liv.*

utrūculārius, *ii*, *m.* [utriculus, a small skin] a babbler: *Suet.*

utrimquē (utrinque), *adv.* [utroque] from or on both sides or parts, on the one side and on the other: magnae utrimque copiae, *Cic.*: acriter utrimque usque ad vesperum pugnatum est, *Caes.* (ii) Connected with *secus* (and as one word, *utrimqueseus*), along or on both sides, on either hand: quare utrimque secus quum corpus vapulet, *Lucr.*

utrimqueseus, *v. utrimque.*

utro, *adv.* to which of the two places, to which part or side, which way (rare): *necit utro potius ruat et ruere ardet utroque*, Ov.

utrobi, *adv.* v. **utrobi**.

utrobidem, *adv.* v. **utrobidem**.

utrobique, *adv.* v. **utrobique**.

utroque, *adv.* to both places, parts, or sides, in both directions: *exercitus utroque ducti*, Liv. 2. Connected with *versum* (sometimes written as one word, *utroqueversum*): *utroque versum rectum est ingenium meum*, Pl.

utroqueversum, *adv.* v. **utroque**.

utrobi (**utrobi** and **utrobi**), *adv.* [uter ubi] at which of two places, on which of the two sides, where: *St. Utrubi accumbo?* *Sa. Utrubi tu vis.* *St. Cum ambobus volo*, Pl.

utrobidem (**utrobidem**), *adv.* [utrobi et suffix dem] on both sides, on each or either side: Pl.

utrobique (**utrobique**), *adv.* [utrobi et suffix que] on both parts or sides: *utrobique conventiculum accipiebant*, Cic.: *utrobique Kumenes plus valebat, both by land and sea*, Nep.: *qui timet his adversa, fere miratur eodem, qui cupiens, pecto: pavor est utrobique molestus*, Hor.

utrum, *adv.* introduces the first clause of a disjunctive interrogation (direct or indirect), and corresponds to *an*, which commences the second clause; in Eng. represented in direct questions simply by the tone of voice, and in indirect questions by *whether*: (1) In direct interrogations: *utrum tu pro ancilla me habes, an pro filia?* Pl.: *utrum ea vestra an nostra culpa est?* Cic. (ii) In indirect interrogations: *multum interest, utrum laus imminatur, an salus deseratur*, Id. With the interrog. particle *ne*: *ea res nunc in discrimine versatur, utrum possint se defendere, id. Correspondeat* to *anne*, *neque*, or *ne*: *nunc me fuisse percunctarier, utrum aurum reddat, anne est secum simul*, Pl.: *utrum proclum committit ex usu esset necne*, Cic.: *utrum intergaretur, utrum pluris patrem matremne faceret?* *matrem inquit*, Nep. 2. Sometimes without the second clause: (1) In direct interrogations: *utrum in clarissima est civibus is, quem indicatum hic duxit Herulippus?* Cic. (ii) In indirect interrogations: *neque utrum ex hoc saltu damni solum scio efficium foras*, Pl. With the interrog. particle *nam*: *quam percontatus esset, utrumnam patris universa classis in portu stare posset*, Liv.

utut, *adv.* v. **ut**, A. no. 1. li.

uva, *ae, f.* a bunch or cluster of grapes: Cic.: *Virg.*: *Hor.* || **Transf.** a bunch or cluster of any fruit: *amoni*, Plin. 2. a cluster, like a bunch of grapes, which bees form when they swarm on trees: *Virg.*

uvaseo, *i. v. n. insep.* [from an obsolete *uvare* on the root, *v. udus*] to grow or become moist or humid (poet.):

Lucr. 2. to moisten or refresh oneself: *Hor.*

avidulus, *a. um, adj. dim.* [avidulus] moist, wet: *aliqua a fetu*, Cat.

avidus, *a. um, adj.* [v. *uvaseo*] moist, wet, damp, dank, humid: *rete*, Pl.: *vestimenta*, *Hor.*: *rura assiduis Aquis*, Ov.

uxor, *oris, f.* a wife, spouse, consort: *uxorem adungere*, Cic.: *berus, quantum audio, uxore excedit, must go without a wife*, Ter. On the legal condition of Roman married women, v. *Smith's Ant.* 250 seq. || **Transf.** Of animals: *olentia uxores mariti*, i. e. she-goats, *Hor.*

uxorcula, *ae, f. dim.* [uxor] a little wife: as a term of endearment: *mea uxorecula*, Pl.

uxorius, *a. um, adj.* [id.] pertaining to a wife or married woman: *In arbitrio*: *rei uxoriae*, Cic.: *abhorrens ab re uxoria*, i. e. *averse to marriage*, Ter.

|| **E. s. p.** excessively fond of one's wife, uxorious: *Virg.*: *sumus* (Tiberis), as the husband of *Illa*, *Hor.*

V.

V, *v*, *indecl. n. or* (litera, *subind.*) **V**, *v*, the twenty-second letter of the Latin alphabet, and the representative of a flat labial sound. The character is derived from the Greek *Υ*. Although it was orig. identical in form with the vowel *u* (q. v.), it was by the ancients themselves considered as essentially different from it: just as the consonant *i* (j) and the vowel *i* were regarded as two distinct letters. 2. **V** between two vowels was very frequently elided, especially in inflection, usually giving rise to contraction: *e. g.* *deleverunt*, *deleverunt*; *novisti*, *novisti*; *audisti*, *audisti*; *dividi*, *dividi*; *bovis*, *bovis*; *providens*, *providens*; *at vis*, *vis*; *si vultis*, *solvitis*; *Jovis* *pater*, *Juppiter*; *maie volo*, *maivolo*; *maio pater*, *nolo*, *nolo*, etc.

Interchanges of *v* with other letters. 1. The sound of the digamma was, if not identical with, at least closely allied to, that of *v*. Hence *v* occurs in many Latin words whose Greek equivalents have an initial or medial vowel, but the older forms of which, it is probable, had the digamma: *e. g.* *ver*, *h*, *vis*, *vis*; *vestis*, *vestis*; *silva*, *silva*; *ovis*, *ovis*; *divus*, *divus*; *vicus*, *vicus*; *vinum*, *vinum*; *oleus*, *oleus*, etc. 2. *p* has the closest affinity to the vowel *u*, and hence, in composition and inflection, they are often interchanged, *esp* *n* becomes *u*: *e. g.* *solv*, *solutum* (from *solvitum*, *solutum*); *caveo*, *cavum* (from *cavitum*); *nauta*, from *navita*; *nen*, *sen*, from *neve*, *sive*, etc.: as by poets for prosodial reasons: *silba* (trisyll.) for *silva*; *disolbit*, *evolvam* (quadrisyll.) for *disolvam*, *evolvam*;

tensiva, *tensiva* (trisyll.) for *tensiva*, *tensiva*, etc. 3. With *b*: *v* letter *b* letter *b*, no. 1. i. 4. With *p*: *v* letter *p* letter *p*, no. 1. i. 5. With *c*: *v* letter *c* letter *c*, no. 1. i. 6. With *g*: *v* letter *g* letter *g*, no. 1. i. 7. With *q*: *v* letter *q* letter *q*, no. 1. i. 8. With *x*: *v* letter *x* letter *x*, no. 1. i. 9. With *z*: *v* letter *z* letter *z*, no. 1. i. 10. With *th*: *v* letter *th* letter *th*, no. 1. i. 11. With *ph*: *v* letter *ph* letter *ph*, no. 1. i. 12. With *ch*: *v* letter *ch* letter *ch*, no. 1. i. 13. With *ps*: *v* letter *ps* letter *ps*, no. 1. i. 14. With *ph*: *v* letter *ph* letter *ph*, no. 1. i. 15. With *ch*: *v* letter *ch* letter *ch*, no. 1. i. 16. With *ps*: *v* letter *ps* letter *ps*, no. 1. i. 17. With *ph*: *v* letter *ph* letter *ph*, no. 1. i. 18. With *ch*: *v* letter *ch* letter *ch*, no. 1. i. 19. With *ps*: *v* letter *ps* letter *ps*, no. 1. i. 20. 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void, or vacant; to be void of, free from, or without, to lack or want: (1) *Abstr.*: villa ita completa militibus est, ut vix tritricum vacaret, Cic.: maximam putant esse laudem, quam latissime a suis finibus vacare agros, to be unimhabited, uncultivated, Caes. (ii) With *abl.*: illa natura coelestis et terra vacat et humore, Cic.: metu ac perturbatione, Liv. (iii) With *ab*: haec a cunctis classium loca maxime vacabant, Caes. || *Esp.* to be free from labour, not buried, idle, at leisure; to have leisure or time: festus in pratis vacat otioso cum bove pagus, Hor.: si vacabis, Cic. 3. With *dat.*: to be free to attend, apply, or devote oneself to: to have leisure or time for: philosophiae, Quinte, semper vaco, id.: clementum negotiorum, Tac. Rarely *abstr.*: domo perago tecum pauca sed apta, vaca, Ov. 3.

1. Personal, there is time, room, or leisure for: usually with a subject clause: si prima repetens ab origine pergam et vacat amales nostrorum audire laborum, Virg. (ii) With *dat.* of person, I (thou, he, etc.) have leisure or time: non vacat exiguus rebus adesce Jovi, Ov. *Abstr.*: si vacat, Juv.

vacuus-facio, feci, factum, j. v. a. [vacuus] to make empty; to empty, clear, free (rare): quid quod adventu tuo ista subellia vacuefacta sunt, Cic. *vacuitas*, *ātia*, f. [id.] a being without, a freedom, absence, exemption: liberatio et vacuitas omnis molestiae, Cic. *vacūo*, *avi*, *atum*, i. v. a. [id.] to make empty or void; to empty, clear, free: locus inanius ac vacuatus, Lncr. *vacūus*, a. um, *adj.* [vacuo] empty, clear, free from, devoid of, wanting, without: Constr. *abstr.*, with *abl.*, *ab*, or *gen.*: (i) *Abstr.*: vacua castra, Caes.: *afr*, Hor. Hence Subst. vacuum, i. n. an empty space, an open or vacant place, a void, vacuity: In vacuum potuerunt se extendere rami, Virg. (ii) With *abl.*: moenia defensoribus, Liv. (iii) With *ab*: oppidum vacuum ab defensoribus, Caes. (iv) With *gen.* (rare, and mostly poet.): operum vacua, Hor. || *Esp.* free from labour or occupation, without business, at leisure, disengaged, unoccupied, idle: quoniam vaci sumus, dicam, Cic.: si quid vacui sub umbrā lusimus, Hor. *Sup.*: nec rursum jubeo, domi sit vacuissima quies, Ov. Poet. transf. of places adapted for lounging or enjoying leisure: Tibur, Hor. (ii) free from care, calm, or composed (rare): Rutillius animi vacuus, i. e. careless, without apprehension, Sall.: cantantem vacui, sive quid urimur, Hor. 2. Of women, free, unmarried, single: ubi mulier vacua fuit, Tac. 3. Of possessions, free, vacant, without an occupant or master: vacuum possessionem regni sperans, Caes.: prudentiae doctrinaeque possessio, quasi caduca atque vacua, Cic. Subst.: si quia casus puerum egerit Oro, in vac-

uum venias, into the vacant property, Hor. 4. Of places, in reference to entering them, free, open, public, accessible (poet.): ut vacuo patuerint aequore campi, Virg. 5. Without value, worthless, useless, unprofitable (rare): vacuae exerceat in aëra morsus, Ov.: tollens vacuum plus nimio gloria verticem, *her empty head*, Hor.

vadimonium, ii. n. [i. vas] legal i. t. a promise to appear in court under a penalty, which was usually secured by sureties (vades), though not always, bail, security, recognizance: ne quis extraneum forum vadimonium promittere cogatur, Cic.: concipere, to draw up a form of recognizance, id.: vadimonium est mihi cum aliquo, I am under recognizance, am bound to appear, id.: sistere, to keep one's recognizance, make one's appearance, present oneself in court, id. (v. Smith's Ant. 5.)

vādō, j. v. n. [akin to the root *pa* in *pauro*] to go, walk; esp. to go hastily or rapidly, to rush (rare): ad eum (Pompeium) postridie mane vadebam, Cic.: haud dubiam in mortem, Virg. (Hence *Id. vado*, *vo*; Fr. *vais*, *var*, *va*.)

vādōr, *atus*, i. v. a. *dep.* [i. vas] legal i. t. to bind over by bail (vades) to appear in court: neque vadari amplius neque vadimonium promittere hominem vadari, Cic.: castra tuac respondere vadito debet, Hor. || *Perf. part.* with *pass.* sign, bound over; and in *gen.* pledged, engaged: Ita me vadatum amoris vincuntque attingit, Pl.

vādūsus, a. um, *adj.* [vadum] full of shallows or fords, shallow, shoal: mare Caes. amnis, Virg.: Syrtis, Sall.: ostium, Liv.

vādūm, i. n. lit. a shallow place in water, a shallow, shoal, ford: Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transiit, Caes.

|| *Transf.* a body of water, a sea, stream, etc. (poet.): longa sulcant vada salsa carinae, Virg. 2. The bottom of a body of water, the depths: saxa vadis levata, Hor. So, the bottom of a well, Phaedr. || *Fig.*: emersisse jam e vadis et scopulos praeteractes videtur oratio mea, Cic. [Prob. of same root as Germ. *vasser*: Eng. *water*; and also akin to *unda*, *udus*, q. v.] (Hence *Id. vado*; Fr. *gué*.)

vae, *interj.* [vōai] An exclamation of pain or dread, *ah! alas!*: Mantua, vae, miserae nindum vicina Cremonae, Virg. Very freq. like Gr. *vōai* and our *voe!* with *dat.*: tergo meo, Pl. So in the well-known exclamation of Brennus, which became proverbial: vae victis! Liv. With the acc. (rare): vae te! vae to you! Pl.

vaenēo and *vaenūm*, i. v. veneo and venum.

vāfer, fra, from, *adj.* sly, cunning, crafty, artful, subtle: in disputando vāfri, Cic.: jus, Hor. Poet. with *gen.*: juris vāfer, Ov. *Sup.*: Stolorum somnorum vāferimus interpres, Cic.

vāfrē, *adv.* slyly, cunningly, artfully, Cic.

vāgō, *adv.* here and there, far and wide, dispersedly: Liv.

vāgīna, ae, f. a scabbard, sheath: Cic.: Caes. || *Transf.* the sheath of an ear of grain, etc., the hull, husk: Cic. [Vag-ina from a root *vao*, the affinity of which is doubtful: that the root is *vao* appears from such forms as *rap-ina*, *ang-ina*, *ru-ina*.] (Hence *It. guaina*; Fr. *gaine*.)

vāgīo, *lvi* or *li*, a. v. n. [onomat.] of the cries of young children, to cry, squall: repueracere et in cunis vagire, Cic. (Hence *It. guaire*.)

vāgītus, ūs, m. [vagio] a crying, squalling of young children: vagitus et ingens infantumque animae fletus, Virg. Of the beating of young goats: Ov.

vāgōr, *atus*, i. v. n. *dep.* [vagus] to stroll about, to ramble, wander, roam, rove: quae (natura) efficit volucres huc illic passim vagantes, Cic.: Germani latius jam vagantur, Caes.: qui populabundus in finibus Romanorum vagabundus, Liv. || *Fig.*: speremus nostrum nomen voltare et vagari latissime, Cic.: idcirco vager scribamque licenter? Hor.

vāgus, a. um, *adj.* strolling about, roving, wandering, unsettled, vagrant: quum vagus et exsul erraret, Cic.: (Gestult) vagi, palantes, Sall.: merator, Hor. (ii) Of things: quae (sidera) autem vagi et mutabiles erratione labuntur, Cic.: luna, Hor.: arena, flying, light, id. || *Fig.*: wandering, wavering, unsteady, inconstant, doubtful, uncertain, vague: bestiae motus solutus et vagus a natura sibi tributus requiritur, Cic.: pars questionum vagi et libera et late patens, indefinitae, vagae, id.: vagus adhuc Domitius, i. e. vacillating between the parties, Vell. Poet. with *gen.*: vagus animi, wandering in mind, Cat. [Sansk. *vaj*, "ire."] || *Interj.* *vah* (vaha, Pl.), *interj.* an exclamation of astonishment, joy, anger, etc. *ah! ah!*: *vah!* homo amicus nobis jam inde a puero, Ter.

vahs, *interj.* v. vah. *valde*, *adv.* [constr. from valide] strongly, vehemently, intensely, very, very much, exceedingly: (i) With verbs: litteras tuas valde expecto, Cic. Comp.: novit me validius ipso, Hor. (ii) With adjectives: magistratus valde lenes et remissi, Cic. (iii) With adverbs: rem valde bene gerere, id. 2. As a strongly confirmative reply: *Qu. Meum tu amicam vendidisti? Ba. Valde*, viginti minis, Pl.

vāle, v. valeo, no. 1, 2, ii.

vāle-dico, j. v. n. to say farewell, bid adieu: Ov.

vālenēs, *entis*, Part. [valeo]. || *Adj.* strong, stout, vigorous: robusti et valentes et audaces satellites, Cic.: membris valens, Ov. 2. *Esp. well* in health, healthy, hale, hearty: medicus plane confirmat propediem te valentem fore, Cic.: sive aegra, sive valens, I Trop. 3. *Fig.* strong, powerful,

valde, *adv.* [constr. from valide] strongly, vehemently, intensely, very, very much, exceedingly: (i) With verbs: litteras tuas valde expecto, Cic. Comp.: novit me validius ipso, Hor. (ii) With adjectives: magistratus valde lenes et remissi, Cic. (iii) With adverbs: rem valde bene gerere, id. 2. As a strongly confirmative reply: *Qu. Meum tu amicam vendidisti? Ba. Valde*, viginti minis, Pl.

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mightily: malle[m] tantas ei (Caesari) vires non dedisset (res publica) quam nunc tam valenter resisteret. Cic. ad letum causae satis valentes, Ov.

valenter, *adv. strongly, stoutly, valiantly*: praecipit spirare valentius Eurus (coepit), Ov. || Fig. *forcibly, energetically*: non diu dicebat sed valenter, Sen.

valentulus, *a. um, adj. dim. [valens] strong, stout: ut valentula est!* Pl.

valēo, *li, Itum, 2. v. n. to be strong, stout, or vigorous*: puer ille (Hercules recens natus) ut magnus est et multum valet! Pl. 2. *Esp. to be well in health, be healthy, hale, hearty*: optime valere et gravissime aegrotare, Cic.: pedibus, Nep.: stomacho, Juv. So the freq. commencement of letters: *al valet*, bene est, and abbreviated S. V. B. E. and more fully, with the addition ego or equidem valeo (abbreviated E. V. or E. Q. V.): v. Cicero's letters *pass.* (ii) Vale or valeas, in leave-taking, *farewell, adieu*: Di. Valca. Ph. Vale, Pl. Before a vowel, *valēs*: et longum, formose vale, vale, inquit Iolla, Virg. As the conclusion of letters: Vale, bene vale, cura ut valeas: Cicero's letters *pass.* Also in bidding farewell to the dead: salve aeternum mihi, maxime Pallā, aeternumque vale, Virg. (B) Valere jubere or dicere, *to bid one good-bye, farewell, adieu*: illum salutavi: post etiam jussi valere, Cic. (γ) Transf. as an expression of dismissal, refusal, or scorn, *be off, begone*: valeas, tibi libeas res tuas, reddas meas, Pl.: si talis est deus, ut nulla hominum caritate teneatur, valeat, *good-bye to him, let me have nothing to do with him*, Cic.

|| Transf. *to have sufficient strength or power for some specified purpose; to be able, capable, or efficacious*: constr. usu. with *ad* or *inf.*: tu non solum ad negligendas leges, verum etiam ad evitandas valuisti, id.: valet ille summis mutare deus, Hor. Of things as subjects: ego fungar vice cotis, acutum reddere quae ferrum valet, id. 2. In gen. and fig. *to be powerful, effective, influential, valid*: constr. usu. with qualifying adverbs, or *abl.* either alone or dep. on in: the purpose to which the power is directed is variously expressed, freq. by *ad*: quod multum Caesar equitatu valebat, Caes.: hic multum in Fabia (tribu) valet, ille Vellina, *has great influence*, Hor.: qui plus opibus, armis, potentia valet, Cic.: cur minus venena Medae valent, *are less efficacious*, Hor.: necis, quo valeat numus? quem praebet usum? *what it is good for, what is the use of it*, id. 3. Esp. *of* *value*, *to be of the value of, be worth*: dum pro argenteis decem aureus unns valeret, Liv. 4. *Of* *gr.* *divinae*, *to mean, signify, import*: quaerimus verbum Latium par Graeco et quod idem valet, Cic. [Sans. *baia*, "vis, robur" *perst.* Germ. *wallen*.]

valēscō, *1. v. n. incept. [valeo] to grow strong, acquire strength (rare)*: scelera impetu, bona consilia mora valēscere, Tac.

valētudinarius, *a. um, adj. [valētudo] sickly, infirm*: Varr. || Subst. *valetudinarius*, *li, m. one in infirm health, an invalid, valetudinarian*: Sen.

valētūdo, *Inis, f. [valeo] state of health, health, whether good or bad*: optima valetudine uti, Caes.: dura, Hor.: confirmata, Cic. 2. *Esp. a good state or condition, soundness of body, good health*: cui gratia, fama, valetudo contingat abunde, Hor. (ii) *a bad state or condition, ill health, sickness, feebleness, infirmity, indisposition*: affectus valetudine, Caes.: oculorum, Cic. *Plur.*: medicus regere valetudines principis solitus, Tac. || Fig. (rare): valetudo mentis, *unsound state of mind, mental infirmity*, Suet. Of style: quos (Lysiae studiosi), valetudo modo bona sit, tenuitas ipas decelat, Cic.

valgus, *a. um, adj. having legs bent outwardly, bow-legged (varus is knock-kneed, having the legs turned inwards)*: Cels. || Transf.: suavia, *very mouths*, Pl. [Prob. from *volvo*, "to turn" or "twist": on the interchange of v and a guttural, see letter c, no. ii. 5.]

valīdē, *adv. strongly, stoutly, vehemently, etc.*: ut valide tonuit! Pl. *Comp.*: validius clamare, Phaedr. *Sup.*: validissime alicui favere, Coel. in Cic. 2. As a reply in the affirmative, *certainly, to be sure*: Ca. Legripa. Ba. Valide. Ps. Pericles adolescentum. Ba. Acerrime, Pl.

valīdus, *a. um, adj. [valeo] strong, stout, powerful, able*: homines, Pl.: videmus ea, quae terra gignit, corticibus et radicibus valida servari, Cic.: legiones, Lucr.: tauri, Ov.: vires, Virg.: urbes muris, Liv.: validiores munitiones, id. (ii) *Of medicines, strong, powerful, active*: medicamen, Ov.: venenum, Tac. 2. *Esp. well in body, sound, healthy*: si, ut spero, te validum videro, Cic.: validus male illius, *sickly*, Hor.

|| Fig. *strong, powerful, effective, influential*: Jovi opulento, inluto valido viripotent, Pl.: valida urbe et potens, Cic.: mente minus validus quam corpore toto, Hor.: auctor validissimus mittendi secretos nuntios, Tac. With *gen.*: colonia virtum et opum, id.

vallāris, *e. adj. [vallum] pertaining to a rampart*: coronae, *given to him who first mounted the enemy's rampart*, Liv.: Suet.

vallis (*nom. sing. valles*, Virg.), *is, f. a valley, vale*: quod satia magna vallis intercedebat, Caes.: vallis caeve, Virg. || Poet. transf. *a hollow*: vallis sub alarum, Cat.

vallo, *avi, atum, 1. v. a. [vallum] to surround with a rampart and palisade, to palisade, intrench, circumvallate*: castra vallari placuit, Tac. ||

Transf. in gen. *to fortify, protect, defend*: Pontus et regis opibus et ipsa natura regionis vallatus, Cic.: ad radis frontem vallatus acutus, Ov.

vallum, *l. n. [vallus] an earthen wall or rampart set with palisades, a palisaded rampart, intrenchment, circumvallation*: Liv.: Caes. (v. Smith's Ant. 406). || Transf. in gen. *a wall, rampart, fortification*: non Alpi-um vallum contra ascensum transgressionemque Gallorum oldicio et oppono, Cic.

vallus, *1. m. a stake, pole, for supporting vines*: Virg. || In military lang. *a stake, palisade, used for intrenchment*: quo qui intraverant, se ipsi acutissimis vallis indurabant: hos cippos appellabant, Caes. 2. Transf. *a rampart set with palisades*: id. 3. *anything pointed*: pectinis, *the tooth of a comb*, Ov.

valvae, *arum, f. plu. [volvo] the leaves, folds, or valves of a door, a folding-door*: Cic.: Caes.

vanescō, *1. v. n. incept. [vanus] to pass away, disappear, vanish*: incipit gravidae vanescere nubes, Ov. || Fig.: inanis credulitas tempore ipso, Tac.: dicta per auras, Ov.

vanidicus, *a. um, adj. [vanus dico] vain-speaking, false-speaking*: subst. *a liar*: Pl.

vaniloquentia, *ae, f. [vaniloques] empty or idle talk, prating, ranting (rare)*: Liv.: Tac.

vaniloquidōrus, *1. m. [vanus loquor] gossip, gabbler, a facetiously-formed name of a liar*: Pl.

vaniloquus, *a. um, adj. [vanus loquor] talking emptily or idly, lying*: quia vaniloquus, vapulabis, Pl. || *boastful, bragging, ranting*: Liv. **vanitas**, *adis, f. [vanus] emptiness, unreality, untruth, deception, ostentation, vain-glory, vanity*: nulla in coelo nec fortuna nec temeritas nec error nec vanitas inest: contraque omnis ordo, veritas, ratio, constantia, Cic.: si opulonium vanitas non imbecillitatem animorum torquet, id.

vanitudo, *Inis, f. [id.] emptiness, vain-glory, vanity*: vera vanitudo convincere, *by empty, lying talk*, Pl.

vannus, *1. f. a fan, vane for winnowing grain*: Col.: mystica vannus Iacchi, *borne about in the Bacchic festival*, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 407).

vānus, *a. um, adj. [perh. contr. for vācūus] empty, void, vacant*: sed illos expectata seges vanis elusit aris, Virg.: ne vana urbis magnitudo cauet, Liv. || Fig. *empty as to purpose or result, idle, groundless, unmeaning, fruitless, vain*: falsum aut vānum aut fictum, *opp. vera*, Ter.: oratio, Cic.: fides, Virg.: omen, Ov.: pila ocausa, Liv. (ii) Subst. *vannus*, *1. m. emptiness, nothingness*: nec tota ex vāno criminatio erat, *i. e. groundless, without cause*, id. With *gen.*: corruptus vānis rerum, Hor. 2. *Of persons, vain, lying, deceptive, ostentatious, false*: va-

nus et perdiditque et impius, *false*, Cic.: vanus mendacior, Virg.: ingenium dicatoris, Liv. With *gen.*: aut ego (i. e. Juno) veri vana feror, Virg. (Hence through a verb *vanito*, i. *vanitare*; Fr. *vanter*.)

vāpidō, *adv.* *poorly, ill*: eo habere, for male eo habere, a favourite expression of Augustus, Suet.

vāpidus, *a. um, adj.* [root *VAP*: v. vapor] *that has emitted steam, i. e. that has lost its spirit; flat,apid*: vinum, Col. || Transf. *spoiled, bad*: pax, Pers. 2. Fig.: astutum vapidō servas sub pectore vulpem, id.

vāpor (vapos, Lucr.), *m. steam, exhalation, vapour*: aquarum vapores, qui sole ex agris leptaefacti ex aquis exsultant, Cic.: volat vapor ater ad auras, smoke, Virg.: || *E. p.* a warm exhalation, *warmth, heat*, etc.: (terra semen) tepescunt vapores et compressu sinu diffundit, Cic.: finiditque vaporibus arva (Phoebus), Ov.: [Vap-or, vap-ulus, rap-por, belong to the same root as Gr. *καρ-πός*, *καρ-πύ*: the orig. root appears to have commenced with *kr*, as both these letters are found in several of the Slavonic languages.]

vāporārium, *il. n.* [vapor] *a steam-pipe in the Roman baths, which conveyed the heat to the sweating-room*: Cic.

vāporō, *avi, atum, i. v. n. and a.* [id.] *Neutr. to emit steam or vapour*: Plin. 2. Fig. *to glow, burn*: invidia quoniam, cui fulmine, summa vaporant plerumque, Lucr. || *A. t.* *to fill with steam; to steam, fumigate, heat, warm*: templum ture vaporant, perfume, Virg.: laevum decedens (sol) curra fugiente vaporet, covers with vapour, Hor.

vappa, *ae, f.* [root *VAP*: v. vapor] *wine that has lost its spirit and flavour; flat,apid wine*: Hor. || Transf. *a spoiled or worthless fellow, a good-for-nothing*: Cat. Hor.

vāpularis, *e. adj.* [vapulō] *that gets a flogging*: tribunus, facetiously, of a slave, Pl.

vāpulo, *avi, i. v. n. to get a cudgelging or flogging, to be flogged*: ego vapulando, ille verberando utque ambo defessi sumus, Ter. 2. *Vapula*, *vapulet*, you *be flogged! he be flogged!* or, as we should say, you *be hanged! he be hanged!*: nunc profecto vapula ob mendacium, Pl. || Transf. of troops, *to be beaten, to be conquered*: septimam legionem vapulasae, Coel. in Cic. 2. Of property, *to be dissipated, squandered*: vapulat peculium, Pl. || *Fig.* *to be lashed, attacked*: omnium sermonibus vapulare, Cic.

vāriantia, *ae, f.* [vario] *a difference, diversity, variety*: rerum, Lucr.

vāriatio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] *a difference, variation*: Liv.

vāriolo, *avi, atum, i. v. n.* [varicus] *to spread the legs apart, to straddle*: Quint. (Hence *it. varzare, valcare, valicare*.)

vāricosus, *a. um, adj.* [varix] *full of dilated veins, varicose*: centuriones, Pers.: haruspex, Juv.

vāricos, *a. um, adj.* [vārus] *with feet spread apart, straddling*: Ov.

vāriō, *adv.* *with diverse colours, in a variegated manner*: varie refugens, Plin. 2. Fig.: varie moveri, Cic.: in Aequis varie bellatum, Liv.

vārietas, *ātis, f.* [varius] *difference, diversity, variety*: Asia varietate fructuum facile omnibus terris antecedit, Cic.: bellum in multa varietate terrae marique versatum, i. e. *changes, vicissitudes, id.*

vārius, *avi, atum, i. v. a. and n.* [id.] *1. A. t.* *to diversify, variegate*: ortum maculis (sol), Virg.: corpora coruleis guttis, Ov. 2. Fig. *to alter, change, vary*: vocem variare et mutare, Cic.: quum timor atque ira in vicem sententias variassent, Liv.: variatis hominum sententis, i. e. *at variance*, Cic. *Pass. impera*: senatus consulti ceptus: ibi quum sententis variaretur, were of *different opinions*, Liv. || *Neut.* *to be diversified, variegated*: to change, alter, waver, vary, etc.: prima mihi variat libentibus uva racemis, becomes variegated, coloured, Prop.: inter se multum variare figurae non possunt, Lucr. 2. Fig. *to be various or different; to change, vary*: sic abeunt redemptique mei variantque timores, Ov.: fama variat, Liv.

vārius, *a. um, adj.* [akin to βαίός] *spotted, striped, variegated*: lynces, Virg.: serpentes, Ov.: plumae, Hor.: sparsa quoque in vario passim miracula coelo videt, variegated, i. e. *diversified with stars*, Ov. || *Fig.* *diverse, manifold, changing, varying, changeable, various*, etc.: varium poema, varia oratio, varii mores, varia fortuna, voluptas etiam varia dici solet, Cic.: eventus varii fortunae, Caes.: victoria, vacerem, Sall.: varium et mutabile semper femina, Virg.

vārix, *icis, comm.* [vārus] *a dilated vein, varix, esp. in the thighs*: Cels.: Cic.

vārus, *a. um, adj.* *having the legs turned inwards, knock-kneed (valgus is bow-legged, having the legs bent outwards)*: hunc varum distortis curvibus, illum habuit scurum pravis fultum male talis, Hor. 2. In *gen. grown apart, crooked*: manus, Ov. || *Fig.* *diverse, different* (poet.): geminos, Horoscopo, varo productis genio, Pers. With *dat.*: alterum (genus hominum) et huc varum et nihil sapientius, different from this, Hor.

vas, *vādis*, *m. one who gives security for another, a surety* (in *gen.*, while praes denotes a surety in a civil action): vas factus est alter (Damon) ejus sistenti, ut si ille non revertisset, moriendum esset livi, Cic.: Liv.

vas, *vāsis*; *plur.* *vasa, orum, n.* (nom. sing. vasum, Pl.: gen. vasi, Lucr. Apocopedat, vas' argentis, for vasis, acc. to Cic.) *a vessel, dish*; also, a

utensil, implement of any kind: nihil relinquo in aedibus, nec vas nec vestimentum, Ter.: sincerum est nisl vas, quodcumque infundis accedit, Hor. (ii) *military equipments, baggage*: ille ex Sicilia jam castra commoverat et vasa collegerat, had packed up, Cic.: vasa conclamare, to give the signal for packing up, Caes.

vāsarium, *il. n.* [vas] *furniture-money, equipage-money*, given to a governor of a province for his domestic establishment: Cic.

vasculārius, *il. m.* [vasculum] *one who makes vessels of metal, a worker in metals, a whitensmith, goldsmith, etc.*: Cic.

vasculum, *i. n. dim.* [vas] *a small vessel*: Pl. Juv.

vastatio, *ōnis, f.* [vastō] *a laying waste, ravaging, devastation*: omnium, Cic.: agri, Liv. *Plur.*: intactum vastationibus regnum, Tac.

vastātor, *bris, m.* [id.] *a desolator, ravager* (poet.): Arcadiae (aper), Ov.

vastō, *adv.* *rudely, harshly*: loqui non aspere, non vaste, non rustice, Cic. 2. *widely, far away, vastly, enormously*: vastius insurgens decimae ruit impetus undae, Ov.

vastificus, *a. um, adj.* [vastus factō] *laying waste, devastating*: Erymanthia vastifica belus, poet. Cic.

vastitas, *ātis, f.* [vastus] *an empty place, a waste, desert*: audistis, quae solitudo in agris esset, quae vastitas, Cic. || Transf. *desolation, devastation, ruin, destruction*: quum caedem a vobis, vastitatem a templis, urbe, Italia depellebam, id.: vastitatem reddere, Liv. 2. *terrible size, immensity, vastness*: beluae pari vastitate, of like vast size, Col.

vastities, *is, f.* [id.] *ruin, destruction*: vastities venia, Pl.

vasto, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [id.] *to make empty or vacant, to leave unoccupied or uninhabited* (rare): lex erat lata de vastato ac relicto foro, Cic.: vastati agri sunt, Liv. || Transf. *to empty or deprive of inhabitants, to lay waste, desolate, ravage, devastate, to ruin, destroy*: agros, Caes.: Italiam, Cic.: direpti vastatiqve classe, Tac.

2. Fig.: ita conscientia mentem excitam vastabat, harassed, perplexed, Sall. (Hence *It. guastare*; Fr. *gâter*.)

vastus, *a. um, adj.* [perh. akin to vacuus] *empty, unoccupied, i. e. waste, desert, desolate* (rare): genus agrorum propter pestilentiam vastum atque desertum, Cic.: vasta ac deserta urbs, Liv.: dies per silentium vastas, Tac. 2. Fig. *uncultivated, unpolished, rude, rough, harsh*: vultu multoque corporis vasti atque agrestis, Cic.: omnia vasta ac temeraria esse, Liv. || Transf. *laid waste, ravaged, devastated, destroyed* (rare): sit vasta Troja, Pl.: haec ego vasta dabo, Virg. 2. *vast, immense, enormous, huge, monstrous*: immani et vastae insidens beluae, Cic.: vastum atque apertum mare, Caes.

fossa vastissima, Cic.: iter, i. e. on the rust ocean, Ov.: impetus, Hor. 3. Fig.: vastus animus, i. e. insatiable, Sall.

vasum, v. 2. vas, ad inſit.

vates, is, comm. a foreteller, sooth-sayer, prophet; a female sooth-sayer, prophetess: bonus vates poteras esse: nam quae sunt futura dicis, Pl.: tuque o sanctissima vates, praescia venturi, Virg.

|| Transf. a poet, a poetess: Hor. **vaticinatio**, onis, f. [vaticino] a foretelling, prophesying; a prediction: Cic.: Caes.

vaticinator, oris, m. [id.] a sooth-sayer, prophet: Ov.

vaticinium, ii, n. [vaticinus] a prediction, prophecy: Plin.

vaticino, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. [vates cano] to foretell, prophesy, vaticinate: haec duce praedico vaticinoque deo, Ov. With acc. and inf.: suam laesi fore nominis iram vaticinatus erat, id. || Transf. to sing or celebrate as a poet: Cic. 2, to rave, rant, talk foolishly: sed ego fortasse vaticino, et haec omnia meliores habebunt exitus, id.

vaticinus, a, um, adj. [id.] prophetic: libri, Liv.: furores, Ov.

vē, enclitic conj. [vel apocopated] or; leaving the choice free between several things: telum tormentumve, Caes.: libidines iracundiaeve, Cic.: quae civitates habent legibus sanctum, si quis quid de re publica a finitimis remove ac fama acceperit, ut ad magistratum deferat, neve cum quo alio communicet, or that he shall not, Caes.

vē (sometimes also *vae*), an inseparable particle, which usu. negatives or reverses the sign. of the root; but sometimes, when the root itself denotes want or privation, re renders it emphatic: e. g. *ve-grandis*, small, *ve-cors*, senseless, *ve-sanus*, mad, *ve-pallidus*, very pale. It would appear from *vehemens* that the orig. form was *veh*.

vecordia, ae, f. [vecoris] want of reason, senselessness; madness: vecordia inrita cunctum, Ter.: prorsus in facie vultuque vecordia inerat, Sall.

vē-cors, dis, adj. [cor] destitute of reason; senseless; mad: alis cor ipsam animus videtur: ex quo excordes, vecordes conordesque dicuntur, Cic.: impetis prope vecors, Liv.

veotatio, onis, f. [vecto] a carrying or being carried, a riding: Suet.

vectigal, alis, n. [vectus, from *veho*] a toll, tax, impost paid to the State: Cic.: Caes. || Transf. of private persons, revenue, rents, income, etc.: vectigalia urbana rustica (anteponantur), Cic.: Hor. Proverb.: magnum vectigal est parsimonia, Cic.

vectigalis, e, adj. [vectus] pertaining to imposts or taxes: pecunia, tributum, Cic. 2, subject to imposts, tributary: civitas, id.: hos Suevi vectigales sibi fecerunt, Caes. || pertaining to revenue, that brings in revenue or income: equi, Cic.

veotio, onis, f. [vebo] a carrying, conveyance: Cic.

veotia, is, m. [id.] a strong pole or bar: esp. a lever: saxa quam maxima possunt vectibus promovent, Caes.: Cic. (ii) a crow, crow-bar: demoliri signum ac vectibus labefactare conantur, id.: Caes. (iii) a bar, bolt: Cic.: Virg.

vecto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to bear, carry, or convey about: corpora viva nefas Stygia vectare carina, Virg.: vectari equis, to ride on horseback, Ov.

vector, oris, m. [id.] 1. Act. a bearer, carrier: Silenti (asellus), Ov.

|| Neutr. a passenger, rider: etiam summi gubernatores in magnis tempestatibus a vectoribus admoneri solent, Cic.: vector equum regit, Ov.

veotinus, a, um, adj. [id.] for carrying: navigia, transport-ships, Caes.

veotura, ae, f. [id.] a bearing, conveying, transportation by carriage or by ship; a riding, etc.: misimus qui pro vectura solveret, for the carriage, Cic.: sine vecturae periculo, of transportation by sea, id. Plur.: remiges, arma, frumenta, vecturae imperabantur, transport, conveyance, Caes. || Transf. passage-money, fare, freight: Pl.: Sen. (Hence it. *vettura*; Fr. *voiture*.)

vectus, a, um, Part. [veho].

vēgo, 2. v. a. [akin to *vigeo*] to move, excite, quicken, arouse: equum, Lucr.

vēgetus, a, um, adj. [perh. = *vegitus*, Part. of *vegeo*] enlivened, lively, animated, vigorous, active, sprightly: te vegetum nobis in Graecia siste, Cic.: feci cum recentibus ac vegetis pugnabant, Liv. || Fig.: mens, Cic.: vegetum ingenium in vivido pectore vigeat, Liv.

vē-grandis, e, adj. not very large, little, small, diminutive (rare): furra, Ov. (Whether *vegrandis* also means *valde grandis* is very dub.)

vēmēns (scanned as *vēmēns*, Hor.), entis, adj. [veh-e-mens from *veh* or *ve* (v. *vē*), and mens, with a connecting vowel; cf. *vecors*, *vecanus*; and thus, prop. not very reasonable, i. e.] very eager, violent, furious, impetuous, ardent, vehement, etc.: Galba non in agendo solum, sed etiam in meditando vehemens atque hincens, Cic.: vehemens lupus et sibi et hosti iratus pariter, Hor. (ii) Of abstract things: acer et vehemens incitatio, Cic.

|| Transf. in geh. active, forcible, vigorous, powerful, strong: plium vehementius scitu misaque telum, Liv.: vehemens violentia vini, Lucr.

vehementer, adv. eagerly, impetuously, ardently, violently, vehemently, etc.: vehementer irata, Pl.: vehementer eos incuavit, Caes. Comp.: insectari aliqueum vehementius, Cic. Sup.: vehementissime contendere, Caes. 2, strongly, forcibly, powerfully, exceedingly, extremely, very much: vehementer id retinebatur, Cic.: quod vehementer ad has res attinet, Lucr.

Comp.: ingemere vehementius, Cic. Sup.: se vehementissimè exercere in aliqua re, id.

vēmētia, ae, f. [id.] eagerness, ferocity, vehemence: Plin. || strength: id.

vēhīcūlum, i, n. [veho] a carriage, conveyance, vehicle: Cic.: Liv. (ii) a ship: furturnum vehiculum, Cic.

vēho, xi, ctum, i. v. a. and n. 1. Act. to carry, convey, on the shoulders, in any vehicle, on horseback, by ship, etc.: reticulum panis onusto humero, Hor.: ille taurnus, qui vestit Europam, Cic.: quum triumphantem (Camillum) albi per urbem veterant equi, Liv.

2. Pass. or reflect. to ride, sail, travel, etc.: ut animal sex motibus vehetur, Cic.: in navibus vehi, id.: apes liquillum trans aetere vectae, Virg. || Neu t. to be borne, to ride, sail, etc. (rare, and perh. only in Imperf. Part. and gerund): per medias laudes quasi quadrigis vehens, Cic.: cui lectica per urbem vehendi jus tribuit, Suet. (Sana. *veh*, "trahere, vehere"; Gosh. *vigon*, "movent"; Germ. *wagen*; hence also Lat. *vacca*, prop. "a beast of burden.")

vēl, conj. [imperial. of *volo*, and therefore, lit. will, choose, take which you wish] Introducing an alternative, viewed as still to be chosen, and therefore dependent on the will; that is, considered subjectively (cf. aut, ad inſit): It usu. commences each branch of the alternative, but is sometimes omitted at the beginning of the former clause.

1. With *vel* repeated: either . . . or; *be ut . . . vel* to me vende, vel face quod tibi iuvat, Pl.: vel somptuosae vel desidiose illerebrae multae cupiditatum, Cic. (ii) Along with *aut*, but not corresponding to it: ubi potest illa aetas aut calecere vel applicare mellis vel igni, aut vicissim umbris aqualive refrigerari salubris? id. (iii) Repeatedly: tu vel auda, vel peri alga, vel tu aegrotas, vel vale, Pl. (iv) The last *vel* joined with *etiam*, *vero etiam*, *omnino*: haec vel ad odium, vel ad misericordiam, vel omnino ad amorem iudicam movendos, ex his quae sunt ante posita sumuntur, or in general, Cic. (v) In the poets, sometimes, aut . . . vel, for *vel . . . vel*: telus, aut hiare, vel istam quae facit ut laedar, mutando perde figuram, Ov.

2. With the omission of the first *vel*: *etiam* modo conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic. (ii) Joined with *potius*, to correct what has been said, or rather: ex hoc populo indomito vel potius immani, id.

|| Esp. with a climax implied, or even, or indeed, even, indeed, surely, certainly (prop. an elliptical expression, the less violent or emphatic alternative being understood): isto quidem modo vel consulatus vituperabilis est, id.: quum se vel principes ejus consilii fore proferrentur, Caes.: hoc acronem vel tres armati quilibet multitudinem arceant, Liv.

(ii) *Esp.* with superlatives, to denote the highest possible degree: hoc in genere nervorum vel minimum, suavitatis autem vel plurimum, the very least, i. e. the utmost possible, Cic.: cujus (Hannibalis) eo tempore vel maxima apud regem ancortitas erat, Liv.

velāmen, *inis*, n. [velo] a cover, covering, clothing, garment: Virg.: **velāmentum**, i. n. [id.] a cover, covering: *Cela*. 2. a veil, curtain, i. e. a velum: Sen. 3. In *plu.* oliv. branches wound about with *woollen* fillets, or rods wound about in like manner, which suppliants bore before them: ramos oleae ac velamenta alia supplicum porrigentes orare, ut recipientes sese, Liv.

velārium, *ii*, n. [velum] a covering, screen, awning, stretched above the theatre to keep off the sun: Juv.

velāti, *orum*, m. *plu.* [velo] supernumerary troops, who took the place of those who fell: always in the phrase, accensi velati (i. e. accensi et velati; like emptio venditio, socii Latini, etc.): Cic.

velēs, *itis*, m. a kind of light-armed soldier, who attacked the enemy out of the line of battle, a skirmisher: usually *plu.*: Liv.: Ov. **II.** Transf. me autem a te, ut curram velitem, malis operatum esse, non moleste tuli, as the clown of the troop, Cic.

velifer, *era*, *rum*, *adj.* [velum fero] sail-bearing: carina, Prop. Ov.

velificatio, *onis*, f. [velifico] a making sail, sailing: Cic.

velifico, *i*, v. n. [velum facio] to make sail, to sail: nauta per urbanas velificabat aquas, Prop.: Athos velificatus, sailed through, Juv.

veliflorus, *atus*, i. v. n. *dep.* [id.] to make sail, spread sail, sail: (ratia) caerulea ad infernos velificata lacus, Prop. **II.** Fig. to make sail for, i. e. to exert oneself to effect or gain: with dat.: honoris suo velificat, Cic.

velitarius, *e*, *adj.* [velas] pertaining to the velites: hastae, Liv.

velitatio, *onis*, f. [velitor] a skirmishing with words; a bickering, wrangling, dispute: verbis velitationem fert, Pl.

velites, *um*, v. velas.
velitor, *atus*, i. v. n. *dep.* [velas] to fight like the velites or light troops, to skirmish: App. **II.** Fig.: nescio quid vos velitati estis inter vos duos, i. e. have wrangled, Pl.

velivolans, *antis*, *adj.* [velum volo] sail-flying, flying with sails, a poet. epithet of a ship: naues, Poet. Cic.

velivolus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] sail-flying, winged with sails, a poet. epithet of a ship: Ov.: abool: mare velivolis florebat, with ships, Lucr. Transf. of the sea: Virg.

vellico, *avi*, *atum*, i. v. a. [vello] to pluck, to tick, pinch, nip: cornix vulturis vellicat, Pl. **II.** Fig. to tick, taunt, carp, rail at: more hominum invulsi, in convitiis rodunt, in circulis

vellicant, maledico dente carpunt, Cic.: Hor.

vello, *valsi*, *volsum*, i. v. a. [to pluck, pull; to pluck out, pull out, tear out; oves, Varr.: pilos equinae caudae, Hor.: quum pars velletent vallum atque in fossas proruerent, Liv.: aurem, to pull or twist the ear, Virg. [Prob. the same as Gr. ἑλ-ω, which orig. had the digamma].

vellus, *eria*, n. [vello] wool shorn off, a fleece: Hor.: Ov. **II.** Transf. the skin of a sheep with the wool on it, the fell or pelt entire: Virg.: Ov. 2. the hide, pelt of any other animal: fulvi leonia, id.: cervinus, id. 3. any woody substance; wool, down: vellera aut foliis depectant tenula Sereas, i. e. the fleeces or flocks of silk, Virg.

velo, *avi*, *atum*, i. v. a. [velum] to cover, wrap up, envelop, veil: capite velato, Cic.: velatae antennae, the yards covered with or supporting the sails, Virg. **II.** Fig. to hide, conceal: odium fallacibus blanditiis, Tac.

velocitas, *atis*, f. [velox] swiftness, rapidity, velocity: velocitate ad cursum valere, Cic. **II.** Fig.: mali, Tac.

velociter, *adv.* swiftly, quickly, speedily: Ov. Comp.: Cic. Sup. id.

velox, *ocis*, *adj.* swift, quick, fleet, rapid, speedy: Juvenes, Liv.: pedites velocissimi ac fortissimi, Caes.: cervi, Virg.: pes, Ov.: jaculum, Virg.: toxicum, quickly working, Hor.: horae, fretting, Ov. Poet. adv.: ille velox desiluit in latraces, id. **II.** Fig.: nihil est animo velocius, Cic.: animus, Hor.

velum, i. n. a covering, awning, curtain, veil, cloth: tabernacula cartilaginea intenta vela, Cic.: of chamber-curtains, hangings: Suet.: Juv.: of the awnings stretched over the theatre or other public places, as a protection from the sun: Ov. **II.** Esp. a sail (usu. *plu.*) ad id, unde aliquis flatus ostenditur, vela do, Cic.: in altum vela dabant, Virg.: contrahere, to furl, Hor. Sing.: in pontum vento secundo, velo passus pervenit, Pl. Proverb. i. remis velisque, with oars and sails, i. e. with tooth and nail, with might and main: res velis, ut ita dicam, remisque fugienda, Cic. 2. Fig.: vela orationis, id. [This word is perh. akin to celo: it appears from celo that the orig. meaning was a covering, concealment: on the interchange of c and v, v. letter C, no. ii. s.]

vel-ut or **vel-uti**, *adv.* even as, just as, like as: **I.** Correlat. with sic or ita (rare): velut in cantu et fidibus, sic ex corporis totius natura et figura varios motus clere, Cic. 2. Esp. in poetical similes: Virg. **II.** Absol. (mus) veluti succineus cursitat hoepes, Hor. 3. Esp. to connect, by way of example, a single instance with a general proposition, as, for instance, for example: nunquam tam male est Sicilia, quin aliquid faceret et commode dicant: veluti in hac re alioqui, Cic.

3. To introduce a rhetorical or

poetical simile: as, like, as it were: irena dabat Sipylus, veluti quum rector carbas deductus, Ov. 4. Velut si, to introduce a hypothetical comparison, just as if, just as though, as if, as though: absentes Aristoteli credentibus, velut si coram adesset, horreunt, Caes. Sometimes it is omitted: hoc, veluti virtute paratum, operavit magnae laudi fore, Hor.

vena, *ae*, f. a blood-vessel, vein: venae et arteriae a corde tractae et profusae in corpus omne ducuntur, Cic. 2. Esp. an artery: si cui venae sic moventur, is habet febrem, id. **II.** Transf. of things that resemble veins: (i) a water-course: Hirt. (ii) a vein of metal: Cic. (iii) the urinary passage: *Cela*. (iv) the penis: Pers. **III.** Fig. the interior, intimate or natural quality of a thing: periculum residet et erit incolumis penitus in venis et visceribus rei publicae, Cic. 2. natural bent, genius, disposition, vein: ingeni benigna vena, Hor.

venābulum, i. n. [venor] a hunting-spear: Cic.: Virg.

venābulo or **-tius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [venalis] for sale: Jumenta, Petr. **II.** Esp. pertaining to slave-selling: familliae, i. e. slaves exposed for sale, Sen. 2. Subst. venalicius, *ii*, *m.* a slave-dealer: Cic.

venālis, *e*, *adj.* [venus] pertaining to selling, to be sold, for sale: aedes, Pl.: hortus, Cic. 2. Subst. venalis, *ia*, *m.* a slave offered for sale: Pl.: Cic. **II.** Transf. that can be bought by bribes or presents, venal: multitudo pretio, Liv.

venāliti, *a*, *um*, v. venalicius.
venāliti, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [venatus] pertaining to hunting, hunting: canis, a hound, Pl.: canthus, Hor. **II.** Transf.: prolatis rebus parasti venatici sumus, i. e. lean or gaunt like hounds, Pl.

venatio, *onis*, f. [venor] hunting, the chase, venery: (Suevi) multum sunt in venationibus, Caes. 2. Esp. a hunting-spectacle, hunt, battue; also, a combat of wild beasts, exhibited to the people: ludorum venationumque apparatus pecunias profundunt, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 408 seq.). **II.** Meton. that which is or has been hunted, game: quum miraremur, unde illi eo tempore anni tam multa et varia venatio, Liv. (Hence Fr. *venaison*.)

venator, *oris*, m. [venor] a hunter: Cic.: Caes. Adject.: venator canis, a hound, Virg. **II.** Fig.: physicus, id est speculator venatorque naturae, Cic.
venatōrius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [venator] pertaining to a hunter or to the chase, hunter's, hunting: galea, Nep.
venatrix, *icis*, f. [venor] a huntress: Virg. Adject.: venatrix dea, i. e. Diana, Ov.

venātūra, *ae*, f. [id.] hunting, the chase: fig.: Pl.

venātus, *us*, *m.* [id.] hunting, the

a large belly, big-bellied, pot-bellied: bu-mo, Pl.

ventulus, i, m. dim. [ventus] a slight wind, breeze: Ter.

ventus, i, m. wind: (aër) effluens huc et illuc ventis efficit, Cic.: Corus, Cæsar: Septentriones, Cic. Proverb.: (i) in vento et aqua scribere, to labour in vain, Cat. (ii) profundere ventis, to talk to the winds, Lucr. (iii) verba ventis dare, i. e. not to keep one's word or promise, Ov. (iv) ventis remis, with all one's might, Cic. (v. remus). || Fig. the wind, as a symbol of fortune, fame, applause, etc.: cujus (Caesaris) nunc venti valde sunt secundi, id.: rumorum et contionum ventos colligere, id. [Germ. and Eng. wind: an-im-a, an-imus, an-quis poor. belong to the same root VEN or VAN, these words having lost the initial v.] (Hence It. ventaglio; Fr. ventail, éventail.)

venūcula (venuncula and vennucula), uva, a kind of grape fit for preserving: Hor.

venūla, ae, f. dim. [vena] a small vein: Cels.

venum, i, v. venum.

venūdo, dēdi, dātum, i. v. a. [venūdo] to sell, used chiefly of the sale of captured slaves: captivus, Suet. Fig.: sententiam, to put up for sale, Tac.

venūs, ēris, f. [Venus, the goddess of love] æquali ore, the pleasures of love: sine Cæcero et Libero friget Venus, Ter.: Virg. || Meton. a beloved object: Hor. || 2, qualities that excite love, loveliness, attractiveness, charms: fabula nullius veneris, sine pondere arte, id.: Isocrates omnes dicendi veneris sectatus est, Quint. || 3, the planet Venus: Cic. || 4, the highest throw at dice, when each of the dice presented a different number, the Venus throw: Prop.

venūs, us, or **venum**, i, m. (only in the forms venum, veno, and venum), sale. Dat.: postea veno irritamenta lunas, Tac. Acc.: dare aliquem venum, to sell, Liv.

venustus, ātis, f. [venūs] loveliness, comeliness, charm, grace, beauty, etc. I. Physical: venustus est pulchritudo corporis, Cic. Transf. of inanimate things: signa eximia venustate, id. || Mental: homo affluens omni lepore et venustate, id.: quis me fortunator, venustatque adeo plenior, Ter.

venustus, adv. charmingly, gracefully, beautifully: dicere, Quint. Comp.: Hispanus hunc colorem venustus (adhibuit), Sen. Sup.: quibus venustissime Curio respondit, Coel. in Cic.

venustulus, a, um, adj. dim. [venustus] lovely, charming, delightful: Pl.

venustus, a, um, adj. [venūs] lovely, charming, winning, agreeable, graceful, beautiful, etc.: P. Phy-

sically: gestus et motus corporis, Cic.: diva venustissima Venus, Pl. Transf. of inanimate things: sphaera venustior et nobilior, Cic. || Mentally: Graecus facilis et valde venustus, id.: sententiae concinnae et venustae, id.

vē-pallidus, a, um, adj. very pale, very pallid: mulier, Hor.

vēpræcilia, ae, f. dim. [vēpres] a little thorn- or briar-bush: illa ex vepreculis extracta nitedula, Cic.

vēpres, is, and more usually plur. vēpres, um, m. (fem.: Lucr.) a thorn-bush, briar-bush, bramble-bush: sepulcrum septum undique et vestitum vepribus et dumetis, Cic. Sing.: vepre, Ov.

vēr, vēris, n. the season of spring, the spring: Cic.: æreque novum stabat cinctum florente corona, Ov. || Meton. the productions of spring: Mart. Esp. ver sacrum, a special offering presented from the firstlings of spring, which it was customary to vow in critical circumstances: ver sacrum vovendum, ci bellatum prospere esset, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 410).

|| Fig. the spring-time of life, youth (poet.): Jucundum quum ætas florida ver ageret, Cat. (Gr. εἰς, ἦν, orig. Fæp.)

vērātum, i, n. a plant, also called elleborum candidum: Lucr.: Pers.

vērax, ācis, adj. [verus] speaking truly, true, veracious (rare): oraculum, Cic.: Liber, Hor. Comp.: Herodotum cur veraciorem ducam Ennio? Cic. (Hence Fr. vrai.)

vērbænas, arum, f. plu. boughs or branches of laurel, olive, or myrtle, sacred boughs: such boughs were borne by the fœtiales: Liv.: by priests used for protection: Cic. and were used in sacrifices: and other religious acts: Hor.: Ov.: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 326.) (Hence It. vernena.)

vērbēstus, a, um, adj. [verbænas] crowned with a wreath of sacred boughs: Suet.

verber, ēris, n. (nom., dat., and acc. sing. do not occur, and the other sing. cases very rarely) [perh. from ferro, to strike] a lash, whip, scourge, rod. Sing.: Illi instant verberibus torto, Virg. Plur.: adolescentem nudari jubet verberaque afferi, Liv. || Transf. a thong of a sling and other similar missile weapons (poet.): Virg. || Meton. a lashing, scourging, flogging, etc.: mitto vincula, mitto carcerem, mitto verbera, mitto securas, Cic. (ii) Of inanimate things, a stripe, stroke, blow (mostly poet.): turgentis caudæ, Hor.: remorum in verberibus perstant, Ov. || 2, Fig. lashes, strokes: contumeliarum verbera subire, Cic.

vērbēribilis, e, adj. [verbero] worthy of a beating: Pl.

vērbēstilis, ōnis, f. [id.] a striking, beating: Calist. || Q. Fig. chastisement, punishment: Q. Cic. in Cic.

vērbēreus, a, um, adj. [verber] worthy of stripes: Pl.

verbēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to lash, scourge, whip, flog, beat: pulsare verberaque homines, Cic.: latum costas esse, Virg. Absol.: quo firme verberatur insisterent, Suet. (ii) Of things: to beat, strike, etc.: tormenta Mutinam verberavit, Cic.: aquilla acrothera verberat alis, Virg. || Fig. to lash, chastise, torment, harass: senatus convicio verberari, Cic.

verbēro, ōnis, m. [id.] one worthy of stripes, a scoundrel, rascal: Cic.: Ter.

verbōsē, adv. with many words, verbosely: Cic. Comp.: id.

verbōsus, a, um, adj. [verbum] full of words, wordy, prolix, verbose (rare): verbosa simulatio prudentiae, Cic. Comp.: verbosior epistola, id.

verbum, i, n. (gen. plur. verbum, Pl.) a word; plur. words, expressions, language, discourse, conversation, etc.: qui verbum nunquam in publico fecerunt, Cic.: verbum usitatum et tritum, id. Plur.: verba rebus impressit, id.: pro his Divitiacis facta verba, speaks, Cæsar: magna contumelia verborum, very insulting language, id. Proverb.: verba facit mortuo, he talks to the dead, i. e. in vain, Pl. || 2, Ad-

verbial phrases: (i) ad verbum, e, de, pro verbo, to a word, word for word, exactly, literally: fabellæ Latine ad verbum de Graecis expressæ, Cic.: verbum de verbo expressum extulit, Ter.: verbum pro verbo reddere, Cic. (ii) Verbi causa or gratia, for the sake of example, for example, for instance: id. (iii) uno verbo, in one word, in a word, briefly: id. (iv) meis tuis, suis verbis, in my, thy, or his name, for me, thee, or him: gratum mihi feceris, si uxori tuæ meis verbis eris gratus, id.: denuntiatur Fabio senatus verbis, Liv. || Esp. a saying, expression, phrase, sentence: Pl.: Ter. (ii) a proverb: verum est verbum, quod memoratur: ubi amiel, ibidem opus, Pl. || 2, mere talk, mere words, opp. to deed, fact, reality, etc.: qui omnia verborum monitionis, non rerum ponderibus examinet, Cic. Hence, verba dare (aliquid), to give empty words, to deceive, cheat: cui verba dare difficile est, Ter.: dare verba curis, i. e. to beguile, Ov. || 3, in gramm. a verb: Cic. [Germ. wort; Eng. word.]

vercūm, i, n. dim. [ver] little spring, as a term of endearment: Pl.

vērē, adv. according to truth, truly, really, in fact; properly, rightly: honestum, quod proprie verèque dicitur, id. in sapientibus est solia, Cic. Comp.: libentius quum verius, id. Sup.: verissime dicere, id.

vērēcūdiē, adv. dashfully, shyly, modestly: Cic.: Liv. Comp.: Cic.

vērēcūdia, ae, f. [verecundia] the natural feeling of shame by whatever cause produced, bashfulness, shyness, coyness, modesty, etc.: homo solum animal natum pudoris ac verecundiae particeps, Cic.: fuit sponsa tua apud me eadem, qua apud parentes sua, vere-

cundia, Liv. (II) With *gen. obj.*: turpitudinis verecundia, *dread of wrongdoing*, Cic.: majestatis magistratuum, Liv. || *Es p. over-shyness, bashfulness, shyness, timidity*: verecundia vitium quidem sed amabile et quae virtutis facillime generet, Quint. (Hence *It. vergogna*; Fr. *vergoigne*.)

verecundus, *a. um, adj.* [id.] *to feel bashful or ashamed, to be shy or diffident* (rare): Pl.: hi nostri amici verecundantur, capiti splendore virtutis, Cic.

verecundus, *a. um, adj.* [verecor] *feeling shame, ashamed, bashful, shy, coy, modest, diffident*, etc.: homo non nimis verecundus, Cic.: populus, Hor.: vultus, Ov.: color, *a blush*, Hor. *Comp.*: verecundior in postulando, Cic. *Sup.*: Pompeius in appetendis honoribus immodicus, in gerendis verecundissimus, Vell.

verendus, *a. um, adj.* [id.] *awful, venerable, fearful, terrible*: majestas, Ov.: patres, Id.

vereor, *itus, i. v. a. and n. dep.* *to feel awe of, to regard reverently, to fear, to be afraid or apprehensive of; to fear or be afraid*: Constr. in the active sense with *acc.* or (rarely) with *gen.*: In *neut.* sign. with *inf.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, *subj.*, or *rel. clause*: (i) with *acc.*: metuebat eum servi, verebantur liberi, Cic.: periculum, Caes. (ii) With *gen.*: tui testimonij, Cic. (iii) With *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.*: aliquem interficere, Caes.: verear magis, me amoris causa hoc ornatu incedere, Pl. *Impers.*: Cyrenale, quos non est veritum in volutate summum bonum ponere, Cic. (iv) With *subj.* (ne indicating that it is feared that what the *dep. clause* expresses may happen, *ut*, that it may not happen: v. *ut*, B. no. *rr.* i, ii): ne ejus supplicio Divitiac animi offenderet, verebatur, Caes.: hence, to introduce an expression of opinion, like *dubito* an: non vereor, ne assentiat tunc quidam accipere gratiam videar, Cic. With *ut*: illa duo, Crasse, vereor, ut tibi possim concedere, Id. (v) With *relative clause*: huius semper lenitas verelur quoniam evaderet, Ter. (vi) *Abol.*: eo minus veritus navibus, Caes.

verstrum, *i. n. [perh. from vereor]* *the organs of generation*: Phaedr.

vergilae, *arum, f. plu.* [vergo] *the constellation of the seven stars that rises at the end of spring, the Pleiades*: Arat. in Cic.

vergo (*perf.* versal, *acc.* to some, Ov.), *3. v. a. and n.* || *Act.* to turn, incline, *vege* (poet. and rare): illi imprudenter ipsi sibi saepe venena vergebant, i. e. turned in, poured in, Lucr. *Reflect.*: in terras igitur solis quoque vergitur ardor, directs itself, Id. || *Neutr.* to incline or be inclined; of places, to lie, be situated, trend: collis ad flumen Sabin vergebat, Caes.: portus in meridiem, Liv. 2. Fig.: nihil Brutus auxilium ad Italiam vergebat quam ad Asiam maluisse, Cic. [Root *ver*

same as in *verto*, *q. v.*: the *g* is added, as in *vergo*, *spargo*, *tergo*.]

veridicus, *a. um, adj.* [verus dico] *that speaks the truth, truth-telling, veracious, veridical* (rare): os, Lucr.: voces, Cic.

veriloquium, *ii. n.* [verus loquor] *a literal translation of etymology, etymology*, for which Cicero proposes the free rendering, *notatio*: Cic.

verisimilis and **verisimilitudo**, more correctly written separately, *verisimilis*, etc.

veritas, *is, f.* [verus] *truth, truthfulness, verity; true or real nature, reality*: veritas, per quam immutata ea, quae sunt ante fuerunt aut futura sunt, dicuntur, Cic.: vulgus ex veritate saeva, ex opinione multa aestimat, according to truth or reality, Id.: habere in eo omnes numeros veritatis, the perfection of truthfulness, Id.

veritatis, *a. um, Part.* [verecor] *a telling the truth, veracity*: Pl.

vermiculatus, *a. um, Part.* [vermiculor] || *Adj.* *inlaid so as to resemble the tracks of worms, vermiculated*: Lucil. in Cic.

vermiculor, *atus, i. v. n. dep.* [vermiculor] *to be full of worms, wormy, to be worm-eaten, of trees*: Plin.

vermiculus, *i. m. dim.* [vermis] *a little worm, grub, in decaying things*: Lucr. (Hence *It. vermiglio*; Fr. *vermill*; because the colour was derived from a vermiculus.)

vermina, *um, n. plu.* [from a slug-vernem] *writings with pain*: saeva, Lucr. [VER. root of *verto*, "to turn."]

vermis, *is, m. [id.]* *lit. that winds about*: a worm: Lucr.

verna, *ae, comm.* *a slave born in his master's house, a home-born slave*: verus alere, Pl.: Hor. As a term of abuse: Pl. || *Transf.* *a native, and adj. native*: de plebe Remi Numaque verna, Mart.

vernaculus, *a. um, adj.* [verna] *pertaining to home-born slaves; multitude, the rabble of slaves*, Tac. 2. *Subst.* vernaculi, *orum, m. plu.* *buffoons, jesters*: Suet. || *native, domestic, indigenous, vernacular*, i. e. Roman: imago antiquae et vernaculae festivitatibus, Cic.: crimen domesticum ac vernaculum, invented by the accuser himself, Id.

vernilis, *e, adj.* [id.] *slavish, fawning*: blanditiae, Tac. || *jesting, pert, wagging*: dictum, Id.

vernititer, *adv.* *slavishly, servilely*: fungi officia, Hor.

verno, *i. v. n.* [ver] *to appear like spring, to flourish, be verdant; to spring, bloom, grow young*, etc.: humus, Ov.: avis, i. e. begins to sing, Id. || *Transf.* *dup. vernat sanguis, is young or lively*, Prop.

vernula, *ae, comm. dim.* [verna] *a little or young home-born slave*: Juv. || *Adj.* *native, indigenous*: lupus Tiberinus, Id.

vernus, *a. um, adj.* [ver] *pertaining to spring, spring*: tempus, Cic.: vestis, Hor.: frigus, Ov.: flores, Hor.

vero, *adv.* *in truth, in fact, certainly, to be sure, surely, assuredly*: eho, mavis vituperari falso, quam vero extolli? Pl.: even at the beginning of a letter, ego vero cupio te ad me venire. || *Do really wish*, Cic. 2. In corroborative replies: M. Fuisse saepe, credo, in scholis philosophorum. A. Vero, e libenter quidem, Id. Hence, joined with immo: sed da mihi nunc, satius probas? Immo vero, Id. And, to strengthen negative answers, joined with minime: S. Quid? totam domum num quis alius praeter te, regit? L. Minime vero, Id. 3. In urgent or encouraging expostulation: minue vero iram, Ter. 4. To indicate a climax, *now, indeed*: neque solum in tantis rebus, sed etiam in mediocribus vel stantia vel officia, vel vero etiam negotiis contemnendum, Cic. || *Transf.* as a strongly corroborative adverbial particle, *but in fact, but indeed, however* (always placed after a word): dixisti non auxilium mihi, sed me auxilio defuisse. Ego vero fateor bene, quod videri mihi auxilium non deesse, idcirco me illi auxilio pepercisse, Id. In transitions: nec vero tibi de veritate respondebo, Id.

verpa, *ae, f. the penis*: Cat.

verpus, *i. m. a circumcised man*: Cat.: Juv.

verres, *is, m. a male swine, boar-pig*: Hor. *Transf.* contemptuously of a man: Pl. [Sunt, verarum, "aper; Gr. ἄρρως"] (Hence Fr. *verrat*.)

verrius, *a. um, adj.* [verres] *of a boar-pig, boar-, hog-, pork-*: Jecur, Plin. In a pun: Juc, Cic.

verro, *verri, versum, i. v. a. and n. sweep, brush, scour; to sweep out, sweep out, etc.*: favillas, Ov.: quicquid de Libys verritur areis, i. e. is collected, Hor.: qui tergunt, qui ungunt, qui verrunt, qui spargunt, Cic.: arena cauda, Ov. || *Transf.* *to sweep along, drive, impel* (poet.): vernat ventus nubila caeli, Lucr.: natus anixi torquent spumas, et caerulea vernat, Virg. 2. *to sweep away, i. e. to drag away, take away, carry off* (am): ni faciat, maria ac terras (ventus) vernat per auras, Id.

verrudo, *ae, f. a sleep place, light*: Calo.

|| *Transf.* *a wart on the human body*: Plin. 2. Fig. *a slight fault, small failing, open to take*: Hor.

verrucosus, *a. um, adj.* [verruca] *full of warts, warty*: an appellative of Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator: As. Viet. || *Transf.* *rough, rugged*: verrucosa Antiope, Pers.

verruco, *i. v. n.* *to turn, have about; hence, in relig. lang. to turn out well, have a fortunate issue*: Liv.

versabilis, *e, adj.* [verso] *changeable*: nix, Sen. || Fig. *changeable, versatile*: fortuna, Curt.

versabundus, a. um, adj. [lit.] turning around, revolving (rare): Lucr.

versatilis, e. adj. [lit.] that turns or moves around, revolving, movable: templum coeli, Lucr. || Fig. versatile: ingenium, Liv.

versicolor, oris, adj. [verso color] that changes its colour, of changeable colour: of various colours: plumae versicolores, Cic.: vestis, Liv.

versicolus, i. m. dim. [versus] a little line, of poetry, a little verse, verset: epistolae versiculum, Cic.: Hor.

versificatio, oris, f. [versifico] verse-making, versifying, versification: Quint.

versificator, oris, m. [id.] a verse-maker, versifier: Quint. Transf. a poet: Just.

versifico, avi, atum, v. t. a. [versus facio] to put into verse, write in verse, versify: Quint.

versipellis, e. adj. [verto pellis, lit. that changes its skin; hence, in gen.] that changes shape or appearance: Pl.: capillus sit versipellis, i. e. turns gray, id. || Fig. skilled in dissimulation, sly, crafty, subtle: id.

verso (vorsus), avi, atum, v. t. a. freq. [verto] to turn, wind, twist, or whirl about often or violently: turdos in igne, Hor.: manum, Ov.: currum in gramine, i. e. to wheel about, Virg.: versabat se in utramque partem, non solum mente, verum etiam corpore, Cic. Reflect.: mundum versari circum axem coeli, id. || Fig. to turn, twist, bend: ad omnem multitudinem et fradem versare mentem suam coepit, id.: fors omnia versat, Virg. || 2. to discompose, disturb, vex, agitate: versabo ego illam hodie, si vivo, probe, Pl.: muliebrem animum in omnes partes, Liv. || 3. to turn over a thing in the mind, to think over, reflect upon: to transact, carry on: illa dolos dirumque nefas in pectora versat, ceria mori, Virg.: versate diu, quid ferre recusant, quid valeant humeri, Hor.

versor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [id.] lit. to turn oneself about in: i. e. to dwell, live, remain, be in a place: non ad solarium, non in campo, non in convivia versatus est, Cic.: in circustans, Caes.

|| Fig. to be: to be circumstant, or situated: necesse quibus in malis verser miser, Ter.: ergo illi nunc in pace versantur, Cic. Of abstract subjects: mors, exilium nihil ob oculos versabantur, id. || 2. to occupy or busy oneself, to be engaged in any thing: opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur, id.: semper inter arma ac studia versatus, Veil.

versoria (vors.), ae, f. [id.] a turning round, return. Fig.: versorium capere, to turn round, i. e. to leave off, desist from a thing. Pl. (Others explain versoria, as denoting orig. a rope for changing the sail of a ship.)

versum (vorsum), ade, turned in the direction of, towards (rare): animadvertit fugam ad se versus Caeli, Sall.

versura (vors.), ae, f. [verto] a turning around, twisting about, rotating: Varr. || Transf. the borrowing of money to pay a debt (v. Smith's Ant. 177): sine mutatione et sine versura dissolvit, Cic.

versus (vors.), a. um, Part. [verto]. **versus** (vors.), is, m. [id.; lit. a turning; hence meton. that which implies or necessitates a turning] a furrow: Col. || 2. a line, row: in versus distulit nimos, Virg.: remorum, Liv. (II) Esp. a line of writing; and in poetry, a verse: ut primum versus (legis) attenderet, Cic. || 3. a kind of dance, or a turn, step, pas, in a dance: Pl.

versus (vors.), adv. and prep. **A.** Adv. turned in the direction of, towards; usu. after a word denoting place: T. Labienum ad Oceanum versus proficisci jubet, Caes.: sursum versus, Cic. **B.** Prep. with acc. towards: verti me a Minturnis Arpinum versus, id.: Ambracium versus, Caes.

versutia, adv. craftily: Cic.

versutia, ae, f. [versutus] cunning, subtlety, ingenuity (rare): Liv.

versutilliquus, a. um, adj. [versutus loquor] crafty-speaking, sly: Cic.

versutus (vors.), a. um, adj. [lengthened form of versus] adroit, dexterous, versatile, in a good, or (more freq.) in a bad sense. || In a good sense: shrewd, clever, ingenious: homo versutus et callidus (versutus eos appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur), Cic. || In a bad sense, crafty, wily, deceitful: vorsutior es quam rota singularis, Pl. Sup.: Veil.

vertebra, ae, f. [verto] a joint: Sen. || Esp. a joint, vertebra of the spine: Cels.

vertex (vortex); on account of the apparent diversity of meanings, the grammarians erroneously considered vortex and vertex as two separate words), icis, m. [id.; prop. that which turns or revolves; hence] a whirling eddy, whirlpool, vortex: torto vertice torrens, Virg.: Hor. (II) Fig.: amoria, Cat. || 2. an eddy of wind or flame, a whirling eddy of flame: Lucr.: Liv.

|| The top or crown of the head: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, Cic. || 2. Transf. the head: Cat.: Virg. (II) The pole of the heavens: Cic.: Virg. (III) The highest point, top, peak, summit of a mountain, house, tree, etc.: Ignes, qui ex Aetnae vertice erumpunt, Cic.: quercus, Virg. Hence: a vertice, from above, down from above: id. Fig. (poet.): dolorum auxiliferi vertices, poet. Cic.

vertiginosus (vort.), a. um, adj. [verto] full of whirlpools or eddies, dizzying: annis, Liv.

vertigo, inis, f. [verto] a turning or whirling around: assidua coeli, Ov. || 2. Transf. a whirling of the head, giddiness, dizziness, vertigo: Liv.: of persons intoxicated: Juv.

verto (vorto), ti, sum, v. t. a. and n. **A.** Act. to turn, to turn around or about: ora huc et huc, Hor.: cardinem, Ov.: cadum, to turn or tip up, Dinor.: Pompeiani se vertunt et loci cesserunt, turned about, fled, Caes.: terga vertere, to flee, id.: hostem in fugam vertere, to put to flight, rout, Liv.: terram aratro vertere, to plough, Hor. Reflect.: vertitur roctum, Virg. || 2. Esp. to overturn, overthrow, subvert: Callistratas quum multa fecisset egregie, vertit ad extremum omnia, Cic.: Ilion, Hor. || Fig.: ne ea, quae rei publicae causa egirit, in suam contumeliam vertat, Caes.: periti! quid agam? quo me verum? Ter.: Philippus totus in Persea versus, inclined towards him, Liv. || 2. Esp. to turn, i. e. change, alter, transform: quum terra in aquam se vertit, Cic.: solum, to change one's country, i. e. to emigrate or go into exile: v. solum, no. I. 2. Reflect.: saevus apertam in roblem coepit verti jocus, Hor. || 3. to turn into another language, to translate: annales Aelianos ex Graeco in Latinum sermonem vertit, Liv. || 4. Reflect.: to be engaged in, to be in a place or condition; also, to turn, rest, or depend upon a thing: omnia in unius potestate ac moderatione venturum, Cic.: spes civitatis in dictatore, Liv. **B.** Neut. to turn, to turn about: versusus exemplo in fugam omnes ratus, id. || Fig. to turn, change: jam verterat fortuna, id.: quod esset factum, detrimentum in bonum verteret, Caes. (II) annus, mensis vertens, the course or space of a year, of a month: anno vertente sine controversia (petissus), Cic. Esp. annus vertens, the great year or cycle of the celestial bodies (a space of 15,000 solar years), id. [Root ver seen in ver-u- and ver-men, ver-mis: from the same root comes ver-go, q. v.]

veru, tis (nom. sing. verum, Pl.), n. a spit, broach, esp. for roasting upon: Virg.: Ov. (II) a dart, javelin: Virg. [v. verto.]

vervina, ae, f. [veru] a small javelin: Pl.

verum, i, a spit: v. veru, ad mit.

verum, i, the truth: v. verus.

verum, adv. truly, just so, even so, yes, as a confirmatory reply (rare): So. Facies? Ch. Verum, Ter. || Transf. as a strongly corroborative adverbial particle, but in truth, but notwithstanding, but yet; and after negative clauses, but even, but: quod ejus (Hermagorae) peccatum reprehendendum vertit, verum brevi, Cic.: sed non, quid nobis ulle, verum quid oratori necessarium sit, quaerimus, id. (II) Esp. in the construction, non modo (solum, tantum) ... verum etiam (quoque): non modo agendo, verum etiam cogitando, id.: servavit ad omni non solum facti, verum opprobrio quoque turpi, Hor. || 2. Esp. in making a transition to another subject, but, yet, still: verum

veniat sane, Cic. Strengthened with enim, vero, and enimvero, but truly, but indeed: verum enim, quando bene promeruit, fiat, Ter.: verum enim vero, Cic. (1) In breaking off the current of discourse: verum quidem haec hactenus: cetera quotiescunque voletis, id.

verum-tāmen or **verum-tāmen** (sometimes as two words, verum tamen, and even separated, verum aliqua tamen, Cic.), conj. but yet, notwithstanding, however, nevertheless: nondum manifesta sibi est, verumtamen aestuat Intus, Ov. Sometimes, in resuming the thread of discourse, after a parenthetical clause: quum essem in Tusculano (erit hoc tibi pro illo tuo quum essem in Ceramico), verumtamen quum ibi essem, but as I was saying, Cic.

verus, a, um, adj. true, real, actual, genuine, etc.: vera an falsa, Ter.: vera et perfecta amicitia, Cic.: causa verissima, id. 2. Subst. verum, i. n. what is true or real, the truth, reality, the fact: si verum scire vis, id.: nec procul a vero est, from the truth, Ov. Plur.: recta et vera loquere, Pl. (1) Esp. in gen. sing. dep. on similitudine (also joined together in one word, verissimilis, etc.): narrationem jubent veri similem esse, Cic.: veri similitudinem sequi, id. || Transf. right, proper, suitable, reasonable, just; most frequent, in neut. sing. with esse as the predicate of a proposition having a clause as subject: neque verum esse, qui suos fines tueri non potuerint, alioquin occupare, Caes.: verus esse, Sempronio imperium habendi tradid exercitum quam legato, Liv. 2. speaking of containing the truth, true, veracious (rare): sum verus? Ter.: vates, Ov. (German. wahr, prob. of same root as Germ. war, Eng. war.)

verūm, i, n. [veru] a dart, javelin: Caes.

verūria, a, um, adj. [id.] armed with a dart or javelin: Volaci, Virg.

vervex (berbex and berbex), ōis, m. a weaver: Pl.: Cic. 2. As a term of abuse, qd. multum-head: Pl.: Juv. inanimity (rare) Hor.

verēānia, ae, f. [veranus] madness, insanity (rare) Hor.

verēānens, entis, Part. [id.] raging, furious: veniente vento, Cat.

verēānus, a, um, adj. not of sound mind, mad, insane (mostly poet.): remex, Cic.: poeta, Hor. Transf. of things, fierce, wild, savage, furious, raging: vultus, Liv.: fluctus, Virg.

vespor, i, v. n. dep. to all oneself with food, to take food, feed, eat: constr. usually with abl., rarely with acc. or abed.: (1) with abl.: dil nec essem aut potitionibus vesceretur, Cic. (2) with acc.: lauros, Tib. (3) Abol.: pecus (sus) ad vescendum hominibus apta, Cic. || Transf. in gen. to enjoy, make use of, use, have (mostly poet.): aura aetheria, Virg.: paratissima voluptatibus, Cic. [Possibly of the same root as gus-to, gus-tus, q. v.]

vescus, a, um, adj. small, little,

thin, weak, feeble: farra (opp. vegrandia), Ov.: papaver, Virg.

vesica, ae, f. (also vesica) the bladder in the body of animals, the urinary bladder: Cic.: Hor. || Transf. anything made of bladder, e. g. a purse, cap, lantern, foot-ball, etc.: Plin.: Sen. 2. pudenda muliebria: Juv.

vesicula, ae, f. dim. (vesicula) [vesica] a little blister, vesicle, containing air: Lucr.: containing seeds, on plants: Cic.

vespa, ae, f. a wasp: Phaedr. (Hence Fr. guêpe.)

vesper, ōris and ōri, m. [vesperos] the evening, eve, even-tide: Jam diel vesper erat, Sall.: sub vesperum, to towards evening, Caes. Proverb. quum quid vesper ferat, incertum sit, Liv. || Transf. the evening-star: Virg. 2. the west: Ov.

vespera, ae, f. [vesperos] the evening, even-tide: si accelerare volent, ad vesperum consequantur, Cic.

vesperasoo, avi, j. v. n. incep. [vespera] to become evening, grow towards evening: vesperascente die, Tac. Imper.: vesperascit, Ter.

vesperillo, ōnis, m. [vesper] a bat: Plin. (Hence It. pipistrello.)

vespertinus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to evening or even-tide, evening: tempora (opp. matutina), Cic. Adverbially: si vespertinus subito te oppresserit hospes, i. e. in the evening, Hor. || pertaining to the west, western: regio, id.

vesperugo, iula, f. [id.] the evening-star: Pl.

vespillo, ōnis, m. dim. a corpse-bearer, who carried out the bodies of the poor at night: Suet.

vestalis, e, adj. [Vesta] pertaining to Vesta, vestal: sacra, Ov.: virgines, priestesses of Vesta, Vestal virgins, Vestales, Cic. || Subst. vestalis, is, f. (ae. virgo) a priestess of Vesta, a Vestal: Liv.: adjectively, vestales oculi, of the Vestals, Ov.

vester (vost), tra, trum, pronom. adj. [vos] your (in addressing more than one person): voster senex, Pl.: num sermonem vestrum aliquem dremus? noster intervenit? Cic. For the objective gen. of vos: nec esse in vos odio vestro consulunt ab Romanis credatis, from hatred towards you, Liv. Subst.: ibi voster coenat, your master, Pl.

vestibulum, i, n. the inclosed space between the entrance of a house and the street, a fore-court, entrance-court: Cic.: Juv. (r. Smith's Ant. 142). || Transf. in gen. any entrance: castrorum, Liv.: Siciliae, Cic. || Fig. an entrance, opening, beginning: vestibula nimirum honesta aditusque ad causam faciet illustres, id.

vestigium, ii, n. [vestigio] a foot-step, step: footprint, foot-track, track: in foro vestigium facere, i. e. to set foot in the market, Cic.: Germani equos

eodem remanere vestigio assuefactum, Caes.

|| Transf. the sole of the foot: qui adversis vestigiis sent contra nostra vestigia, quos arduos vocat, Cic. 2. In gen. a track, token, vestige: Caes. || Fig. a footprint, trace: a pueritia vestigia ingressus patris et tuis, Cic. 2. Transf. of time, a point, moment, instant: in illo vestigio temporis, Caes. (2) Adverb.: e (ex) vestigio, instantly, forthwith: quorum (consiliorum) eos e vestigio poenitere necesse est, id.

vestigio, i, v. a. to follow in a track, to track, trace: to inquire into, investigate (rare): alium oculis, Virg.

2. Fig.: causas rerum, Cic. || Transf. to find out by tracing, to trace out: perugas et fugitivos vestigare, Liv.

vestimentum, i, n. [vestio] clothing, a garment, vestment: Cic. Proverb.: nudo detrudere vestimenta m. jubes, to strip the naked, Pl.

vestio, ivi or ii, itum, a. v. a. (pass. imperf. vestibat, Virg.) [vestis] to cover with a garment, to dress, dact. vestit: homines male vestiti, Cic.: Britannii lacte et carne vivunt, pellicibusque sunt vestiti, Caes.

2. Transf. in gen. of inanimate things, to clothe, cover, surround, adorn, etc.: natura oculos membranis tenebris vestivit et asepit, Cic.: Taburni olea, Virg. || Fig.: reconditis exquisitasque sententias mollis et pellicae vestebat oratio, Cic.

vestis, is, f. a covering for the body, a garment, robe; clothing, attire, vesture: Cic.: Hor.: mutare vestem, is put on mourning garments, pass. mourning, Cic. || Transf. of any sort of covering, a carpet, curtain, tapestry: plebeis in veste cubantibus, Lucr.: Hor. 2. Poet. the skin of a serpent: Lucr. (3) the beard, as the covering of the chin: id. (4) a soldier's web: id. [Root ves: Sans. va: sibi induere; Gr. ἐσ-θῆ, orig. for ἔσθῆ.]

vestispica, ae, f. [vestis spica] a wardrobe-woman: Pl.

vestitus, a, um, Part. [vestio] vestitus, is, m. [id.] clothing, cloak, dress: mulieribus, Cic.: Liv.: matur vestitus: to put on mourning garments, to go into mourning, Cic.: reit ad unum vestitum, to resume one's ordinary clothing, to go out of mourning, id. 2. Transf. of inanimate things: denasimili vestitus montium, id. || Fig.: orationis, id.

veteramentarius, a, um, adj. [vetus] pertaining to old things: sume mender of old shoes, robber, Soet.

veterānus, a, um, adj. [id.] old veteran: hostis, Liv.: milites, experienced soldiers, veterans, Cic.: ab eo veterani, Caes.

veterasoo, avi, j. v. n. incep. [id.] to grow old, to become confirmed: id.

veterator, ōris, m. [id.] one who has grown old, practiced, or skilled at

anything: in causis privatis satis veterator, Cic. **Id.** Esp. a crafty fellow, an old fox: **Id.**

veteratōrie, adv. craftily, slyly: dicere, Cic.

veteratōrius, a, um, adj. [veterator] crafty, cunning, sly: Cic.

veterīnus, a, um, adj. [perh. contr. from veteritinus, from veho] pertaining to carrying or drawing burdens: genus, Plin. **Id.** Subst. veterinae, arum, f. plur. and veterina, orum, n. plur. draught-cattle, beasts of burden: Varr.

veternōsus, a, um, adj. [veternus] afflicted with lethargy, lethargic: Plin.

2. Transf. sleepy, drowsy, dreamy: homo, Ter. **Id.** Fig. languid, spiritless: animus, Sen.

veternus, a, um, adj. [vetus] of great age, old, ancient: rupe, Fulg.

Id. Subst. veterinus, i, n. lethargy, somnolence (as a disease of aged people): num eum veterus aut aqua intercus tenet? Pl. (II) Fig. drowsiness, sluggishness, sloth: Hor.

vetitum, i, n. [veto] a forbidden or prohibited thing: nilitum in vetitum semper cupimusque negata, Ov. **2.** a prohibition, protest: iussa ac vetita populorum, Cic.

vetitus, a, um, Part. [veto].

veto, ū, itum, i, v. a. (perf.) vetavī, Pers. Part. pass. vottūa, Pl.) to forbid, disallow, prohibit, hinder: constr. what is forbidden expressed by inf. or acc. and inf., subj. or acc.; the person forbidden in acc. (or nom. in pass.): **Vit** with inf. or inf. and acc.: lex peregrinum vetat in murum ascendere, Cic.: quid vetat et nosmet querere? Hor. Pass. impers.: alit esse vetitum intro ad heram accedere, Ter. (II) **Vit** with subj. (poet.): sive jubeat ut faceret quid, sive vetabat, Hor. (III) **Vit** with acc. (a) of the thing forbidden: bella vetabat, Virg. Pass.: vetitae terrae, Ov. (β) of the person: quum Graecos versiculos facerem, vetuit me tall voce Quirinus, Hor. Pass.: acta agimus: quod vetatur vetare proberbo, Cic. (iv) **Abol.**: res ipsa vetat, Ov.

Id. Esp.: **veto**, I forbid it, I protest: the word with which the tribunes of the people declared their protest against any measure of the Senate or of the magistrates: Liv. Likewise of the protest of the praetor against any unlawful measure: Cic. And in the lang. of arguery: Ter.

vētūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [vetus] little old, old: gladiator, Cic.

Subst. vetulus, i, m. a little old man: Pl.: mi vetule, mi little old fellow, Cic.

2. vetula, ae, f. a little old woman: Pl. (Hence **It.** vecchia, vecchio; Fr. vici, vieux.)

vētus, ōis, adj. that has existed for a long time, aged, old (cf. vetulus, ad init.): Acherunticus senex, vetus, decrepiti, Pl.: invidia et infamia non recens sed vetus ac diuturna, Cic. Sup.: laurus, Virg. (II) With gen.: militiae, Tac. **Id.** Subst. vētes, um, n. plur.

those who lived long ago, ancients: antecessors: old authors: majores nostri veteres illi, admodum antiqui, leges annales non habebant, Cic.

vētustas, ātis, f. [vetus] old age, long existence: municipium vetustate antiquissimum, Cic. **2.** Esp. ancient times, antiquity: contra omnia vetustatis exempla, Caes. **Id.** Transf. long duration, great age: quae mihi videntur habitura etiam vetustate, i. e. will have a long duration, Cic.: vetustate amicitiae, id.

vētustus, a, um, adj. [id.] that has existed a long time, aged, old, ancient (in the posit. mostly poet., and almost exclusively of things): templum Cereris, Virg.: optio, Cic. Of a person: vetusto nobilis ab Lamo, Hor. Comp.: plix. Col. Sup.: sepulcra, Suet. Of persons: qui vetustissimus ex illis, qui viverent, censoris esset, Liv. **Id.** Fig. old-fashioned, antiquated: Laetius vetustior et horridior quam Scipio, Cic.

vetāmen, inis, n. [vexo] a shaking, quaking: mundi, Lucr.

vetatiō, ōnis, f. [id.] a violent movement, shaking: partus, Plin. **Id.** Transf. discomfort, annoyance, distress: trouble, vexation: corporis, Cic.: per vexationem et contumelias, Liv.

vetātor, ōris, m. [id.] a troubler, vexer: custode urbis an direptor et vexator esset Antonius, Cic.

vetillārius, ii, m. [vexillum] a standard-bearer, ensign: Liv. **Id.** vexillarii, orum, n. plur. under the emperor, soldiers who had served in a legion for sixteen years, and who during the remaining four years of their full term of service formed a distinct body under a vexillum of their own: Tac. (v. Smith's Ant. 170.)

vetillātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a body of the vexillarii: acc. to others, any body of soldiers united under one flag (vexillum), a corps, battalion: Suet.

vexillum, i, n. [dim. of velum: v. axilla] a military ensign, standard, banner, flag: Caes.: Cic. **Id.** Esp. a red flag placed on the general's tent, as a signal for marching or for battle: Caes. **2.** Transf. the troops belonging to a vexillum, a company, troop: Liv.

vexo, avi, atum, i, v. a. freq. [veho] orig. to shake, jolt, toss in carrying; hence, in gen. to move violently, to shake (rare): pericula in summum ventum vexata periculum, Lucr.: ventū vexant nubila coeli, Ov. **Id.** Transf. in gen. to injure, molest, trouble, maltreat, abuse, vex: omnem Galliam, Caes.: urbes, Cic.: hostes, Caes.: comas, to twist, frizzle, Ov. **2.** Fig.: aliquid probis maledictisque, Cic.: sollicitudo vexat impios, disquiet, torments, id.

via, ae, f. (gen. sing.: viā, Lucr.) [prob. from veho, being a shortened form of veha] a way, a highway, road, path, street: aut viam aut semitam

monstret, Pl.: aestuosa et pulverulenta via, Cic.: in viam se dare, to set out on a journey, id. **2.** In gen. a way, passage, channel, pipe, etc.: a lane in a camp: Caes.: the gullet: Cic.: the windpipe: Ov.: a cleft: Virg.: a stripe in a party-coloured fabric: Tib. **3.** Transf. a march, journey: quum de via languerem, Cic.: bidui via, Caes. **Id.** Fig. a way, method, mode, manner, fashion, etc.: docendi via, Cic. **2.** Esp. the right way, the true method: via et arte dicere, id.

viālis, e, adj. [via] pertaining to the highways or roads: Lares, placed, worshipped by the road-side, Pl.

viārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to the highways or roads: lex, Coel. in Cic. (Hence Fr. voyer.)

viaticū, a, um, adj. [viaticum] furnished with travelling-money: Pl.

viaticum, i, n. [via] travelling-money, provision for a journey, viaticum: Cic.: Liv. **Id.** Transf. money made by a soldier in the wars, prize-money: Hor. (Hence **It.** viaggio; Fr. royaume.)

viaticus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a road or journey (rare): Pl.

viātor, ōris, m. [id.] a wayfarer, traveller: Cic.: Caes. **Id.** a summoner, apparitor, an officer whose duty was to summon persons before the magistrates: Cic.

vibex, icis, f. the mark of a blow or stripe, a weal: Pers.

vibro, avi, atum, i, v. a. and n. **A.**

act. to set in tremulous motion, to move rapidly to and fro, to brandish, shake, agitate: hastas ante pugnā, Cic.: vibrante flamma vestes, caused to flutter, Ov. Poet.: crines vibrati, i. e. curled, frizzled, Virg. **2.** Transf. to throw with a vibratory motion, to launch, hurl: alas vibrare et spargere venena, Cic.: vibratus ab aethere fulgor, Virg. **Id.** Fig. of language, to fling, hurl, launch: truces vibrare lambos, Cat. **B.** Neutr.

to be in tremulous motion, to quiver, vibrate: to glimmer, glitter, sparkle, scintillate, etc.: lingua vibrante (serpentine), Lucr.: mare, qua a sole coluget, albescit et vibrat, Cic. **Id.** Fig. of language: oratio incitata et vibrans, id.

viāturnum, i, n. the wayfaring tree: Virg. (Hence Fr. rionne.)

vicānus, a, um, adj. [vicus] of or dwelling in a village: Tmolius ille vicanus, villager, Cic. **Id.** Subst. vicani, orum, n. plur. villagers, peasants, rustics: Liv.

vicārius, a, um, adj. [vic root of vicis] that supplies the place of a person or thing, substituted, delegated, vicarious: vicaria fides amicum supponitur, Cic. **Id.** Subst. vicarius, ii, m. a substitute, deputy, proxy: succedam ego vicarius tuo muneri, id.: Liv. Esp. an under-servant, under-slave, kept by another slave, as the key of his peculium: Cic. (Hence Fr. viguer.)

vicatim, adv. [vicus] from street to street, through the streets: Tac. Hor.

|| From village to village, through the villages, in hamlets: habitare, Liv.

vicesimarius, a, um, adj. [vicensi] pertaining to the number twenty: lex me perdit quina vicenaria, i. e. the law by which young people under five-and-twenty were incapable of making contracts, Pl.

vicensi, ae, a, num. distr. [viginti] twenty each: annos novumvici vicens in disciplina permanent, Caes.

vicesima, ae, v. vicesimus, no. ii.

vicesimarii, orum, m. plu. [vicesim] soldiers of the twentieth legion: Tac.

vicesimarius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to the twentieth part: aurum, derivat from the tax called vicesima, Liv.

vicesimus (vigesimus, Caes.), a, um, ord. num. [viginti] the twentieth: annus, Pl. annum jam tertium et vicesimum regnat, Cic. || Subst. vicesima, ae, f. (ae. pars), the twentieth part, as a tax: the twentieth part or five per cent. of the value of a slave that was manumitted: Liv. As export-duty: portorii, Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 414.

vicia, ae, f. a vetch: Virg.: Ov. (Hence it vocas: Fr. recor.)

vicies, adv. num. [viginti] twenty times: Caes.: Cic.

vicinialis, ae, adj. [vicinus] neighbouring, near: usu, Liv.

vicinia, ae, f. [id.] neighbourhood, nearness, vicinity: inde in vicinia nostra Avernus lacus, Cic. || Meton. neighbourhood, neighbour (rare): funus egregie factum laudet vicinia, Hor. || Fig. near likeness, resemblance, similarity, affinity: est tamen quantum diversarum rerum quaedam vicinia, Quint.

vicinitas, ae, f. [id.] neighbourhood, nearness, proximity, vicinity: propter vicinitatem totos dies simul eramus, Cic. || Meton. neighbourhood, neighbour: id.: Sall. || Fig. near likeness, resemblance, congeniality, affinity: Quint.

vicinus, a, um, adj. [vicus] near, neighbouring, in the neighbourhood or vicinity: taberna, Hor.: vicina astris sedes, Virg.: bellum, Liv. Poet.: iurgia, i. e. of neighbours, Hor. Comp.: parti vicinior esset, Ov. || Subst. vicinus, i, m., and vicina, ae, f. a neighbour: bonus sane vicinus, Hor.: ego huc transeo in proximum ad meum vicinum, Pl. With gen.: fides in Capitolio vicina Jovis, Cic. (ii) vicinus, i, n. a neighbouring place, the neighbourhood, vicinity: stellae in vicino terrae, Plin. Plur.: amnis rigans vicina, Id.

|| Fig. nearly resembling in quality or nature, like, kindred, allied: dialecticorum scientia vicina et finitima eloquentiae, Cic.

vici (a gen.; the nom., sing. does not occur), vicem, vice; par, vices (nom. and acc.) and vicibus (dat. and

abl.), f. change, interchange, alternation, alternate or reciprocal succession, vicissitudo: (i) Sing.: hac vice sermonum, conversation, Virg.: commotus patres vice fortunarum humanarum, Liv. (ii) Plur.: mutat terra vices, renoues her changes, Hor.: cur vicibus facies convivia ineant, alternately, in turns, Ov. || 2. Adverbially: in vicem (and as one word, invicem), and less freq. vicem or in vices, by turns, alternately, one after the other, mutually, reciprocally: hi rursus invicem anno post in armis sunt; illi domo remanent, Caes.: ut unus fasces haberet et hoc insigne regium suam cujusque vicem, per omnes lret, Liv. || Esp. return, requital, reciprocal service, recompense, requitation: recto praedicationem amplissimi benefici, vicem officii praesens, Cic. Plur.: speremntem sperne, sequenti redde vices, Ov. || 3. The changes of fate, fate, condition, fortune, misfortune: convertere humanam vicem, Hor. Plur.: fors et debita iura vicesque superbae timeant ipsam, id.

|| Transf. the position, place, room, stand, post, office, duty of one person or thing as assumed by another: per speciem alienae fungendae vici opes suas firmavit, Liv. vestramque meamque vicem explenda, Tac.

Adverbially: (i) vicem, with gen. or a pronoun, object, in the place of, instead of, on account of, for: heri vicem meamque, Pl.: tuam vicem saepe doleo, Cic. Hence, (2) in a more general sense, after the manner of, like: Sardanapall vicem in suo lectulo mori, Id. (ii) vice, instead of, for: murum urbi cocto latere circumdedit, arenae vice bitumine intratrato, Just. (3) In a more general sense, after the manner of, like: quaeque dixerat, oraculi vice accipiens, Tac. (iii) in vicem, instead of, for: defugatis in vicem integri succedunt, in their place or stead, Caes. (Hence it vicenda.)

viciassim, adv. [vic, root of vici] used by ancient writers = vicissim, in return, again: Pl.

viciassim, adv. [id.: cf. necesse from nec, root of necto] on the other hand, on the contrary, again, in turn: terra uno tempore florere, deinde viciassim borreare potest, Cic.

viciassitudo, inis, f. [id.] change, interchange, alternation, vicissitudo: omnium rerum viciassitudo est, Ter.: ex alto in altum viciassitudo atque mutatio, Cic.

victima, ae, f. a beast for sacrifice adorned with the fillet (vitta), a sacrifice, victim: Hor.: Cic. || Fig. vici victimam rei publicae praebere, Id. [Prob. from vincio, "to bind" the w would be omitted on account of the m in the suffix.]

victimarius, a, um, adj. [victima] pertaining to victims: Plin. || Subst. victimarius, i, m. an assistant at sacrifices: Liv.

victito, i, v. a. freq. [vivo] to live,

feed, support oneself, subsist on: Eris victitum aridis, Pl.

victor, oris, m. [vinco] a conqueror, vanquisher, victor: quid stipendium victores vici imponere consuevit, Caes.: omnium gentium victor, Cic. In apposition: exercitus, Caes. Of things: currus, i. e. a triumphal car, Ov. || Fig. (rare): triumphus illudinis et divitiarum victor, Sall.

victoria, ae, f. [victor] victory: insignis victoriarum, non victriarum reportare, Cic.: de victoria Caesaris fama, Caes. || Transf. in gen.: victory, success: victoria penes patres fuit, Liv.

victorialis, i, m. (ae. numus) [victoria] a silver coin stamped with the image of Victory, in Varro's time worth half a denarius: Cic.: Liv.

victorialis, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little share of victory: Cic.

victrix, icis, f. [vinco] a conqueror, victress: adject. comparing, victorious: victrices Athenae, Cic.: victricia arma, Virg. || Fig.: mater victrix filiae, non libidinis, Cic.

victus, a, um, Part. [vinco]

victus, us (gen. sing. vici, Pl.), m. [vivo] that upon which one lives: sustentantia, nourishment, provisions, victuals: tenuis victus, calisque, Cic. Plur.: Pl.: Cic. || A way of life, mode of living (rare): consuetudo victus, Caes.

viculus, i, m. dim. [vicus] a little village, hamlet: Cic.: Liv.

vicius, i, m. a quarter of a city, a street: Cic.: Caes.: Hor. || A village, hamlet, a country-seat: Cic.: Caes. [Sana, vici, "domus" Gr. vicor, orig. with digamma; Eng. wick or wick as in Nor-wick.]

videllicet, adv. [vide, imperat. of videre, and licet; cf. i-licet and s-licet: lit. see, it is permitted; hence] it is easy to see, is clear or evident, clearly, plainly, evidently, manifestly, etc. (i) With acc. and inf. dep. on vide: videlicet, parvum filium fuisse senem, Pl. (ii) A dverb.: quae videlicet ille non ex agri consuetudine, sed ex doctrinae indicis interpretabatur, Cic. (iii) Elliptically in replies: quid metuebant? Vm videlicet, Id. || 2. Esp. in an ironical or sarcastic sense, when the contrary is intended, it is very plain, of course, forsooth: tunc videlicet salutaris consultatio, perniciosa meta, Id. || Transf. as a mere complementary or explanatory particle, to wit, namely: caste jubet lex adire ad deos, amicum videlicet, Id.

vidio, vidi, visum, 2. v. a. (videtis, i. e. videmus, Pl.: Virg.) to see: constr. usu, with acc. (or nom. in pass.), or with acc. and inf.: nos ne nunc quidem oculis cernimus ea, quae videmus, Cic. Considium, quod non vidisset, pro vito sibi renuntiasset, Caes.: serpentes atque videres infernas errare canes, Hor.

2. Esp. to see on purpose, to look at: quin tu me vides? only look at me! Cic. So in colloquial lang. as in

English, *to visit*: Septimium vide et Laenatem et Statillum, id. And, me vide, *look to me, i. e. trust to me*: Pl.

3. Transf. to perceive, observe by any other sense: mugire videbis sub pedibus terram, Virg.: naso pol jam haec quidem videt plus quam oculis, Pl.

II. Fig. to see with the mind's eye, to perceive, mark, observe, understand, be aware, know, etc.: quem exitum ego tam video animo, quam ea quae oculis cernimus, Cic.: video meliora proboque;

deteriora sequor, Ov. 2. Esp. to look at, look to, consider, to think or reflect upon; to see to, care for, provide: te moneo: videas etiam atque etiam et consideres, quid agas, Clc.: antecesserat Statius ut prandium nobis

tecerat Stultus, ut prandium nobis
videret, i. e. *provide*, Id. §. *to see*,
live to see a period or event: ex multis
diebus, quos in vita celeberrimos læ-
tissimosque viderit, Id. III. *Re-*
fect. to seem, appear; to be looked

upon or regarded: freq. with *dat.* of person; the predicate is completed either by an *adj.* or by an *inf.* (1) With *adj.*: nunquam periculi fuga committendum est, ut imbelles timidique

videamur, *id.* (II) With *inf.*: ut beate **vixisse** **videar**, *id.* 2. Esp. in official decisions, as a guarded opinion, instead of a positive declaration: *consul adjecti Senatusconsultum, Ambraciam non videri* *vi* *captam esse*. *Liv.* 3. Imper-

sonal, with a clause as subject: non mihi videtur, ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem, Cic. (ii) Esp. to seem proper, right or good; he (she, etc.) pleases, likes: ut consul, quem vide-

contendere quam cum impari jungi, Liv.

II. Transf. Of animals: columba, Plin. 2. Of things: cubile, Ov.: noctes, id. So of a vine which is not trained to any tree: ut vidua in nudo vitis quae nascitur arvo, Cat. And

conversely, of trees which are without vines: *et vitem viduas ducit ad arbores* Hor. 3. In gen. *deprived or bereft of, destitute of*; constr. with *a*, the simple *abl.* or gen.: *cogor adire lacus viduas a lumine Phoebi* Virg.: *nec*

viſo, no *perſ.*, ſtun, 2. v. a. to bend, *twiſt together, to plait, weave*: Varr. [Root orig. vi, whence *vi-men, vi-tis*,

viētor, ōris, m. [**vīeo**] a cooper: Pl.
viētus (as a dissyl. — —, Hor.), a,
um, Part. [**vīeo**]. ||. A d*j.* *shrunken*,
withered, *wrinkled*: alliquid viētum et
caducum. Cic. Tusc. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817

VIGĒO, 2. v. n. *to be lively or vigorous; to thrive, flourish, bloom, etc.*: quae a terra stirpibus continentur, arte naturae vivunt et vigent, Clc.: vegetum ingenium in vivido pectore vigeat. Liv.:

vigescō, gūi, 3. v. n. incep. [vigeo] to become lively or vigorous; to thrive;

vigesimus, a, um, v. vicesimus.

vigil, *ill.*, *adj.* [*vigeo*] *awake, on the watch, alert* (not of persons, except *absol.*): *prætor orto sole vigil calamum et chartas et acrinia posco*, *Hor.*: *ales, i. e. the cock*, *Ov.* (ii) *Transf. of things*: *oculi*, *Virg.*: *lucernæ*, *night-*

lamps, Hor. 2. Subst. a watchman, sentinel: clamor a vigilibus fanique custodibus tollitur, Cic. Of such vigiles there were in Rome, from the time of Augustus, seven divisions, with their

prefects and sub-prefects, constituting a regularly organized night-police: Suet. Transf. mundi (sol et luna). Lucr. **¶** Fig.: cura, *wakeful, active*, Ov. *vigilans*, antia, Part. [vigilo]. **¶** Ad. *wakeful, anxious, careful*, *vigilans*.

vigilias agere ad aedes sacras, id. Hence, 2. Meton. *a watch*, i. e. *the time of keeping watch by night*, among the Romans a fourth part of the night: *prima vigilia capite arma fre-*

quentes, Liv. (ii) *the watch*, i. e. those standing on guard, *watchmen, sentinels*: milites dispositi, perpetuis vigiliis stationibusque, Caes. 3. *a watching at religious festivals, nightly vigils*: Cereris vigiliis, Pl. iii. *the watch*.

eris vigillae, Pl. III. Fig. watchfulness, vigilance: ut vacuum metu populum Romanum nostra vigilla et prospicientia redderemus, Cic. (Hence It. reglia; Fr. veille.)
vigillo, avi. atum. I. v. n. and a.

[Id.] **A.** Neut. *to watch, i. e. to be or keep awake at night, not to sleep, be wakeful*: ad multam noctem vigilare, Cic. Transf.: *lumina* (of a lighthouse), Ov. || **Fig.** *to be watchful,*

vigilant: *vigilantes curae*, Cic. 2.
Esp. to keep watch over, to be watch-
ful or *vigilant*: ut vivas, *vigila*, Hor.:
studils vigilare severis, to engage in,
Prop. B. Act. to watch through,
send in, watching, to do or make while

viginti, num. card. twenty: Cic. [Sens. vinpati; Gr. εἰκᾱν, εἰκοσι.]
vigintivirātus, ūs, m. [viginti-viri]

viginti-viri, orum, *m. plu.* a college or board of twenty men, the vigintiviri:

I. Appointed by Caesar during his consulship for distributing the Campanian lands: Cic. II. an inferior civil court, one-half of whose members assisted the praetor, and the other half presided over the roads the mint and

vīgor, *ōris*, *m.* [*vīgeo*] *liveliness, activity, force, vigour*: *juventas et patrius vigor*, Hor.

villpendo, *j. v. a.* [*villis pendo*] to hold in slight esteem, to despise, *villipend*: aliquem, Pl.
villis, *e*, *adj.* of small price or value, cheap: *frumentum villus erat*, Cic.: *res villissimae* and *villissimuma*.

vicula from vicus] a country-house, country-seat, farm, villa: Cic.: Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 415). || Esp. villa publica, in the Campus Martius, as the gathering-place, rendezvous for recruits, and of the people for the census, etc. Liv.

villica, ae, v. villicus, no. II. 2.
villico, i, v. d. [villicus] to manage an estate or farm in the country: dispensare rem publicam et in ea quodam modo villicare, Cic.

villicus (in many MSS. villicus), a, um, adj. [villa] pertaining to a country-house or villa: Aus. || Subst. villicus, i, m, an overseer of a farm or estate, a steward, bailiff: Cic.: Hor.

villica, ae, f. the wife of a villicus, a female overseer: Cat.: Juv.

villosus, a, um, adj. [villosus] hairy, shaggy, rough: leo, Virg. (Hence Fr. velours).

villosa, ae, f. dim. [villa] a little country-house, a small villa: Cic.

vilum, i, n. dim. [constr. from vinulum, from vinum] a cup of wine: Ter.

vilis, i, m. shaggy hair, a tuft of hair: Cic.: Virg.

vinan, inla, m. [vi root of vico] a planty twig, a switch, withie, osier, etc.: Caes.: Ov.

vinentum, i, n. [vimen] an osier, withy: Tac.

viniparus, a, um, adj. [vimen] made of osiers: tegumenta, Caes.

vin, i, e, viane, v. volo, ad init.

vindicta, i, m. [vindicta] a grape-stone: Cic.

vinilla, lum, n. plu. [id.] the wine-festival, celebrated annually on the 12d of April and the 10th of August, in which an offering of new wine was made to Jupiter: Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 415).

vinarius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to wine, wine: vas, Cic.: || Subst. vinarius, i, m, a wine-dealer, vintner: Pl. || 2. vinaria, orum, n. plu. wine-pots, wine-flasks: Hor.

vincus, a, um, adj. [vincio] that serves for binding: Pl.

vincibilis, e, adj. [vincio] that can be easily gained: causa, Ter.

vincio, vinci, vincium, 4. v. a. to bind, to bind or wind about, to fetter: facinus est vincire civem Romanum, Cic.: auras ante purpureo cothurno, Virg. || Fig. to bind, fetter, confine, restrain: to fortify, secure: religione vincitus astrictusque, Cic.: esse tuam vincium numine tute fidem, Ov.

vinco, vici, victum, i, v. e. a. to conquer, overcome, defeat, subdue, vanquish: Carthaginenses navallibus pugnis, Cic.: Galliam bello, Caes. || Transf. in gen. to be successful, to get the better of, to win, gain, etc.: vincere iudicio, Cic.: causam suam, to win, Ov.: Othonem viccas volo, to outbid (in an auction), Cic. (||) Of inanimate subjects: (naves) neu turbine venti vincantur, Virg.: aëra (sagittae), surmount, id. || Fig.: naturam studii, Caes.: vincit

ipsa rerum publicarum natura saepe rationem, Cic. With subj.: ergo negatum, vinco, ut credam miser, am constrained, compelled, Hor. || 2. Esp. to surpass, exceed, excel: stellarum globi terrae magnitudinem facile vincebant, Cic. || 3. to prove triumphantly, show or demonstrate conclusively: alio et inf., or subj.: vinco stultos ratio insanire nepotes, Hor.: nec vinco ratio hoc, tantumdem ut peccet idemque, id.

2. to prevail, gain one's point, carry the day: vicit in venati pars illa quae vero gratiam anteferebat, Sall. (||) Esp. in expressions of reluctant assent: vincit, si ita vultis, have it your own way, Caes. [Vincio is perf. connected with vincio, the orig. meaning being "to bind."]

vinotus, a, um, Part. [vincio].
vinotum, contr. vincium, i, n. [id.] with which any thing is bound, a band, bond, rope, cord, fetter: corpora constricta vincula, Cic.: tunicarum vincula relaxat, Ov.: Thyrrhena pedum circumdat vincula plantis, Virg.: so of sandals: Tib. (||) Esp. plur. of the fetters of prisoners: hence, a prison: mitto vincula, mitto carcerem, mitto verbera, mitto securas, Cic.: in vincula conjeci, Caes.: in vincula ducti, Liv.: ex vinculis causam dicere, i. e. to plead in chains, Caes. || Fig. a bond, fetter: qui ex corporum vinculis tantquam ex carcere evolaverunt, Cic.: ne cui me vincio vellem jugali, Virg. (Hence It. vinchio.)

vindemia, ae, f. [vinum demo] a grape-gathering, vintage: Pl. || 1. Suet. || 2. Transf. grapes, wine: non eadem arboribus pendet vindemia nostris, Virg. (Hence Fr. vendange; Eng. vintage.)

vindemiator, ōris, m. [vindemia] a grape gatherer, vintager: Hor. || Transf.: a star in the constellation Virgo: Col.: called also, vindemitor: Ov.

vindemiola, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little vintage: transf. of income: Cic.

vindemitor, ōris, v. vindemiator.

vinex, icis, comm. one who lays legal claim to a thing, a claimant: hence, a maintainer, protector, defender, vindicator: habebat sane populus tabeliam quasi vindicem libertatis, Cic.: aeris alieni, a protector of debtors, id.: injuria, a protector from wrong, Liv. In apposition: vindicibus pectus viribus orbi, Ov. || an avenger, punisher, revenger: conjurationes, Cic. Fem.: Furiæ deae vindices facinorum et aculeum, id. In apposition: vindice flamma, Ov. [Etym. dub. Some derive it from renum dico, like vengo, venio: others, according to the analogy of iudex, from jus dico, derive it from vim dico, "to assert authority," i. e. in a case where legal possession of a thing claimed is refused; but it is contrary to analogy to insert the m, the sign of the accusative case, in a compound word.]

vindicatio, ōnis, f. [vindicco] a

taking into protection, a protection, vindication; an avenging, punishment: Cic.

vindicatæ, arum, f. plu. [vindex] a laying claim to a thing before the praetor by both contending parties (hence in the plur.); a legal claim made in respect to a thing, whether as one's property, or for its restoration to a free condition: pro praede litæ vindicantur quæm sibi acceptam, sponteque liberatis, Cic.: nil (Aplius) vindicabam ab libertate, in sententiam dederit, whether he has not sentenced a free person to slavery, Liv.: of the praetor: lege ab ipso litæ vindicabam det secundum libertatem, id.

vindicco (on account of a derivation from venum dico, also, vendico), vi, stum, i, v. a. [id.] to lay legal claim to a thing, whether as one's property or for its restoration to a free condition: vindicare sponsum in libertatem, Liv.

2. Transf. in gen. to lay claim to as one's own, to make a claim upon; to appropriate, assume, appropriate: amia non Quiritium sed septimium jure pro suis vindicare, Cic.: Homerum Qui suum vindicant, id.: victorias majore parte ad se vindicata, Liv.: tanta universae Galliae consensu fuit libertatis vindicanda, should be maintained, vindicated, Caes. || 2. Meton. to restore (usu. in connection with in libertatem): in libertatem rem populi, Cic. (||) With the words in libertatem understood, to set free, to deliver, save: unum with a or ab and abt., to ab eo vindicare ad libero, id.: quam dura ad saxa revinctam vindicat Alcides, acts, Frs, Ov.

3. to avenge, revenge, punish: to take vengeance on: omnia quæ vindicari in altera, alibi ipsi vehementer fugienda sunt, Cic.: in quos (Venetus) Caesar vindicandum statuit, Caes. (Hence It. vengiare: Fr. venger.)

vindicta, ae, f. [vincio] the staff or rod with which a slave was touched in the ceremony of manumission, a liberating-rod, manumission-staff (v. Smith's Ant. 248): al neque crura neque vindicta nec testamento liber factus est, non est liber, Cic. || Transf. a protection, defence: libertatis, Vell. || 2. vengeance, revenge, punishment: Juv.: Tac.

vinca, ae, f. [vinum] a plantation of vines, a vineyard: Cic.: Hor. || Transf. a vine: Phœdri. || 2. In milit. lang. a kind of pent-house, shed, or manilla, built like an arbour, for sheltering besiegers: Caes. (v. Smith's Ant. 415).

vinetum, i, n. [id.] a plantation of vines, a vineyard: Cic. Proverb: vineta sua cadere, i. q. to be worse against oneself, Hor.

vinitor, ōris, m. [id.] a vine-dresser: Cic.: Virg.

vinivulus, a, um, adj. (etymol. unknown) delightful, sweet: Pl.

vinolentia, ae, f. [vinolentus] wine-bibbing, intoxication from wine: Cic.

vinolentus, a, um, adj. [vinum]

full of or drunk with wine, drunk, intoxicated: ne sobrius in violentiam violentorum incidat, Cic.

vinosus, a, um, adj. [id.] *full of wine, drunk with wine: Jond of wine, wine-bibbing: laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus, Hor. Comp.: aetas, Ov. Sup. l. n. Pl.*

vinum, i, n. *wine: (on the various wines of antiquity, the modes of their manufacture, etc. v. Smith's Ant. 416 seq.): Cic. Hor. || Transf. grapes: Pl. [Gr. oliv., orig. firov; Eng. wine.]*

violā, ae, f. *dim. a name applied to the violet, and also to the wall-flower: Virg.: Cic. || a violet colour, violet: Hor.: Ov. [Violā, same as iov, orig. fiov.]*

violābilis, e, adj. [violō] *that may be injured or violated, violable (poet.): non violabile nomen, Virg.*

violārium, ii, n. [violā] *a bed or bank of violets: Virg.: Hor.*

violārius, ii, m. [id.] *a dyer of violet colour: Pl.*

violātio, ōis, f. [violō] *an injury, profanation, violation: templi, Liv.*

violātor, ōris, m. [id.] *an injurer, profaner, violator: templi, Ov.: Jura gentium, Liv.*

violēns, entis, adj. [prop. part. of violō, a verb of 3d. conj.] *impetuous, vehement, furious, violent (violentus more usual): Audius, Hor.*

violēter, adv. *impetuously, vehemently, violently: solennia ludorum violēter dirimere, Liv. Comp.: Suet. Sup.: Just.*

violēntia, ae, f. [violentus] *violence, vehemence, impetuosity, ferocity: novi hominis furorem, novi effrenatam violentiam, Cic. (H) Of things: vultus, ferocies, Ov.*

violēntus, a, um, adj. [violēns] *forcible, violent, vehement, impetuous, boisterous: homo vehemens et violentus, Cic.: violentior Eurus, Virg.: violentissimae tempestates, Cic.*

violō, avi, atum, i, v. a. *to treat with violence, to injure, dishonour, profane, violate: hospites violare fas non putant, to do violence to, Caes.: patriam prodere, parentes violare, Cic.: Cereale nemus securi, Ov.: inducias per acies, Caes. [Uu, derived from vis, but perh. akin to uisus.]*

viperā, ae, f. [confr. from vipera, from vivus parvi, because believed to be the only serpent that brings forth living young] *a viper: Plin. || Transf. an adder, snake, serpent, in gen.: Virg.: Hor. || viper! serpent! as a term of reproach for a dangerous person: Juv.*

viperēns, a, um, adj. [vipera] *of a viper, serpent, or snake: dentes, Ov.: monstrum, i. e. the serpent-haired head of Medusa, id.: anima, i. e. poisonous breath, Virg.*

viperinus, a, um, adj. [id.] *of a viper, serpent, or snake: anguis, Hor. vir, viri, m. a male person, a man:*

virum me natam vellem, Ter.: ambiguo fuerit modo vir, modo femina Sithon, Ov.: sapientissimorum nostrae civitatis virorum disputatio, Cic.: fortissimi viri, Caes. || Esp. a man as distinguished from a woman, a husband: is (Juppiter) amare coepit Alcumenam clam virum, Pl.: Hor. Transf. of animals: Virg.: Ov. || 2. a man as opposed to a boy: puerque viroque, Ov. || 3. a man, a man of courage, principle, or honour, one who deserves the name of a man: Martius rusticus vir, sed plane vir, quum sciret, vultu se alligari. Ita et tulit dolorem, ut vir; et, ut homo, majorem ferro sine causa necessaria noluit, Cic. || 4. In military lang. a man, soldier: vir unus cum viro congregando, Liv. In another sense: legitime virum vir, each selected his man, i. e. singled out his opponent, Virg. (H) Esp. as opposed to the cavalry, a foot-soldier: equites virique, Liv. Hence proverbially: equis viris or viris equisque, with horse and foot, i. e. with might and main; v. equus. || 5. Meton. manhood, virility (poet. and rare): ut relicta sensi sibi membra sine viro, Cat. [Cf. Sans. vira, "heros," vir-ago (vir-go) belongs to the same root. Both vir and virago are connected with viro; and vis, vires are prob. of the same root.]

virāgo, inis, f. [fuller form of virgo, of the same root as vir, q. v.] *a maiden, vigorous, heroic maiden, a female warrior, heroine, virago: virago aliqua ancilla, i. e. stout, Pl.: Ov.: Virg.*

virgo, 2. v. n. *to be full of strength, to be green or verdant: alia semper virent, alia hie me nudata verno tempore tepescere frondescunt, Cic.: fronde virente nova, Virg. || Fig. to be fresh, vigorous or lively; to flourish, bloom: vegetum ingenuum virido pectore vigeat, virescatque integris sensibus, Liv.: Hor.*

viros, ium, f. *plu. strength: v. vis. viresco, 3. v. n. *insep. [vireo] to grow green or verdant: gramina, Virg. || Fig. to shoot forth, be developed: de nihiloque renata virescat copia rerum, Lucr.**

virētum, i, n. [id.] *a green or verdant spot, turf, greenward: vireta amoena nemorum, Virg.*

virga, ae, f. *a twig, sprout, switch, rod: Ov. || 2. Esp. a graft, scion, ar. id. (H) a lime-twig: Virg. (H) a rod, switch for flogging: Pl.: Juv.: the small rods in the faces of the actors, with which criminals were scourged: Cic. Hence, poet. for fuses, as a designation of one of the higher magistrates: Ov. (iv) a wand, a staff, as a support: Liv. (v) a magic wand: Virg. || Transf. a coloured stripe in a garment: purpureae, Ov. [Usu. derived from viro; but this does not account for the g: so connect it with Sans. vira, "creaser."]*

virgator, ōris, m. [virga] *one who beats with rods, a flogger: Pl.*

virgatus, a, um, adj. [id.] *made of twigs or oars: calathisci, Cat. || striped: segulae, Virg.*

virgētum, i, n. [id.] *a thicket of rods or oars: Cic.*

virgēns, a, um, adj. [id.] *of rods or twigs, of brushwood: flamma, of brush set on fire, Virg.*

viridēntia, ae, f. [formed from virgē, after the analogy of vindēntia] *a harvest of rods, i. e. of blows: Pl.*

virgilis, v. vergilis.

virginalis, e, adj. [virgo] *pertaining to a maiden or virgin, maidenly, virgin, virginal: habitus, vestitus, Cic.: feles, a girl-stealer, Pl. || Subst. virginalis, is, n. pudenda mulieris: Phaedr.*

virginarius, a, um, adj. [id.] *pertaining to virgins: Pl.*

virginis, a, um, adj. [id.] *pertaining to a maiden or virgin, maidenly, virgin (poet.): forma, Ov.: sagitta Dianae, Hor.: volucra, i. e. the Harpies, Ov.*

virginisvendedoris, is, m. [virgo vendo] *virgin-seller: Pl.*

virginitas, ōis, f. [virgo] *maidenhood, virginity: Cic.: Virg.*

virgo, inis, f. [shortened form of virago, q. v.] *a maid, maiden, virgin: quum Sabina honesto ortas loco virgines rapi jussit, Cic.: bellica, i. e. Pallas, Ov. In apposition: virgo illa, id.: dea, the virgin goddess, i. e. Diana, id. || Transf. in gen. a young woman, girl: Virg.: Hor. || 2. the constellation Virgo: poet. Cic. || 3. Aqua Virgo, or simply Virgo, a stream of cold water brought to Rome in an aqueduct constructed by M. Agrippa (so called after the young girl who discovered its source): Ov.*

virgula, ae, f. *dim. [virga] a little twig, a small rod, a wand: Cic.: divina, a divining-rod, id.*

virgultum, i, n. [confr. from virguletum, from virgula] *a bush, thicket, copse, shrubbery: Caes.: Cic.*

virgunculā, ae, f. *dim. [virgo: cf. homunculus from homo] a little maid, young girl: Juv.*

viridarium (viridilium, and, confr. viridilium), ii, n. [viridis] *a plantation of trees, a pleasure-garden: Cic. (Hence cf. verniere; Fr. verger.)*

viridia, ium, v. viridia, ōis, i. 2.

viridicatus, a, um, adj. [viridis] *made green, green: silva, Cic.*

viridis, e, adj. [vireo] *green (as the most general designation for every shade of that colour): smaragdī, Lucr.: culles viridissimi, Cic.: colubrae, Plin.*

2. Subst. viridia, ium, n. *plu. green plants, herbs, or trees: Plin.: Phaedr. || Transf. green, fresh, blooming, young, youthful, lively, vigorous: Eurypylus forma insignis viridique juvena, Virg.: Ov.*

viriditas, ōis, f. [viridis] *green colour, greenness, verdure: herbescentes viriditas, Cic. || Transf. freshness, briskness, vigour: vires et habere quondam viriditatem, id.*

virido, *v. a. and n.* [id.] 1. Act. to make green, cause to grow green: vada subnatis viriscentibus herbae, become green, Ov. || Neutr. to grow or be green (only in imperf. part.): cingit viridantia tempora lauro, Virg.

virilis, *a. adj.* [vir] pertaining to a man, male, masculine: virile et muliebres sexus, Sall.: vox, Ov. (ii) In grammar, of the masculine gender, masculine: nomen, Varr. 2. manly, full grown, arrived at the years of manhood: ne forte seniles mandentur juveni partes puerorum viriles, the parts of full-grown men, Hor.: virilis toga, assumed by Roman youth in their sixteenth year, Cic. || Transf. in law, pertaining to a person, that falls to a person or to each one in the division of inheritances: only in the phrase, virilis portio or pars: Gal.

2. Transf. in gen. virilis pars or portio, share, part, lot: est aliqua mea pars virilis, quod ejus civitatis sum, quam ille clamam reddidit, some duty devolves upon me, Cic.: haec qui pro virili parte defendunt, optimates sunt, i. e. to the utmost of their ability, as far as in them lies, id.: pro virili portione, Tac.

|| Fig. manly, manful, firm, vigorous, bold, spirited, etc.: vetetur quicquam aut facere aut loqui, quod parum virile videatur, Cic.

virilitas, *âtis, f.* [virilis] the age of manhood: Plin. 2. the power of procreation, virility: and meton. the male organs of generation: Tac. || Fig. manliness, manly vigour: Quint.

viriliter, *adv.* manfully, firmly, courageously: Cic.: Ov.

viripotens, *entis, adj.* [vis] mighty in power, an epithet of Jupiter: Pl.

viritim, *adv.* [vir] man by man, to each one separately, singly, individually: qui legem de agro Gallico viritim dividendo tulit, Cic. || Transf. singly, separately, individually: commonefacere beneficii sui, Sall.: legere terephre, Hor.

viridus, *a. um, adj.* [viridis] full of or covered with slime, slimy: loci, Catol. || Having a bad odour, stinking, fetid: castorea, Virg.

virtus, *ûtis, f.* [vir] manliness, manhood: a term included in its sign. all that is excellent in the physical and moral constitution of man: strength: courage: capacity: excellence, virtue, etc.: si fiet, ut animi virtus corporis virtuti anteponeatur, Cic. 2. moral perfection, virtue: est autem virtus nihil aliud quam in se perfecta et ad summum ducta natura, id. 3. Esp. military talents, courage, valour, bravery, etc.: Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, Caes. || Transf. of animals and things, goodness, worth, value, power, strength, etc.: nec arboris, nec equi virtus (in quo abutitur nomine) in opinione alta est, sed in natura, Cic.

virtus, *i. n. a. plimsy liquid, slime*: of animals and slims: Virg. || Esp.

a. poisonous liquid, poison, virus: Cic.: Virg. (ii) Fig.: evomere virus acerbissimae suae, Cic. 2. an offensive odour, stench: Lucr. 3. a sharp, saline taste, of seawater: id.

vis, *vis, f.* plu. vires, lum (nom. and acc. plu. vis, Lucr. Gen. and dat. sing. very rare: gen. vis, Tac. Dat. vi, Auct. B. Afr.: acc. vim), strength, physical or mental: foras, vigour, power, energy: (i) Sing.: celeritas et vis equorum, Cic.: tempestas, Caes. (ii) Plur. (most freq. of physical strength): non viribus aut velocitatibus aut celeritate corporum res magnae geruntur, Cic.: me jam angulus viresque deficiunt, Caes. Poet. with inf.: nec mihi sunt vires hostiles pellere tectis, Ov. 2. Esp. hostile strength, force, violence: quum vi vis illata defenditur, Cic.: nec vi nec munimento capi poterat, neither by assault nor by blockade, Liv. (ii) Esp. force, violence offered to one's chastity: pudicitiam quum eriperet militi tribunus militaris, interfectus ab eo est, cum vim afferbat, Cic.: vis alata sorori, Ov. || Meton. quantity, number, abundance: in pompa quum magna vis auri argentique ferretur, Cic.: magna vis hominum, Liv.

2. Vires, military forces, troops: praefecit exercitum, ut praeter auctoritatem vires quoque ad coeundum haberet, Caes. || Fig. mental or legal strength, power, force, vigour: vis illa divina et virtus oratoria, Cic.: vim ac jus magistratu demere, Liv.

2. Transf. of abstract things, force, notion, meaning, sense, import, nature, essence: id, in quo est omnis vis amicitiae, Cic.: quae vis inest in his paucis verbis, si attendes, intelliges, id. (Root vir: hence vis in the nom. sing. is long, because it represents vir-s: the gen. vis, dat. vi, etc., are formed on a false analogy, as if from a stem vi. The root of is, vis is fur, which is the same as Lat. vir.)

viscatus, *a. um, adj.* [viscum] smeared with bird-lime: virgae, lined twigs, Ov.

visceratio, *entis, f.* [id.] a public distribution of flesh or meat: Cic.

viscum, *i. n.* (viscus, i. Pl.) the mistletoe: Virg. || Transf. bird-lime made from the berries of the mistletoe: Cic.: Virg. 2. Fig.: viscus merus vestra est blanditia, Pl. [Gr. îfôs orig. fîfôs.]

viscus, *eris, and more freq. in plur. viscera*, *a. n.* the internal organs of the animal body, the viscera, including the heart, lungs, liver, as well as the stomach, entrails, etc.: (i) Sing.: Cels.: Ov. (ii) Plur.: Cels.: Ov. || Transf. flesh, as being beneath the skin: boum, Cic. 3. the fruit of the womb, offspring, child: (Tereus) in suam sua viscera congerit alvum, Ov.

|| Meton. and usu. fig. the inward or inmost part: montis (Aetnae) viscus: In medullis populi Romani ac visceribus haerebant, Cic.

viscus, *i. v. viscum, ad inil.* **visendus**, *a. um, i. art. [visio]*. || Adj. worthy of being seen, admirable, remarkable: Cic.

visio, *entis, f.* [visio] the act or act of seeing, sight, vision: App. || Meton. a thing seen, an appearance, apparition: adventitia, Cic. 2. Fig. an idea, notion: veri falsique, id.

visio, *avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [visio]* to see frequently or habitually: aliquem, Pl. || To go to see, to visit (rare): quum visitasset eum Carmentis, Cic.

visio, *al. sum, i. r. a. freq. [visio]* to look at often or attentively, to view, behold, survey: ex muris visite agros vestros ferro inique vastatos, Liv. 2. Transf. to go or come in order to look at, to see to, look after: (i) With acc.: illa in arcem abivit, acdem visere Minervae, Pl. (ii) With relative clause: ego quid me velles, visum, id. (iii) With ad: vis ad portum, id. 2. Esp. to go to see, to visit: (i) With acc.: constitit ad te venire, ut et viderem te et viserem et coenarem etiam, Cic. (ii) With ad: aegrum esse simulant mulierem: nostra illico ite visere ad eam, Ter.

visum, *i. n.* [id.] something seen, a sight, appearance, vision: vium somnium, Cic. || Esp. a tranel of the Gr. garraria, an image of an external object impressed upon the sensorium: id.

visus, *a. um, Part. [visio]*.

visus, *ûs, m. [id.] a seeing, looking: a look, glance: the faculty or act of seeing, sight, vision: oculorum visus, Lucr. Plur.: Ov. || Meton. a thing seen, a sight, appearance, an apparition, a vision: conspectus ab utraque acie aliquanto angustior humano visui, Liv.: Inopino terra visui, Ov.: nocturni visui, Liv.*

vita, *ae* (old gen. sing. vital, Lucr.) *f.* [for victa, from vivo] life: tribus rebus animantium vita tenetur, etc., potione, spiritu, Cic.: in liberis vitae neque potestatem habere, Caes.: ne ego hodie tibi bonam vitam feci, a good, pleasant life, Pl. || Transf. a living, support, subsistence: vitam mihi reperire, id. 2. a life, i. e. a way or mode of life: vita rustica honestissima atque suavissima, Cic.: inquirendae in utroque vitam et mores, Liv. 3. to denote a very dear object: certe in vita es mihi, Pl. Hence, mea vita, or simply vita, my life, as a term of endearment: Cic. 4. Meton. the living, i. e. mankind, the world: rura cano, rurisque deos, his vita manibus deservit querna pellere glande famem, Tib. 5. a life, i. e. a course of life, career, as the subject of biography: in hoc exponeamus libro vitam (ad vitam) excellentium imperatorum, Nep. 6. a spirit, shade, in the infernal regions: tenues sine corpore vitae, Virg. **vitabilis**, *a. adj.* [vita] that may or ought to be shunned: Ov.

vitabundus, a, um, adj. [id.] *shunning, avoiding, erasing* (rare): with acc.: Hannibal vitabundus castra hostium consulensque, Liv. Absol.: ipse, quasi vitabundus, per salinosa laca exercitum ductare, Sall.

vitālis, e, adj. [vita] *pertaining to life, vital*: calorū natura vim habet in se vitalem, *vital power*, Cic.: vīe, i. e. air-passages, Ov. || Subst. vitālia, ium, n. plu. the vital parts, vitals: rerum, Lucr.

vitālīter, adv. vitālly: vitālīter esse animata, *with life, vitally*, Lucr.

vitāto, ōnis, f. [vito] a *shunning, avoiding, avoidance*: doloris, Cic.

vitellus, i, m. dim. [vitulus] a *little calf*, as a term of endearment: Pl. || Transf. the yolk of an egg: Cic. (Hence Fr. veau.)

vitēus, a, um, adj. [vitis] *pertaining to the vine*: pocula, i. e. wine, Virg.

viticōla, ac, f. dim. [id.] a *little vine*: Cic.

vitigineus, a, um, adj. [vitis and oxm, root of gigno] *wine-born, produced from the vine*: liquor, Lucr.

vitilēna, ac, f. [vitulum lena] a *bard, procurer*: malesuada, Pl.

vitineus, a, um, adj. [perh. contr. from vitigineus] of the vine, vine-: Flor.

vitio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [vitium] *to make faulty, to injure, spoil, mar, taint, corrupt, infect, vitiate*: dira lues quondam Latias vitaverat auras, Ov.: ceculus, id.: vina, Hor. 2. Esp. to violate a maid: virginem, Ter. || Fig.: comitiorum et contionum significationes interdum veras sunt, nonnunquam vitiatas et corruptas, *falsified*, Cic.

vitiosē, adv. faultily, defectively, badly, corruptly: vitiose se habet membrum tumidum, Cic. 2. Fig.: ferre leges, id.

vitiositas, ōtis, f. [vitiosus] *faultiness, corruption*: humoris, Macr. || Fig.: vitiositas est habitus aut affectio in tota vita inconstans et a se ipso dissidentia, Cic.

vitiosus, a, um, adj. [vitium] *full of faults or defects, faulty, defective, bad, corrupt*, etc.: nux, Pl. || Fig.: suffragium, Cic.: consul, chosen contrary to the auspices, id. 2. Esp. morally faulty, wicked, depraved, vicious: vitiosus et flagitiosus vita, id. Comp.: progenies vitiosior, Hor. Sup.: inter summam vitiorum dissimulationem vitiosissimus, Vell.

vitīs, is, f. [prob. from vi, root of vivo] a *wine-grape-vine*: Cic.: Virg. || Transf. a vine-branch: Ov. 2. a centurion's staff, made of a vine-branch: Tac.: Ov. (II) Meton. the office of a centurion, centurionship: Jav.

vitātor, ōris, m. [vitis] a *wine-planter*: Sabinus, Virg.

vitium, i, n. a *fault, defect, blemish, imperfection*, voc.: corpora, Pl.: al al-

hil eat in parietibus aut in tecto vitili, Cic.: illi, adverso vitilo castrorum, tota nocte munitiones proferunt, i. e. the *faulty, unfavourable position*, Caes.

|| Fig. a *fault, defect, blemish*: acutus atque acris vitia in dicente quam recta videre, Cic. 2. Esp. a *moral fault, failing, error, offence, crime*, vice: legibus et praemia proposita sunt virtutibus et supplicia vitia, id.: virtus est vitium fugere, Hor. (II) a *violation of female chastity*: offerre, Ter. 3. In relig. lang. a *defect in the auspices or auguries*: comitiorum solum vitium est fulmen, Cic.

vito, avi, atum, i. v. a. and m. [prob. freq. from vicio, q. v.: prop. to bend frequently; hence] *to avoid, shun, seek to escape, evade*: tela, Caes.: vitas hinculo me similis, Chloe, Hor. || Fig.: vitia, Cic.: omnes suspiciones, Caes. With dat.: infortunio, Pl. With subj.: erit in enumeratione vitandum, ne ostentatio memoriae videatur esse puerilia, Cic. With inf.: tangere vitet acripia, Hor.

vitrosus, a, um, adj. [vitrum] of *glass, glass-, vitreous*: hostis, i. e. a *glass draughtman*, Ov. 2. Subst. vitrea, orum, n. plu. *glass vessels, glass-ware*: Mart. || Transf. *like glass, glassy*, in colour or transparency, clear, bright, shining, transparent: unda, Virg.: Circe, brilliant, beautiful, Hor. 2. Fig.: fama, brilliant, id.

vitruus, i, m. [perh. from pater] a *stepfather*: Cic. Poet. of Vulcan, the husband of Venus, in relation to Cupid, the son of Jupiter and Venus: Ov.

vitrum, i, n. *glass*: Lucr.: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 430). || wood, a plant used for dyeing blue: Caes. (Hence It. vitriuolo: Fr. vitriol.)

vitula, ae, f. [vi, root of vivo] a *band, esp. a fillet or chaplet*, worn round the head; and, in relig. lang. a *head-band, a sacrificial or sacerdotal fillet*: Ov.: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 421). Bound around the altar: Virg.: upon the branches borne by suppliants for protection or pardon: Hor.

vitulāta, a, um, adj. [vitula] *bound with a fillet or chaplet*: capilli, Ov.

vitula, ae, v. vitulus.
vitulinus, a, um, adj. [vitulus] of a *calves*: caruncula, a *piece of veal*, Cic.: assump, *roast veal*, id. || Subst. vitulina, ae, f. (sc. caro), *calves-flesh*, veal: Pl. Called also, vitulina, orum, n. plu.: Nep.

vitulor, i. v. n. dep. [Vitula, the goddess of victory, of joy, perh. for victula from vicio: prop. to be joyful, as in the feast of victory; hence, in gen.] *to celebrate a festival, keep holiday, be joyful*: Jovi opulento, inculto lubens meritoque vitulor, i. e. bring a thank-offering, Pl.

vitulus, i, m., and **vitula**, ae, f. [akin to vitulos, orig. Fretulos] a *calves*: (I) Masc. a *bull-calves*: Cic. (II) Fem. a *cow-calves*: Virg. || Transf. a

calves, foal: of the horse: id. 2. Esp. vitulus marinus, a *sea-calves*, seal, v. phoca: Juv.

vituperābilis, e, adj. [vitupero] *blameworthy, blameable, censurable* (rare): Cic.

vituperatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a *blaming, censuring; blame, censure, vituperation*: communi vituperatione reprehendere, Cic. Plur.: quod effugiassem duas maximas vituperationes, id.

vituperator, ōris, m. [id.] a *blamer, censurer, vituperator*: Cic.

vitupero, avi, atum, i. v. a. [vitium paro, i. e. to find fault, accrue of a fault; hence, transf.] *to censure, blame, disparage, vituperate*: deos, Pl.: si quis universam (philosophiam) velit vituperare, Cic. Proverb.: qui coelum vituperant, qui and fault with heaven itself, i. e. are satisfied with nothing, Phaedr. || In relig. lang. to render defective, to spoil an omen: cur omen mihi vituperat? Pl.

vivacitas, ōtis, f. [vivax] *natural vigour, tenaciousness or length of life*: Plin.

vivarium, i, n. [vividus] an *enclosure in which game, fish, etc., are kept alive*, a park, warren, preserve, fish-pond: Juv. Fig.: exipiant senes, quos in vivaria mittant, i. e. whom they keep under their control in order to get made their heirs, Hor.

vivatus, a, um, adj. [id.] *animated, lively*, vivid: potestas animi, Lucr.

vivax, acis, adj. [vivo] *tenacious of life, long-lived, vivacious*: phoenix, Ov.: mater, Hor.: cervus, Ov. Comp.: heros, Hor. 2. Transf. of things, *lasting long, enduring, durable*: oliva, Virg.: virtus vivax expurgae sepulcri, Ov. || lively, vigorous, vivacious: sulfura, burning briskly, inflammable, id.

vivesco (vivisco), vixi, i. v. n. inep. [id.] *to become alive, get lively*: Plin. || Transf. *to grow lively, strong, or vigorous*: ulcus, Lucr.

vividus, a, um, adj. [id.] *living, animated*: tellus, Lucr. 2. Transf. of pictorial representations, *true to the life, animated, spirited*, vivid: signa, Prop.: cera, Mart. || Esp. full of life, lively, vigorous, vivid: senectus, Tac.: Umber (canis), Virg.: ingenium, Liv.

vivi-rādix, icis, f. a *set or cutting having a root, a layer, quiescent*: of the vine: Cic.

vivisco, v. vivesco.
vivo, vixi, victum, i. v. n. (past perf. subj. synop. vixi, Virg.) *to live, be alive, have life*: vivere ac spirare, Cic.: Audius vixit ad summam senectutem, id. (II) Transf. of things: et vivere vitam et mori dicimus, id. In the pass.: vixi anni bis centum: nunc tertia vivitur actas, Ov. 2. Particular phrases: (I) Euphemistically, *vixit, he is done with life, he is dead*: Pl. (II) Ita vivam, as true as I live, and negatively, may I not

vive, may I die, &c. as a formula of asseveration: nam, ita vivam, putavi, Cic. : ne vivam, si scio, id. (iii) Si vivo, *if I live*, a formula of menacing: erit ubi te ulciscar, si vivo, Pl. 3. Esp. to live well, live at ease, enjoy life: quod me cōbortat, ad ambitionem et ad laborem, faciam quidem: sed quando vivemus? Cic. Hence, in bidding farewell, vive valeque, Hor. 4. to last, endure, remain (poet.): tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus, Virg.: spirat adhuc amor vivuntque commisi calores Aëolias seditus puellae, Hor. 11. Transf. to live on anything or in any manner, i. e. to support life, to sustain or maintain oneself: piscibus atque ovibus avium vivere, Caes.: raptō, Virg.: parcius, Hor. Pass. impera: negat Epicurus, jucunde posse vivi, nisi cum virtute vivatur, Cic. 2. to live, i. e. to pass one's life, to reside, dwell: in maxima celebrata atque in oculis civium, id.: viveret in terra te si quis avario uno, Hor. Proverb.: secum vivere, to live for oneself, care only for oneself, Cic. [Root viv or vic: the initial v becomes a guttural in the cognate languages, see letus, l. no. ii. 3. Sana, *to*, "wound"; Eng. quick, in "quick and dead," "quicksilver"; Germ. er-quick-en.]

VIVUS, a, um, adj. [vivo] alive, living, that has life: quorum (simulacrorum) contexta viminibus membra vivis hominibus complent, Caes.: quantum ea Tatius scilicet erant descripta vivo, tamen ob intersecto multo etiam magis in the lifetime of Tatius, Cic. Esp. in the phrase, vivus vivensque, before his very eyes: hunc acerbissimum vivo vidensque funus dicitur, Quint. 2. Of things: caespes, Ov.: flumen, Liv.: ros, fresh, Ov.: lucernae, burning, Hor.: saxum, living, natural, unwrought, Virg. (ii) Neut. absol.: ad vivum rescare, to cut to the quick, cut very deep, Col. Fig.: neque id ad vivum resco, ut illi, qui haec subtilius disserunt, i. e. I do not wish to be understood in too strict a sense, Cic. (3) de vivo detrahere or rescare aliquid, to give or take away from the money which grows or has an increase, i. e. the capital: id.

vix, adv. [perh. from vivo, root of vigeo; lit. with effort; hence] with difficulty, with much ado, hardly, scarcely, barely: luctu angustum et difficile, vix qua singuli carri ducerentur, Caes.: ego vix teneor, quin accurram, Cic. Strengthened with *aegre* or *saltem*: vix aegreque amatorum inventum, Pl. 11. Of time, hardly, scarcely, only just: vix tandem legi litteras, Cic. With *quum*, or (poet.) *et*, to denote the immediate succession of two events: vix erat hoc plane imperatum, quum illud videret, id.: vix primus inopina quies laxaverat artus, et supercumbens liquidas project in undas praecipitem, Virg. 2. Strengthened with *dum*, and usually written in one word, *vixdum*, hardly then, scarcely

yet: (Hannibalem) vixdum puberem, Liv.

vixdum, adv. v. vix, no. ii. 2.

vixit, v. vivo, ad infinitum.

vocebūlum, i, n. [voco] an appellation, designation, name: nomen est, quo suo quaeque (persona) proprio et certo vocabulo appellatur, Cic.: vocabula tantum pecuniarum, id. 11. Esp. in grammar, a substantive, both in gen. and as an appellative noun, in contradistinction to nomen, as denoting a proper name: Varr.

vocebis, e, adj. [vox] that has a voice, sounding, speaking, crying, singing, vocal: Orpheus, Hor.: chordae, Tib.: carmen, Ov.: ne quem vocalem praetertissae videamur, speaking, talking, Cic. 11. Subst. vocalis, is, f. (sc. littera), a vowel: id.

vocebmēn, inis, n. [voco] an appellation, designation, name: Lucr.

voctō, ōnis, f. [id.] a citing before a court, a summons: Varr. 11. an invitation to dinner, etc.: Cat.

voctātivus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to calling: casus, the vocative case, in grammar: Gell.

voctōr, ōris, m. [id.] a bidder, inviter to dinner, etc.: Suet.

voctatus, ū, m. [id.] a calling, calling upon, summoning, invocation: et ille et sensus frequens vocatus Drusi in curiam venit, Cic. 11. Esp. an invitation to dinner, etc.: Suet.

voctēratio, ōnis, f. [voctōr] a loud calling, outcry, reclamation: Cic.

voctifer, atus, i. r. n. and a, dep. [vox fero] to cry out, cry aloud, reclaim, scream, bowl, vociferate: voctiferi palam, Cic.: talia, Virg. (ii) Of things: aera, i. e. to sound, resound, Lucr.

voctō, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. freq. [voco] to be wont to call, to call, name: Demetrius qui Phalerens vocatus est, Cic. 11. to call loudly, call out (rare): clamor accurrentium, vocitantium, Tac.

vōco, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. to call: to call upon, summon, invoke: nutu vocibusque hostes, si introire velient, vocare coeperunt, to invite, challenge, Caes.: populum Romanum ad arma, id.: milites ad concilium classico ad triumphos, Liv.: alique in conditionem, Cic.: imbre vocis, to call down, Virg. 2. Esp. to cite, summon into court, before a magistrate: in vos vocas sequitur, Cic. 3. to bid, invite one as a guest to dinner, etc.: Pa. Solus coenabit domi? Ge. Non enim solus me vocato, Pl. (ii) In gen. to invite, etc.: me ad vitam vocas, Cic. (iii) Of inanimate or abstract subjects: to invite, summon, incite, arouse: lenis crepitans vocat Austri in altum, Virg.: quaeque vocant fluctus, Ov. 4. to call by name, to name, denominate: quum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus, Cic.: me miserum vocares, Hor. Pass.: ego vocor Lyconides, Pl. 11. Transf. to call, i. e. to bring, draw, put, act,

place in some position or condition: ne me apud milites in invitum vocas, Cic.: aliquem in partem curarum, Tac. (ii) With inanimate or abstract objects: ex ea die ad hanc diem quae fecisti, in iudicium voco, I call to account, Cic. [Sana, wach, "loqui"; Gr. *freu* in *ēreō*, *elōrō*.]

vōcūla, ae, f. dim. [vox] a small or feeble voice (rare): recreandae voculae causa, Cic. 11. Transf. a soft note or tone: id. 2. a little, petty speech: a little word, particle: id.

vōlātilis, a, um, adj. [2. volo] flying, winged: homines, Pl. 11. Transf. fleeting, flighty, volatile, inconstant, transitory: o Academiam volaticam et sui similem, modo huc, modo illuc: Cic.

vōlātīlis, e, adj. [id.] flying, winged: bestiae, Cic.: puer, i. e. Cupid, Ov. 11. Transf. swift, rapid: bellum, i. e. an arrow, Lucr.: ferrum, Virg. 2. fleeting, transitory: aetas, Ov.

vōlātus, ū, m. [id.] a flying, flight: aquilae admonitus volatu, Cic. Plur.: id.

vōlūna pira, a kind of large pear, warden-pear: Virg.

vōlens, entis, fari. [1. volo.] 11. A dj. willing, voluntary, eager, ready: sponte suo properant: labor est infibens volentes, Ov. 2. favorable, well inclined: virtute ac dis volentibus magni estis et opulenti, Sall. (ii) Subst. volentia, tum, n. plur. favorable, pleasant, or agreeable things: Muciano volentia rescipere, Tac.

volgo and **volgus**, v. vulgus.

vōllō, avi, atum, i. v. n. freq. [2. volo] to fly to and fro, to fly or sit about, to flutter: aves voltare, Cic.

2. Transf. to fly, hasten, or hover about: voltans tota aëre, Liv.: tota Asia vagatur, voltat ut rex, Cic. (E) Of things: atra favilla in nimbo, Virg.: voces per auras, Lucr. 11. Fig.: speremus nostrum nomen voltare et vagari latissime, Cic.

vōlnus, vōlnōrē, etc. v. vuln.

vōlō, vōlī, velle (contr. via, for vīam, Pl.: Ter.), irreg. and defect. v. n. and a. to will, be willing: to wish, desire, be disposed: to intend, purport: constr. with *inf.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, *acc.* (with which an *inf.* may use, be understood), subj. or absol.: (i) With *inf.*: idem Stoicus esse voluit, Cic. (ii) With *acc.* and *inf.*: si vis me ferre, Her. (iii) With *acc.*: faciam, quod vultis, ut potero, Cic. (iv) With *subj.*: voluit haec ut infecta faceret, Pl.: quam volem Panaetium nostrum potestum habere, Cic. (v) Absol.: denique, ut voluntas, nostra superat manna, Pl. 2. Of things: neque chorda sonum reddit, quem vult manus et mens, Hor.

11. Esp. with *acc.* of person, elliptically, to want, to wish to speak to, have something to say to: si quid tibi se velit, illum ad se venire oportere, Caes.: num quid me vis? have you anything

further to say to me? have you done with me? may I go? Pl. 2. With dat. of person, and adv. to wish one (*vult* or *ult*): tibi bene ex animo volo, Ter.: male alicui, Pl. 3. With causa and gen. of person, to wish (something good for): quod ut illi proprium ac perpetuum sit, quum communis salutis, tam ipsius hominis causa velle et optare debetis, Cic. 4. Legislative, i. e. to will, determine, ordain: majores de singulis magistratibus bis vos sententiam ferre voluerunt, Id. Hence, at the commencement of a bill proposing a new law, *velitis iubeatis*, as a question to the people, whether they approved and accepted it: Liv. 5, to suppose, be of opinion; to think, say, maintain: quod quum volunt, delectant, quendam esse vera, Cic. 6. To mean, signify, only with interrog. quid and sibi, nec matris intellexit, quid sibi aut, quid verba ista vellent, Id. [Sana var., "elidere": Gr. *βούλομαι*; Germ. *wollen*; Eng. *will*.]

volo, *avi*, *atum*, i. v. a. to fly: corvi, Lucr.: apes, Ov. 2. Subst. voluntas, *lum*, *f. plu.* *birds* (poet.): Virg. 3. Transf. i. e. to move, *signify* like one flying, to speak, *hasten along*: I sane, volui curricula, Pl.: Illucina Capuan ad Pompelium volare dicebantur, Cic.

volūne, *um*, *m. plu.* [i. volo] *companions*, i. e. the slaves who, after the defeat at Cannae, voluntarily offered themselves for military service: Liv.

volpes, *is*, *v. vulpes*.
volpula, *ae*, *f.* a kind of pincers: for pulling out hairs, *twoclers*: Pl.

**volvas, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [vello].
volvus, *us*, *v. volutus*.**

volubilis, *e*, *adj.* [volvo] that is turned round, or (more freq.) that turns itself round, turning, spinning, whirling, rolling, revolving: buxum, i. e. a tree, Virg.: volubilis et rotundus dens, Cic. 2. Fig. of speech, rapid, fluent, voluble: oratio, Id. Transf. of the speaker: Id. 2. changeable, mutable: vega volubilisque fortuna, Id.

volubilitas, *itis*, *f.* [volubilis] a rapid, whirling motion: mundi, Cic.

3. Transf. roundness, round form: facta volubilitas capitis, Ov.

4. Fig. of speech, rapidity, fluency, volubility: linguae volubilitas, Cic. 2. changeableness, mutability: quod temere sit caeco casu et volubilitate fortunae, Id.

volubilitas, *ade*, of speech, rapidly, fluently, volubly: Cic.

voluter, *cris*, *e*, *adj.* [2. volo] flying, winged: bestiae, Cic.: dracones, Ov.: o nuntium volucrem! Cic. (ii) Subst. volutaria, *is*, *f.* (ae. *avis*: once male. ac. *ales*: teneros volucres, poet. Cic.), a bird: Lucr.: Virg.: Hor. 2.

Transf. flying, winged, fleet, swift, rapid (mostly poet.): lumen, Lucr.: sagitta, Virg.: equi, Ov. 2. Fig. fleet, swift, rapid: nihil est tam volucre quam maledictum, Cic. 3. Esp.

passing quickly by, fleeting, transient, transitory: o volucrem fortunam, Id.: dies, Hor.

volucris, *is*, *v. volucer*, *no*, *i. l.*

volumen, *inis*, *n.* [volvo; lit. a thing that is rolled or wound up; hence] a roll of writing, a roll, book, volume: volumen plenum querelas inquisitissimae, Cic.: ponticum libro, annos volumina vatum, Hor. 2. Esp. like liber, of a separate portion of a work, a part, book: quoniam duobus superioribus (libris) de morte et de dolore dictum est, tertius dies disputationis hoc tertium volumen efficit, Cic. 3. A roll, whirl, wrath, fold, *ady.*, etc.: (angulus) sinuat immensas volumine terga, Virg.: fumi, verba, whirl, Ov.

voluntarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [voluntas] willing, of his or its own free will, voluntary: milites, volentes, Cic.: auxilia, Cic. 2. Subst. voluntarii, *orum*, *m. plu.* (ae. milites) volunteers: Caes. 3. Transf. of things: mora, suicide, Cic.: accusationes, Tac.

voluntas, *itis*, *f.* [volens] will, wish, choice, desire, inclination: quid esset sine voluntate ostendere, Cic.: ut ejus semper voluntatis cives assenserint, Cic. 2. Adverbial phrases: (i) voluntate with *pronoun*, *adj.*, or *gen.*, or *alone*, of one's own accord, willingly, voluntarily: ut verum esset, sua voluntate sapientem descendere, Id.: redditis sapientem voluntate omnium concedi videretur, Id.: aliae civitates voluntate in dilectum venerunt, Liv. (ii) Ad voluntatem, de, ex voluntate, ad voluntatem loqui, at the will of another, Cic.: ex Caesaris voluntate, Id. 3. Esp. good-will, favour, affection: voluntas erga Caesarem, Id.: Divitiis summam in se voluntatem cognoverat, Caes.

4. A last will, testament: defenso testamentorum ac voluntatis mortuum, Cic. 2. Transf. of speech, meaning, sense, signification, import: verbis legum standum sit an voluntate, Quint.

volute, *o*, or *opocated*, *volutus*, *adv.* [1. volo] agreeably, delightfully, to one's satisfaction, etc.: (i) *volupte*: cursum, arma, equo victisima volute, Pl. (ii) *volupt*: ut tibi ex me sit voluptus, Id.

voluptabilis, *e*, *adj.* [voluptas] that causes pleasure or satisfaction: nuntius, Pl.

voluptarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [Id.] pertaining to pleasure or enjoyment, pleasant, agreeable, delightful: devoted to pleasure, sensual, voluptuous: possessio, Cic.: Epicurus, homo, ut scia, voluptarius, a man who regarded enjoyment as the chief good, Id.

voluptas, *itis*, *f.* [volupte] satisfaction, enjoyment, pleasure, delight (both sensual and spiritual): omne id, quo gaudemus, voluptas est, ut omne, quo offendimur, dolor, Cic.: a voluptatibus, an officer in the imperial house-

hold, master of the revels, Suet. Meton. of persons, as a term of endearment: mea voluptas, my joy, my charmer, Virg. 2. voluptates, sports, shows, spectacles, given to the people: Cic.

volūtābrum, *i*, *n.* [voluto] a wallowing-place for swine: Virg.

volūtābundus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [Id.] wallowing about: Cic.

volūtatio, *onis*, *f.* [Id.] a rolling about, wallowing: volutationes corporis, Cic. 2. Fig.: restlessness, disquiet: nusquam residentis animi, Sen.

volutio, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* freq. [volvo] to roll, turn, twist, or tumble about: genus, amplexus, genibusque volutans laerebat, Virg. Fig. quem (Varro) in luto volutatum totius corporis vestigia invenimus, Cic.

Fig.: vocem per ampla atria, to roll, spread, Virg. Reflect. t.: quum omnes in omni genere et aculeum et flagellum volutentur, wallow, Cic. 2.

Esp. to turn over or revolve in the mind; to consider, weigh, ponder: aliquid in animo, Liv.: aliquid animo, Cic.

volutus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [volvo].

volva (*culva*), *ae*, *f.* [Id.] a wrapper, covering, integument: fungorum, Plin. 2. Esp. the womb, matrix of women and abe-animals: Juv. (ii) *volva* (*volva*) as a very favourite dish: Hor.

volvo, *volvi*, *volutum*, *3. v. a.* to roll, turn about, turn round, tumble: ubi tot Simois corrupta sub undis scuta virum galeasque et fortia corpora volvit! Virg.: volendi sunt libri, unrolled, i. e. opened, Cic. (ii) Reflect. to turn or roll about or along: ille (angulus) inter vestes et alvum pectoris lapsus volvitur, Virg.: illi qui voluntur stellarum cursum semperiterni, Cic.: lacrimae volvantur inanes, *flow*, Virg. 2. Fig.: ingentes iras in pectore, Liv.: (lunam) celerem pectus volvere menses, in rolling on, Hor.: M. Pontidius celeriter sane verba volvens, rolling off, Cic. 2. Esp. to turn over or revolve in the mind; to ponder, meditate upon, consider: multa cum animo suo volvebat, Sall.: immensas omnia animo, Liv. [Gr. *φαῖναι* in *εἰδέναι*, etc.; Germ. *wälzen*, *Welle*: Eng. to well.] (Hence Fr. *vaivre*: also through the part. *volutus*, *it volia*; Fr. *volte*, *waltz*.)

vomer, *eris* (*nom. sing. vomis*, Virg.), *m.* a ploughshare: Cic.: Hor. 2. Transf. the penis: Lucr. (Hence It. *bonbero*.)

vómica, *ae*, *f.* a sore, boil, ulcer, imposthume, abscess, encysted tumour: Cic.: Juv. 2. Fig. an evil, annoyance, grief, plague, curse (rare, and censured as vulgar by Quint.): hostem Romani at expellere vultus vomicae, quae gentium venit longe, Apollini viventes censeo ludos, an old prophecy in Liv.

vomis, *eris*, *v. vomer*.

vōmītio, ōnis, *f.* [vomo] a vomit-
ing: Cic.

vōmīto, i, v. n. *freq.* [id.] to vomit
often: Suet.

vōmītus, ūs, *m.* [id.] a vomiting:
Pl.: Suet. || Meton. a disgusting
figure: Pl.

vōmo, ūi, *lum.* 3. v. n. and a. 1.
Neutr. to throw up, vomit (as a common
method among the Romans of restoring
the appetite) quum vomere post coe-
nam te velle dixisse, Cic. 2. Transf.
in gen. to pour forth, quia largus vomit
(Pedius), discharge itself into the sea,
(Plin.). || Act. to throw or pour out
in abundance, to emit, discharge (poet.):
(Charybdis) vomit fluctus totidem toti-
denque resorbet, Ov.: argentum, to
give up, Pl. [Sans. vom, "vomere";
Gr. *ῥῆμα*, *ῥῆμα*].

vōrācītas, ātis, *f.* [vorax] greediness,
ravenousness, voracity: Eutr.

vōrāgo, ōnis, *f.* [voro] an abyss,
gulf, whirlpool, chasm: submersus
equus voraginibus, Cic. Of a gulf or
chasm in the earth: Liv. Poet. of a
devouring stomach: ventris, Ov. ||
Fig.: vos geminae voragines suppel-
ique rei publicae, i. e. gulfs, Cic.

vōrax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] swallowing
greedily, devouring, consuming, destruc-
tive: quae Charybdis tam vorax? Cic.
Comp.: ignis, Ov.

vōro, avi, *atum*, i, v. a. to swallow
whole, swallow up, eat greedily, devour:
animalium alia vorant, alia mandunt,
Cic. Proverb.: meus hic est: hancum
vorat, Tacit., Pl. 2. Transf. to over-
whelm, swallow, cover, etc. (navem)
rapidus vorat aequore vortex, Virg.:
clam, to finish or perform quickly,
Vat. || Fig. to devour, i. e. to ac-
quire with eagerness, pursue passion-
ately (rare): literas, Cic. [Gr. *βόρῃ* in
βόρῃ, *βῆ-βω-βω*].

vōro, etc., v. vers.

vortex, etc., v. verto.

vōs, v. tu.

vōstār, tra, *trum*, v. vester.

vōlūtus, a, *um*, *Part.* [volutum]
pertaining to a vow, promised by a vow,
given in consequence of a vow, votive:
ludi, Cic.: tabula, Hor.: legatio, which
was undertaken (often as a mere pre-
text) to fulfil a vow in a province, Cic.

vōtūm, i, n. [voveo] a solemn pro-
mise made to some deity, a vow: qui
(deus) nunquam nobis occurrit neque in
optatis neque in votis, Cic.: exsequi,
Virg.: voti dampnari, Liv. 2. Meton.
a thing solemnly promised, that
which is vowed or devoted, a votive
offering (poet.): lustramurque Jovi,
votisque incendimus aras, with burnt
offerings, Virg. || Transf. a wish,
desire, longing: nocturna vota cupidi-
tatum suarum, Cic.: audire di mea
vota, Hor. (Hence Fr. *vœux*).

vōtus, a, *um*, *Part.* [voveo].

vōvō, vōvi, vōtūm, 2. r. a. to vow,
i. e. to promise solemnly or sacredly; to
devote, dedicate, consecrate something to
a deity: neque Herculi quiquam decu-

mam vovit unquam, Cic.: voti ludi,
Liv.: victimam pro reducto, Ov. With
acc. and inf.: quum suus puer pasceret,
una ex his amissae vovisse dicitur, si re-
cuperavisset, utam se deo daturum,
quae maxima esset in vinea, Cic. ||
Transf. (from the wish implied in
every vow), to wish, wish for (rare,
and only poet.): elige, quid voveas, Ov.
(Hence Fr. *vouer*.)

vōx, vōcis, *f.* [same root as voco,
q. v.] a voice, sound, tone, cry, call:
omnes voces hominum, ut nervi in fidibus,
ita sonant, ut a motu animi quo-
que sunt vocales, Cic.: magna voce dicere,
with a loud voice, Caes. ||
Meton. that which is uttered by the
voice, i. e. a word, saying, speech, sen-
tence, proverb, maxim: vocem pro alio
quid mittere, Cic.: necit vox missa re-
verti, Hor. Plur.: quum illius nefarii
gladiatoris voces percrebuisent, Cic.:
contumeliosae, abusive expressions,
abuse, Caes. 2. speech, language, in
gen.: cultus hominum recentem voce
formati catus (Mercurius), Hor. 3.
accent, tone: ipsa natura in omni verbo
ponit acutam vocem, Cic.

vulcānus, i, *m.* [Vulcanus, the god
of fire; hence transf.] fire: Virg.: Ov.
vulgāris (volg.), e, *adj.* [vulgus]
pertaining to the multitude; general,
usual, common, common-place, vulgar:
In omni arte, cuius usus vulgaris com-
munis sit, Cic.: liberalitas, i. e.
extended to all, id.: jejuna raro stoma-
chi vulgaria temnit, Hor.

vulgārīter, adv. after the ordinary
or common manner, vulgarly (rare):
non vulgariter scribere, Cic.

vulgātor (volg.), ōris, *m.* [vulgo]
one that makes generally known, a di-
vulger: taciti, i. e. Tantalus, who di-
vulged the secrets of the gods, Ov.

vulgātus, a, *um*, *Part.* [vulgo].
|| Adj. general, common: vulgati-
ssimi sensus, Quint. 2. Esp.
commonly or generally known, notori-
ous: vulgarior fama est, Liv.

vulgus-vulgus (volg.), a, *um*, *adj.*
[vulgus] that wanders about every-
where, roving, inconstant: Lucr.

vulgo (volg.), avi, *atum*, i, v. a.
[vulgus] to make general, common, or
universal; to publish: morbos, Liv.:
librum, to publish, Quint. Reflect:
vulgari cum privatis, i. e. to confound
oneself with, put oneself on a level with,
Liv. || Esp. to make known to all
by words, to spread abroad, publish,
divulge: dolorem verba, Virg. 2.
Of sexual intercourse, to make common,
confound, prostitute: ut ferarum prope
ritu vulgatur concubitus plebis patrum-
que, Liv.

vulgō, adv. lit. in the multitude;
hence, before everybody, before all the
world, generally, everywhere, commonly,
publicly: vulgo totis castris testamenta
obsignabantur, Caes.: aliquid vulgo
ostendere ac proferre, before all the
world, Cic.

vulgus (volg.), i, n. (masc. Virg.)

[volvo] a promiscuous crowd, a crowd,
the multitude, the people, public: vulgus
servorum, Terr.: non est conditum in
vulgo, non ratio, Cic. || With the
idea of contempt, the crowd, the vulgar,
mob, rabble, populace: ceteri omnes
strenui, boni, nobiles atque ignobiles,
vulgus fulmine sine gratia, sine antecur-
tate, Sall.: quid oportet nos facere, a
vulgo longe lateque remotos? Hor.

vulneratio (voln.), ōnis, *f.* [vulne-
re] a wounding, wound: Cic. ||
Fig. an injuring: famae, salutis, id.

vulnēro (voln.), avi, *atum*, i, v. a.
[vulnus] to wound, to hurt or injure by
a wound: neu quis quem prius vulnere
sciam illum interitum videri, Caes.:
acie ipsa et ferri viribus vulnari, Cic.

|| Fig.: vitiorum hoc animos vul-
nerat, poenae, Liv.

vulnificans, a, *um*, *adj.* [vulnus
facio] wound-making, wound-inflicting
(poet.): aus, Ov.: chalybis, Virg.

vulnus (voln.), ōris, n. a wound:
vulnus in latere, Cic.: multus et illatus
et acceptus vulneribus, Caes. 2. Transf.
of things, a wound, i. e. a hole, cut, notch, rent, crack: vulneribus
donec paulatim evicta (ornas) superum
congemuit, Virg. || Fig.:
fortunae gravissimo percussus vulnere,
Cic. (ii) pain, grief, sorrow: Lucr.:
Virg. (iii) the wounds of love: Prop.:
Hor. [Sans. *vram*, "vulnerare" perh.
Germ. *wunden*, Eng. *wound*].

vulpeclāta, ae, *f.* dim. [vulpes] a
little fox: Cic.

vulpes (volpes), is, *f.* a fox: Hor.
(ii) Fig. cunning, craftiness: id.
Proverb.: (i) Jungere vulpes, for
any absurd or impossible undertaking,
Virg. (ii) vulpes pilum mutat, no
mores, Suet. (iii) tam facile, quam
pilum vulpes comest, Pl.

vulsus, a, *um*, *Part.* [vello]. ||
Adj. with the hair plucked out, i. e.
beardless, effeminate: Pl.: Prop.

vulciolus (volt.), i, m. dim. [vultus]
a look, mien, air: Cic.

vultum, i, v. vultus, *ad. in.*
vultuosus, i, v. vultus, *ad. in.* [vultus]
of an expressive countenance, full
of expression, full of airs or grimaces,
grimacing, affected: Cic.: Quint.

vultar (volt.), ōris, *m.* a culture:
Liv.: Virg. || Transf. a grasping,
avaricious person: Sen.

vultarius (volt.), ōis, *m.* [vultus] a
culture, bird of prey: Pl.: Lucr. ||
Transf. a rapacious or covetous per-
son, an extortioner, etc.: vultarius illius
provinciae imperator, Cic. 2. as un-
lucky throw at dice: Pl.

vultus (volt.), ōis, *m.* (neut. plur.
volta, Lucr.) [perh. from vol, root of
volvo] an expression of countenance,
the countenance, visage, as to features and
expression: hence, features, looks, air,
mien, expression, aspect: imago animi
vultus est, indices oculi, Cic.: vultus
acer in hostem, Hor. Plur.: vultus
mehercule tuos mihi expressit oculos,
Cic. 2. Esp. an angry countenance,

stern look, grim visage: (Justum virum) non vultus instantis tyranni mente quatit solida, Hor. || *Transf.* in gen. the face: petamque vultus umbra curvis unguibus, id. 2. Of things, the look, appearance (poet.): unus erat toto naturae vultus in orbe, Ov.

vulva, ae, v. volva.

X.

X, *x*, indecl. m. or (litera, subaud.) *f.* the twenty-third letter of the Latin alphabet. As an initial it occurs only in words borrowed from Greek, and in them it is usually pronounced like *s*. As a medial or final it is all but universally the result of inflection or derivation (tex-, texo, is the only verbal root in which it appears), and since in such cases it represents the sound of *c* and *s*, for which two letters it is usu. substituted, it is called a *double consonant*: e. g. pax = pac-a, lux = luc-a, dixi = dic-a, etc. As the other gutturals (*g*, *q*, and *h*) become *c* before *s*, so *x* takes the place of the combinations *gs*, *qs*, and *hs*: e. g. maximus = mag-simus, rex = reg-s, lex = leg-s, coxi = coq-si, traxi = trah-si, vexi = veh-si, etc. In some verbs the guttural, which has disappeared in the imperfect tenses, is retained in combination with *s* in the perfect tenses: e. g. fluxi = fluc-si, from flu-o; struxi = struc-si, from struo.

2. *x* sometimes represents the combination *ts*: e. g. nix = niv-a, vixi = viv-si. 3. *x* is, in a few instances, substituted for *ps* or *ts*: e. g. proximus = prop-sinus, nixus = nit-sus. 4. *x* is interchanged with *ss* or *s*: e. g. axis, axisis; Ulixes, Odysseus; Sextus, Sestius; Ajax, Aias. || For the changes of *x* in the Romance languages, vide

the various gutturals which it represents. || As an abbreviation *X* stands for denarius, and also for the number ten.

xērapōllinae, arum, *f.* plu. (ac. vestes) = ξηραπέλλιναι (of the colour of dry vine-leaves), dark-red or dark-coloured clothes: Juv.

xiphias, ae, m. = ξιφίας (sword-shaped), a sword-fish: Ov.

xysticus, a, um, adj. = ξυστικός, pertaining to a xystus: Tert. Subst. xystici, orum, m. plu. athletes: Suet.

xystum, l. v. xystus.

xystus, l, m. = ξυστός, an open colonnade or portico, or a walk planted with trees, etc., for recreation, conversation, philosophic discussion, etc.: Cic.: Suet.: Phaedr.

Y.

Y, *y*, a Greek letter which was not introduced into the Latin alphabet till a late period, and was then confined to words borrowed from the Greek in which *Y* had previously been represented by *U*. Thus, according to the express testimony of Cicero, Ennius always wrote Burrus for Pyrrhus, and Bruges for Phryges; and in like manner borrowed words belonging to the oldest period of the language have either preserved *y* for the Greek *y*, as bucina from βουκή, cubus from κύβος, fuga from φυγή, mus from μῦς, etc.; or this *y* has been changed into *i*, as lacrima, formerly lacruma, from δάκρυμα. Sometimes, also, *y* took the place of the *v*, as mola from μύλη, folium from φύλλον, ancora from ἀγκυρά. *Y* seems to have been in use before Cicero's time; but its application was restricted to foreign words, and hence the forms Sylla, Ty-

bris, pyrum, satyra, etc., are to be rejected.

Z.

Z, *z*, like *y*, is a letter borrowed from the Greek, and used only in foreign words. It corresponded in sound partly to the Greek ζ, Latin *sd*, and partly to the English *z*. Jugum, from ζυγόν, arises from a weakening of the ζ into *j*; and the form *zeta*, along with *diæta*, from an interchange of *z* and *dj*. The interchange of *z*, *j*, and *d* is seen in *Diapiter*, *Zeus*, *Jupiter*.

zamia, ae, *f.* = ζαμία, hurt, damage, loss: Pl.

zelōtŷpus, a, um, adj. = ζηλότῡνος, jealous: Iarba, Juv. || Subst. zelotŷpus, l, m. a jealous man: Quint.

zephyrus, l, m. = Ζέφυρος, a gentle west wind, the western breeze, zephyr (pure Latin, Favonius): Hor.: Ov. poet. wind, in gen.: Virg.

smaragdus, l, v. smaragdus.

zōdiacus, l, m. = ζωδιακός, the zodiac: pure Lat. orbis signifer: Cic.

zōna, ae, *f.* = ζώνη, a belt, girdle, zone, worn about the loins by unmarried women, loosed on the marriage-night: Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 422). 2. a girdle worn by men for containing money, a money-belt: Hor.

|| *Transf.* the girdle or belt of Orion, a constellation: Ov. 2. one of the imaginary circles which divided the earth into five climates, a zone: Virg.: Ov.

zōnarius, a, um, adj. [zona] pertaining to a belt or girdle: sector, a cut-purse, Pl. || Subst. zonarius, il, m. a maker of girdles: Cic.

zōnŷla, ae, *f.* dim. [id.] a little girdle: Cat.

PROPER NAMES.

ABAS

A.

Abas, antia, m. son of Metanira, changed by Ceres into a lizard. **2.** the twelfth king of Argos, great-grandfather of Perseus. **3.** a companion of Aeneas. **4.** a Tuscan prince. **5.** a Centaur. Hence **Abantēus**, a, um, and **Abantiādes**, ae, m. a male descendant of Abas.

Abba, ae, f. a town in Africa.

Abbasus, i, f. a town in Great Phrygia.

Abdera, ae, f. (also orum, n. plu.) a town on the Thracian coast, noted for the stupidity of its inhabitants. Hence **Abderita**, ae, and **Abderites**, ae, m. an inhabitant of Abdera, and **Abderiticus**, a, um.

Abella, ae, f. a town in Campania.

Abii, orum, m. plu. a Scythian tribe.

Abnoba, ae, m. a range of hills in Germany, in which the Danube rises.

Aberrus, i, m. a son of Aeetes, king of Colchis, killed by his sister Medea; also called Aegialena.

Abdys, and Abdys, i, f. and m. a town in Asia, near the Hellespont, opposite Sestos. Hence **Abdēnus**, a, um.

Acadēmus, i, m. a Grecian, from whom the Academia is said to have derived its name.

Acamas, antia, m. a son of Theseus and Phaedra.

Acarnān, antis (acc. Acarnana) adj. Acarnanian. Hence subst. **Acarnanes**, the inhabitants of Acarnania.

Acarnānia, ae, f. the most westerly province of Greece. Hence **Acarnānicus**, a, um.

Acastus, i, m. son of Pelias, king of Thessaly. **2.** one of Cicero's slaves.

Accius, ii, m. v. Attius.

Acē, ae, f. a town in Phoenicia, now Ace.

Acerrae, arum, f. plu. a town in Campania, near Naples, now Acerra. Hence **Acerrānus**, i, m. an inhabitant of Acerra.

Acēsinēs, ae, m. a river in India, the chief tributary of the Indus, now the Chindab.

Acesta, ae, also Acēstē, ēa, f. a town

ACHILLES

in Sicily, its earlier name was Egesta, its later Segesta.

Achaemēnēs, ia, m. the first king of Persia. Hence **Achaemēnius**, a, um, Persian.

Achaeus, i, m. son of Iuthus, brother of Ion, and ancestor of the Achaei. **2.** a king of Lydia.

Achaeus, a, um, belonging to Achaea. **2.** Grecian. **3.** an inhabitant of a Greek colony upon the Black Sea.

Achāia, ae, f. (in poets Achala) the province of Achaea, in the northern part of the Peloponnesus. **2.** the name of Greece as a Rom. province. Hence

Achāiās, idis, f. an Achaeian or Greek woman; **Achāicus**, a, um, Achaeian, Grecian; **Achāis**, idis, f. adj. Achaeian, Grecian, also an Achaeian or Greek woman, and **Achāius**, a, um.

Acharnae, arum, f. plu. a town (or Demus) in Attica. Hence **Acharnānus**, i, m. a native of Acharnae.

Acharae, arum, f. plu. a town in Thessaly.

Achātēs, ae, m. the most faithful companion of Aeneas.

Achēlōs, i, m. one of the largest rivers in Greece, now the Aspropotamo.

2. the river-god Achelous. Hence **Achēlōiās**, idis, and **Achēlōis**, idis, f. a daughter of Achelous. (ii) Plu. the Sirens; and **Achēlōius**, a, um.

Acherini, orum, m. plu. a people of Sicily.

Acheron, ntis, m. a river in Epirus. **2.** a river in the Lower World; and transf. the Lower World itself.

Acherontia, ae, f. a small town in Lucania, now Acerenza.

Achērūns, untis, m. or f. for Acheron, the river in the infernal regions. Hence **Achērunticus**, a, um, belonging to Acheruns or to the Lower World.

Achērntas, a, um, adj. pertaining to a river Acheron in Calabria. **2.** pertaining to the Acheruns (Acheron), or the Lower World.

Achillas, ae, m. the murderer of Pompey.

Achilles, ae, m. (poet. nom. Achilous, tripl. gen. Achillei and Achiloeus, quadripl. acc. Achille, abk. Achilli) the most renowned Grecian hero in the Trojan war, son of Peleus, king of Thessaly, and of Thetis. Hence **Achil-**

ADONIS

lēus, a, um, and **Achillides**, ae, m. a descendant of Achilles.

Achivus, a, um, Achaeian, Grecian.

Achrādina, or Acradina, ae, f. a part of the city of Syracuse.

Acidalia, ae, f. an epithet of Venus.

Acilius, a, a Roman gentile name.

Hence **Aciliānus**, a, um.

Acis, is, and Idis, m. son of Pegasus, beloved by Galatea, and changed by her after his death into the river of the same name, in Sicily.

Acmonensis, e, adj. pertaining to Acmonia, a town of Phrygia.

Acontius, i, m. a lover of Cydippe.

Acraephia, ae, f. a town in Boeotia.

Acragis, antia, m. (acc. Acraganti) a mountain on the S.W. coast of Sicily and a city upon it; the city was also called Agrigentum, now Girgenti.

Acrillae, arum, f. plu. a town in Sicily.

Acristōnē, ēa, f. the daughter of Acrisius, i. e. Danaë.

Acrisius, ii, m. king of Argos, father of Danaë, unintentionally killed by his grandson, Perseus. Hence **Acrisīōnēs**, a, um.

Acrotaurilla, arum, n. plu. a lofty mountain-range in the northern part of Epirus.

Acon, ōnis, m. a king of the Cacusnes, slain by Romulus.

Actaeon, ōnis, m. a grandson of Cadmus, who was changed by Diana into a stag, and in that shape was torn to pieces by his own dogs.

Actaeus, a, um, pertaining to Attica, Attic, Athenian.

Actia, idis, f. adj. Attic, Athenian.

Actium, i, m. a promontory and town in Epirus, near which Octavius defeated Antony and Cleopatra. **2.** a harbour in Coreyra. Hence **Actiōus**, a, um, and **Actius**, a, um.

Actrides, ae, m. a son or grandson of Actor, Patroclus.

Adherbal, ilis, m. a Numidian prince, son of Micipsa.

Admetus, i, m. a king of Phœria, in Thessaly, the husband of Alceste. **2.** a king of the Moloss, the protector of Themistocles.

Adonia, nis or odia, m. a son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus; beloved by Venus.

Adámyttēos, **Adámyttēos**, **i**, *n.* a maritime town in Mysia, now Edremit.

Adrīna, *ae. f.* a river of Germany, now the Eder.

Adrastēs or **Adrastia**, *ae. f.* the daughter of Jupiter and Necessity, the goddess who rewards men for their deeds.

Adrastus, **i**, *m.* a king of Argos, father-in-law of Tydeus and Polynices.

Adria, *etc.*; *v.* Hadria, *etc.*

Adūstāca, *ae. f.* a fortress in the territories of the Eburones.

Adūstūci or **Adūstīci**, *orum*, **m.** *plu.* a people of Cimbrian origin in Gallia Belgica.

Aēōus, **i**, *m.* son of Jupiter by Aegina, king of Aegina, on account of his just government made judge in the lower regions, with Minos and Rhadamanthus. Hence **Aēōidēlus**, **a**, *um*; and **Aēōidēs**, *ae. m.* (voc. Aēōidēs and Aēōidēs) a male descendant of Aēōus.

1. his son Phocus. **2.** his son Peleus. **3.** his grandson Achilles. **4.** his great-grandson Pyrrhus, son of Achilles. **5.** his later descendant, Pyrrhus, king of Epirus. **6.** Perseus, king of Macedonia, conquered by Aemilius Paulus.

Aēos, *ae. f.* the island in the Tyrrhene Sea where the Circe of Homer had her abode, now called Monte Circeo. Hence **Aēosus**, **a**, *um*; Cīrean; and (II) belonging to Aea, in Colchis, Colchian.

Aēthi, *orum*, **m.** *plu.* a powerful tribe in Gallia Celtica.

Aētes or **Aēta**, *ae. m.* king of Colchis, father of Medea, by whose aid the Argonauts took from him the golden fleece. Hence **Aētaeus**, **a**, *um*; and **Aētiās**, *idēs*, *f.* or **Aētiās**, *ēs*, *f.* Medea.

Aēgaon, **ōnis**, **m.** a giant. **2.** a sea-god.

Aēgēos, *um*, **f.** *plu.* a group of islands in the Mediterranean, west of Sicily, not far from the promontory of Lilybaeum, where the Carthaginians were defeated by the Romans in a naval battle, 241 B.C.

Aēgeus (disyll.), *el. m.* king of Athens, father of Theseus. Hence **Aēgeus**, **a**, *um*; *esp.* Mare Aegaeum, the sea extending eastwards from the coast of Greece to Asia Minor; now the Archipelago; and **Aēgēidēs**, *ae. m.* Theseus.

Aēgiāeus (quadri-syll.), *el. m.* son of Aetes, brother of Medea, commonly called Aegyrius.

Aēgina, *ae. f.* the mother of Aēgeus.

2. an island near Attica. Hence **Aēginēta**, *ae. m.* a native or inhabitant of Aegina.

Aēgisthus, **i**, *m.* the son of Theseus; he murdered Agamemnon, by whose son, Orestes, he was himself slain.

Aēgium, **il**, *n.* a town in Achaia. Hence **Aēgius**, **a**, *um*.

Aēgiē, *ēs*, *f.* a nymph, daughter of Jupiter and Neaera.

Aēgos flumen, **n. a river in the**

Thracian Chersonnesus, where Lyander defeated the Athenians, 405 B.C.

Aēgyptus, **i**, *f.* Egypt, sometimes reckoned by the ancients as belonging to Asia: Hence **Aēgyptus**, **a**, *um*. (II) Subst. an Egyptian.

Aēlīna, **a**, a Roman gentile name. Hence **Aēliānus**, **a**, *um*.

Aēllo, *ta*, *f.* one of the harpies. **2.** the name of a swift dog.

Aēmilius, **a**, the name of a distinguished Roman gens. Hence **Aēmiliānus**, **a**, *um*.

Aēmilius Maser, of Verona, a poet, the friend of Virgil and Ovid.

Aemonia, *v.* Haemonia, *etc.*

Aenāria, *ae. f.* an island on the coast of Campania, the landing-place of Aeneas; now Iachia.

Aēneas, **a**, *m.* (acc. often Aenean. Voc. Aenēa) a Trojan prince, son of Venus and Anchises, the hero of Virgil's Epic poem, and ancestor of the Romans, worshipped after his death as Jupiter Indiges. Hence **Aēnēidēs**, *ae. m.* (gen. plur. sync. Aeneadum) a descendant of Aeneas; his son Accurius. (II) In gen.: those related in any manner to Aeneas; hence, the Trojans, and the Romans. (III) an epithet of Augustus; **Aēnēis**, *idēs* or *idos*, *f.* Virgil's epic, the Aeneid, the hero of which is Aeneas, and **Aēnēus**, **a**, *um* (quadri-syll.).

Aēōēs, *um*, **m.** *plu.* the Aeolians, one of the four tribes into which the Hellenes are usually divided.

Aēōlia, *ae. f.* a group of islands near Sicily, now Isle di Lipari. **2.** the abode of Aeolus, the god of the winds.

3. a country of Asia Minor.

Aēōliidēs, *ae. m.* a descendant of Aeolus.

Aēōlis, *idēs*, *f.* a country in Asia Minor, inhabited by the Aeolians. **2.** a female descendant of Aeolus.

Aēōlius, **a**, *um*, pertaining to Aeolus, Aeoia, or Aeoia.

Aēōlus, **i**, *m.* the god of the winds, son of Jupiter, ruler of the islands between Italy and Sicily, in which he kept the winds shut up in caverns.

Aēol, *orum*, **m.** *plu.* a warlike people of ancient Italy, in the neighbourhood of the Latins and Volsci. Hence, **Aēoliolus** or **-colus**, **a**, *um*, and **Aēoliūs**, **a**, *um*.

Aequimaelium and **Aequimellum**, **i**, *n.* an open space in Rome below the Capitol, not far from the Carcer, in which the house of Sp. Maelius stood.

Aērōp, *ta*, and **Aērōpā**, *ae. f.* the wife of Atræus.

Aēsacus, **i**, and **-os**, **i**, *m.* son of Priam.

Aēsar, a name of God among the Etruscans. **2.** Aēsar, **aris**, **m. a river in Southern Italy, near Crotona, now Necete. Hence **Aēsareus**, **a**, *um*.**

Aēsachines, **i**, *m.* a disciple of Socrates. **2.** a celebrated orator, antagonist of Demosthenes.

Aēschyus, **i**, *m.* the first great

tragic poet of Greece. **2.** a rhetorician of Cnidus, contemporary of Cicero.

Aēsclāpius, **i**, *m.* son of Apollo and the nymph Coronis, deified after his death on account of his great knowledge of medicine.

Aēsernia (Ea), *ae. f.* a town in Samnium, on the River Volturinus, now Iernia or Sergia. Hence **Aēserniūs**, **a**, *um*.

Aēsōn, **ōnis**, **m. a Thessalian prince, brother of King Pelias, and father of Jason, who was transformed by the magic arts of Medea from an old man into a youth. Hence **Aēsōnides**, *ae. m.* Jason; and **Aēsōnius**, **a**, *um*.**

Aēsōpus, **i**, *m.* a Greek fabulist of Phrygia, who is said to have lived in the time of Croesus. Hence **Aēsōpiūs**, **a**, *um*. **2.** a tragic actor, friend of Cicero.

Aēsula, *ae. f.* a town near Tibur.

Hence **Aēsulanus**, **a**, *um*.

Aēsūlia, *ae. f.* a small island off the coast of Etruria, also called Iliu, now Elba.

Aethiops, **ōpis**, **m. an Ethiopian.**

Aēthōn, **ōnis**, **m. the name of a horse in mythology.**

Aēthra, *ae. f.* daughter of Oceanus and Telchys. **2.** daughter of Pittheus and mother of Theseus.

Aetna, *ae.* and **Aetnā**, *ēs*, *f.* the volcano Aetna in Sicily, now Monte Gibello. Hence **Aetnaeus**, **a**, *um*; and **Aetnensis**, *e*.

Aētōlia, *ae. f.* a district in Greece, between Locri and Acarnania. Hence **Aētōlius**, **a**, *um*; **Aētōlis**, *idēs*, *f.* an Aetolian woman; **Aētōlis**, **a**, *um*, and **Aētōlius**, **a**, *um*.

Aēr, *tr.* from, Africanus. Subst. **Aēr**, *orum*, **m.** *plu.* Africans.

Aērānus, **a**, *um*, a Roman gentile name. *Esp.* Lucius Aferianus, a celebrated Roman comic poet, of whose works we possess only a few fragments. **2.** a general of Pompey.

Africa, *ae. f.* Africa. **2.** In a more restricted sense, Libya or the territory of Carthage. Hence **Africanus**, **a**, *um*; *esp.* as the agnomen of the two most distinguished Scipios: (I) P. Cornelius Scipio, who defeated Hannibal at Zama (201 B.C.). (II) his adopted son, P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus, who conducted the third Punic war. And **Africanus**, **a**, *um*; *esp.* Africanus ventus, or sublat. Africanus, the southwest wind.

Agamēdēs, *ae. m.* brother of Trophimus, with whom he built a temple to the Delphic Apollo.

Agamemnon, **ōnis**, **m. (nom. Agamemno) King of Mycenae, commander-in-chief of the Grecian forces before Troy. Hence **Agamemnonidēs**, *ae. m.* his son, Orestes; and **Agamemnonius**, **a**, *um*.**

Aganippē, *ēs*, *f.* a fountain in Boeotia, at the foot of Helicon, sacred to the Muses. Hence **Aganippēus**, **a**, *um*; and **Aganippis**, *idēs*, *f.* adj.

Agathocles, is, m. a king in Sicily, son of a potter, celebrated for his war with the Carthaginians for the possession of that island. 2. the author of a history of Syracuse.

Agathyrna, ae, f. a town in Sicily.

Agathyrri, orum, m. plu. a Scythian people.

Agave, Æa, f. daughter of Cadmus,

wife of Æchion, king of Thebes, and mother of Pentheus.

Agendicum, l. n. a town in Gallia, prob. the modern Sens.

Agenor, Æris, m. father of Cadmus and Europa, and ancestor of Dido. Hence **Agenoræus**, a, um, and **Agenorides**, ae, m. a male descendant of Agenor.

Agellanus, l. m. a celebrated Spartan king, who defeated the Persian satrap Tissaphernes, and the Athenians and Boeotians at Coronea.

Agis, Idæ (acc. Agin), m. the name of several kings of Sparta. Esp. Agis II. brother of Agesiulus, and son of Archidamus. (II) Agis IV. who endeavoured to effect various reforms, but was put to death by the ephors.

Agilæ, ae, or **Agilæ**, Æa, f. one of the Graces.

Agilæphron, ontia, m. a very celebrated Greek painter, before Zeuxis.

Aglauros, l. f. daughter of Cecrops, and sister of Herse and Pandrosus, changed by Mercury into a stone.

Agrirentum, l. n. v. Acragras. Hence **Agrirentini**, orum, m. plu. the inhabitants of Agrirentum.

Agrippina, ae, f. the wife of the Emperor Tiberius, grand-daughter of Atticus. 2. a daughter of Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia, grand-daughter of Augustus, wife of Germanicus, and mother of the Emperor Caligula. 3. daughter of the preceding and Germanicus, wife of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, and mother of the Emperor Nero.

Agrius (triyal.). Æi or eos, an epithet of Apollo, as guardian of the streets and ways.

Agrylla, ae, f. a town in Etruria, subsequently called Caere, now Cervetri. Hence **Agryllini**, orum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Agryum, l. n. a very old town in Sicily, not far from Enna, the birth-place of Diodorus Siculus.

Ahla, ae, m. a Roman family name.

Aharna, ae, f. a town in Etruria.

Aius Locoues or **Aius Locutius**, a deity who announced to the Romans "The Gauls are coming."

Ajax, Æia, m. the name of two Greeks renowned for their bravery: 1. Ajax Telamonius (after his father Telamon), who contended with Ulysses for the possession of the arms of Achilles. 2. Ajax Oileus (after his father Oileus), king of the Locri.

Alabanda, ae, f. and orum, m. plu. a town in Caria, distinguished for its wealth and luxury. Hence **Alabandenses**, um, or **Alabandoni**, orum, m.

plu. its inhabitants; and **Alabandens**, a, um.

Alani, orum, m. plu. a very warlike Scythian nation.

Alastor, Æris, m. one of the companions of Sarpedon, king of Lycia, killed by Ulysses before Troy.

Alba, or **Alba Longa**, ae, f. the mother city of Rome, built by Ascanius, the son of Aeneas, situated between the Alban Lake and Mons Albanus. Hence **Albanus**, a, um, and **Albani**, orum, m. plu. its inhabitants. 2. Alia Fucentina, a town northwest of Lacus Fucinus, on the borders of the Maris. 3. Alba Silvius, l. m. a king of Alba Longa.

Albinovanus, l. m. C. Pedro Albinovanus, a contemporary and friend of Ovid. 2. Celsus Albinovanus, a contemporary of Horace.

Albinus, l. m. a Roman family name.

Albis, is, m. a river of north-western Germany, now the Elbe.

Albunea, and **Albana**, ae, f. a fountain at Tibur gushing up between steep rocks, or poet. the nymph who dwelt there.

Alburnus, l. m. a mountain in Lucania, now Monte di Postiglione.

Alcaeus, l. m. a famous lyric poet of Mitylene, contemporary with Sappho, inventor of the verse named after him, Alcaic. Hence **Alcaeus**, a, um.

Alcathæ, Æs, f. the castle of Megara.

Alcathous, l. m. son of Pelops, founder of Megara.

Alcæ, Æs, f. a town in Spain.

Alcestis, is, or **Alceste**, Æa, f. daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admetus, king of Phœre, for the preservation of whose life she gave up her own; but was afterwards brought back from the lower world by Hercules, and restored to her husband.

Alceus (dissyl.). Æi and Æos, m. father of Amphitruo, and grand-father of Hercules. Hence **Alceides**, ae, m. Hercules.

Alcibiades, is, m. (voc. Alcibiade) an Athenian general in the Peloponnesian war, remarkable for his beauty, wealth, and natural endowments, as well as for his changing fortunes and want of fixed principle. 2. a later Greek in the time of the war with the Romans.

Alcimædon, ontia, m. a wood-carver.

Alcinous, l. m. a king of the Phœacians, by whom Ulysses was entertained.

Alcis, Idia, f. an appellation of Minerva among the Macedonians.

Alcithæ, Æs, f. one of the daughters of Minyas of Thebes, changed into a bat.

Alcmaee and **Alcmaeon**, Æia, m. a son of Amphitruus and Eriphyle. Hence **Alcmaeonius**, a, um.

Alcmena or **Alcimena**, ae, also **Alcmenæ**, Æa, f. daughter of Electryon, wife of Amphitruo, and mother of Hercules.

Alcyonæ (Halc.), Æa, f. daughter of Æolus, wife of Ceyx. Hence **Alcyonæus** and **-nius** (Halc.), a, um, a bird which

Albæ or **Albæ**, ae, m. a tyrannical ruler of Larina.

Alecto, tis, f. (found only in Non. and Acc.) one of the three Furies.

Alcetes, a, um, pertaining to Ale in Lycia: Alei camp, in which Bellerophon, thrown by Pegasus, and blinded by the lightning of Jupiter, wandered about.

Alcmon, Æia, m. father of Myceus, who built Crotona. Hence **Alcmonides**, ae, m. Myceus.

Alcina, ae, f. a town in Gaul, besieged and taken by Caesar, now Alais.

Aletrium, l. n. a town in Latium, now Alatri. Hence **Aletrinus**, Æia, and **Aletrinensis**, e.

Alexander, dri, m. the name of many persons of antiquity. Esp. the son of Philip and Olympias, surnamed the Great, the founder of the great Macedonian monarchy. 2. son of Perseus, king of Macedonia. 3. a tyrant of Phœre, in Thessaly. 4. a king of Ephesus. 5. another name of Paris, son of Priam.

Alexandria (also **Alexandria**), ae, f. the city built by Alexander the Great, after the destruction of Tyre, on the north coast of Egypt. 2. a town in Troas. Hence **Alexandrianus**, a, um.

Aleidis, l. m. a high snow-capped mountain, and the forest upon it, near Rome. Hence **Aleidis**, a, um.

Aliphera, ae, f. a town in Arcadia.

Alipho, Æia, m. a fortress built by Drusus, now Elen.

Alis, ae, f. a small river which flows into the Tiber, 11 miles north of Rome: it was made memorable by the terrible defeat on its banks of the Romans by the Gauls, on the 16th of July B.C. 390, which day, called dies Alimensis, was considered ever after as a dies nefastus.

Alifas, arum, also **Alifa**, ae, f. a town of Samnium, situated in the valley of the Volturnus. Hence **Alifanus**, a, um.

Allobrox, Æia, and pluri. **Allobroges**, rum, m. a people of Gallia, who occupied the country between the Rhone and the Jære; subdued B.C. 121 by Q. Fabius Maximus. Hence **Allobrogius**, a, um.

Almo, Æia, m. a small stream, which flows into the Tiber just below the walls of Rome, now the Acquedaccia. 2. the deity of the stream.

Alœus (triyal.). Æi and Æos, m. a giant. Hence **Alœides**, arum, m. plu. his sons, Otus and Ephialtes.

Alpæ, Æa, f. a town in Locria.

Alpes, um, f. plu. the Alps, the great chain of mountains which forms the northern boundary of Italy. Hence **Alpius**, a, um, and **Alpinus**, a, um.

Alphæus, Æia, f. the nymph and fountain Arcthusa, which unites its waters with the river Alpheus.

Alphæus (triyal.). or **Alpheus**, l. m. the chief river of Peloponnesus.

which flows in a westerly direction through Arcadia and Elis, and falls into the Ionian Sea. It disappears more than once, and emerges again after flowing some distance underground. This gave rise to the fable that it flows under the sea, and reappearing in Sicily, mingles with the waters of Arethusa. Hence **Alphæus**, a. um.

Alaium, i. n. a city on the coast of Attica. Hence **Alaiensis**, e, and **Alaius**, a. um.

Althæa, ae, f. wife of Oeneus, king of Calydon, and mother of Meleager.

Aluntium, i. n. a town on the north coast of Sicily. Hence **Aluntinus**, a. um.

Alvætes, is or ei, m. a king of Lydia, father of Croesus.

Alymon, ōis, m. the father of Iphimedia.

Alvixia or **Alvæa**, ae, f. a town on the west coast of Acarnania.

Amalthæa, ae, f. a nymph, daughter of Melicertes, king of Crete, who fed Jupiter with goat's milk; or, acc. to others, the name of the goat itself, one of whose horns, accidentally broken off, was placed among the stars as the Cornu Amalthææ, or Cornu copiæ. 2. the name of the Cumanæ sibil.

Amantianenses, ium, m. plu. the inhab. of the mountain Amanus.

Amantia, ae, f. a town on the coast of Illyria. Hence **Amantiani**, orum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Amânus, i. m. a mountain range, a branch of the Taurus, extending from Cilicia to Syria.

Amâsæus, i. m. a small river of Latium, now Amaseno.

Amastria, is, f. a town of Paphlagonia. Hence **Amastriacus**, a. um.

Amâta, ae, f. the wife of King Latus.

Amâthûs, untis, f. (acc. Gr. Amathunta) a town on the southern coast of Cyprus, sacred to Venus, who was hence called **Amâthûsia**. Hence **Amâthûsiacus**, a. um.

Amâzon, ōis, f.: plur. Amazones, the Amazons, a community of warlike women, who dwell on the River Thermodon. Hence **Amâzonicus**, a. um; **Amâzonis**, idis, f. an Amazon; and **Amâzonius**, a. um.

Ambrâciâ, ae, f. a city of Epirus, upon the gulf of the same name, now Aria. Hence **Ambrâciensis**, e, and **Ambrâcius**, a. um.

Amênânus, i. m. a river of Sicily, which rises at the foot of Aetna.

Améria, ae, f. a very ancient town in Umbria, now Amelia. Hence **Amêrinus**, a. um.

Amilcar, v. Hamilcar.

Amînaeus (-æus), a. um, pertaining to Aminea, a region in the Picentine country, distinguished for the culture of the vine.

Amîsia, ae, m. a river in Germany, the Ems. 2. f. a fortress built by the Romans upon that river.

Amîsus, i. f. a town in Pontus, now Samson.

Amîternum, i. n. a very ancient town in the Sabine country, now S. Vitorino. Hence **Amîternus**, a. um.

Ammon (Ham), ōis, m. an Arabian deity, regarded by the Greeks as identical with Jupiter, sometimes represented with the form of a ram. Hence **Ammonîsius**, a. um.

Amphîlârus, i. m. a distinguished Grecian seer, father of Alcmaeon and Amphilocheus. Hence **Amphîlârus**, (six syll.), a. um, and **Amphîlârides**, ae, m. Alcmaeon.

Amphictyones, um (acc. Gr. -as), m. plu. the representatives of the confederated Gr. States, who met at Thermopylae, later at Delphi, the Amphictyons.

Amphîlochia, ae, f. a small province in Acarnania. Hence **Amphîlochiens** or **Amphîlochiinus**, a. um; and **Amphîlochi**, orum, m. plu. the inhabitants of Amphilochia.

Amphion, ōis, m. son of Antiope by Jupiter, king of Thebes, and husband of Niobe; renowned for his musical skill. Hence **Amphîoniûs**, a. um.

Amphîpôlis, is, f. a city in Macedonia.

Amphitritê, ês, f. the wife of Neptune, and goddess of the Sea.

Amphitryo (-tio) or **ôn**, ōis, son of Alcæus and Hippomene, and husband of Alcmena. Hence **Amphitryônides**, ae, m. Hercules.

Amphrysus or -os, i. m. a small river in the Thessal. province of Phthiotis, on the banks of which Apollo fed the flocks of King Admetus.

Ananæus, i. m. a valley and lake in Italy, dangerous from their sulphureous exhalations, now Le Mofete.

Amellus, i. m. son of Procas, king of Alba, who expelled his brother Numitor, and ordered his grandsons Romulus and Remus to be thrown into the Tiber.

Amvolæ, arum, f. plu. a town in Iacania, the residence of Tyndarus, and the birth-place of Cæstor and Pollux. 2. a town in Latium, between Caeta and Taracina. Hence **Amyolaenus**, a. um.

Amymônê, ês, f. daughter of Danaus and grandmother of Palamedes. 2. a fountain near Argos.

Amynas, ae, m. the father of the Macedonian king, Philip. Hence **Amynitadês**, ae, m. Philip. 2. a shepherd.

Amynor, ōis, m. king of the Dolopians, and father of Phœnix, who is called **Amynorides**, ae.

Amynthâ (also Amith), ōis, m. son of Cretheus and father of Melampus, who is called **Amynthâniûs**.

Anæos, um, m. plu. an epithet of the Diacuri.

Anâcharis, is, m. a distinguished Scythian philosopher in the time of Solon.

Anacrôn, ontis, m. a distinguished lyric poet of Teos.

Anagnia, ae, f. a town in Latium,

the chief seat of the Hernici, now Anagni. Hence **Anagninus**, a. um.

Anas, ae, m. a river in Spain, now Guadiana.

Anaxâgôras, ae, m. a very distinguished Greek philosopher of Clazomenæ, teacher of Pericles and Euripides.

Anaximander, dri, m. a distinguished philosopher of Miletus.

Anchises, ae, m. son of Cæpyr, father of Aeneas, who bore him forth from the burning Troy upon his shoulders. Hence **Anchisiæus**, a. um; and **Anchisiadês**, ae, m. Aeneas.

Ancon, ōis, f. (also Ancona) an important city of Picenum on the Adriatic, now Ancona.

Ançra, ae, f. a town in Galatia, now Angora.

Andegâvi or **Andecâvi**, orum, also Andes, lum, m. plu. a Gallic tribe in the region of the present Angou.

Andriscus, i. m. a slave, who asserted that he was the son of the Macedonian king Perseus, and thus occasioned the third Macedonian war.

Andrôgêos and -gêus, i. m. son of Minos, slain by the Athenians and Negroians.

Andromâchê, ês, and -a, ae, f. daughter of King Etion, and wife of Hector.

Andromêda, ae, and -ê, ês, f. daughter of Cæpeus and Cassiope, rescued from a sea-monster by Perseus.

Andronicius, i. m. the surname of several Romans, the most distinguished of whom was L. Livius Andronicus, the first dramatic and epic poet of the Romans.

Andros and **Andrus**, i. f. the most northerly, and one of the largest of the Cyclades, now Andro. Hence **Andrius**, a. um; and **Andria**, ae, f. a woman of Andros; the Maid of Andros, a comedy of Terence.

Angitia, ae, f. a goddess worshipped by the Medæ, by some identified with Medea. Hence Nemus Angitiæ, the region consecrated to Angitia, in the Marston territory.

Angli, orum, m. plu. the Angli, a German tribe.

Angrivarii, orum, m. plu. a German tribe in the neighbourhood of the Teutoburg Forest, on both sides of the Weser.

Anien, v. Anio.

Anio, ōis, m. (the original form was ANIKEN) a river of Latium, and one of the largest of the tributaries of the Tiber, into which it falls about three miles above Rome, near Teverone. Hence **Anienis**, e, and **Aniënus**, a. um.

Anius, ii, m. a king and priest at Delos, who hospitably entertained Aeneas.

Anna, ae, f. the sister of Dido; honoured as a goddess after her death, under the name of Anna Perenna.

Annibal, v. Hannibal.

Anniocæri, orum, m. plu. a philosophical sect of Cyrene, so called from its founder, Annicæris.

Anser, *eria*, m. a poet, friend of the triumvir Antonius, who presented him with an estate at Falerum.

Antaeus, i. m. a huge giant in Libya, slain by Hercules.

Antandros (us), i. f. a maritime town in Mysia, at the foot of Ida. Hence **Antandrius**, a. um.

Antenor, *eria*, m. a noble Trojan, who, after the fall of Troy, went to Italy and founded Patavium (Padua). Hence **Antenorides**, ac. m. a male descendant of Antenor.

Anthedon, *onia*, f. a town and harbour in Boeotia, opposite Euboea, the birth-place of Glaucus, and noted for its traffic in sponges.

Antiochra, ac. f. a town of Phocia, situated on the Corinthian gulf, now *Aspra Spitia*. 2. a town in Thessaly.

3. a town in Locris. All three towns were celebrated for the production and preparation of hellebore.

Antigone, *ea*, or **Antigona**, ac. f. daughter of the Theban king Oedipus.

2. daughter of the Trojan king Laomedon.

Antigonæa, ac. f. a town in Epirus. 2. a town in Macedonia.

Antigonus, i. m. the name of several kings of Asia. 1. Antigonus I. father of Demetrius Poliorcetes. 2. Antigonus Gonatas, son of Demetrius Poliorcetes. 3. Antigonus Doson.

Antilibanus, i. m. a mountain range in Phoenicia, opposite to Libanus.

Antiocheus, i. m. son of Nestor, slain by Menon before Troy.

Antimachus, i. m. a Greek poet of Colophon, contemporary with Socrates and Plato. 2. a centaur.

Antiochia (also **Antiochia**), ac. f. Antioch, the capital of the Greek kings of Syria, on the Orontes, now Antakieh.

Antiochus, i. m. the name of several Syrian kings, among whom Antiochus Magnus was most distinguished, on account of his war with the Romans. 2. the name of an Academic philosopher, a teacher of Cicero and Brutus. Hence **Antiochini**, a. um.

Antiope, *ea*, f. daughter of Nycteus, wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, mother of Amphion and Zethus. 2. the name of a tragedy of Paccius.

Antipater, tri. m. one of the generals and successors of Alexander the Great, the father of Cassander. 2. his grandson, son of Cassander, and son-in-law of Lysimachus. 3. the name of several philosophers: (i) of a Cynic. (ii) of a Stoic. (iii) of a contemporary of Cicero. 4. a distinguished lawyer, friend of the orator L. Crassus.

Antiphates, ac. m. king of the Lacrygonians. 2. son of Sarpedon, slain by Turnus.

Antiphon, *ontis*, m. a renowned sophist of Rhamnus, contemporary with Socrates. 2. the name of a dream-interpreter.

Antissa, ac. f. a town in Lesbos.

Hence **Antissaei**, orum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Antisthenes, is and ac. m. a pupil of Socrates, teacher of Diogenes, and founder of the Cynic philosophy.

Antium, il, n. a town on the coast of Latium, celebrated for the temple of Fortune, now Anzio. Hence **Antianus**, a. um, **Antias**, *itis*, and **Antiates**, um, m. plu. the inhabitants of Antium.

Antonius, il, m. a Roman gentile name: M. Antonius, a celebrated orator just before the age of Cicero. 2. C. Antonius, Cicero's colleague in the consulship. 3. M. Antonius, the triumvir, defeated by Octavianus at Actium. Hence **Antonianus**, a. um, and **Antonianus**, a. um.

Antibis, is and *idis* (acc. Anubin), m. an Egyptian deity which was represented with the head of a dog, the tutelary deity of the chase.

Anxur, *uris*, n. an ancient town in Latium, also called Tarracina. Hence **Anxurris**, *itis*.

Antyus, i. m. one of the accusers of Socrates.

Acedæ, *ea*, f. one of the first four Muses.

Aonia, ac. f. a part of Boeotia, in which are Mount Helicon and the fountain Aponippe. Hence **Aonia**, *idis*, f. a Boeotian woman; plur. **Aonides**, the Muses; and **Aonius**, a. um.

Aornus, i. m. the Lake of Avernus. **Apamæa** or **-ia**, ac. f. one of the principal towns in Coele-Syria, on the Orontes. 2. a town in Phrygia. Hence **Apamensis**, e.

Apella, ac. m. the name of a Roman freedman. 2. the name of a credulous Jew, who lived in the time of Horace.

Apelles, is (voc. Apella), m. a distinguished Greek painter in the time of Alexander the Great. Hence **Apellens**, a. um.

Apenninus, i. m. the mountain-chain which traverses almost the whole length of Italy.

Aphæreus (trisy.), el, m. a king of the Messenians. 2. a centaur.

Apicius, il, m. a notorious epicure under Augustus and Tiberius.

Apidanus, i. m. a river in Thessaly.

Apollæa, arum, f. plu. a town of Latium.

Apis, is, m. the bull, honoured as a god by the Egyptians.

Apollo, *inis*, m. son of Jupiter and Latona, twin-brother of Diana, the sun-god. Hence **Apollinari**, a. and **Apollinæus**, a. um.

Apollodorus, i. m. a distinguished rhetorician, teacher of Augustus. 2. a distinguished grammarian of Athens. 3. an Academic philosopher. 4. a tyrant of Cassandrea.

Apollonia, ac. f. the name of several celebrated towns: (i) in Aetolia. (ii) in Macedonia. (iii) in Illyria. Hence **Apolloniates**, ac. and **Apolloniæus**, a. um.

itis, m. a native of Apollonia; and **Apolloniensis**, e.

Apollonienses, tum, m. plu. the inhabitants of Apollonia in Lydia.

Apollonius, il, m. a very distinguished rhetorician in Rhodes.

Appias, *ialis*, f. an epithet of the nymph of the fountain of Aqua Appia.

Appian, il, m., and **Appia**, ac. f. a Roman praenomen, esp. of persons of the gens Claudia. Hence **Appianus**, a. um, and **Appiænus**, a. um.

Appuleius (Apul.), i. m. the name of several Romans; esp. of L. Appuleius Saturninus, a turbulent tribune of the people, B.C. 102. Hence **Appuleius**, a. um.

Apronius, i. m. the name of several Romans. 1. a tribune of the people, B.C. 449. 2. an officer under Verres in Sicily. 3. consul, A.D. 8.

Apurus, i. m. a river of Illyria.

Apurini, orum, m. plu. a Ligurian tribe.

Apulia (Apul.), ac. f. a region in the south-east of Italy, now *Puglia*. Hence **Apulianus** (Apul.), a. um, and **Apulius** (Apul.), a. um.

Aquileia, ac. f. the capital of Venetia, and one of the most important cities of Northern Italy. Hence **Aquileianus**, tum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Aquillo, *onis*, m. the husband of Orithyia and father of Calais and Zetes.

Aquilënia, ac. f. a town of the Hirpini, in the south of Samnium. 2. a town in the north of Samnium.

Aquinum, i, n. a town of the Volscians, now Aquino, the birth-place of the poet Juvenal. Hence **Aquinus**, *itis*, and **Aquinates**, tum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Aquitania, ac. f. a province in Southern Gaul, between the Garonne (Garonne) and the Pyrenæes.

Arabis, ac. f. a country of Western Asia, divided by the ancients into Petraea, Deserta, and Politica. Hence **Arabicus**, a. um, and **Arabius**, a. um.

Arabe, *abis*, adj. Arabian. Hence subst.: an Arab, Arabian; and **Arabus**, a. um.

Arachnè, *ea*, f. a Lydian maiden, who challenged Minerva to a trial of skill in spinning, and, as a punishment, was changed by the goddess into a spider.

Aracynthus, i. m. a mountain between Boeotia and Attica.

Arar (also **Araris**; acc. **Ararim**), is, m. a river in Gaul, a tributary of the Rhodanus, now the Saône.

Aratus, i. m. a Greek poet of Sici, in Cilicia, author of an astronomical poem, entitled *Phaenomena*, which Cic. and Cæsar Germanicus translated into Latin. Hence **Aratus**, a. um. 2. of Syon, a distinguished Greek general, the founder of the Achaean League.

Araxes, is, m. a river in Armenia Major. 2. a river in Persia.

Arbaces, *la*, *m.* the first king of Media.

Arbela, *orum*, *n. plur.* a town in Assyria, now Erbil. Near this town Alexander the Great defeated Darius.

Arceades, *v. Arca.*

Archadia, *ae, f.* a mountainous inland district in the Peloponnese. Hence **Archadiscus**, *a, um*, and **Archadius**, *a, um*.

Arceas, *idis*, *m.* son of Jupiter and Callisto, the progenitor of the Arcadians. **2.** an Arcadian: *plur.* Archades, *um*; and *adj.* Arcadian.

Archelaus, *ae, m.* a Greek philosopher, founder of the Middle Academy.

Archilanus, *l, m.* a philosopher of the Ionian school, teacher of Socrates.

2. a king of Macedonia, friend of Euripides. **3.** a general of Mithridates. **4.** his son, slain by Gabinius.

5. a king of Cappadocia.

Archias, *ae, m.* a Greek poet of Antiochia, who became distinguished by Cicero's defence of him.

Archilochus, *l, m.* a Greek poet of Paros, the originator of the iambic verse. Hence **Archilochius**, *a, um*.

Archimedes, *is* (*gen.* Archimedi), *m.* the most celebrated mathematician of antiquity, killed at the taking of Syracuse by Marcellus. Hence **Archimedeus** or **-ius**, *a, um*.

Archytas, *ae, m.* a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum, and friend of Plato.

Ardea, *ae, f.* a very ancient city of Latium, twenty-four miles south of Rome, now Ardea. Hence **Ardeas**, *idis*, and **Ardeatinus**, *a, um*.

Ardeenna, *ae, f.* the largest forest in Gaul, in Caesar's time.

Ardeopagus (*-os*), *l, m.* Mars' Hill at Athens, on which the chief criminal tribunal of the same name held its sessions. Hence **Ardeopagites**, *ae, m.* a member of the court of the Ardeopagus.

Ares, *is*, *m.* the Greek name of the war-god Mars.

Arcthusa, *ae, f.* a celebrated fountain near Syracuse.

Arctium (*Arretium*), *il, n.* one of the most ancient and powerful cities of Etruria, now Arezzo.

Argiletum, *l, n.* a part of the city of Rome, inhabited chiefly by mechanics and book-sellers. Hence **Argiletanus**, *a, um*.

Arginense, *arum, f. plur.* three small islands in the Aegean Sea, near Lesbos.

Argo, *is, f.* the ship in which the Greek heroes, under the guidance of Jason, sailed to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece. Hence **Argosus**, *a, um*.

Argos, *n.* (only *nom.* and *acc.*), more freq. in the *plur.* Argi, *orum*, *m.* the capital of Argolis, in the Peloponnese, sacred to Juno, and the most ancient city in Greece. Hence **Argivus**, *a, um*; **Argus**, *a, um*; **Argolis**, *idis*, *f. adj.*; **Argoliceus**, *a, um*; and **Argus**, *a, um*.

Argus, *l, m.* the hundred-eyed keeper of Io, after she was changed into a heifer by Jupiter.

Ariadna, *ae* (*-s, ae*), *f.* the daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who extricated Theseus from the Labyrinth, and accompanied him on his return to Greece, but was deserted by him at Naxos, where Bacchus fell in love with her, and placed her crown as a constellation in the heavens. Hence **Ariadnaeus**, *a, um*.

Ariola, *ae, f.* an ancient town of Latium, upon the Appian Way, 16 miles from Rome. Hence **Ariolus**, *a, um*.

Ariminum, *l, n.* a town in Umbria, on the Adriatic, at the mouth of a river of the same name, now Rimini. Hence **Ariminenses**, *ium, m. plur.* its inhabitants.

Ariobarzanes, *is, m.* a king of Cappadocia.

Arlon, *onis, m.* (*acc.* Ariona) a celebrated lyric poet and cithara player of Methymna in Lesbos, rescued from drowning by a dolphin. Hence **Arlonius**, *a, um*.

Ariovistus, *l, m.* the king of a German tribe in the time of Caesar.

Arisba, *ae* or *-s, ae, f.* a town in Troas.

Aristaeus, *l, m.* son of Apollo and Cyrene, who is said to have taught to men the management of bees, and to have first planted olive-trees.

Aristarchus, *l, m.* a distinguished and severe critic of Alexandria.

Aristides, *is, m.* an Athenian renowned for his integrity, a contemporary and rival of Themistocles. **2.** a poet of Miletus.

Aristippus, *l, m.* a philosopher of Cyrene, disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic school. Hence **Aristippus**, *a, um*.

Ariston, *onis, m.* a philosopher of Chios, a disciple of Zeno. **2.** a peripatetic philosopher of Coae.

Aristonion, *l, m.* son of Eumenes, conquered by M. Perperna, and slain in prison.

Aristophanes, *is, m.* the most celebrated comic poet of Greece. Hence **Aristophaneus** or **-ius**, *a, um*.

2. a distinguished grammarian of Byzantium, teacher of the critic Ariarctus.

Aristoteles, *is* (*gen.* Aristoteli), *m.* the most celebrated natural philosopher of antiquity, born at Stagira, in Macedonia, teacher of Alexander the Great, and founder of the Peripatetic philosophy. Hence **Aristotelius** and **-us**, *a, um*.

Aristoxenus, *l, m.* a philosopher and musician, pupil of Aristotle.

Aridaeus, *a, um*, belonging to the region of Arius in Chios.

Armenia, *ae, f.* a large country of Western Asia. Hence **Armeniacus**, *a, um*, and **Armenius**, *a, um*.

Arminius, *il, m.* a German prince, who defeated the Romans under Varus.

Armoricae, *arum, f. plur.* [*ar* = on, at, and *mor* = sea: coast-land, sea-coast] some of the northern provinces of Gaul, now Bretagne, with a part of Normandy.

Araus, *l, m.* a river of Etruria, now the Arno. Hence **Arniensis**, *e*.

Arpi, *orum, m. plur.* a city in Apulia. Hence **Arpinus**, *a, um*.

Arpinum, *l, m.* a town in Latium, the birth-place of Marius and Cicero. Hence **Arpinas**, *idis*.

Arretium, *v. Arretium*.

Arsees, *is, m.* the first king of the Parthians. Hence **Arsacidæ**, *arum, m. plur.* his successors.

Artabanus, *l, m.* a Parthian king of the family of the Arsacidae. **2.** a general of Xerxes.

Artaxata, *orum, m. plur.* (Artaxata, *ae, f.*) the capital of Armenia, on the Araxes.

Artaxerxes, *is, m.* the name of several Persian kings.

Artémidorus, *l, m.* a physician, who acted as one of the agents of Verres.

Artémis, *idis, f.* the Greek name of Diana.

Aruns, *ntis, m.* a brother of Lucumo (Tarquinus Priscus). **2.** a younger son of Turpinus the Proud.

3. a son of Porsema.

Arverni, *orum, m. plur.* a people of Gaul, in the present Auvergne.

Ascalaphus, *l, m.* son of Achernor and Orpheus, who was changed into an owl.

Ascanius, *il, m.* son of Aeneas and Creusa, and founder of Alba Longa.

Asclepiades, *ae, m.* a distinguished physician of Prusa, in Bithynia, friend of Crassus. **2.** a blind philosopher of Bœotia. **3.** a Greek poet, inventor of the metre named after him. Hence **Asclepiades**, *a, um*.

Asce, *ae, f.* a village in Boeotia, near Mount Helicon, the birthplace of Heriod. Hence **Asceus**, *a, um*.

Asculum, *l, n.* the capital of Picenum, now Ascoli. Hence **Asculanus**, *a, um*.

2. a town in Apulia.

Asdrubal, *v. Hasdrubal*.

Asia, *ae, f.* the continent of Asia.

2. the western portion of Asia, Asia Minor, esp. as a Roman province. Hence **Asius**, *a, um*; **Asia**, *idis, f. adj.*

Asiatus, *a, um*, and **Asiaticus**, *a, um*.

Asinius, *a, um*, a Roman gentile name. Hence **Asiniatus**, *a, um*.

Asopus, *l, m.* a river in Boeotia; personified, the father of Aegina, Ecadne, and Euboea, and grandfather of Aeacus. Hence **Asopis**, *idis, f.* (*gen.* Asopidos; *acc.* Asopida) his daughter Aegina. (*il*) his daughter Ecadne. **2.** a river in Thessaly.

Aspendos, *l, f.* a city of Pamphylia, on the Eurymedon. Hence **Aspendus**, *a, um*.

Asarionus, *l, m.* son of Trus, brother of Ganymede and Ilus, father of Capys, and grandfather of Anchises.

Assyria, *ae, f.* a country in Asia, between Media, Mesopotamia, and Babylonia. Hence **Assyrius**, *a, um*.

Asta, *ae, f.* a town in Liguria, now

Asti, 2, a town in Hispania Baetica. Hence **Astensis**, e.

Astartē, ēs, f. the Syro-Phœnician moon-goddess.

Astria, ae, or -s, ēs, f. daughter of Coeus and Phoebe, mother of the fourth Hercules.

Astraea, ae, f. the goddess of Justice.

Astræus, i, m. a Titan, husband of Aurora, and father of the winds.

Astres, um, m. plu. a people who dwell in the north-west of Spain.

Astura, ae, m. a river in Latium.

2, f. an island at its mouth, on which Cicero had a villa.

Astyages, is, m. king of Media, father of Mandane, and grandfather of Cyrus.

Astyanax, actis, m. (acc. Astyan-acta) son of Hector and Andromache.

2, a tragic actor in the time of Cicero.

Astylos, i, m. a centaur and sooth-sayer.

Astypalaea, ae, f. an island in the Cyprian sea, now Stampalia.

Hence **Astypalæenses**, um, m. plu. its inhabitants; **Astypalæicus**, a, um, and **Astypalæus**, a, um.

Atalanta, ae (-s, ēs), f. daughter of King Schoeneus, in Boeotia, celebrated for her swiftness in running.

2, daughter of Janus of Arcadia, beloved by Meleager.

Atella, ae, f. an ancient town of Campania, midway between Capua and Neapolis, near the modern Aversa.

Hence **Atellanus**, a, um; **Atellanus**, a, um, and **Atellanicus**, a, um.

Atēmanis, ae, f. a district in Epirus. Hence **Atēmanes**, um, m. plu. its inhabitants; **Atēmanis**, idis, f. an Athamanian woman; and **Atēmanus**, a, um.

Atēmas, antis, m. son of Aeolus, grandson of Hellen, king in Thessaly, the father of Helle and Phryxus by Nephele, and of Melicerta and Learchus by Ino. Hence **Atēmantēs**, a, um; **Atēmantides**, ae, m. Melicertes; and **Atēmantia**, idis, f. Helle.

Atēnæ, arum, f. plu. Athens, the capital of Attica, and the most celebrated city of Greece. Hence **Atēnæus**, a, um, and **Atēniensis**, e.

Atēnio, ōnis, m. a slave, leader in a slave-insurrection in Sicily.

Atēsis, is, m. one of the principal rivers of northern Italy, now the Adige.

Athos (gen. not found: dat. and abl. Atho: acc. Athō, Athōn, Athonem), m. a high mountain in Macedonia, on the Strymonian Gulf, now Monte Santo.

Atillus, a, um, a Roman gentile name. Hence **Atillanus**, a, um.

Atina, ae, f. a town in Latium, still called Atina. Hence **Atinas**, Atis.

Atintānia, ae, f. a region in Epirus, on the borders of Macedonia.

Atlas, antis, m. a great mountain

range in the north-west of Africa.

2, a king of Mauritania, son of Japetus and Clymene, a lover of astronomy. Hence **Atlantius**, a, um;

Atlantēs, a, um; **Atlantides**, ae, m. a male descendant of King Atlas, and **Atlantis**, idis, f. adj. and subst.

Atrox, icis, m. a river in Aetolia. Hence **Atrocius**, a, um.

2, f. a town in Thessaly, on the Peneus. Hence **Atrociades**, ae, m. the Thessalian (accusative); and **Atrocia**, idis, f. the Thessalian woman. Hippodamia.

Atrobates, um, m. plu. a people in Gallia Belgica.

Atræus (disyll.), el, m. son of Pelops and Hippodamia, brother of Thyestes, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, king of Argos and Mycenæ. Hence

Atrides, ae, m. a male descendant of Atræus.

Atropos, i, f. one of the three Parcae.

Attalus, i, m. the name of several kings of Pergamos, the most renowned of whom, both from his wealth and his discovery of the art of weaving cloth of gold, was Attalus III., who made the Romans his heir. Hence

Attallus, a, um.

2, a general of Alexander the Great.

3, a Macedonian, enemy of Alexander.

Atthis (Attis), idis, f. a female friend of Sappho.

2, a name for Attica.

Attica, ae, f. the most celebrated district of Greece, the capital of which was Athens.

2, the name of the daughter of T. Pomponius Atticus.

Hence **Atticus**, a, um, pertaining to Attica or Athens, Attic, Athenian; also, a surname of the Roman T. Pomponius, the intimate friend of Cicero.

Attis, idis (also Attis or Atys, ōis), m. a young Phrygian shepherd, whom Cybele loved.

Attius (Accius), il, m. a distinguished Roman poet, the rival of Pacuvius in tragedy and comedy. Hence

Attianus (Acc.), a, um.

2, Attius Navius, a soothsayer, who cut through a grindstone with a razor.

Attyr, v. Attis and Atys.

Atys or **Attyr**, ōis, m. son of Hercules and Omphale, ancestor of the Lydian kings, who are therefore called Attyades.

Aufuldus, a, um, a Roman gentile name. Hence **Aufuldianus**, a, um.

Aufuldus, i, m. the principal river of Apulia, remarkable for its rapid and violent stream; now *Ofanto*.

Augias or **Augeas**, ae, m. a king of Elis, whose stable, containing three thousand head of cattle, uncleansed for thirty years, was cleaned out in one day by Hercules.

Augustus, i, m. a surname of Octavianus Caesar after he attained to undivided authority, and subsequently, of all the Roman emperors; equivalent to majesty or imperial majesty. Hence

Augustus, a, um, **Augustalis**, e.

Augustinus, a, um, and **Augustinus**, a, um.

Aulerci, orum, m. plu. a people in Celtic Gaul.

Aulistes, ae, m. the flute-player, the surname of an exiled Egyptian king.

Alis, is or idis, f. a sea-port town in Boeotia, from which the Grecian fleet set sail for Troy.

Alon, ōnis, m. a vine-bearing mountain, and the valley by it, in Calabria.

Aurillus, a, um, a Roman gentile name.

Aurunci, orum, m. = Ausones, q. v.

Auruncus, ae, f. an old town in Campania. Hence **Auruncus**, a, um.

Ausones, um, m. plu. the Ausonians, a very ancient name of the primitive inhabitants of Central Italy.

Hence **Ausonis**, ae, f. the country of the Ausonians; and poet. for Italy; **Ausonius**, a, um; **Ausonides**, arum, m. plu. the inhabitants of Ausonia, or Italy; and **Ausonis**, idis, f. adj.

Autolytus, i, m. son of Mercury and Chione, a very desecrating robber, who could transform himself into various shapes.

Autamēdon, ontis, m. the character of Achilles.

Autōbē, ēs, f. daughter of Cadmus and mother of Actæon.

Auxilium, i, n. a tower of the Picent, now *Usino*. Hence **Auximiles**, um, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Avārigum, i, n. the chief town of the Bituriges, now *Bourges*.

Aventinus (um), i, m. the Aventine, one of the seven hills of Rome, extending from the Palatine to the Caelian.

Hence **Aventinus**, a, um.

2, a son of Hercules.

Avernus laqus, or absoi. **Avernus**, i, m. a lake in the neighborhood of Cumæ, enclosed by steep and wooded hills (now *Lago d'Averno*), whose deadly exhalations were said to kill the birds flying over it. Hence **Avernus**, a, um, and **Avernalis**, e.

Azōna, ae, f. a river in Gaul, now the *Sime*.

B.

Bābylon, ōnis, f. (acc. *Babylona*) the ancient and renowned city of the Babylonio-Chaldaean empire, in Mesopotamia, on both sides of the Euphrates. Hence **Bābylonis**, a, um, and **Bābylonicus**, a, um.

Bacchiādae, arum, m. plu. a very ancient royal family of Corinth, which, being dethroned by Cypselus, went to Sicily, and founded Syracuse.

Bacchus, i, m. son of Jupiter and Semele, the god of wine. Hence **Bacchicus**, a, um. **Bacchius**, a, um. **Baccheus**, a, um, and **Baccheius**, a, um.

Bācenis, a great forest in Germany.

Bactra, orum, *n. plu.* the chief city of Bactria or Bactriana, now Balkh, and one of the oldest cities in the world. Hence **Bactriānus**, *a, um*; and **Bactriani**, orum, *m. plu.* the Bactrians.

Bacubis, *a, um*, the name of a Roman gens.

Bacūla, *ae, f.* a town of Hispania Baetica.

Bacis, *is, m.* a large river in southern Spain, now Guadalquivir. Hence **Bacticus**, *a, um*; and *subst.* **Bactica**, *ae, f.* the province of Baetica, now Andalusia and a part of Granada.

Bacrada, *ae, m.* a river in North Africa, near Utica, now Mejerdah.

Balae, arum, *f. plu.* a small town on the coast of Campania, a favourite resort of the Romans on account of its warm baths and pleasant situation. Hence **Balaenus**, *a, um*.

Balæares, lum, *f. plu.* the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean, the chief of which are Majorca and Minorca, whose inhabitants were skillful slingers. Hence **Balæaris**, *e*, and **Balæarius**, *a, um*.

Bandusia, *ae, f.* a pleasant fountain near Venusia, the birth-place of Horace.

Bantia, *ae, f.* a town of Apulia, near Venusia. Hence **Bantiūnus**, *a, um*.

Baras, *ae, m.* ancestor of the renowned Barine family, in Carthage, to which Hamilcar and Hannibal belonged. Hence **Barainus**, *a, um*.

Baros, *ēs, f.* a city of Cyrenaica. Hence **Baracsi**, orum, *m. plu.* its inhabitants. **2.** the nurse of Sicheus.

Bardae, orum, *m. plu.* an Illyrian people. Hence **Bardicus**, *a, um*.

Bargyllae, arum, *f. plu.* a town in Caria. Hence **Bargyllotus**, *a, um*, and **Bargyllotae**, arum, *m. plu.* its inhabitants.

Barium, *il, n.* a town in Apulia, on the Adriatic Sea, now Bari.

Bassarus, *ei, m.* a title of Bacchus. Hence **Bassaricus**, *um*.

Bastarnae (also **Basternae**), arum, *m. plu.* a powerful German tribe.

Batavi, orum, *m. plu.* the inhabitants of the country now called Holland.

Bathylus, *l, m.* a Samian boy, beloved by Anacreon. **2.** a celebrated pantomimist of Alexandria.

Battus, *is, m.* the founder of Cyrene. Hence **Battildes**, *ae, m.* an inhabitant of Cyrene, esp. the poet Callimachus. **2.** a herdman who was transformed by Mercury into the stone Index.

Baucis, *ilis, f.* the wife of Philemon, who entertained Jupiter and Mercury in the form of mortals.

Bauli, orum, *m. plu.* a place near Baiae, now Baecoli.

Bavus, *il, m.* a stupid poet, contemporary with Virgil and Horace.

Bebrycia, *ae, f.* a district of Asia Minor, afterward Bithynia. Hence **Bebrycius**, *a, um*.

Bedricum, *l, m.* a village in north-

ern Italy, between Verona and Cremona, the scene of two important battles between the armies of Otho, Vitellius, and Vespasian. Hence **Bedriacensis**, *e*.

Belgae, arum, *m. plu.* an exceedingly warlike people, of German and Celtic origin, in the north of Gaul. Hence **Belgicus**, *a, um*, and **Belgium**, *il, n.* the country of the Belgae.

Bellerophon, ontis, *m.* son of Glaucus and grandson of Sisyphus, the slayer of the Chimæra, and the rider of Pegasus. Hence **Bellerophontes**, *a, um*.

Bellocassi, orum (also **Velocasses**), *m. plu.* a Gallic tribe.

Bellona, *ae, f.* the goddess of war, sister of Mars.

Bellōvaci, orum, *m. plu.* a Celtic tribe.

Bélus, *l, m.* an ancient king of Egypt, father of Danaus and Aegyptus. Hence **Bélides**, *ae, m.* a descendant of Bélus, and **Bélis**, *idis, f. usu. plur.* Belides, *um*, the granddaughters of Bélus, the *Bélides*-*Idunades*.

Bénacus, *l, m.* a deep and stormy lake in northern Italy, through which the Mincius (Mincio) flows, now Lago di Garda.

Bénéventum, *l, n.* a very ancient and important city of Samnium, now Benevento. Hence **Bénéventānus**, *a, um*.

Bérserunt, *l, m.* a mountain in Phrygia, sacred to Cybele. Hence **Bérseruntis**, *a, um*.

Bérénice, *ēs, f.* daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus and Arsinoë. Hence **Béréniceus**, *a, um*.

Bérē, *ēs, f.* the nurse of Semele. **2.** one of the Oceanides. **3.** the wife of Dorpeus of Epirus.

Bérutus, *l, f.* a sea-port of Phoenicia, distinguished for its excellent wine; now Beirut.

Bessi, orum, *m. plu.* a warlike people of Thrace. Hence **Bessicus**, *a, um*.

Biknor, *oris, m.* a centaur. **2.** an ancient hero of Mantua.

Bias, antis, *m.* a Greek philosopher of Priene, one of the seven wise men.

Bibracte, *is, n.* the chief town of the Aedui, later, Augustodunum, now Autun.

Bibrax, actis, *n.* a town in Gaul, in the territory of the Remi; now Bièvre.

Bidia, *is, f.* a small town in Sicily.

Bion, ontis, *m.* a Scythian philosopher. Hence **Blōnēus**, *a, um*.

Bialtae, arum, *m. plu.* a Thracian people on the Strymon.

Bistones, um, *m. plu.* a Thracian people. Hence **Bistōnius**, *a, um*, and **Bistōnis**, *idis, f. aly.* subst. a Thracian woman.

Bithynia, *ae, f.* a division of Asia Minor, between the Propontis and the Black Sea. Hence **Bithynicus**, *a, um*.

Bithynus, *a, um*, and **Bithynis**, *idis, f.* a Bithynian woman.

Bithurges, um, *m. plu.* a people of Gallia.

Boechar, *aris, m.* a king of Mauritania at the time of the second Punic war.

Boechus, *l, m.* a king of Mauritania, father-in-law of Jugurtha, whom he betrayed to Sulla.

Boebē, *ēs, f.* a village of Magnesia in Thessaly. Hence **Boebēis**, *idis* or *idos, f.* a lake near Boebē; and **Boebēus**, *a, um*.

Boeotia, *ae, f.* a district of northern Greece, between Attica and Phocis, whose capital was Thebes. Hence **Boeotius**, *a, um*, and **Boeotus**, *a, um*.

Boii, orum, *m. plu.* a people of Gaul and also of northern Italy and Germany: their country in the latter is now Bohemia.

Bola, *ae, or* Boleae, arum, *f.* a very ancient town of the Aequi, in Latium. Hence **Bolānus**, *a, um*.

Bōmilcar, *aris, m.* a Carthaginian commander in the second Punic war.

2. a companion of Jugurtha, afterwards put to death by him.

Bonna, *ae, f.* the city Bonn, on the Rhine. Hence **Bonnensis**, *e*.

Bōnōlia, *ae, f.* a city in Gallia Cisalpina, now Bologna. Hence **Bōnōliensis**, *e*.

Bōotes, *ae* (gen. Bootae, teor. Boote), *m.* the constellation Bootes, the bear-keeper.

Bōreas, *ae, m.* = Aquilo, *q. v.*

Bōrvethēnis, *is, m.* a large river of Sarmatia, which flows into the Black Sea, now the Dniester. Hence **Bōrvethēnius**, *a, um*, and **Bōrvethēniacae**, arum, *m. plu.* the dwellers on or near the Bōrvethēnis.

Bospōrus, *l, m.* Thraxius, the strait which unites the waters of the Euxine and the Propontis. Hence **Bospōrius**, *a, um*. **2.** Bosphorus Cimmerius, the strait connecting the sea of Asop with the Euxine. Hence **Bospōriānus**, *l, m.* a dweller near it.

Bottiaea, *ae, f.* a small province in Macedonia.

Bōvianum, *l, n.* a city of Samnium, the capital of the Pentri, now Bojano.

Bōvillae, arum, *f. plu.* a small but very ancient town in Latium, about twelve miles from Rome, on the Appian Way. Hence **Bōvillānus**, *a, um*.

Bratuspantium, *il, n.* a town of the Bellouaci, prob. now Beauvais.

Brennus, *l, m.* a leader of the Gauls, and conqueror at the Alia.

Breuni, orum, *m. plu.* a people of Rhaetia.

Brāreus (trisy.), *ei, m.* a hundred-armed giant, also called Aegaeon.

Brigantes, um, *m. plu.* a powerful people in Britain.

Briēis, *idos, f.* Hippodamia, daughter of Bries, mistress of Achilles.

Britannia, *ae, f.* in its most extended sense, Great Britain, consisting of Albion (England and Scotland) and Hibernia or Iernia (Ireland); in a more restricted sense, the larger island, England and Scotland; and finally, England alone, as opposed to Caledonia.

(Scotland). Hence **Britannus**, a, um, and **Britannicus**, a, um.

Brixellum, i, n. a town in northern Italy, on the Po, now **Brescia**.

Brixia, ae, f. a city of northern Italy, now **Brescia**. Hence **Brixianus**, a, um.

Bromius, ii, m. a surname of Bacchus.

Brontes, ae, m. a Cyclops, one of Vulcan's workmen.

Brótēs, ae, m. one of the *Lapithae*.

2, twin-brother of Ammon, and with him slain by Phineus.

Bructeri, orum, m. plu. a German people, occupying the country about the *Elms*.

Brundisium (Brundisium), ii, n. a very ancient town in Calabria, with an excellent harbour on the Adriatic, now **Brindisi**. Hence **Brundisianus**, a, um.

Brutuli, orum, m. plu. the inhabitants of the southern extremity of Italy. Hence **Brutulus**, a, um.

Brutus, i, m. a Roman surname.

1, I. Junius Brutus, a relative of *Quintus Imperator*, saved by his feigned stupidity, and the liberator of Rome from regal dominion.

2, M. Junius Brutus, son of *Servilia*, sister of *Caio Uticensis*, and of M. Brutus, an intimate friend of *Cicero*, one of the murderers of *Julius Caesar*.

3, D. Junius Brutus, a fellow-conspirator with the preceding. Hence **Brutianus**, a, um, and **Brutinus**, a, um.

Bucéphālas, ae, m. the horse of Alexander the Great.

Buphūs, i, m. a statuery of *Chios*, contemporary with the poet *Hippocritus*.

Buāiris, idis, m. a king of Egypt, who was said to sacrifice strangers, and was himself slain by *Hercules*.

Butes, ae, m. son of *Ameycus*, king of the *Behrycians*, slain by *Dares* at the tomb of *Hector*.

2, son of the Athenian *Pallas*.

3, an armour-bearer of *Achilles*.

Buthrōtūm, i, n. (*Buthrotos*, i, f.) a maritime town in *Epirus*. Hence **Buthrotius**, a, um.

Buxentum, i, n. a town in *Lucania*, now *Policastro*.

Byblis, idis, f. daughter of *Miletus* and *Cyanus*, who was changed into a fountain.

Byllis or **Bullis**, idis, f. a Greek city in *Thyria*. Hence **Bullidenses**, **Bullienae**, **Bullionae**, and **Bullini**, its inhabitants.

Byssa, ae, f. the citadel of *Carthage*.

Byzantium, ii, n. an ancient and celebrated city in *Thrace*, on the *Bosphorus*, later *Constantinopolis*, now *Constantinople*, among the *Turks* *Stamboul*. Hence **Byzantinus**, a, um.

C.

Cæcho, i, m. son of *Fulcan*, a giant who dwelt on *Mount Aventinus*; having robbed *Hercules*, he was slain by him.

Cadmus, i, m. son of the Phœnician king *Agenor*, brother of *Europa*, husband of *Harmonia*, father of *Polydorus*, *Ino*, *Semele*, *Autonoë*, and *Agave*; founder of *Boeotian Thebes*. Hence **Cadmeus**, a, um; *Subst.* **Cadmea**, ae, f. (sc. arx) the citadel of *Thebes*; and **Cadmeis**, idis, f. *adj.* *Subst.* a female descendant of *Cadmus*.

Caecilius, a, um, a Roman gentile name: esp. *Caecilius Statius*, a Roman comic poet, a contemporary of *Ennius*. Hence **Caecilius**, a, um, and **Caecilianus**, a, um.

Cæcubum, i, n. a marshy tract in southern *Latium*, near *Amyclæ*, distinguished for producing the most excellent kind of Roman wine. Hence **Cæcubus**, a, um.

Cæneus (disyll.), ei, m. orig. a girl, named *Cænis*, afterwards changed by *Neptune* into a boy.

Cænina, ae, f. a small town in *Latium*, near *Rome*. Hence **Cæninensis**, e, and **Cæninus**, a, um.

Cænis, idis, v. *Cæneus*.

Cære, n. indecl. (f. gen. *Cæritis*: *abl.* *Cæritæ*) a very ancient city of *Etruria*, previously called *Agylia*, now *Cervetri*. Hence **Cæres**, itis and *Ætis*, *adj.* And plur. *Cærites* (*Cæritæ*), um, m. the inhabitants of *Cære*.

Cæsar, ari, m. a surname in the gens *Julia*: of these the most celebrated is *C. Julius Caesar*, alike distinguished as general, orator, statesman, and author, who was assassinated by *Brutus* and *Cassius* B.C. 44. Hence **Cæsarianus**, a, um; **Cæsariānus**, a, um; **Cæsariēns**, a, um, and **Cæsariēnsis**.

Cæso (*Kæso*), ðnis, m. a Roman surname in the gens *Fabii*.

Cæsonius, a, a Roman gentile name.

Cæcus, i, m. a river of *Myria*.

Cæcilia, ae (æ, æs), f. the nurse of *Aeneas*.

Cælia, ae (æ, æs), f. the nurse of *Aeneas*.

Cælia, ae (æ, æs), f. the nurse of *Aeneas*.

Cælius (*Cajus*, *Galus* or *Gajus*), i, m. a Roman praenomen. Hence **Cælianus**, a, um.

Calabria, ae, f. the south-eastern peninsula of Italy, now *Terra di Otranto*. Hence **Calaber**, bris, *brum*.

Calacta, ae, f. a town on the north coast of *Sicily*, now *Caronia*. Hence **Calactinus**, i, m. an inhabitant of it.

Calaguris or **Calagurris**, is, f. a town in *Hispania Tarraconensis*, now *Calahorra*. Hence **Calaguritani**, orum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Calais, idis, m. the winged son of *Boreas* and *Orithyia*.

Calamita, idis, m. a distinguished Greek sculptor.

Calatia, ae, f. a town in *Campania*, now *Galazze*. Hence **Calatini**, orum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

2, a city of *Samium*, now *Caiazzo*.

Calauria (*Calauræa*), ae, f. an island on the eastern coast of *Agrigine*, now *Poro*.

Calchas, antis, m. son of *Therstor*, the most distinguished seer among the *Greeks* before *Troy*.

Calēdonia, ae, f. the northern part of *Britannia*. Hence **Calēdonius**, a, um.

Calēs, lum, f. plu. a town in northern *Campania*, celebrated for its good wine, now *Calvi*. Hence **Calēnus**, a, um.

Calligēla, ae, m. the usual name of the third Roman emperor, whose proper name was *Calvus Caesar*.

Callieratidas, ae, m. a Spartan general, defeated and slain near the *Arginusæ*.

Callimæchus, i, m. a distinguished Greek poet and grammarian of *Cyrene*.

Calliōpē, æs (*Calliōpē*, ae), f. the chief of the *Muses*, goddess of *Epic poetry*, and, in the poets, sometimes of every other kind of poetry.

Calliphon, ontis, m. a Greek philosopher.

Callirrhōē (in the poets, *Callirrhō*), æs, f. daughter of the *Achelous*, and second wife of *Alceon*.

Callisthēnes, is, m. a philosopher of *Olynthus*, a pupil of *Aristotle*.

Callisto, ðs, f. daughter of an Arcadian king, *Lycos*, and mother of *Arctas* by *Jupiter*; changed into a she-bear, and then transferred to the heavens by *Jupiter*, as *Helice* or *Ursa major*.

Calpē, æs, f. one of the *Willars* of *Hercules* in *Hispania Baetica*, now *Gibraltar*.

Calpurnius, a, um, a Roman gentile name. Hence **Calpurnianus**, a, um.

Calidon, ðnis, f. very ancient town in *Acadia*, on the River *Exenus*. Hence **Calydōnius**, a, um, and **Calydōnia**, idis, f. a *Calydonian woman*.

Calymnē, æs, f. an island in the *Aegean Sea*.

Calypso, ðs (acc. regularly *Calypso*), f. a nymph, daughter of *Atlas* (or *Ionas*), who ruled in the Island *Ogygia*.

Camarina, ae, f. a city on the south coast of *Sicily*, now *Comarano*.

Cambyses, is, m. the father of the elder *Cyrus*.

2, the son and successor of the elder *Cyrus*.

Camēnæ, arum, f. plu. prophetic nymphs, belonging to the religion of ancient Italy; but in after times regarded as identical with the *Muses*.

Camēria, ae, f. a town in *Latium*. Hence **Camērianus**, a, um.

Camērinum, i, n. a town in *Umbria*, on the borders of *Picenum*, now *Camertino*. Hence **Camēria**, eris, *adj.* *Plu.* *Camertes*, lum, m. the *Camertes*, and **Camērtinus**, a, um.

Camillus, i, m. a surname of several persons in the gens *Furia*.

Campania, ae, f. a region of central Italy, bounded on the West by the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, the most beautiful and fertile part of Italy, now *Terra di Lavoro*; its chief city was *Capua*. Hence **Campanus**, a, um, **Campanicus**, a, um, and **Campanianus**, a, um.

Cānicē, *ēs, f.* daughter of *Aeolus*.
2. the name of a dog.
Cānīnus, *īl, m.* the name of several Romans. Hence **Cānīnianus**, *a, um*.
Carnae, *arum, f. plu.* a village in *Apulia*, on the south bank of the *Aufidus*, famous for a great victory gained by *Hamuldr* over the Romans in its neighbourhood. Hence **Cānnensis**, *e*.
Cānopus, *i, m.* a town in *Lower Egypt*, on the western mouth of the Nile. Hence **Cānopieus**, *a, um*; **Cānopēus**, *a, um*; and **Cānopitae**, *arum, m. plu.* the inhabitants of *Cānopus*.
Cantābria, *ae, f.* a province in the north-west of Spain, now *Biscay*. Hence **Cantāber**, *brī, m.* a *Cantabrian*; and **Cantābrius**, *a, um*.
Cantium, *īl, n.* a district in *Britain*, now *Kent*.
Cānūleius, *a, um*, the name of a Roman gens.
Cānūsum, *īl, n.* a very ancient town in *Apulia*, near the *Aufidus*, now *Canosa*.
Cāpēnus (*trīsyll.*), *el, m.* one of the seven heroes who attacked *Thebes*.
Cāpēna, *ae, f.* an ancient city of *Etruria*, 24 miles from *Rome*, now *S. Martino*. Hence **Cāpēnas**, *āda*, and **Cāpēnus**, *a, um*.
Cāphāreus (*trīsyll.*), *el, m.* a rocky promontory on the southern coast of *Euboea*, where the *Grecian fleet* was wrecked on its return from *Troy*, now *Kavo Doro*. Hence **Cāphāreus**, *a, um* (four syll.).
Cappadōcia, *ae, f.* a country of *Asia Minor*, north of *Cilicia*. Hence **Cappadōx**, *deis, m.* a *Cappadocian*.
Caprēae, *arum, f. plu.* an island in the *Tyrrhene Sea*, off the coast of *Campania*, now *Capri*.
Capra, *ae, f.* a city in the south of *Nemidia*, taken by *Marius*, now *Cafsa*. Hence **Cāpēnes**, *lumi, m. plu.* its inhabitants.
Cāpua, *ae, f.* the chief city of *Campania*, celebrated for its riches and luxury.
Cāpys, *yois, m.* son of *Assaracus*, and father of *Anchises*. **2.** a companion of *Aeneas*. **3.** the eighth king of *Alba*.
Car, *v. Caria*.
Carālia, *is, f.*, and **Carales**, *um, f. plu.* the chief city of *Sardinia*, now *Cagliari*. Hence **Carālianus**, *a, um*.
Cardia, *ae, f.* a town on the *Thracian Chersonesus*. Hence **Cardianus**, *a, um*.
Carīa, *ae, f.* a country in the south-west of *Asia Minor*. Hence **Car**, **Carīs**, *a, Carian*. **2.** a town in *Caria*.
Carmēlia, *i, m.* a celebrated mountain in *Palestine*.
Carmentis, *is, f.* the mother of *Evander*, who delivered oracles on the *Capitoline Hill*; the chief of the *Comenae*. Hence **Carmentālis**, *e*.
Carnēdes, *is, m.* a distinguished philosopher born at *Cyrene*, the founder of the *New Academy*, and a zealous op-

ponent of the *Stoics*. Hence **Carnēdēs**, *a, um*.
Carnētēs, *um, m. plu.* a people who dwell near the centre of *Gaul*; their chief town was *Genabum*, now *Orleans*.
Carpathus, *i, f.* an island between *Crete* and *Rhodes*, now *Skarpanto*. Hence **Carpathius**, *a, um*.
Carpetāni, *orum, m. plu.* a powerful people who occupied the centre of *Spain*.
Carstōli, *orum, m. plu.* a town of the *Aequi*, in *Latium*. Hence **Carstōlanus**, *a, um*.
Cartēia, *ae, f.* a very ancient town on the southern coast of *Spain*, near *Gibraltar*.
Carthaea, *ae, f.* a town on the south-eastern coast of *Cens*. Hence **Carthaeus**, *a, um*; and **Carthēlus**, *a, um*.
Carthago (also *Karth.*), *inis, f.* the celebrated city of *Carthage*, in northern *Africa*, the ruins of which are in the vicinity of *Tunis*. Hence **Carthāginensis**, *e*. **2.** *Carthago Nova*, a seaport town founded by the *Carthaginians* on the south-eastern coast of *Spain*, now *Cartagena*.
Carvilius, *i, m.* a Roman proper name.
Chyrtos, *i, f.* a town in *Euboea*, celebrated for its marble. Hence **Chyrtōus**, *a, um*.
Casca, *ae, m.* a Roman surname in the gens *Servilia*.
Callinūm, *i, n.* a town in *Campania*, on the *Volturnus*, on the site of the present *Capua*. Hence **Callinēnes**, *um, m. plu.* its inhabitants.
Calatinum, *i, n.* a city of *Latium*, now *S. Germano*. Hence **Calatinas**, *āda*.
Cāspēria, *ae, f.* a town of the *Sabines*.
Cāspium mare, the *Caspian Sea*. Hence **Cāspius**, *a, um*.
Cassander, *dri, m.* son of *Antipater*, and king of *Macedonia* after the death of *Alexander the Great*.
Cassandra, *ae, f.* daughter of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, who received the gift of prophecy from *Apollo*, but was believed by no one.
Cassandrea, *ae, f.* a town in *Macedonia*, upon the peninsula *Pallene*, previously called *Potidaea*, rebuilt by *Cassander*. Hence **Cassandrenses**, *lumi, m. plu.* its inhabitants; and **Cassandrens** (*trīsyll.*), *a, um*.
Cassiope, *ēs, f.* the wife of *Cepheus*, and mother of *Andromeda*.
Cassius, *a, um* a Roman gentile name. Hence **Cassianus**, *a, um*.
Cassivelaunus, *i, m.* a British chief, defeated by *Caesar*.
Castālia, *ae, f.* a fountain on *Par-nassus*, sacred to *Apollo* and the *Muses*. Hence **Castālius**, *a, um*.
Castor, *ōis, m.* son of *Tyndarus*, brother of *Pollux*, with whom as twin star (*Gemini*), he served as a guide to mariners. Hence **Castōrens**, *a, um*. **2.** a grandson of *Deiolarus*.

Castilo, *ōis, f.* a town in southern *Spain*, now *Cazlona*. Hence **Castilō-nensis**, *e*.
Cātābathmos, *i, m.* a mountain and seaport in north *Africa*.
Cātādāpa, *orum, n. plu.* the cataracts of the Nile.
Catana, *ae, v. Catina*.
Cātōnia, *ae, f.* a province in *Cappadocia*.
Cātīlina, *ae, m. L. Sergius*, a Roman, whose conspiracy was detected and defeated by *Cicero*, when consul. Hence **Cātīlinarius**, *a, um*.
Cātina (*Catana*), *ae, f.* a town on the east coast of *Sicily*, at the foot of *Aetna*, now *Calania*. Hence **Cātīnensis**, *e*.
Cato, *ōis, m.* a surname of several celebrated Romans: **1.** *M. Porcius Cato* the elder, who was censor; author of several works. Hence **Cātōlinus**, *a, um*. **2.** his descendant, *M. Porcius Cato* the younger, who, after the battle of *Thapsus*, committed suicide at *Utica*. Hence **Cātōlini**, *orum, m. plu.* the adherents or friends of *Cato*. **3.** *Valerius Cato*, a grammarian and poet of the time of *Sulla*.
Catti, *orum, v. Chatti*.
Cātullus, *i, m. C. Valerius Catullus*, a celebrated Latin poet, a contemporary of *Cicero*.
Caucāsus, *i, m.* a chain of mountains between the *Black* and *Caspian Seas*. Hence **Caucāsius**, *a, um*.
Caudium, *īl, n.* a town in *Saminius*, near which was the mountain pass in which the Roman army was surrounded by the *Sannites*. Hence **Cāudinus**, *a, um*.
Caulōnia, *ae, f.* (*Canlon*, *ōis, m.*) a town on the east coast of *Britannia*.
Cēyater, *trī, Cēyatos* or *-us*, *i, m.* a river in *Lydia*, celebrated for its swans. Hence **Cēystrinus**, *a, um*.
Cēa, *ae, f.* one of the *Cyclades*. Hence **Cēus**, *a, um*, and **Cēi**, *orum, m. plu.* its inhabitants.
Cēbenna (*Cēvenna* and *Oēbenna*), *ae, a* range of mountains in southern *Gaul*, west of the *Rhone*.
Cēbrēn, *ōis, m.* a river-god in *Thrac*, father of *Oeneas*, and of *Heracles*, who is hence called *Cēbrēnis*, gen. *Cēbrēnidos*, acc. *Cēbrēnkia*.
Cēcropis, *ōis, m.* the most ancient king of *Attica*, founder of *Athens*. Hence **Cēcroplis**, *a, um*; **Cēcroplides**, *ae, m.* a male descendant of *Cēcropis*; and **Cēcroplis**, *kis, f.* a female descendant of *Cēcropis*.
Cēlaeno, *ās, f.* daughter of *Atlas*. **2.** one of the *Harpies*.
Cēleus, *el, m.* king of *Eleusis*, father of *Triptolemus*.
Celtae, *arum, m. plu.* the Celts, a race of people which occupied the greater part of western Europe: in a more restricted sense, the inhabitants of central *Gaul*. Hence **Celticus**, *a, um*.
Celtiberi, *orum, m. plu.* a people of central *Spain*, the descendants of the *Celtae* and *Iberi*. Hence **Celtibēria**.

ae. *f.* their country; and Celtiberius, a. um.

Cenchreæ, arum, *f.* plu. one of the harbours of Corinth.

Cenchrêis, idis, *f.* the wife of Cinyras and mother of Myrrha.

Cenômani, orum, *m.* plu. a Gallic people who settled in northern Italy.

Centuripe, arum, *f.* plu. a town in Sicily, near Actina, now Centorbi. Hence **Centuripinus**, a. um.

Ceos, *v.* Cea.

Cephalonia (Cephall.), ae. *f.* the largest island in the Ionian Sea, now Cephalonia.

Cephaloedis, is, *f.* a small fortified town in Sicily, now Cephalu. Hence **Cephaloditannus**, a. um.

Cephalus, i, *m.* the husband of Procris, whom he unintentionally shot.

Cepheus (disyll.), et (acc. Cephêd), *m.* king of Ethiopia, husband of Cassiope, father of Andromeda, and father-in-law of Perseus. Hence **Cephæus**, a. um; **Cephæus** (trisyll.), a. um, and **Cephêis**, idis, *f.* Andromeda.

Cephus (us) or **Cephisus**, i, *m.* a river in Phocia and Boeotia, the deity of which was father of Narcissus. Hence **Cephialis** or **Cephalissus**, i, *m.* Narcissus; and **Cephialis** or **Cephalissus**, idis, *f.* adj.

2. the largest river of Attica. Hence **Cephalissus** (Cephalissus), idis, *f.* adj.

Ceramius, i, *m.* the name of two places, one within, the other without the walls of Athens.

Ceraunia, orum, *m.* plu. a range of mountains in Epirus. Hence **Ceraunii**, orum, *m.* plu. its inhabitants.

Cerberus, i, *m.* the three-headed dog Cerberus, that guarded the entrance of Hades. Hence **Cerberëus**, a. um.

Cercyon, ônis, *m.* a cruel tyrant at Eleusis, slain by Theseus. Hence **Cercyonëus**, a. um.

Ceres, eris, *f.* the daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister of Jupiter and Pluto, mother of Proserpine, goddess of agriculture, esp. of the cultivation of corn. Hence **Cerëalis**, e.

Cethëus, i, *m.* a Roman surname in the Cornelian gens.

Ceyx, ceis, *m.* son of Lucifer, king of Trachia, and husband of Alcyone.

Chabrias, ae, *m.* a distinguished Athenian general.

Chaerônêa, ae, *f.* a Boeotian town, where Philip of Macedon defeated the Greeks; the birth-place of Plutarch; now Kaprîna.

Chalcedon, ônis, *f.* a town in Bithynia, opposite to Byzantium. Hence **Chalcedônus**, a. um.

Chaleis, idis, *f.* the chief town of Eubœa, opposite to Aulis, now Egripo. Hence **Chalcidicus**, a. um.

Chaldael, orum, *m.* plu. a people of Assyria, distinguished in an early age for their knowledge of astronomy. Hence **Chaldaeus**, a. um, and **Chaldæicus**, a. um.

Chalybes, um, *m.* plu. a people of Pontus, noted as workers of iron.

Chamævi, orum, *m.* plu. a German people.

Chæones, um, *m.* plu. a people in the north-east part of Epirus. Hence **Chæônia**, ae, *f.* their country: **Chæônus**, a. um, and **Chæônis**, idis, *f.* adj.

Chæraus, i, *m.* one of the Lapithæ, 2. brother of Sappho.

Chæriolo, ñs, *f.* a nymph, whom Ceyx bore by the Centaur Chiron.

Chærites, um, *f.* plu. the Graces (pure Lat. Gratiae).

Chæron, ontis, *m.* the ferryman of the Lower World.

Chæronidas, ae, *m.* a lawgiver of Calania.

Chærybdis, is, *f.* a dangerous whirlpool between Italy and Sicily, opposite to Scylla.

Chatti, orum, *m.* plu. one of the great tribes of Germany.

Chaudi, orum, *m.* plu. a people in Germany, between the Elbe and the Elbe.

Cherrônêus or **Cherrônêus**, i, *f.* the Thracian peninsula, forming the western boundary of the Hellespont, the Cherronese. Hence **Cherrônenses** or **Cherrônenses**, um, *m.* plu. its inhabitants.

Chernusci, orum, *m.* plu. the most celebrated of all the German tribes.

Chimaera, ae, *f.* a fire-breathing monster, the fore part of whose body was that of a lion, the hinder that of a dragon, and the middle that of a goat: it was slain by Bellerophon.

Chionê, ês, *f.* daughter of Daedalion, shot by Diana.

Chios (Chius), ñs, *f.* an island in the Aegean Sea, on the coast of Ionia, celebrated for its excellent wine and marble, now Scio. Hence **Chius**, a. um.

Chiron, ônis, *m.* a Centaur distinguished for his knowledge of plants, medicine, and divination, son of Saturn and Philyra, the tutor of Æsculapius, Hercules, and Achilles.

Chiosapes, is, *m.* a river in Susiana, famous for its pure water, now Kerah or Kara-su. 2. a river in India, now the Attock.

Choerilus, i, *m.* a worthless Greek poet, in the train of Alexander the Great.

Chryseis, idis, *f.* v. Chrysoe.

Chryseæ, ae, *m.* a priest of Apollo, the father of Astynome. Hence **Chrysêis**, idis, *f.* Astynome.

Chrysippus, i, *m.* one of the most distinguished of the Stoic philosophers. Hence **Chrysippus**, a. um.

Chrysogonus, i, *m.* a freedman of Sulla.

Cibyra, ae, *f.* a town in Phrygia, on the borders of Caria. Hence **Cibyrtæ**, ae, *adj.* and **Cibyrtatus**, a. um.

Cicero, ônis, *m.* M. Tullius Cicero, the greatest Roman orator. Hence **Ciceroniânus**, a. um.

2. Q. Tullius Cicero, the brother of the former.

Cicones, um, *m.* plu. a Thracian people near the Hebrus.

Cilicia, ae, *f.* a province in the south-eastern part of Asia Minor. Hence **Cilix**, icis, *adj.* **Cilices**, um, *m.* plu. the Cilicians; **Cilissa**, ae, *f.* adj., and **Ciliceniâs**, e.

Cilix, icis, *v.* Cilicia.

Cimbri, orum, *m.* plu. a people of northern Germany, orig. from Jutland; on their irruption into Italy, conquered by Marius. Hence **Cimbricus**, a. um.

Ciminius, i, *m.* a mountain and lake in Etruria, near Sutrium. Hence **Ciminus**, a. um.

Cimmerii, orum, *m.* plu. a Thracian people who dwell on the sea of Asop and in the Crimea. Hence **Cimmerius**, a. um.

2. a fabulous people who, in very ancient times, were said to have dwelt in the farthest West.

Cimolus, i, *f.* one of the Cyclades, celebrated for its fine, white earth, now Cimoli. Hence **Cimolus**, a. um.

Cimon, ônis, *m.* father of Miltiades.

2. son of Miltiades, a distinguished general of the Athenians.

Cincinnatus, i, *m.* L. Quinctius, a Roman who was summoned from the plough to be dictator.

Cincius, a. um, the name of a Roman gens.

Cinêas, ae, *m.* a friend of King Pyrrhus of Epirus, whom he advised to make peace with the Romans.

Cingetrix, igis, *m.* a Gaul, rival of his father-in-law Indutimarus.

2. one of the four kings of Cantium, in Caesar's time.

Cinna, ae, *m.* a surname of several Romans. 1. L. Cornelius Cinna, a confederate of C. Marius. Hence **Cinnânus**, a. um.

2. C. Helvius Cinna, a Roman poet, friend of Catullus.

Cinyra, nypis, *m.* a river of Libya. Hence **Cinyphus**, a. um.

Cinyras, ae, *m.* father of Myrrha. Hence **Cinyrêus**, a. um.

Circæ, ês (gen. Circæ; acc. Circam; abl. Circæ), *f.* daughter of the Sun and of Perse, famous for her magic arts. Hence **Circæus**, a. um.

Circellî, orum, *m.* plu. a town near the promontory of the same name, in Latium. Hence **Circellensis**, e.

Cirta, ae, *f.* an important city in Numidia. Hence **Cirtenses**, um, *m.* plu. its inhabitants.

Cisseus, et, *m.* a king of Thrace, father of Hecuba. Hence **Cissêis**, idis, *f.* Hecuba.

Cithæaron, ônis, *m.* a lofty range of mountains separating Boeotia from Attica.

Citium, i, *m.* a town in Cyprus, the birth-place of the Stoic Zeno. Hence **Citiâs**, i, *m.* a Citian. 2. a town in Macedonia.

Clânus, is, *m.* a river in Etruria.

Clânus, ñs, *m.* a river in Campania.

Cláros, i, *f.* a town in Ionia, celebrated for a temple and oracle of Apollo. Hence **Clârîus**, a. um, used as an epithet of Apollo.

Claudius (Clodius), a. um, the name of two very celebrated Roman gentes (one patrician, the other plebeian). Hence **Claudialis**, e. **Claudianus**, a. um, and **Clodianus**, a. um.

Clasómēnē, arum, f. plu. a town on the coast of Ionia. Hence **Clasómēnēus**, a. um.

Cleanthes, is, m. a Stoic philosopher, pupil of Zeno. Hence **Cleanthēus**, a. um.

Clēonae, arum, f. plu. a town in Argolis. Hence **Clēonaeus**, a. um.

Clēopātra, ae, f. sister of Alexander the Great. 2. queen of Egypt, and daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, celebrated for her beauty.

Clīnias, ae, m. the father of Alcibiades.

Clio, ūs, f. the Muse of history. 2. daughter of Oceanus.

Clitōrium, ūs, n. or **Clitor**, ōris, a town in Arcadia. Hence **Clitōrius**, a. um.

Clitumnus, i, m. a small river in Umbria, now Clitunno.

Clitus, i, m. a friend of Alexander the Great, who killed him in a fit of drunkenness.

Clōdus, v. Claudius.

Clōella, ae, f. a Roman maiden, one of the hostages given to Porcena, who made her escape back to Rome.

Clōthō, ūs, f. the spinner, one of the three Parcae.

Clivilius, ūs, m. a king of Alba.

Clōpāe, arum, f. plu. a town on the coast of Africa, east of Carthage.

Clisium, ūs, n. one of the oldest and most important towns of Etruria, the residence of Porcena, now Chiusi. Hence **Clisius**, a. um.

Clēmēnē, ēs, f. wife of the Ethiopian king Merope, and mother of Phacelus by Sol. Hence **Clēmēnēus**, a. um. 2. one of the daughters of Oceanus. 3. a female servant and confidant of Helen.

Clisamēnēstra, ae, f. daughter of Tyndarus and Leda, and sister of Helen, Castor, and Pollux; wife of Agamemnon and mother of Orestes, Iphigenia, and Electra.

Clitēs, ēs, f. daughter of Oceanus, changed to the plant hellotroplum.

Cnaeus or **Cnēus**, i, m. (abbrev. Cn.) a Roman praenomen.

Cnidus (Cnidus), i, f. a city on the south-western coast of Caria, famous for the statue of Venus by Praxiteles, which stood in one of her three temples there.

Cōclius, a. m. a mythical king in Sicily, who protected Daedalus when he fled from the persecution of Minos.

Cocles, ūs, m. the surname of a Roman, Horatius, who, in the war with Porcena, defended a bridge alone.

Cōeyus (-os), i, m. a river in the Lower World.

Cōdrus, i, m. an Athenian king, who devoted himself to death in order to obtain for his people victory over the Dorians. 2. a poet, ridiculed by Virgil.

Coelē Syria, or in one word **Coelē-syria**, ae, f. a country between Libanus and Antilibanus.

Coellius (Caellus), a. um, a Roman gentile name.

Coeus, i, m. a Titan, father of Leto.

Colchia, ūs, f. a country in Asia, lying on the eastern part of the Black Sea, celebrated on account of the golden fleece. Hence **Colchis**, ūs, f. a Colchian woman; **Colchus**, a. um, and **Colchicus**, a. um.

Collātia, ae, f. an ancient town of Latium, near Rome. Hence **Collātianus**, a. um. Esp. as a surname of L. Tarquinius, husband of Lucretia.

Colōphon, ōnis, m. one of the twelve Ionian towns in Lydia, situated near the sea. Hence **Colōphōnius**, a. um, and **Colōphōniacus**, a. um.

Commagēnē, ēs, f. the northern province of Syria, the capital of which was Samosata. Hence **Commagēnus**, a. um.

Comum, i, n. a town in Gallia Transpadana, now Como. Hence **Comensis**, e.

Confluētes, ūm, f. plu. a town situated at the confluence of the Moselle and the Rhine, now Coblenz.

Conon, ōnis, m. a renowned Athenian general. 2. a celebrated mathematician and astronomer of Samos.

Consentia, ae, f. the chief town of the Brutii, now Cosenza. Hence **Consentinus**, a. um.

Constantinus, i, m. the name of a Roman emperor, surnamed "the Great."

Constantinōpolis, ūs, f. Constantinople, anciently called Byzantium, the capital of the eastern empire of Rome.

Consus, i, m. a very ancient Italian deity.

Cōpae, arum, f. plu. an ancient town in Boeotia. Hence **Cōpāis lacus**, a large lake near this town.

Cōra, ae, f. an ancient town of Latium.

Corbō, ōnis, a town of the Aequi. 2. a town of Spain, in the territory of the Sues-tani.

Corcyra, ae, f. an island in the Ionian Sea, opposite Epirus; in fable, Scheria, the abode of Alcinoos, now Corfu. Hence **Corcyraeus**, a. um.

Corðiba, ae, f. a town of Spain, on the River Baetis, now Cordoba.

Corfinium, ūs, n. the chief town of the Peligni. Hence **Corfiniensis**, e.

Cōrinna, ae, f. a celebrated Greek poetess of Tanagra, contemporary with Pindar. 2. a feigned name of Ovid's mistress.

Corinthus, i (nom. Gr. Corinthos; acc. Gr. Corinthon), f. a celebrated commercial city of Greece, situated on the isthmus named after it. Hence **Corinthius**, a. um; **Corinthiacus**, a. um, and **Corinthiensis**, e.

Cōrōli, ūm, m. plu. a town in Latium, taken by Caius Marcius, who

hence received the surname **Cōrōlianus**.

Cornēlius, a. um, the name of a gens, to which belonged some of the most celebrated Romans, the Scipios, Sullas, the Gracchi, etc. Hence **Cornēlianus**, a. um.

Cornētilium, i, n. a token in Latium. Hence **Cornētilianus**, a. um.

Cōreobus, i, m. a Phrygian who fought for Priam against the Greeks.

Cōronēa, ae, f. a town in Boeotia. Hence **Cōronaeus**, a. um, and **Cōronensis**, e.

Cōronis, ūs, f. daughter of Phlegyas, mother of Aesculapius. Hence **Cōronides**, ae, m. Aesculapius.

Corsica, ae, f. a large island in the Mediterranean Sea. Hence **Corsus**, a. um, and **Corsicus**, a. um.

Cortōna, ae, f. a very ancient town in Etruria, north-west of Lake Trasimene. Hence **Cortōnenses**, ūm, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Cōrybantes, ūm, m. plu. the priests of Cybele. Hence **Cōrybanticus**, a. um.

Cōrycius, a. um, belonging to the Corycian mountain-cares on Parnassus. Hence **Cōrycides** Nymphs, the Muses.

Cōryceos or -us, i, f. a promontory in Cilicia, with a town and harbour of the same name, and a cave, very celebrated in ancient times; also famous for its saffron. Hence **Cōrycius**, a. um.

Cōrythus, i. a town in Etruria, later called Cortona. 2. the mythical founder of this city.

Cōs or **Cōūs** (Cōōs), Col, f. a small island in the Aegean Sea, celebrated for the cultivation of the vine and for weaving. Hence **Cōus**, a. um.

Cōsae, arum, f. plu. a town in Etruria, not far from the coast. Hence **Cōsaeus**, a. um. 2. a town in Lucania.

Cōsio, ōnis, m. a king of the Dacians.

Cottius, ūs, m. a king of several Ligurian tribes, in the time of Augustus. Hence **Cottianus**, a. um, and **Cottinus**, a. um.

Cōtr̄s, ūs, m. a Thracian king. 2. a king of Armenia.

Cōtr̄ito, ūs, f. a Thracian divinity.

Cōus, i, and **Cōus**, a. um, v. Cōs.

Crāgus, i, m. a mountainous tract in Lycia.

Cranon, ōnis, m. a town of Thessaly. Hence **Cranonius**, a. um.

Crantor, ōris, m. the armour-bearer of Pelus. 2. a distinguished philosopher of the old Academic school.

Crassus, i, m. a family name in the gens Licinia. The most distinguished were L. Licinius Crassus, a celebrated orator, contemporary with Cicero, and M. Licinius Crassus, the triumvir. Hence **Crassianus**, a. um.

Crataeis, ūs, f. the mother of Scylla.

Craterus, 1, m. a general of Alexander the Great. 2, a physician in the time of Cicero.

Crathis, Idis, m. a river in Bruttium, falling into the gulf of Tarentum.

Cratinus, 1, m. a celebrated comic Athenian poet, a contemporary of Eupolis and Aristophanes.

Cratippus, 1, m. a distinguished peripatetic philosopher at Athens.

Crémēra, ae, f. a small river in Etruria, made famous by the heroic death of the Fabii. Hence **Crēmērensis**, e.

Crēmōna, ae, f. a town in Gallia Cisalpina, on the Padus. Hence **Crēmōnensis**, e.

Creon, ontis, m. king of Corinth, who betrayed his daughter Creusa to Jason.

Cres, etis, v. **Creta**.

Crēta, ae (nom. **Crētē**, acc. **Crēten**), f. a large island in the Mediterranean Sea, now Candia. Hence **Cres**, Etis, m. and **Cressa**, ae, f. **Creten**; or, as subset., a Cretan, Cretan woman;

Crēsius, a, um; **Crētaeus**, a, um;

Crētēnsis, e; **Crētēns**, a, um; and

Crētis, Idis, f. a Cretan woman.

Crēusa, ae, f. daughter of King Creon, of Corinth, married to Jason. 2, daughter of Priam, and wife of Aeneas. 3, a town in Boeotia.

Crēmīsus, 1, m. a river in the west of Sicily.

Crētiās, ae, m. one of the thirty tyrants at Athens.

Crēto, onis, m. a disciple and friend of Socrates.

Crētolāus, 1, m. a peripatetic philosopher, who was sent by the Athenians as ambassador to Rome. 2, a leader of the Achaeans.

Crēssus, 1, m. a king of Lydia, celebrated for his riches.

Crēmōyon, onis, m. a village in Megaris, on the borders of Corinth.

Crōton, onis, comm. (**Crōtōna**, ae, f.) an important town on the east coast of Bruttium, now Crotone. Hence **Crōtōnātēs**, ae, m. and **Crōtōnēnsis**, is, m. an inhabitant of it.

Crustūmēria, ae, f. **Crustūmērīum**, 11, n. and **Crustūmērī**, orum, m. plu. an ancient town in the country of the Sabines. Hence **Crustūmīnus**, a, um, and **Crustūmīus**, a, um.

Cūmae, arum, f. plu. an ancient city on the coast of Campania, renowned for its Sibyl. Hence **Cūmānus**, a, um, and **Cūmaeus**, a, um.

Cūpido, Iulii, m. the god of love, Cupid, son of Venus. Hence **Cūpidīnēus**, a, um.

Cūres, um, m. and f. plu. the ancient chief town of the Sabines. Hence **Cūrensis**, e.

Cūrētes, um, m. plu. an ancient mythical people, esp. in Crete. Hence **Cūrētis**, Idis, f. adj.

Cūrīātī, orum, m. plu. an Alban gens, subsequently transplanted to Rome.

Cūrius, a, um, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Cūrīanus**, a, um.

Curtius, a, um, the name of a Roman gens.

Cyānē, ēs, f. a nymph who was changed into a fountain.

Cyānēs, ēs, f. daughter of the Maecander and mother of Caurus and Byblis.

Cyānae, arum, f. plu. two small rocky islands at the entrance of the Pontus Euxinus, also called Symplegades, q. v.

Cybelis (**Cybebē**), ēs and ae, f. a goddess, originally Phrygian, subsequently worshipped in Rome also, as Ops or Mater Magna. Hence **Cybelētus**, a, um. 2, a mountain in Phrygia.

Cyclādes, um, f. plu. a numerous group of islands lying in a circle around Delos, in the Aegean Sea.

Cyclops, ōpis, m. a Cyclops; plur. **Cyclopes**, um, a fabulous one-eyed race of giants, who were Vulcan's workmen, and lived chiefly in Sicily. Hence **Cyclopīus**, a, um.

Cydris, ēs, f. the mistress of Aconitius, q. v. a Nereid.

Cydonia, ae, f. an ancient town on the north coast of Crete. Hence **Cydonius**, a, um; **Cydonēus**, a, um, and **Cydoniātēs**, arum, m. plu. the inhabitants of Cydonia.

Cygnus, 1, m. king of the Ligurians, who was changed into a swan. 2, son of Neptune. Hence **Cygnēus**, a, um.

Cyllēnē, ēs and ae, f. the highest mountain in Peloponnesus, on which Mercury was born. Hence **Cyllēnius**, a, um; **Cyllēnos**, a, um, and **Cyllēnia**, Idis, f. adj.

Cynthus, 1, m. a mountain of Delos, celebrated as the birth-place of Apollo and Diana. Hence **Cynthus**, a, um.

Cyprus (os), 1, f. a large island in the Mediterranean Sea, on the coast of Asia Minor, renowned for its fruitfulness, and for the worship of Venus. Hence **Cyprīus**, a, um.

Cypselus, 1, m. a tyrant at Corinth.

Cyrēnē, ēs, and **Cyrēnae**, arum, f. the chief city of a flourishing Grecian state in north-eastern Africa. Hence **Cyrēnānus**, a, um; **Cyrēnaeus**, a, um, and **Cyrēnēnsis**, e.

Cyrnos, 1, f. the Greek name of Corinca. Hence **Cyrnēus**, a, um.

Cyrus, 1, m. the founder of the Persian monarchy. 2, Cyrus Minor, a brother of Artaxerxes Mnemon, killed at Cunaxa. 3, an architect of the time of Cicero.

Cytaa, arum, f. plu. a town in Colchis, said to have been the birth-place of Medea. Hence **Cytaeus**, a, um, and **Cytaeis**, Idis, f. Medea.

Cythera, orum, m. plu. an island in the Aegean Sea, celebrated for the worship of Venus, now Ceryn. Hence **Cytherēus**, a, um; **Cytherēus**, a, um; **Cytherīus**, a, um; **Cytherōis**, Idis, f. Venus; and **Cytherēas**, Idis, f. adj.

Cytorus (os), 1, m. a mountain and town in Paphlagonia. Hence **Cytoriānus**, a, um.

Cyzicum, 1, n. (**Cyzicus** or -os, 1, f.) a celebrated Greek city on an island (now a peninsula) of the Propontis. Hence **Cyzicōnus**, a, um.

D.

Daci, orum, m. plu. the Dacians, a war-like people, orig. from Thracia, who occupied an extensive country on both sides of the Danube. Hence **Dacia**, ae, f. their country, and **Dācius**, a, um.

Daedālōn, ōnis, m. brother of (type) **Daedalus**, 1, m. (acc. *Gr. Daedalus*) a mythical personage, skilful as a sculptor and architect, father of Icarus. Hence **Daedālēus**, a, um, and **Daedālīus**, a, um.

Dāhae, arum, m. plu. a Scythian tribe.

Dalmātae, arum, m. plu. a people of Illyrium. Hence **Dalmātia**, ae, f. their country, and **Dalmāticus**, a, um.

Dāmascus, 1, f. the capital of Coele-syria. Hence **Dāmascēnus**, a, um.

Dāmāsippus, 1, m. a follower of Marcus. 2, a surname in the gens Licinia.

Dāmōcles, is, m. a courtier of Dionysius the younger.

Dāmōn, ōnis, m. a Pythagorean, renowned for his friendship with Pythagoras. 2, a celebrated Athenian musician. 3, a goatherd.

Dānēs, ēs, f. daughter of Acrisius, and mother of Perseus by Jupiter. Hence **Dānēus**, a, um.

Dānāus, 1, m. son of Belus, and brother of Aegyptus; he came from Egypt into Greece, and there became king of Argos. Hence **Dānāus**, a, um; **Dānāi**, orum, m. plu. the Danae or Greeks, and **Dānāides**, um, f. plu. the daughters of Danaus, the Danaides.

Dānūbius, 11, m. the Danube, one of the largest rivers in Europe; sometimes called the Ister.

Daphnē, ēs, f. daughter of the river-god Peneus, who was changed into a laurel-tree.

Daphnis, Idis, m. a Sicilian shepherd, son of Mercury.

Dardāni, orum, m. plu. a tribe in the south-west of Thracia.

Dardānius, 1, m. son of Jupiter and Electra, ancestor of the royal race of Troy. Hence **Dardānūs**, a, um; **Dardānius**, a, um; **Dardānia**, ae, f. a city founded by Dardanus on the Hellespont (whence its mod. name, the Dardanelles); but oftener, esp. in Virgil, = Troja; **Dardānides**, ae, m. a male descendant of Dardanus, and **Dardānis**, Idis, f. adj.

Dāres, Etis and is, m. a hero.

Dāreus (Mārus), 11, m. the name of several Persian kings.

Datames, is, m. a distinguished

Perian general, who revolted from his master, and was assassinated.

Dátis, is, *m.*, one of the commanders of the Persian army defeated at Marathon.

Daulia, *idlis*, *f.*, a city of Phocis. Hence **Daulius**, *a*, *um*, and **Daulias**, *adlis*, *f.*, *adj.*

Daunus, *i*, *m.*, king of Apulia, ancestor of Turnus. Hence **Daunius**, *a*, *um*, and **Daunias**, *adlis*, *f.*, poet. for *Apulia*.

Décéla or **-la**, *ae*, *f.*, a town in Attica, on the Boeotian frontier.

Decetia, *ae*, *f.*, a town of the Aedui.

Déclus, *a*, *um*, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Déclianus**, *a*, *um*.

Déjanira, *ae*, *f.*, daughter of Oeneus, wife of Hercules.

Déidamia, *ae*, *f.*, daughter of Lycomedes and mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles.

Déionides, *ae*, *m.*, son of Deione by Apollo, *i. e.* *Melietus*.

Déiopa, *ae*, *f.*, one of Juno's nymphs.

Déiphóbē, *ēe*, *f.*, daughter of Glaucus.

Déiphóbūs, *i*, *m.*, son of Priam and Hecuba, and husband of Helen after the death of Paris.

Déiôtarus, *i*, *m.*, a king in Asia Minor, who was defended by Cicero in an oration delivered before Caesar.

Délium, *il*, *n.*, a town on the coast of Boeotia, with a temple of Apollo.

Dēlos, *i*, *f.*, the smallest of the Cyclades, the birth-place of Apollo and Diana. Hence **Dēlius**, *a*, *um*, and **Dēliacus**, *a*, *um*.

Delphi, *orum*, *m. plu.*, a small town in Phocis, famous for the oracle of Apollo, now Kastri. Hence **Delphi**, *orum*, *m. plu.*, the inhabitants of Delphi, and **Delphicus**, *a*, *um*.

Dēmadēs, *is*, *m.*, an Athenian orator, a contemporary of Demosthenes.

Dēmástris, *i*, *m.*, the father of Tarquinius Priscus. 2. a Spartan king.

Dēmétrias, *adlis*, *f.*, a city in Thessaly, previously called Pagnasae.

Dēmétrius, *il*, *m.*, the name of several Greeks, among whom the most celebrated are, 1. Demetrius Phlorceus, son of Antigonus, and king of Macedonia. 2. Demetrius Phalerus, a famous orator, governor of Athens.

3. Demetrius Magnes, a contemporary of Cicero.

Dēmóchares, *is*, *m.*, an Athenian orator.

Dēmócritus, *i*, *m.*, a celebrated philosopher born at Abdera, the originator of the atomic theory. Hence **Dēmócriticus**, *a*, *um*, and **Dēmócritēus**, *or -ius*, *a*, *um*.

Dēmóphón, *outis*, *m.*, son of Thebes and Phaedra.

Dēmósthēnēs, *is*, *m.*, the most celebrated of the Athenian orators.

Dēōis, *idlis*, *f.*, the daughter of Deo (Ceres), *i. e.* *Proserpine*. Hence **Dēōis**, *a*, *um*.

Dercētis, *is*, and **Dercēto**, *as*, *f.*, a Syrian goddess.

Dertōna, *ae*, *f.*, a city in Liguria, now Tortona.

Deucallion, *ónis*, *m.*, son of Prometheus, king of Phthia, in Thessaly, and husband of Pyrrha. He and his wife were the only human survivors of a great deluge. Hence **Deucallionēus**, *a*, *um*.

Dia, *ae*, *f.*, the old name of the island of Naxos.

Diágōras, *ae*, *m.*, an atheistic philosopher and poet of Melos. 2. a conqueror in the Olympic games, a native of Rhodes.

Diana, *ae*, *f.*, an ancient Italian divinity, afterwards regarded as identical with the Gr. *Apérus*, the daughter of Jupiter and Latona, the sister of Apollo. Hence **Dianlus**, *a*, *um*.

Diacaerchus, *i*, *m.*, a pupil of Aristotle, a famous philosopher and geographer.

Diētē, *ēs*, *f.*, a mountain in the eastern part of Crete. Hence **Dietaeus**, *a*, *um*.

Dietyrna, *ae*, *f.*, an appellation of Diana.

Dietyr, *foe*, *m.*, a sailor changed by Bacchus into a dolphin. 2. a centaur.

Didō, *as* and *ónis*, *f.*, the foundress of Carthage, called also *Elisa* or *Elissa*.

Diēsper, *tris*, *m.*, another name for Jupiter.

Digentia, *ae*, *f.*, a small stream that ran through Horace's Sabine farm, now Licenza.

Dindymus (*os*), *i*, *m.*, a mountain near Cyzicum, sacred to Cybele. Also **Dindyma**, *orum*, *n. plu.* Hence **Dindymēnē**, *ēs*, *f.*, *Cybele*.

Diódorus, *i*, *m.*, a peripatetic philosopher. 2. a famous dialectician.

Diódōtus, *i*, *m.*, a stoic, and teacher of Cicero.

Diogēnes, *is*, *m.*, a celebrated Ionian philosopher, pupil of Anaximenes. 2. a cynic philosopher of Sinope. 3. a stoic, teacher of Carneades and Laelius.

Diómēdes, *is*, *m.*, son of Tydeus, king of Aetolia, a famous hero at the siege of Troy. Hence **Diómēdeus** (*-ius*), *a*, *um*. 2. a king of the Hittites in Thrace.

Dion, *ónis*, *m.*, brother-in-law of the elder Dionysius of Syracuse, the pupil and friend of Plato.

Dionē, *ē* (*-a*, *ae*), *f.*, the mother of Venus. 2. Venus. Hence **Dionaeus**, *a*, *um*.

Dionýsius, *il*, *m.*, the name of several celebrated Greeks; esp. the elder Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse. 2. his son, likewise tyrant of Syracuse.

3. Of Hercules, a pupil of Zenon. 4. a stoic, contemporary with Cicero.

Dionýsus or **-os**, *i*, *m.*, the Greek name of Bacchus. Hence **Dionýsila**, *orum*, *m. plu.*, the festival of Bacchus.

Diphilus, *i*, *m.*, a celebrated Greek comic writer of Sinope, imitated by Plautus.

Dipylon, *i*, *n.*, a gate at Athens.

Díros, *ēs*, *f.*, a fountain in Boeotia.

2. the wife of the Theban prince Lycus. Hence **Díraetas**, *a*, *um*.

Dia, *idlis*, *m.*, the god of the infernal regions, the Greek Pluto.

Divitiānus, *i*, *m.*, chief of the Aedui and a friend of Caesar. 2. chief of the Sueziones.

Dōdōna, *ae*, *f.*, a city in Kiprus, famed on account of a very ancient oracle of Jupiter. Hence **Dōdōnaeus**, *a*, *um*, and **Dōdōnis**, *idlis*, *f.*, *adj.*

Dolābella, *ae*, *m.*, the name of a Roman family in the gens Cornelia.

Dolōpes, *um*, *m. plu.*, a powerful people in Thessaly. Hence **Dolōpia**, *ae*, *f.*, their country.

Dōmitius, *a*, *um*, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Dōmitianus**, *a*, *um*.

Dōntisa, *ae*, *f.*, a small island in the Aegean Sea.

Dōres, *um*, *m. plu.*, the Dorians, one of the four great Hellenic tribes. Hence **Dōricus**, *a*, *um*; **Dōrius**, *a*, *um*; and **Dōris**, *idlis*, *f.*, *adj.* (li) Subst. a daughter of Oceanus, wife of Nereus, and mother of fifty sea-nymphs.

Dossennus, *i*, *m.*, a poet, writer of Attelian farces.

Dōto, *as*, *f.*, a sea-nymph.

Drepāna, *orum*, *m. plu.*, a town on the north-west coast of Sicily, now Trapani. Called also **Drepānum**, *i*, *n.* Hence **Drepānitani**, *orum*, *m. plu.*, its inhabitants.

Drusus, *i*, *m.*, a Roman surname in the Livian family. Hence **Drasilla**, *ae*, *f.*, the name of several families of the same family.

Dryādes, *um*, *f. plu.*, wood-nymphs, dryads.

Dryas, *antis*, *m.*, one of the hunters of the Calydonian boar.

Dryōpē, *ēs*, *f.*, the mother of Amphizus. 2. the mother of Tarquinius.

Dryōpes, *um*, *m. plu.*, a people of Epirus.

Dūbis, *is*, *m.*, a river of Gaul, now Doubs.

Duēllius (also **Dullius** and **Duillius**), *il*, *m.*, a Roman consul who defeated the Carthaginians in the first naval battle ever won by the Romans.

Dulichium, *il*, *n.*, an island of the Ionian Sea, belonging to the kingdom of Lycus, called also **Dulichia**, *ae*, *f.* Hence **Dulichius**, *a*, *um*.

Dumnōrix, *igis*, *m.*, a turbulent chieftain of the Aedui, in the time of Caesar.

Dymas, *antis*, *m.*, father of Hecuba, who is hence called **Dymantia**, *idlis*.

Dymē, *ēs*, *f.*, a town on the coast of Achaea. Also called **Dymas**, *orum*, *f. plu.* Hence **Dymasēus**, *a*, *um*.

Dyrrāchium, *il*, *n.*, a port in Grecian Illyria, formerly called Epidamnus, now Durazzo. Hence **Dyrrāchini**, *orum*, *m. plu.*, its inhabitants.

E.

Ebārdōnes, um, m. plu. a nation of Gallia Belgica.

Ebusus (-os), i, f. an island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Spain, now Ibiza.

Ecbātāna, orum, m. plu. the principal city of Media, now Hamadan.

Echidna, ae, f. the Lernaean hydra, killed by Hercules. 2, a monster, half woman, half serpent, the mother of Cerberus.

Echīnādes, um, f. plu. a group of small islands at the mouth of the Achelous.

Echion, ōnis, m. one of the heroes who sprung from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus. Hence **Echionides**, ae, m. the son of Echion, i. e. Patheus, and **Echionius**, a, um. 2, a son of Mercury, one of the hunters of the Calydonian boar. Hence **Echionius**, a, um. 3, a celebrated Greek painter.

Echo, ūs, f. a nymph who was changed by Juno into an echo.

Edessa, ae, f. the ancient capital of Adonia. Hence **Edessaeus**, a, um. 2, a city of Mesopotamia. Hence **Edessenus**, a, um.

Edōni, orum, m. plu. a people of Thrace. Hence **Edōnus**, a, uni, and **Edōnis**, idis, f. adj.

Edōn, ōnis, m. the father of Andromache. Hence **Ectioneus**, a, um.

Egēria, ae, f. one of the Camenae, the instructress of Numa.

Egnātiā or **Gnātia**, ae, f. a town on the coast of Apulia.

Egnātius, a, um, f. a Roman family name. Hence **Egnātiānus**, a, um.

Elāver, ēris, v. a river in Gaul, a branch of the Liger, now Allier.

Elēa, ae, f. a city of Lucania, also called Vella, the birth-place of Parmenides and Zeno, the founders of the Eleatic philosophy. Hence **Elēates**, and **Elēatici**.

Electra, ae, f. daughter of Atlas and Menoece, and mother of Dardanus by Jupiter. 2, daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and sister of Iphigeneia.

Elenius, inis, f. a very ancient city of Attica, famous for its mysteries of Ceres, now Lepina. Hence **Elenius**, a, um.

Elionis, ōnis, m. a surname of Jupiter.

Elis, idis (acc. Elin or Elidem: abl. usually Elide; but sometimes Eli), f. a country on the west coast of the Peloponnese, with a capital of the same name, in the vicinity of which Olympia was situated. Hence **Elenus**, a, um.

Elia, orum, m. plu. the Eleians; and **Elia**, idis, f. adj.

Elissa (Elisa), ae, f. another name for Dido.

Elōrus (Hel.), i, m. a river and city in Sicily.

Elpēnor, ēris, m. one of the companions of Ulysses.

Elýmāia, idis, f. a district of Susiana. Hence **Elýmāeus**, a, um.

Elýsum, ūi, n. the abode of the blessed in the lower world. Hence **Elýsius**, a, um.

Emāthia, ae, f. a district of Macedonia. Hence poet. in gen. Macedonia. Sometimes also, *Thessaly*. Hence **Emāthius**, a, um, and **Emāthis**, idis, f. adj.

Empēdōcles, is, m. a famous natural philosopher of Agrigentum. Hence **Empēdōcleus**, a, um.

Encelkādus, i, m. one of the giants whom Jupiter buried under Etna.

Endymion, ōnis, m. a youth renowned for his beauty and his perpetual sleep on Mount Latmos, in Caria.

Engilum (Engylon), i, n. a city of Sicily. Hence **Engulinus**, a, um.

Enipēns (tristyl.), i, m. a branch of the Peneus, in Thessaly.

Enna, **Ennaeus**, and **Ennensis**, v. Henn.

Enpius, i, m. the father of Roman poetry, born at Rudiae, in Calabria, B.C. 219, died B.C. 169.

Entella, ae, f. a city of Sicily. Hence **Entellinus**, a, um.

Eōs (occurring only in the nom.), f. the dawn, pure Lat. Aurora. Hence **Eōus**, a, um; **Eōus**, i, m. the morning-star; also, an inhabitant of the East.

Epāmīondas, ae, m. a celebrated general of the Thebans.

Epāphus, i, m. son of Jupiter and Io.

Epēus, i, m. son of Panopeus, and contriver of the Trojan horse.

Ephēsus, i, f. the chief of the twelve Ionian cities in Asia Minor, with a celebrated temple of Diana. Hence **Ephēsius**, a, um.

Ephýra, ae, and (poet.) **Ephýrē**, ēs, f. the ancient name of Couth. Hence **Ephýrēus**, a, um.

Ephicharmus, i, m. a comic poet of Cos, who resided chiefly in Syracuse.

Epichōrus, i, m. a famous Greek philosopher, a native of Samos, but who spent most of his life at Athens; the author of the Epicurean philosophy. Hence **Epichōreus**, a, um.

Epīdamnus, i, m. the old name of Dyrachium. Hence **Epīdamnius**, a, um, and **Epīdamniensis**, e.

Epīdauros, i, f. a city in Argolis with a famous temple of Aesculapius. Hence **Epīdaurius**, a, um.

Epigōni, orum, m. plu. the sons of the seven heroes who went together against Thebes.

Epimēnides, is, m. a famous Greek poet and prophet of Cete.

Epimētheus, ei, m. son of Iapetus. Hence **Epimēthis**, idis, f. his daughter Pyrrha.

Epīrus or -os, i, f. a large country in the north-west of Greece. Hence **Epīrotheus**, a, um, and **Epīrensis**, e.

Epōrēdia, ae, f. a Roman colony in Gallia Cisalpina, in the district of the Salassi, on the Duria, now Isera.

Epōrēdōrix, īgis, m. a noble Aeduan who served in Caesar's army.

Erāsinus, i, m. a river of Argolis.

Erāto (only in the nom.), f. the muse of lyric amatory poetry.

Erātothēnes, is, m. a celebrated geographer, poet, and philosopher of Alexandria.

Erēbus, i, m. god of darkness, son of Chaos, and brother of Nox. 2, the Lower World.

Erechthēus (tristyl.), ei, m. an ancient and mythical king of Athens. Hence **Erechthēus**, a, um; **Erechthidae**, arum, m. plu. Athenians; and **Erechthis**, idis, f. a daughter of Erechthēus.

Eretria, ae, f. one of the principal cities of Euboea. Hence **Eretrius**, a, um; **Eretriensis**, e; **Eretrīcus**, a, um; and **Eretricus**, a, um.

Erētum, i, n. a city of the Sabine.

Erichthōnius, i, m. son of Vulcan, king of Athens. Hence **Erichthōnius**, a, um. 2, a son of Dardanus, the father of Trus and king of Troy.

Eridānus, i, m. the Greek name of the river Padus.

Erigōnē, ēs, f. daughter of Icarus, who was translated to the sky as the constellation Virgo. Hence **Erigōnēus**, a, um.

Erinna, ae, f. a famous Lesbian poetess, contemporary with Sappho.

Erinnys (Erinyes), ēes, f. one of the Furies. Plur. **Erinnyes**, the Furies.

Erphyia, ae, or -ē, ēs, f. daughter of Tulaus, and wife of Amphiarus, slain by her son Alcmaeon.

Eros, ōtis, m. a common name of Roman slaves or freedmen. 2, the name of an actor.

Erymanthus, i, m. a chain of mountains in Arcadia, where Hercules slew the boar named after the place. Hence **Erymanthius**, a, um, and **Erymanthis**, idis, f. adj. 2, a river of Arcadia.

Erythrae, arum, f. plu. one of the twelve chief cities of Ionia. Hence **Erythraeus**, a, um. 2, a port on the Gulf of Corinth.

Erythraeum mārē, the Persian Gulf, sometimes the Indian Ocean.

Eryx, ēis, m. a high mountain on the western coast of Sicily, famous for its temple of Venus, with a city of the same name. According to the fable, it was so called after a Sicilian king, Eryx, the son of Iphigeneia and Venus. The mountain is also called **Eryxus**, i. Hence **Eryxinus**, a, um.

Esquiliae, arum, f. plu. one of the seven hills of Rome. Hence **Esquilina**, a, um; **Esquilinus**, a, um, and **Esquilinus**, a, um.

Estacles, is, and **Ests**, m. son of Oedipus and Jocasta, brother of Polyneices.

Estrāria, ae, f. a country on the west coast of central Italy. Hence **Estrārus**, a, um.

Euboea, ae, f. the largest island in

the Aegean Sea, now Negroponte, separated from Greece by the Euripus. Hence **Euboeicus**, a, um.

Eucles, is, m. a philosopher of Megara. 2. a celebrated mathematician of Alexandria, author of a famous work on geometry.

Eudoxus, i, m. a famous astronomer of Cnidus.

Eumenes, is, m. a Trojan, father of Dolon.

Eumenes, is, m. a famous general under Alexander the Great.

Eumenides, um, f. plu. (lit. the well-meaning), a euphemistic name for the Furies.

Eumolpus, i, m. a priest of Ceres, who brought the Eleusinian mysteries to Attica. Hence **Eumolpidae**, arum, m. plu. his descendants.

Euphorbus, i, m. son of Panthus, a brave Trojan.

Euphorion, onis, m. an eminent grammarian and poet, born at Chalcis in Euboea.

Euphrator, oris, m. a celebrated painter and sculptor, a contemporary of Praxiteles.

Euphrates, is, m. the largest river of western Asia, now *Frut*; it rises in Armenia, and, after its junction with the Tigris, falls into the Persian Gulf.

Eupolis, idis, m. a celebrated comic poet of Athens, contemporary with Aristophanes.

Euripides, is, m. a celebrated Athenian tragic poet. Hence **Euripideus**, a, um.

Euripus (os), i, m. the channel between Bœotia and Eubœa.

Euröpa, æ, and **Euröpë**, æs, f. daughter of the Phœnician king Agenor, sister of Cadmus, and mother of Sarpedon and Minos by Jupiter, who, under the form of a bull, carried her off to Crete. Hence **Euröpæus**, a, um. 2. the continent of Europe, named after her. Hence **Euröpæus**, a, um.

Eurötus, æ, m. the principal river of Laconia, on the banks of which Sparta stood.

Eurydice, æs, f. the wife of Orpheus.

Eurylochus, i, m. one of the companions of Ulysses.

Eurypylos, i, m. son of Neptune and king of the Island of Cos. Hence **Eurypylius**, idis, f. adj. 2. the leader of a body of troops before Troy.

Eurythènes, is, m. twin-brother of Procles and King of Sparta, the ancestor of one of the royal families of Lacedæmon.

Eurythens (trisyli), el, m. son of Stenelus and grandson of Perseus, a king of Myrene, who, at the command of Juno, imposed upon Hercules his famous twelve labours.

Eurytus, i, m. king of Oechalia and father of Iole.

Euterpë, æs, f. the Muse of lyric poetry.

Eutropius, ii, m. a Roman historian in the middle of the fourth century of

the Christian era, the author of a short summary of Roman history.

Euxinus pontus, the Black Sea.

Evadne, æs, f. daughter of Iphis and wife of Capaneus.

Evan, m. a surname of Bacchus.

Evander, dri (Evandrus), i, m. son of Mercury, a native of Arcadia: he emigrated to Italy, and there founded Palatium, at the foot of the Palatine hill.

Hence **Evandrius**, a, um.

Evænus, i, m. a river of Aetolia, now Findikari. Hence **Evænius**, a, um.

Evius, ii, m. a surname of Bacchus.

F.

Fabaris, is, m. a small tributary of the Tiber, now *Farfa*.

Fabius, a, the name of a Roman gens: as Fabius Pictor, an historian; Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator, the famous dictator in the second Punic war. Hence **Fabius**, a, um, and **Fabiānus**, a, um.

Fabrateria, æs, f. a small town in Latium, near the modern Palaterra. Hence **Fabraterni**, orum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Fabricius, a, the name of a Roman gens. The most celebrated is C. Fabricius Luscinius, who distinguished himself in the war against Pyrrhus. Hence **Fabricius**, a, um, and **Fabricianus**, a, um.

Fæstiliæ, arum, f. plu. a city of Etruria, now *Fiesole*. Hence **Fæstiliānus**, a, um.

Falcidianus, a, a Roman gentile name. Hence **Falcidianus**, a, um.

Falerii, orum, m. plu. a city in Etruria, the capital of the Falisci.

Falerus ager, a district of Campania, famed for its wine. Hence **Falerens**, a, um, and **Falerinus**, a, um.

Falisci, orum, m. plu. an ancient people of Etruria. Hence **Faliscus**, a, um.

Fannius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Fannius**, a, um, and **Fannianus**, a, um.

Farfarius, i, m. a river, called also *Fabaris*.

Faunus, i, m. a mythic personage, son of Picus, grandson of Saturn, institutor of tillage and grazing, and after his death the protecting deity of agriculture and of shepherds, and also a giver of oracles. Hence **Fauni**, orum, m. plu. sitian deities, Fauns.

Faustulus, i, m. a shepherd who brought up Romulus and Remus.

Faventia, æs, f. a city of Gallia Cispadana, now *Faenza*.

Fævönius, ii, m. a Roman proper name.

Ferentinum, i, n. a small town of the Hernici, now *Ferentino*. Hence **Ferentinus**, a, um; **Ferentina**, æ,

f. a goddess worshipped in the neighbourhood of Ferentinum, and **Ferentinas**, ätis, m. adj. 2. a city of Etruria, the birth-place of the Emperor Otho, now *Ferentino*.

Feretrius, ii, m. a surname of Jupiter.

Ferönia, æs, f. an ancient Italian deity.

Fescennia, æs, f. (also *Fescennium*, ii, n.) a town of Etruria, famous for a sort of verses named after it. Hence **Fescenninus**, a, um.

Festus, i, m. a Roman surname.

Fibræus, i, m. a small stream in Latium, that flowed round a country seat of Cicero's, now the *Fibreno*.

Ficana, æs, f. a town of Latium.

Ficulnæ, æs, f. a town of the Sabines. Hence **Ficulensis**, e, and **Ficulnensis**, e.

Fidænae, arum, f. plu. (also sing. *Fidæna*, æs) a very ancient town on the Tiber, five miles from Rome, now *Castel Giubileo*. Hence **Fidænas**, ätis.

Fidius, m. usu. regarded as a surname of Jupiter; but it is really a corrupt form of *Filius*; it occurs only in connection with *Dius* (i. e. of Jupiter), the two words together meaning *Hercules*.

Finbria, æs, m. a Roman surname in the gens *Flavia*.

Firmum, i, m. a city of Picenum, now *Fermo*. Hence **Firmānus**, a, um.

Fiaccos, i, m. a Roman surname.

Flaminianus, i, m. a Roman surname in the gens *Quintia*. Esp. of T. Quintus Flamininus, the conqueror of King Philip of Macedonia.

Flaminius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. Flaminius Nepos, who was overcame by Hannibal at the Lake of Trasimene. Hence **Flaminius**, a, um.

Flāvius, a, the name of a Roman gens. To the gens *Flavia* belonged the emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian. Hence **Flāvius**, a, um; **Flāvilis**, e, and **Flāvilianus**, a, um.

Flora, æs, f. the goddess of flowers and spring. Hence **Florälis**, e.

Flörentia, æs, f. a city of Etruria, the modern Florence. Hence **Flörentinus**, a, um.

Florus, i, m. a Roman surname. Esp. Julius Florus, an orator and poet, to whom Horace addressed some epistles. 2. L. Annaeus Florus, the writer of a short history of Rome.

Fontëus, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Förentum (Ferentum), i, n. a town in Apulia.

Formiæ, arum, f. plu. a very ancient city of Latium, on the borders of Campania, now *Mola di Garla*. Hence **Formiānus**, a, um, and **Formiāni**, orum, m. plu. the inhabitants of Formiæ.

Föräli, orum, m. plu. a village of the Sabines, now *Civita Tommasa*.

Forum Appii, a town in Latium,

now *S. Donato*. 2. Forum Aurelium, a town near Rome, now *Monte Alto*. 3. Forum Corneliu, a town in Gallia Cispadana, now *Imola*. 4. Forum Gallorum, a town in Gallia Cispadana, now *Castel Franco*. 5. Forum Julii, a town in Gallia Narbonensis, now *Freyus*.

Fregellae, arum, *f. plu.* a very old city of the Volsci, in Latium, on the Liris, now *Ceprano*. Hence **Fregellanus**, a, um.

Fregēnae, arum, *f. plu.* a small town of Etruria.

Frentāni, orum, *m. plu.* a Samnite people, on the Adriatic Sea. Hence **Frentānus**, a, umi.

Friāli, orum, *m. plu.* a people of northern Germany.

Frontinus, i, *m.* a Roman surname.

Frūtinu, ōnis, *m.* a city of the Hernici, in Latium, now *Frosinone*. Hence **Frūtinus**, atis.

Fūciū, i, *m.* a large lake in the centre of Italy, and in the territory of the Marsi, now *Lago di Celano*.

Fūfidīu, a, a Roman gentile name. Hence **Fūfidianus**, a, um.

Fūfius, a, a Roman gentile name.

Fulvius, a, a Roman gentile name.

Fundānus, a, a Roman gentile name.

Fundi, orum, *m. plu.* a town of Latium, on the Appian Way, now *Fondi*. Hence **Fundānus**, a, um.

Fūrius, a, a Roman family name; esp. M. Furius Camillus, the deliverer of Rome from the Gauls. Hence **Fūrius**, a, um, and **Fūrianus**, a, um.

Furnius, a, a Roman family name.

G.

Gābli, orum, *m. plu.* an ancient city of Latium, twelve miles east from Rome. Hence **Gāblinus**, a, um.

Gābīnū, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Gābīnius**, a, um, and **Gābiniānus**, a, um.

Gādes, ium, *f. plu.* a celebrated city founded by the Phoenicians on an island on the south-western coast of Spain, the modern *Cádiz*. Hence **Gāditanus**, a, um.

Gaetli, orum, *m. plu.* a people of north-western Africa, in the modern Morocco. Hence **Gaetulus**, a, um, and **Gaetulicus**, a, um.

Gālēus (Gales), i, *m.* a small river of Calabria, near Tarentum.

Gālantiā, idis, *f.* a female attendant of Alcmena, changed by Lucina, whom she had deceived, into a weasel.

Gālātē, arum, *m. plu.* a Celtic people who migrated into Asia Minor, the Galatians. Hence **Gālātia**, ae, *f.* their country.

Gālātēā, ae, *f.* a sea-nymph. 2. a rustic maiden, 3. a female friend of Horace.

Galerius, a, a Roman family name.

Galli, orum, *m. plu.* a widely diffused race of men, the Galli or Celts, whose principal abodes were Gallia Transalpina, now France, and the northern part of Italy. Hence **Gallia**, ae, *f.* the country of the Gauls; **Gallicus**, a, um, and **Gallicanus**, a, um.

Gallius, a, a Roman gentile name.

Gallograeci, orum, *m. plu.* the Gauls who migrated into Asia Minor. Hence **Gallograecia**, ae, *f.* their country.

Gallōnū, a, a Roman gentile name.

Gallus, i, *m.* a small river of Asia Minor. Hence **Galli**, orum, *m. plu.* the priests of Cybele, and **Gallicus**, a, um.

Gallus, i, *m.* a Roman surname in the gens Cornelia, Aquilia, Sulpicia, etc. Esp. of C. Cornelius Gallus, a Roman poet, a friend of Virgil.

Gangāridae, arum, *m. plu.* an Indian people.

Ganges, is, *m.* the largest river of India. Hence **Gangēticus**, a, um, and **Gangētis**, idis, *f. adj.*

Gānymēdes, is, *m.* a beautiful youth who was carried off by Jupiter's eagle from Mount Ida to heaven, and there made Jupiter's cup-bearer in place of Hebe.

Gārāmantēs, um, *m. plu.* a nation of Africa. Hence **Gārāmantis**, idis, *f. adj.*

Gargānus, i, *m.* a mountain and promontory in Apulia. Hence **Gargānus**, a, um.

Gargaphiē, ae, *f.* a valley of Boeotia sacred to Diana.

Gargāra, orum, *n. plu.* one of the summits of Mount Ida, in Troas, with a city of the same name at its foot.

Gārumna, ae, *m.* a large river in the south of Gaul, now the Garonne.

Gaurus, i, *m.* a range of mountains in Campania. Hence **Gaurānus**, a, um.

Gēbenna, r. Cebenna.

Gēla, ae, *f.* a city on the south coast of Sicily, now *Terra Nuova*. 2. *m.* the river Gela, on which the city stood.

Hence **Gēlōus**, a, um, and **Gēlenses**, lum, *m. plu.* the inhabitants of Gela.

Gēlduba, ae, *f.* a fortified place of the Ubi, on the Rhine.

Gellius, a, a Roman gentile name.

Gēlon, ōnis, *m.* a king of Syracuse, son of Hiero II.

Gēlōni, orum, *m. plu.* a Scythian people.

Gēnābū, i, *n.* the capital of the Carnutes, on the Liger, afterwards called Aurelianensis urbs or Civitas Aurelianorum, whence the modern name Orleans. Hence **Gēnābensis**, e.

Gēnānni, orum, *m. plu.* a German people.

Gēnēva, ae, *f.* a city of the Allobroges, on the frontiers of the Helvetii.

Gēnūā, ae, *f.* an important sea-port town of Liguria, now Genoa.

Gēnūus, i, *m.* a river of Illyria, north of Apollonia, called also **Genusius**.

Gēraestus, i, *f.* a promontory on town at the southern extremity of Euboea

Gergōvia, ae, *f.* a town of the Arverni, perh. in the neighbourhood of the modern Clermont. 2. a town of the Boii.

Germāni, orum, *m. plu.* the name given by the Gauls, and after them by the Romans, to the various tribes who dwell east of the Rhine. Hence **Germānus**, a, um; **Germānia**, ae, *f.* the country of the Germans; **Germānicus**, a, um, and **Germānicianus**, a, um.

Gērŷon, ōnis, and **Gērŷones**, ae, *m.* a mythic king in Spain, who had three bodies or three heads.

Gēsoriacū, i, *n.* a town on the coast of Gaul, afterwards Bononia, now Boulogne.

Gētas, arum, *m. plu.* a people orig. of Thrace, who dwell on the Danube. Hence **Gētes**, ae, *m. adj.*, and **Gētēns**, a, um.

Gigantes, um, *m. plu.* a fabulous race of monsters who endeavored to storm the heavens, but were smitten by Jupiter with lightning and buried under Aetna and other volcanoes. Hence **Gigantēs**, a, um.

Glaucō, ēs, *f.* the mother of the third Diina.

Glaucus, i, *m.* son of Sisyphus, de-couraged by his own horse. 2. the commander of the Lycians in the Trojan war. 3. a fisherman of Antioch, in Euboea, who was changed into a sea-god.

Glyōdra, ae, *f.* the name of several women.

Glyōon, ōnis, *m.* a weaver. 2. a physician.

Gnidos or **Gnidos**, r. Cnidus.

Gnōsus or **Gnōsus** (also Gnosus and Cnosus), i, *f.* the ancient capital of Crete, the residence of Minos. Hence **Gnōsius**, a, um; **Gnōsiēns**, a, um; **Gnōsia**, idis, *f. adj.*, and **Gnōsiēs**, idis, *f. adj.*

Gomphi, orum, *m. plu.* a town of Thessaly. Hence **Gomphenses**, lum, *m. plu.* its inhabitants.

Gonnī, orum, *m. plu.* (or Gonnus, i) a town of Thessaly.

Gordium, ii, *n.* a city of Phrygia.

Gordius, ii, *m.* king of Gordium, famous for the inextricable knot on his chariot, which Alexander the Great cut in two with his sword.

Gorgē, ēs, *f.* daughter of Oceanus, and sister of Meleager and Deianira.

Gorgias, ae, *m.* a famous Greek orphist. 2. a rhetorician in Athens, instructor of Cicero's son.

Gorgon, ōnis, *f.* daughter of Phorcus, also called Medusa, whose head was covered with snakes instead of hair, and who turned all she looked upon to stone: she was killed by Perseus. She had two sisters who were monsters of the same kind. Hence **Gorgōnēs**, a, um.

Gortyna, ae, and **Gortynā**, ēs, *f.* an important and extremely ancient city of Crete. Hence **Gortynius**, a, um, and **Gortyniācus**, a, um.

Gracchus, i, *m.* a Roman family name in the gens Sempornia; the most

celebrated are the two brothers TI. and C. Cornelius Gracchus. Hence **Gracchianus**, a. um.

Gradivus, i. m. a surname of Mars. **Græci**, orum, m. plu. the Grecians, Greeks (this was a Roman name, the people called themselves Hellenes). Hence **Græcus**, a. um; **Græcia**, ae. f. the country of the Greeks, Greece; and **Græciulus**, a. um.

Græi, orum, m. plu. a less freq. and mostly poet. form for Græci, the Grecians, Greeks. Hence **Græins**, a. um.

Grænius, i. m. a small river in Mysia, famous for the victory of Alexander the Great over the Persians, which took place on its banks.

Grævisæ, arum (also **Gravica**, ae.), f. plu. a small town of Etruria.

Grynia, ae. f. and **Grynium**, il. n. a small town in Aetolia, with a temple of Apollo. Hence **Grynus**, a. um.

Gýros, i. f. a small island in the Aegean Sea.

Gryges, is or ae. m. a giant with a hundred arms. 2. a king of Lydia, famous for his wealth. Hence **Grygaus**, a. um. 3. a Trojan. 4. a beautiful youth.

Grades, is, m. a river of Assyria. **Grytæ**, onis, or **Grytæna**, ae. a town of Thessaly.

Grythum or **Grythium**, i. n. a sea-port in southern Laconia.

H.

Hadria (also **Adria**), ae. f. a city in Poenium. Hence **Hadrianus**, a. um. 2. a city in northern Italy, on the coast of the sea named after it, now **Adria**. Hence **Hadriaticus** (**Adriatic**), a. um; **Hadrianus** (**Adri.**), a. um, and **Hadriacus** (**Adri.**), a. um. 3. **Hadria**, ae. m. the Adriatic Sea. **Hadrumetum** (also **Adrum**), i. n. a city of Africa propria.

Haemon, onis, m. a son of Creon king of Thebes, the lover of Antigone.

Haemonia (also **Aemonia**), ae. f. a poetical name of Thessaly. Hence **Haemonius**, a. um, and **Haemonius** (**Aem.**), idis, f. a Thessalian woman.

Haemus (also **Aemus**), or **Haemos**, i. m. an extensive range of mountains in Thrace, now the Balkan. 2. a celebrated actor.

Halcyone, v. Alc.

Halesa (**Halesæ** and **Alesæ**), ae. f. a town on the northern coast of Sicily. Hence **Halesinus**, a. um.

Halesus (**Halesus** and **Alesus**), i. m. the founder of Pulici, an ally of Turnus. 2. one of the Lapithæ.

Hallæmon (**Alacmon**), onis, m. an important river of Macedonia, now the **Vatrisa**.

Hallartus, i. f. a city of Boeotia.

Halicarnassus or **Halicarnas-**

sos, i. f. a city of great antiquity in

Caria, the birth-place of the historians **Herodotus** and **Dionysius**. Hence **Halicarnassus**, si and **os**, m. adj.

Hályis, yos, m. the principal river of Asia Minor, now **Kizil-Irmak**.

Hamadrýas, ádis, f. a wood-nymph.

Hamilcar, áris, m. a celebrated Carthaginian general in the first Punic war, and father of Hannibal.

Hannibal (**Annibal**), ális, m. a Punic surname. The most celebrated of the name is Hannibal, son of Hamilcar, the leader of the Carthaginians in the second Punic war.

Hanno (**Anno**), onis, m. a Punic surname. The most celebrated was a contemporary of Hannibal, and the leader of the opponents of his party at Carthage.

Harpályeë, éa, f. daughter of a Thracian king, and brought up as a warrior.

Harpýiæ (**trisyi**), arum, f. plu. mythical rapacious monsters, half bird, half woman.

Hasdrúbal, ális, m. son-in-law of Hamilcar, whom he succeeded as Carthaginian general in Spain. 2. brother of Hannibal; he was defeated and slain at the battle of the **Metaurus**.

Hébè, éa, f. the goddess of youth, the daughter of Juno, cup-bearer to the gods, and wife of **Hercules**, after his deification.

Hebrus, i. m. the principal river of Thrace, now **Maritza**.

Hecale, éa, f. a poor old woman who kindly received **Theseus**.

Hecátæ, éa, f. daughter of **Peres** (or **Pæres**) and **Asteria**, the presider over enchantments, etc.; she is often identified with **Diana** and **Luna**, and is therefore represented with three heads. Hence **Hecátæus**, a. um, and **Hecátæis**, idos, f. adj.

Hector, óris, m. son of **Priam** and **Heuba**, husband of **Andromache**, the bravest of the Trojans, slain by **Achilles**. Hence **Hectóreus**, a. um.

Hecuba, ae, and **Hecúbë**, éa, y. wife of **Priam**; after the destruction of Troy she became a captive, and was ultimately changed into a dog.

Hélénæ, ae, or **Hélénë**, éa, f. daughter of **Jupiter** and **Leda**, sister of **Castor** and **Pollux** and of **Clytemnestra**, wife of **Menelaus**; she was carried off by Paris to Troy, and thus became the cause of the Trojan war. 2. the mother of the Emperor **Constantine**.

Hélienus, i. m. son of **Priam** and **Heuba**, a celebrated soothsayer.

Héliades, um, f. plu. daughters of **Helios** and sisters of **Phœton**, who were changed into poplars (acc. to others, into alders), and their tears into amber.

Hélicon, onis, m. a mountain in **Boeotia**, sacred to **Apollo** and the Muses. Hence **Heliocónius**, a. um, and **Heliocóniades**, um, f. plu. the Muses.

Heliódorus, i. m. a celebrated surgeon. 2. a celebrated rhetorician.

Heliópolis, is, f. a city of Egypt.

Hellas, ádis, f. Greece. 2. a female proper name.

Hellë, éa, f. daughter of **Athamas** and **Nephele**, sister of **Phrixus**; while fleeing from her step-mother, she was drowned in the strait called, after her, **Hellespontus**.

Hellespontus, i. m. the strait connecting the **Propontis** with the **Aegean**, now the **Dardanelles**. Hence **Hellespontius**, a. um, and **Hellespontíus**, onis, a. um.

Hélotes, um (**Hotæ**, arum), m. plu. the original inhabitants of **Laconia**, afterwards the bondsmen of the Spartans, the **Helots**.

Helvétii, orum, m. plu. a people of **Gallia**, in mod. Switzerland. Hence **Helvétius**, a. um, and **Helvéticus**, a. um.

Helvii, orum, m. plu. a people of **Gallia**, whose country was celebrated for its wine.

Enna (**Enna**), ae. f. a city of great antiquity in the centre of Sicily, from the neighbourhood of which **Pluto** carried off **Proserpine**. Hence **Hennensis** (**Enn.**), e, and **Hennæus** (**Enn.**), a. um. **Hephæstion**, onis, m. a favourite of Alexander the Great, and one of his generals.

Héra, ae. f. the Grecian goddess **Hera**, corresp. to the **Juno** of the Romans. Hence **Héræa**, orum, n. plu. her festival.

Héraclea or **Héraclea**, ae. f. a sea-port of **Lucania**, on the **River Siris**, now **Policoro**. Hence **Héracleenses** or **Héracclenses**, um, m. plu. its inhabitants, and **Héracclotes**, ae, m. adj. 2. a very ancient city of Sicily, called in earlier times **Minoa**. Hence **Héracleenses** or **Héracclenses**, um, m. plu. its inhabitants. 3. a maritime town of **Pontus**. 4. a city of Macedonia.

Héraclitus, i. m. a celebrated Greek philosopher of **Ephesus**.

Herbita, ae. f. a town in Sicily. Hence **Herbitensis**, e.

Herculanum, ei, n. a town of Campania, situated on the sea-coast, between **Naples** and **Pompeii**, and buried along with the latter city by an eruption of **Vesuvius**, A.D. 79. Hence **Herculanus**, a. um, and **Herculanensis**, e.

Hercules, is and i, m. son of **Jupiter** and **Alcmene**, husband of **Deianira**, and, after his deification, of **Hebe**; he was the god of strength: the poplar was sacred to him. Hence **Herculæus**, a. um; **Herculanus**, a. um; **Herculeus** or **Herculanus**, a. um, and **Heraclides**, ae, m. a male descendant of **Hercules**.

Hercynia silva, an extensive forest, in ancient Germany, 60 days' journey in length and 9 in width.

Herennius, a. the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Herennianus**, a. um.

Herillus, i. m. a philosopher of **Carthage**, a disciple of **Zeno**.

Hermagoras and **Hermagōra**, ae, m. a celebrated Greek rhetorician of Rhodes.

Hermes or **Herma**, ae, m. a head of *Hermes* or *Mercury* carved on the top of a square pedestal or post.

Hermiōnē, ēs, and **Hermiōna**, ae, f. daughter of *Menelaus* and *Helen*, and wife of *Orestes*. 2. a maritime city of *Argolis*, now *Kastri*. Hence **Hermiōneus**, a, um, and **Hermiōnēus**, a, um.

Hermus, i, m. a river of *Asia Minor*.

Hernici, orum, m. plu. a warlike people of *Latium*. Hence **Hernicus**, a, um.

Hērō, ūs, f. a priestess of *Aphrodite* in *Sestos*, beloved by *Leander* of *Abidos*.

Hērōdes, is, m. a king of *Judea*.

Hērōdotus, i, m. the earliest Greek historian, a native of *Halicarnassus*, who flourished about 450 B.C.

Hērās, ēs, f. daughter of *Cecrops*.

Hērastia, ae, f. the wife of *Romulus*.

Hēalōdus, i, m. an ancient Greek poet. Hence **Hēalōdēus** or **-lus**, a, um.

Hēalōnē, ēs, and **Hēalōna**, ae, f. daughter of *Laomedon*, king of *Troy*, whom *Hercules* rescued from a sea-monster.

Hesperis, ēs, f. daughter of the *River Euboea*.

Hesperides, um, f. plu. the daughters of *Hesperus*, or of *Krebus* and *Nox*, who had charge of the garden with golden apples.

Hibernia, ae, f. *Ireland*.

Himapsi, ūs, m. son of *Micipsa* and king of part of *Numidia*.

Himē, ōnis, m. ruler of *Syracuse*, a friend of the poet *Simonides*. 2. a later ruler of *Syracuse*, in the latter half of the third century B.C., a friend of the Romans. Hence **Himēonius**, a, um.

Himērocles, is, m. a celebrated orator of *Alabanda*.

Himēronymus, i, m. a ruler of *Syracuse*, the grandson and successor of the younger *Himero*. 2. a Greek peripatetic philosopher of *Rhodes*.

Himērosylma, orum, n. plu. the city of *Jerusalem*, in *Palestine*. Hence **Himērosylmarius**, a, um.

Himella, ae, f. a small river in the *Sabine* territory.

Himēra, ae, m. a large river of southern *Sicily* which falls into the sea at *Phintia*. 2. a small river of northern *Sicily* on which the city of *Himera* was situated. 3. f. the city of *Himera*.

Hipparchus, i, m. a celebrated astronomer of *Nicaea*.

Hippias, ae, m. son of *Pinistratus*, tyrant of *Athens*. 2. a famous sophist of *Elis* in the time of *Socrates*.

Hippo, ōnis, m. a city of *Numidia*. 2. a city of *Spain*.

Hippocrates, is, m. a celebrated Greek physician, a native of *Cos*.

Hippocrētē, ēs, f. a fountain near *Mount Helicon*, sacred to the *Muses*, and which is fabled to have been produced by a stroke of the hoof of *Pegasus*.

Hippodāmē, ēs, and **Hippodāmia**, ae, f. daughter of *Oenomaus*, king of *Elis*. 2. daughter of *Astraeus*, and wife of *Pirithoüs*.

Hippolytē, ēs, and **Hippolytā**, ae, f. an Amazon, daughter of *Maïs*, taken captive in the war of the *Amazons* by *Theseus*. 2. the wife of *Acastus*, king of *Megnesia*.

Hippolytus, i, m. son of *Theseus* and *Hippolyte*: in consequence of a false accusation brought against him by his step-mother *Phaedra*, he was torn to pieces by horses, but was restored to life by *Asclepius*.

Hippomēnēs, ae, m. son of *Megaraeus*, who conquered *Atalanta* in a race, and thus obtained her as his wife.

Hippónax, actis, m. a Greek poet of *Ephesus*. Hence **Hippónactēus**, a, um.

Hippotādēs, ae, m. a male descendant of *Hippotes*, i. e. *Acrolus*.

Hirpini (Irpin), orum, m. plu. a people who dwell in the south of *Samnium*. Hence **Hirpinus** (Irpin), a, um.

Hirtius, a, um, a Roman gentile name. Esp. A. Hirtius, consul B.C. 43, and author of the eighth book of the *Commentaries* on *Caesar's* *Gallia* var.

Hispalis, is, f. a city of southern *Spain*, now *Seville*.

Hispāni, orum, m. plu. the Spaniards. Hence **Hispānus**, a, um; **Hispānia**, ae, f. the country of the Spaniards, *Spain*; **Hispāniensis**, e, and **Hispānicus**, a, um.

Hōmērus, i, m. the earliest and most celebrated Greek poet. Hence **Hōmēricus**, a, um.

Hōmōlē, ēs, f. a high mountain in *Thessaly*, near *Tempe*.

Hōrae, arum, f. plu. the *Hours*, daughters of *Jupiter* and *Themis*, goddesses that presided over the changes of the seasons and kept watch at the gates of heaven.

Hōrātius, a, a Roman gentile name. So, *Horatii*, the three twin brothers who fought against the *Alban* *Curii*; and Q. *Horatius* *Flaccus*, the celebrated poet.

Hence **Hōrātius**, a, um.

Hortalus, i, m. a surname of the orator Q. *Hortensius* and his descendants.

Hence **Hortalus**, a, um.

Hortānum, i, n. a city of *Etruria*. Hence **Hortānus**, a, um.

Hortensius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Q. *Hortensius* *Hortalus*, a celebrated orator in the time of *Cicero*. Hence **Hortensianus**, a, um.

Hostilius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. *Hostus* *Hostilius*, who fought victoriously against the *Sabines*; and his grandson, *Tullus* *Hostilius*, the third king of *Rome*. Hence **Hostilius**, a, um.

Hyacinthus or **-os**, i, m. a beautiful

Spartan youth, beloved by *Apollo*, but accidentally killed by a blow of his quail: from his blood sprang the flower of the same name.

Hýantes, um, m. plu. an old name of the *Boeotians*. Hence **Hýantiūs**, a, um, and **Hýantius**, a, um.

Hýas, antis, m. a son of *Atlas*.

Hýbla, ae, and **Hýblē**, ēs, f. the name of three towns in *Sicily*, the neighbourhood of one of which was celebrated for producing honey. Hence **Hýblaicus**, a, um.

Hýdaspēs, is, m. a large tributary of the *Indus*, now *Jelum*.

Hýdra, ae, f. a monstrous water-serpent killed by *Hercules* near the *Lernæan Lake*; it had seven heads; as fast as one of them was cut off, two sprang up in its stead. 2. a hydra with fifty heads, that kept watch at the gates of the *Lover* *World*.

Hýdrus, untis, f. a city of *Calabria*, now *Otranto*, also called *Hýdruntum*, i, n.

Hýlæus, i, m. a centaur.

Hýlas, ae, m. a beautiful youth, a companion of *Hercules* in the Argonautic expedition; on landing for water on the coast of *Mysia*, he was carried off by the nymphs.

Hýllus (also *Hylus*), i, m. son of *Hercules* and husband of *Iole*.

Hýmen, ōnis, and **Hýménæus** or **-os**, i, m. the god of marriage, *Hymen*. Hence **Hýménæus**, a, um.

Hýmettus or **-os**, i, m. a mountain near *Athens*, famed for its honey and its marble. Hence **Hýmettius**, a, um.

Hýpaepa, orum, n. plu. a town in *Lydia*.

Hýpānis, is, m. a river of *Sarmatia*, now the *Boog*.

Hýpāsis or **Hýphāsia**, is, m. a tributary of the *Indus*, now the *Satlyj*.

Hýpāta, ae, f. or, orum, n. plu. a small town of *Thessaly*.

Hýperbōrēi, orum, m. plu. a fabulous people living in the extreme north. Hence **Hýperbōræus**, a, um.

Hýperides, is, m. a celebrated *Athensian* orator.

Hýperion, ōnis, m. sun of a *Pilon* and the *Earth*, father of the *Sun*. 2. the *Sun* himself.

Hýpermnēstra, ae (ē, ēs), f. one of the daughters of *Danaus*.

Hýpēryllē, ēs, f. daughter of *Theseus*, queen of *Lemnos* in the time of the *Argonauts*. Hence **Hýpēryllæus**, a, um.

Hýrcāni, orum, m. plu. a people who dwell on the *Caspian* Sea. Hence **Hýrcānus**, a, um.

Hýriē, ēs, f. a town in *Boeotia*.

2. the mother of *Cygnus*.

Hýrieus (Hýriyl), ei, m. father of *Orion*.

Hýrtāclides, ae, m. son of *Hýrtæus*, i. e. *Nereus*.

Hystaspēs, is or i, m. father of the Persian king *Darius*.

I.

Iacchus, *i. m.* a name of Bacchus.

Iapetus, *i. m.* a Titan, the father of *Atlas*, *Prometheus*, and *Epimetheus*. Hence **Iapetionides**, *ae. m.* a male descendant of *Iapetus*.

Iapix, *idis, m.* Aeneas's physician.

Iapydes, *um, m. plu.* a people of *Illyria*. Hence **Iapydia**, their country.

Iapyx, *ygis, m.* son of *Daedalus*, who ruled in the southern Italy. Hence **Iapygia**, *ae. f.* the southern part of *Apulia*; and **Iapyx**, *ygis, adj.*

Iarba or **Iarbas**, *ae. m.* a king of *Mauritania*.

Iarbita, *ae. m.* a *Mauritanian*.

Iasus, *is, m.* son of *Jupiter* and *Electra*, beloved by *Ceres*. Hence

Iasides, *ae. m.* a male descendant of *Iasius*; and **Iasia**, *idis, f.* the daughter of *Iasius*, *i. e.* *Atalanta*.

Iason, *onis, m.* Jason, a famous *Grecian* hero, son of *Aeson*, king of *Thebes*, the leader of the *Argonauts*, the husband of *Medea*, and afterwards of *Cressa*. Hence **Iasönus**, *a. um.* 2. tyrant of *Phæras*, in *Thebes*.

Iassus or **Iasus**, *i. f.* a city of *Caria*. Hence **Iassenses**, *um, m. plu.* its inhabitants.

Iasyges or **Iasyges** (*trisyi*), *um, m. plu.* a *Sarmatian* people.

Ibæres (*Hibæres*), *um, m. plu.* *Iberians*, the Greek name for *Spaniards*.

Iberus (*Hib.*), *a. um*; (II) Subst. *i. Iberus* (*Hib.*), *i. m.* the River *Iberus* in *Spain*, now the *Ebro*; **Iberia** (*Hib.*), *ae. f.* *Spain*, and **Ibæres** (*Hib.*), *a. um.* 2. an Asiatic people near *Mount Caucasus*: called also **Iberi**, *orum*. Hence **Iberia** (*Hib.*), *ae. f.* their country.

Ibycus, *i. m.* a Greek lyric poet of *Egium*.

Icarus, *i. m.* son of *Daedalus*, who, while flying from *Crete*, fell into the *Aegean* Sea. Hence **Icarus**, *a. um.*

2. an Athenian whom *Bacchus* taught to cultivate the vine: on his death he was placed in the heavens as the constellation *Bootes*. Hence **Icarus**, *a. um.*

Icelos, *i. m.* son of *Somnus*.

Idea, *ae.* or **Idæ**, *es, f.* a high mountain in *Crete*, on which *Jupiter* was brought up. Hence **Idæus**, *a. um.*

2. a mountain range near *Troy*. Hence **Idæus**, *a. um.*

Idalium, *il, n.* a city in *Cyprus*, sacred to *Venus*. Called also **Idalia**, *ae. f.* Hence **Idallus**, *a. um*, and **Idallæ**, *es, f.* *Venus*.

Idmon, *onis, m.* father of *Arachne*. Hence **Idmonius**, *a. um.*

Idmoneus (*quadrisyi*), *ei, m.* king of *Crete* and leader of the *Cretans* against *Troy*.

Idmaea, *ae. f.* a region of southern *Palestine*. Hence **Idmaeus**, *a. um.*

Iguvium, *il, n.* a city of *Umbria*, now *Gubbio*.

Ilerda, *ae. f.* a city in *Spain*, now *Lerida*.

Ilergetes, *um, m. plu.* a people of *Spain*.

Ilia, *ae. f.* a poetical name of *Rhea Silvia*, daughter of *Numitor* and mother of *Romulus* and *Remus*. Hence **Ilia**, *ades, m.* son of *Ilia*.

Ilia, *ades, v.* *Ilium*.

Iliona, *ae.* and **Ilionē**, *es, f.* the eldest daughter of *Priam*.

Ilioneus (*quadrisyi*), *ei, m.* the youngest son of *Niobe*. 2. a Trojan, a follower of *Aeneas*.

Illos, *i. v.* *Ilum*.

Ilithyia (*quadrisyi*), *ae. f.* the goddess of the Greeks who aided women in child-birth.

Ilum or **Ilion**, *il, n.* a poetical name for *Troja*, the city of *Ilum* (*Troy*). Called also **Illos**, *i. f.* Hence **Ilus**, *a. um*; **Ilionea**, *a. um*; **Ilione**, *um, m. plu.* the Trojans; **Ilidae**, *ae. m.*; and **Ilia**, *adis, f.* *Helén*.

2. the celebrated epic poem relating to the war of the Greeks against *Troy*, the *Iliad*.

Illyrii, *orum, m. plu.* a people on the *Adriatic* Sea, in the modern *Dalmatia* and *Albania*. Hence **Illyrius**, *a. um*; **Illyria**, *ae. f.* their country; **Illyricus**, *a. um*, and **Illyris**, *idis, f.* *Illyria*.

Ilus, *i. m.* son of *Tros*, father of *Laomedon* and founder of *Ilum*. 2. a surname of *Ascanius*.

Ilyra, *ae. f.* an island in the *Mediterranean* Sea, now *Elba*.

Imbros and **Imbrus**, *i. f.* an island in the *Aegean* Sea.

Inachus or **os**, *i. m.* the first king of *Argos*, father of *Io* and *Phoroneus*. Hence **Inachus**, *a. um*; **Inachides**, *ae. m.* a male descendant of *Inachus*, and **Inachis**, *idis, f.* *adj.* Subst. a female descendant of *Inachus*. 2. a river in *Argolis*.

Inakrime, *es, f.* an island on the coast of *Campania*, now *Ischia*.

India, *ae. f.* a large country extending from the *Indus* to *China*. Hence **Indicus**, *a. um*, and **Indus**, *a. um*.

Indus, *i. m.* a large river forming the western boundary of *India*. 2. a river in *Caria*.

Ino, *is, f.* daughter of *Cadmus* and *Hermione*, wife of *Atamas*, king of *Thebes*, nurse of *Bacchus*, mother of *Learchus* and *Melicerta*. Being pursued by *Atamas*, who had become raving mad, she threw herself with *Melicerta* into the sea, whereupon they were both changed into sea-goddesses. Hence **Inos**, *a. um*.

Insuber, *ris, m.* a native of *Insubria*, a country in the neighbourhood of *Milan*.

Interamna, *ae. f.* a city of *Umbria*, surrounded by the River *Nar*, the birth-place of the historian *Tacitus*, now *Terni*. Hence **Interamnus**, *adis, adj.* 2. a town in *Latium*.

Iō, is, f. daughter of *Inachus*, king of *Argos*, beloved by *Jupiter*, and changed by him, through fear of *Juno*, into a cow. In *Egypt* she recovered her former shape, married King *Osiris*, and was afterwards worshipped as an Egyptian deity, under the name of *Iris*.

Iōlaus, *i. m.* the constant companion of *Hercules*.

Iolcos or **Iolcus**, *i. f.* a town of *Thessaly*. Hence **Iolcæus**, *a. um*.

Iolus, *es, f.* daughter of *Eurytus*, king of *Oechalia*.

Iones, *um, m. plu.* one of the four great *Hellenic* tribes; also, the inhabitants of *Ionia*.

Iōnia, *ae. f.* a country of *Asia Minor*, on the *Aegean* Sea, between *Caria* and *Acolis*. Hence **Iōniæus**, *a. um*; **Iōniæus**, *a. um*, and **Iōnius**, *a. um*.

Iphigénia, *ae. f.* daughter of *Agamemnon* and *Clytemnestra*, who was to be offered up by way of expiation for an offence committed by her father against *Diana*; but the goddess put a heart in her place, and conveyed her to the *Tauric Chersonese*.

Iris, *idis, f.* (*acc. Irim*) daughter of *Thaumas* and *Electra*, the sister of the *harpyies*, and the swift-footed messenger of the gods.

Irus, *i. m.* a beggar in the house of *Ulysses* at *Ithaca*.

Iauria, *ae. f.* a country of *Asia Minor*. Hence **Iauricus**, *a. um*, and **Iaurus**, *a. um*.

Ischomachē, *es, f.* the wife of *Pirithous*.

Isis, *is and idis, f.* an Egyptian goddess. Hence **Isiæus**, *a. um*.

Ismarus, *i. m.* or **Ismara**, *orum, m. plu.* a town and mountain in *Thrace*. Hence **Ismarus**, *a. um*.

Isménus (*os*), *i. m.* a river of *Boeotia*, flowing through *Thebes*. Hence **Isménus**, *a. um*, and **Isménis**, *idis, f.* a Theban woman.

Isorates, *is, m.* a celebrated orator and teacher of rhetoric at *Athens*. Hence **Isoratesus**, *a. um*.

Issa, *ae. f.* a small island in the *Adriatic* Sea, with a town of the same name. Hence **Issæus**, *a. um*; **Issæus**, *a. um*, and **Issæusis**, *e.*

Issus, *i. f.* a city of *Cilicia*, on the *Mediterranean*, at the foot of *Mount Amanus*, where *Darius* was defeated by *Alexander* the Great.

Ister (*Hister*), *tri, m.* the lower part of the *Danube*.

Isthmus (*Isthmos*), *i. m.* a strip of land between two seas, an *isthmus*, esp. the *Isthmus* of *Corinth*. Hence **Isthmus**, *a. um*, and **Isthmia**, *orum, m. plu.* the games celebrated every five years on the *Isthmus* of *Corinth*.

Istri (*Histri*), *orum, m. plu.* the inhabitants of *Istria*. Hence **Istria** (*Histria*), *ae. f.* a country at the northern extremity of the *Adriatic* Sea, and bordering on *Illyria*; and **Istricus** (*Histr.*), *a. um*.

Italia, *ae. f. Italy.* Hence **Itālicus**, *a, um*; **Itālis**, *idis, f. adj.*, and **Italius**, *a, um*.

Itālica, *ae. f. a name given to the city of Carthago during the Marston war.* 2. *a city in southern Spain.*

Itālicae, (*Itālicae, ēs*), *f. an island in the Ionian Sea, the kingdom of Ilyria.* Hence **Itālicensis**, *e, and Itālicus*, *a, um*.

Itānus, *i, m. a city and mountain in Thessaly, with a temple of Pallas.* Hence **Itānia**, *a, um*.

Itāraea (*Ityr.*), *ae. f. a country in Coele Syria.* Hence **Itāraeus** (*Ityr.*), *a, um*.

Itys, *Itios, Ityn*, *m. son of Tereus and Progne.*

Italus, *i, m. son of Aeneas and grandson of Aeneas, whom the gens Julia regarded as their ancestor.* Hence **Itālus**, *a, um*.

Ition, *ōnis, m. son of Phlegyas, king of the Lapithae in Thessaly, and father of Pirithous.* For an offence committed against Juno, Jupiter hurled him into Tartarus, where he was bound fast to a perpetually revolving wheel. Hence **Itionides** (*Itionides*), *a, um*, and **Itionides**, *ae, m. Pirithous.*

J.

Jānitiūm, *i, n. one of the seven hills of Rome.* Hence **Jānitiūlis**, *e*.

Jānus, *i, m. an old Italian deity, the sun-god.* He was represented with a face on the front and another on the back of his head. Hence **Jānalis**, *e*.

Jāson, *v. Iason.*

Juba, *ae, m. king of Numidia, who joined the party of Pompey, and put an end to his own life after the battle of Thapsus.* 2. *the son of the former, who, after his father's death, was brought by Caesar to Rome, where he received a liberal education, and was afterwards restored to the throne.*

Jūdaea, *ae, f. the country of the Jews.* Hence **Jūdaeus**, *a, um*, and **Jūdaicus**, *a, um*.

Jūgurtha, *ae, m. the nephew and successor of Micipsa, king of Numidia, conquered by Marius.* Hence **Jūgurthinus**, *a, um*.

Jūlius, *a, a Roman gentile name.* Hence **Jūlianus**, *a, um*.

Jūnius, *a, a Roman gentile name.* Hence **Jūnianus**, *a, um*, and **Jūnius**, *a, um*.

Jūno, *ōnis, f. the goddess Juno, daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter, and the guardian deity of women.* Hence **Jūnōnalis**, *e*; **Jūnōnīola**, *ae, c. a worshipper of Juno*; **Jūnōnīa**, *ae, m. Juno-born, i. e. Vulcan*; and **Jūnūnus**, *a, um*.

Jupīter (*Jūpter*), **Jōvis**, *m. Jupiter or Jove, a son of Saturn, brother*

and husband of Juno, the chief god among the Romans; corresp. to the Gr. Zeus.

Jūra, *ae, m. a chain of mountains extending from the Rhine to the Rhone.*

Justinus, *i, m. a Roman historian in the second century of the Christian era.*

Jūturna, *ae, f. a fountain in Latium; also a nymph, sister of Tarnus, the king of the Rutuli.* Hence **Jūturalia**, *ium, n. plu. the festival dedicated to her.*

Jūvenalis, *is, m. a Roman satirist in the time of Domitian and Trajan.*

Jāverna or **Jūberna**, *ae, f. Ireland.*

L.

Labātes, *ium, m. plu. a people of Illyria.* Hence **Labātis**, *idis, adj.*

Lābērius, *a, the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. D. Laberius, celebrated as a composer of mimes.

Lābici (*Labici*), *orum, m. plu. a town of Latium, between Tusculum and Praeneste.* Hence **Lābici**, *orum, m. plu. its inhabitants*; and **Lābicianus**, *a, um*.

Lābrianus, *i, m. a Roman name*; esp. of P. Attius, a legate of Caesar in Gaul, who afterwards went over to Pompey.

Lābrynthus, *i, m. a building with many winding passages; esp. that built by Daedalus near Gnosus, in Crete.*

Lācaena, *ae, f. adj. Spartan.* **Lacedaemonian**: subst. *a Lacedaemonian or Spartan roman.*

Lācedaemon, *ōnis, f. the city of Lacedaemon or Sparta.* Hence **Lācedaemonius**, *a, um*.

Lācheis, *is, f. one of the three Fates.*

Lācinium, *il, n. a promontory in Brutium, near Crotona, with a temple to Juno; now Capo delle Colonne.* Hence **Lācinia**, *a, um*.

Lāco or **Lācon**, *ōnis, m. a Laconian, Lacedaemonian, Spartan.* Hence **Lāconia**, or **Lāconica**, *ae, f. a country of the Peloponnesus, of which Sparta, or Lacedaemon, was the capital*; **Lāconicus**, *a, um*, and **Lāconia**, *idis, f. adj.*

Lādas, *ae, m. a swift runner of Alexander the Great.*

Lādon, *ōnis, m. a river of Arcadia; the fabled father of Daphne.*

Laellus, *a, the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. C. Laellus, a friend of Scipio Africanus. **Laella**, *ae, f. daughter of C. Laellus, and mother-in-law of L. Crassus, celebrated for her oratorical powers.* Hence **Laelliana**, *a, um*.

Lāertes, *ae, m. the father of Ulysses.* Hence **Lāertius**, *a, um*, and **Lāertiades**, *ae, m. Ulysses.*

Laestrygon (*Lestr.*), *ōnis, m. more freq. plur. Laestrygones, um, a fabulous race of giants, supposed to have lived*

in Italy or Sicily. Hence **Laestrygonius**, *a, um*.

Laevinus, *i, m. a Roman surname.*

Lāis, *idis and Idos, f. a celebrated courtesan of Corinth.*

Lāius or **Lāius**, *i, m. son of Labdacus, king of Thebes, and father of Oedipus.* Hence **Lāiades**, *ae, m. Oedipus.*

Lāige, *ēs, f. a female proper name.*

Lāmia, *ae, m. a surname in the gens Aelia.* Hence **Lāminna**, *a, um*.

Lampētis, *ēs, f. daughter of Phaeon and sister of Phaeon.*

Lampēacum, *i, n., and Lampēacus (*-os*), *i, f. a city of Mysia, on the Hellespont.* Hence **Lampēacenus**, *a, um*.*

Lāmus, *i, m. a mythical king of the Laestrygonians, son of Neptune, and founder of Formiae.* 2. *son of Hercules and Omphale.*

Lānivium (*Lāniv.*), *il, n. a town of Latium.* Hence **Lānivinus** (*Lāniv.*), *a, um*.

Lāoon, *ontis, m. a Trojan, priest of Apollo, who was killed at the altar by two serpents.*

Lāodāmia, *ae, f. daughter of Aeneas, and wife of Proterilaus.*

Lāodicea, *ae, f. a city of Phrygia.* Hence **Lāodiceensis**, *e*.

Lāomedon, *ontis, m. father of Priam, king of Troy.* Hence **Lāomedontus**, *a, um*; **Lāomedontius**, *a, um*; and **Lāomedontiades**, *ae, m. a male descendant of Laomedon.*

Lāpithae, *arum, m. plu. a mythical people inhabiting the mountains of Thessaly.* Hence **Lāpithaens**, *a, um*, and **Lāpithaeus**, *a, um*.

Lāpithaeus, *a, um*.

Lā Lāra, *is, m. a praenomen of Atraccon origin, usually the praenomen of the first-born, while a younger son was called Aruns.*

Lāra, *ae, and Lārunda*, *ae, f. daughter of the river-god Almo, worshipped in Rome under the name of Tacita or Muta.*

Lārentia, *ae, f. also Acre Larentia, wife of Faustulus, who suckled and reared the twins Romulus and Remus.* Hence **Lārentalia**, *ium, n. plu. the festival celebrated in honour of Larentia.*

Lārnum, *i, n. a town on the Tiber, now Larino.* Hence **Lārinas**, *atis*.

Lārissa, *ae, f. a city in Thessaly, on the Peneus, now Larissa.* Hence **Lārissaeus**, *a, um*, and **Lārissaeus**, *ium, m. plu. its inhabitants.* 2. *a city in Phthiotis, also called Larissa Cremate.* 3. *a fortress of Argos.*

Lārūs, *il, m. a lake in northern Italy, now Lago di Como.*

Lārūnus, *a, a family name in the gens Claudia, Sextia, and Plautia.*

Lātūnus, *i, m. a king of the Laevrentines, who gave Aeneas his daughter Lavinia in marriage.*

Lātium, *il, n. a country of Italy, bounded by the Tyrrhenian sea; Rome was situated at its northern extremity.*

Hence **Látina**, a, um; **Látinus**, a, um, and **Látíalis** or **Látíaris**, e.

Latmus, i, m. a mountain in Caria, on which *Endymion* lay entranced. Hence **Latmíus**, a, um.

Látōna, ae, also Gr. **Láto** or **Láto**, na, f. daughter of the Titan *Cœus* and *Phœbe*, and mother of *Apollo* and *Diana*. Hence **Látōnia**, a, um; **Látōnigēna**, ae, c. a child of *Latona*; **Látōnis** (*Létōnis*), a, um; **Látōus**, a, um, and **Látōis** (*Létōis*), idis or idos, f. adj.

Laurentum, i, n. a maritime town in Latium, now *Torre di Paterno*. Hence **Laurens**, entia, adj.; **Laurentinus**, a, um, and **Laurentius**, a, um.

Lausus, i, m. the son of *Mœnites*, whom *Aeneas* slew. 2. son of *Numitor* and brother of *Rhea Silvia*.

Lautiæ (*Lautiæ*), arum, f. plu. a narrow pass and village in Latium.

Laverna, ae, f. the goddess of gain (lawful or unlawful), and hence of rogues and thieves.

Lavinia, ae, f. daughter of *Latinus* and wife of *Aeneas*.

Lavinium, ii, n. a city of Latium, near the sea-coast, founded by *Aeneas* in honour of his wife *Lavinia*, now *Pratica*. Hence **Laviníus**, a, um.

Leander, dri, m. a young man of *Abydos*, who swam nightly across the *Hellespont*, to visit *Hero* in *Sestos*, until he was drowned in a storm.

Leæchus, i, m. son of *Athamas* and *Ino*, killed by his father. Hence **Leæchus**, a, um.

Lêbædia, ae, f. a Boeotian city near *Mount Helicon*, and above which was situated the cave of *Trophonius*, now *Lirachia*.

Lêbædus, i, f. a city on the coast of *Ionia*.

Lêbenthos, i, f. one of the *Sporades*.

Lêchæum, i, n., and **Lechæas**, arum, f. plu. the port of *Corinth*, on the *Corinthian Gulf*.

Lêda, ae, and **Lêdê**, ês, f. daughter of *Thetis*, and wife of *Tyndareus*; mother of *Pollux*, *Helen*, *Caster* and *Clytemnestra*. Hence **Lêdæus**, a, um.

Lêlæges, um, m. plu. an ancient race who lived scattered over several parts of *Asia Minor* and *Greece*. Hence **Lêlægius**, a, um, and **Lêlægiis**, idis, adj.

Lêmannus, i, m. (either alone or with *lacus*) the *Lake of Geneva*.

Lemnos and **Lemnus**, i, f. one of the largest islands in the *Aegean Sea*, the abode of *Vulcan*; now *Stalimene*. Hence **Lemnīus**, a, um; **Lemniæ**, idis, f. a Lemnian woman, and **Lemniæa**, ae, m. *Vulcan*.

Lênæus, a, um, adj. *Bacchic*.

Lentulus, i, m. a surname of a distinguished family in the gens *Cornelia*.

Lêonidas, ae, m. king of *Sparta*, who fell fighting against the *Persians* at *Thermopylae*. 2. a teacher of the younger *Cicero* at *Athens*.

Lêontini, orum, m. plu. a very ancient town on the eastern side of *Sicily*, now *Lentini*. Hence **Lêontinus**, a, um.

Lêpidus, i, m. a surname in the gens *Aemilia*.

Lêprœum, i, n. a town on the coast of *Elys*.

Leptis, is, f. a town in *Africa*, situated on the *Great Syrtis*; it is called *Leptis magna*. 2. *Leptis parva*, near *Hadrumetum*, now *Lempta*. Hence **Lêptitanus**, a, um.

Lerna, ae, and **Lernê**, ês, f. a forest and marsh near *Argos*, through which flowed a stream of the same name; there abode the *Lernaean Hydra*, which *Hercules* slew, and then drained the marsh. Hence **Lernæus**, a, um.

Leobos (-us), i, f. a celebrated island in the *Aegean Sea*, off the coast of *Myria*, now *Melclino*. Hence **Leobius**, a, um; **Leobius**, a, um; **Leobus**, a, um; **Leobias**, idis, f. a Lesbian woman, and **Leobis**, idis, f. adj.

Lêthê, ês, f. a river in the infernal regions, the water of which was drunk by the *Shades*, who thus obtained forgetfulness of the past. Hence **Lêthæus**, a, um.

Leucâdia, ae, and **Leucas**, idis, f. an island in the *Ionian Sea*, opposite *Acarnania*, with a famous temple of *Apollo*, now *S. Maura*. Hence **Leucâdius**, a, um; and **Leucas**, idis, f. the capital of *Leucadia*.

Leucata, ae, and **Leucâtê**, ês, f. a promontory in the island of *Leucadia*.

Leucippus, i, m. father of *Phœbe* and *Hilaira*, who were carried off by *Castor* and *Pollux*. Hence **Leucippis**, idis, f. a daughter of *Leucippus*. 2. a disciple of *Zeno*.

Leucopetra, ae, f. a promontory near *Rhegium*, now *Capo dell' Armi*.

Leucosia, ae, f. a small island in the *Tyrrhene Sea*, south of *Paestum*.

Leucothœa, ae, and **Leucothêa**, ês, f. the name of *Ino*, after she was received among the sea-gods. 2. daughter of *Orchamus*, king of *Babylon*, and *Eurytome*.

Leuctra, orum, n. plu. a small town in *Boeotia*, where *Eparinondas* defeated the *Spartans*. Hence **Leuctricus**, a, um.

Liber, êri, m. an old Italian deity, who presided over planting and fructification; subsequently the name was applied to *Bacchus*. Hence **Liberâlia**, ium, m. plu. a festival in honour of *Liber*, celebrated on the 17th of *March*, on which day youths received the manly toga.

Liberâ, ae, f. *Proserpine*, daughter of *Ceres*, and sister of *Liber*. 2. *Ariadne* (because she was the wife of *Bacchus*).

Lîbêthrum, i, n. an ancient town in *Macedonia*, sacred to the *Muses*. Hence **Lîbêthrides**, um, f. plu. the *Muses*.

Lîbitina, ae, f. the goddess of the dead,

in whose temple every thing pertaining to burials was sold or hired out.

Libo, ônis, m. a Roman surname in the gens *Marcius* and *Scribônia*.

Liburni, orum, m. plu. an Illyrian people, between *Istria* and *Dalmatia*. Hence **Liburnus**, a, um.

Libyæ, ae, and **Libyê**, ês, f. *Libya*, the northern part of *Africa*; also in gen. *Africa*. Hence **Libyæna**, a, um; **Libyæ**, yos; **Libyænum**, a, um; **Libyætinus**, a, um; **Libyætis**, idis, f. adj., and **Libyus**, a, um.

Lichas, ae, m. an attendant of *Hercules*.

Liciníus, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. the orator *C. Licinius Crassus*, and the triumvir *M. Licinius Crassus*. Hence **Liciníus**, a, um, and **Licinianus**, a, um.

Ligarius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. *Q. Ligarius*, whom *Cicero* defended. Hence **Ligariânus**, a, um.

Ligêa, ae, f. a wood-nymph.

Liger or **Ligêria**, êris, m. the largest river of *Gallia Transalpina*, now the *Loire*.

Ligures, um, m. plu. a people who occupied that part of northern Italy which extends along the coast from the frontiers of *Gaul* to those of *Etruria*. Hence **Ligur** and **Ligus**, ūris, adj.; **Liguriæ**, ae, f. their country; **Liguriæns**, a, um, and **Ligustinus**, a, um.

Lilybæum, i, n. the most westerly promontory of *Sicily*, now *Capo Boeo*, with a town of the same name. Hence **Lilybætanus**, a, um, and **Lilybæus**, a, um.

Lindus (-os), i, f. a town in the island of *Rhodes*, with a temple of *Minerva*.

Lingones, um, m. plu. a people of *Gaul*. Hence **Lingônus**, i, m.

Lînus (-os), i, m. son of *Apollo* and one of the *Muses*, instructor of *Orpheus* and *Hercules*, the latter of whom killed him by a blow with a lyre.

Lîparæ, ae, and **Lîparê**, ês, f. one of the *Aeolian Isles*, north of *Sicily*, with a city of the same name, now *Lipari*. Hence **Lîparæus**, a, um, and **Lîparænsis**, e.

Lîrîpê, ês, f. a nymph, the mother of *Narcissus*.

Lîris, is, m. a large river of Latium, which it divides from *Campania*, now *Garigliano*.

Lissus, i, f., and **Lissum**, i, n. a city in southern *Dalmatia*.

Lîtâna silva, or abso. **Lîtâna**, ae, f. a large forest on the *Apennines*, near *Mutina*.

Lîternum (*Lint.*), i, n. a city on the coast of *Campania*, now *Patri*. Hence **Lîternus**, a, um, and **Lîternus**, a, um.

Lîvius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. *M. Livius Andronicus*, the first Roman tragic poet; and *T. Livius Patavinus*, the celebrated historian. Hence **Lîvius**, a, um, and **Lîvianus**, a, um.

Lōcri, orum, m. plu. a people of Greece, consisting of several tribes. 2. a city on the south-east coast of Brutium. Hence **Lōcensis**, e, and **Lōcris**, Idis, f. the country of Locris, in Greece.

Lōcusta (Lūcusta), ae, f. a woman notorious for her skill in poisons.

Lollus, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Lollianus**, a, um.

Londinium (Lundin'), li, n. a city in Britain, now London.

Lōtis, Idis, and **Lōtos**, i, f. a daughter of Neptune, who was changed into the lotus-tree.

Lūa, ae, f. a goddess to whom were devoted the arms taken in battle.

Lūca, ae, f. a city of Etruria, now Lucca. Hence **Lūcensis**, e.

Lūcāni, orum, m. plu. a people of southern Italy. Hence **Lūcānus**, a, um; **Lūcānia**, ae, f. their country, and **Lūcānicus**, a, um.

Lucoctus, i, m. a Roman proper name. Esp. L. Lucoctus, a friend of Cicero and Pompey, author of a work on the Italian and Civil wars.

Lūcēria, ae, f. an ancient city of Apulia, now Lucera. Hence **Lūcērianus**, a, um.

Lūcilius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. Lucilius, a native of the Campanian Suesia; the father of Roman satire.

Lūcius, i, m. a Roman praenomen.

Lūcretia, is, f. Lucretius.

Lūcrētīlis, is, m. a mountain in the Sabine territory.

Lūcrētius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Sp. Lucretius, the father of Lucretia, consul B.C. 508. 2. Lucretia, daughter of Sp. Lucretius, and wife of Collatinus, who, being dishonoured by Sex. Tarquinius, killed herself. 3. the poet T. Lucretius Carus, author of the poem *De rerum natura*.

Lucrinus, i, m. (alone, or with lacus) a lake famous for its oysters, on the coast of Campania, in the neighbourhood of Baiae. Hence **Lucrinus**, a, um, and **Lucrinensis**, e.

Lūcullus, i, m. a family name in the gens Licinia. The most celebrated is L. Licinius Lucullus, the conqueror of Mithridates, famous for his great wealth and luxury. Hence **Lūcullus**, a, um, and **Lūcullianus**, a, um.

Lugdunum, i, n. a city of Gaul, at the confluence of the Arar and Rhodanus, now Lyons. Hence **Lugdunensis**, e.

Lūna, ae, f. a city of Etruria. Hence **Lūnensis**, e.

Lūpercus, i, m. a deity who protected the flocks from wolves. Hence **Lūpercal**, Idis, n. a grotto on the Palatine Hill, sacred to him; and **Lūpercalia**, tum and orum, m. plu. his festival, celebrated in February.

Lūstānia, ae, f. the western part of Hispania, including the modern Portugal. Hence **Lūstānus**, a, um.

Lūtātus (Lucatius), a, the name of a Roman gens.

Lūtātia, ae, f. a city of Gaul, now Paris.

Lycaeus, i, m. a surname of Bacchus. **Lycaeus**, i, m. a mountain in Arcadia, where Jupiter and Pan were worshipped. Hence **Lycaeus**, a, um.

Lycaemēs, ae, m. a person who having offended Archilochus, was severely satirized by him.

Lycon, ōnis, m. king of Arcadia, whom Jupiter turned into a wolf. Hence **Lyconius**, a, um, and **Lyconia**, Idis, f. his daughter Callisto.

Lycaōnes, um, m. plu. a people of Asia Minor. Hence **Lycaōnius**, a, um, and **Lycaōnia**, ae, f. their country.

Lyceum and **Lyceum**, i, n. a gymnasium at Athens, outside of the city, where Aristotle taught.

Lydia, ae, f. a country in the south of Asia Minor. Hence **Lydius**, a, um.

Lydiās, ae, m. one of the Centaurs. 2. a beautiful boy. 3. a shepherd.

Lycomēdes, is, m. king of Scyros, to whose court Achilles was sent, disguised as a woman.

Lycoṛias, Idis, f. a sea-nymph. **Lycoṛis**, Idis, f. also called Cytheris, a freedwoman of Volturnus, afterwards the mistress of Antony.

Lycoṛmas, ae, m. a river of Actolia.

Lyctus or **-os**, i, f. a city of Crete. Hence **Lyctius**, a, um.

Lycurgus, i, m. um of Dryas, king of the Eleans, who prohibited the worship of Bacchus. 2. the famous lawgiver of the Spartans. 3. an Athenian orator, the contemporary and friend of Demosthenes. Hence **Lycurgus**, a, um.

Lyctus or **-os**, i, m. one of the Centaurs. 2. one of the companions of Aeneas. 3. a river in Bithynia. 4. a river in Phrygia.

Lydis, ae, f. a country in Asia Minor, the capital of which was Sardes. Hence **Lydius**, a, um, and **Lydis**, a, um.

Lyneus (dissyl.), i, m. one of the Argonauts, famed for the charms of his sight. Hence **Lyneus**, a, um, and **Lyneides**, ae, m. a descendant of Lyneus.

Lyneus, i, m. a Scythian king, who was changed by Ceres into a lynx. 2. f. a city of Macedonia.

Lyrnēus (Lyrnessus), i, f. a town in Thrac, the birth-place of Erichon. Hence **Lyrnēsius** (Lyrnessus), a, um, and **Lyrnēsis** (Lyrnessis), Idis, f. adj.

Lyxander, dri, m. a celebrated Spartan general. 2. one of the ephors at Sparta.

Lyzius, ae, m. a famous Athenian orator.

Lyzimachia, ae, f. a city in Thrac.

Lyzimachus, i, m. one of the generals of Alexander the Great, king of Thrac after the latter's death.

Lyziippus, i, m. a celebrated statuary of Sicily.

Lyzius, Idis, m. a Pythagorean of Tarentum, instructor of Epaminondas.

M.

Macēdōnes, um, m. plu. the Macedonians. Hence **Macēdōnia**, ae, f. their country, situated between Thessaly and Thrac; **Macēdōnicus**, a, um, and **Macēdōnia**, a, um.

Macer, cri, m. a Roman surname. Esp. C. Licinius Macer, an historian.

Machon, ōnis, m. son of Asclepius, a famous surgeon of the Greeks before Troy. Hence **Machōnius**, a, um.

Maecander, also Maecandros and Maecandrus, dri, m. a river, proverbial for its many windings, which rises in Phrygia, flows between Lydia and Caria, and near Meisur, falls into the Ionian Sea; now Mender. Hence **Maecandrius**, a, um.

Maecenas, ātis, m. C. Cilnius Maecenas, a Roman eque, the friend of Augustus, and the patron of Horace and Virgil. Hence **Maecēnātianus**, a, um.

Maecius, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Maedi (Mēdi), orum, m. plu. a Thracian people. Hence **Maedius** (Med.), a, um.

Maellus, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Sp. Maellus, who was suspected of aiming at kingly power. Hence **Maellianus**, a, um.

Maenides, um, f. plu. the priestesses of Bacchus, Bacchantes.

Maenilius or **-os**, i, m., and **Maenalis**, orum, m. plu. a range of mountains in Arcadia, extending from Megalopolis to Tegea, and sacred to Pan. Hence **Maenilius**, a, um, and **Maenalis**, Idis, f. adj.

Maenius, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Maenōia, ae, f. the ancient name of Lydia. Hence **Maenōides**, ae, m.; **Maenōis**, Idis, f., and **Maenōius**, a, um.

Maētia, Idis, Idos, and is, Palus, Lake Maētia, now the Sea of Amf. Hence **Maēticus**, a, um, and **Maētia**, ae, m.

Maevius, i, m. a Roman proper name. Esp. a secretary of Verres. 2. a wretched poet, a contemporary of Virgil.

Magnēsia, ae, f. a country in Thessaly, on the Aegean Sea. 2. a city in Lydia, near the Maecander. 3. another city in Lydia, at the foot of Mount Sipylus. Hence **Magnēsius**, a, um; **Magnēsis**, ae, adj. f.; **Magnētes**, um, m. plu. the Magnētes, and **Magnētis**, Idis, f. adj.

Mago, ōnis, m. a Carthaginian, the brother of Hannibal. 2. another Carthaginian, the author of a work on agriculture, which was translated into Latin by order of the Roman Senate.

Magontiacum (Mog.). i, n. a city of Germany, on the Rhine, now Mayence.

Maia, *Maia*, *ae. f.* daughter of *Atlas* and *Pleione*, and the mother of *Mercury* by *Jupiter*.

Mäläa and **Mäläa**, *ae. f.* the south-eastern promontory of *Peloponnesus*. Hence **Mäläus**, *a. um.*

Mällicus Sinus, a gulf between *Thessaly* and *Phocia*. Hence **Mälionis**, *e.* and **Mälüs**, *a. um.*

Mämeritini, *orum, m. plu.* the inhabitants of the city of *Messana*, in *Sicily*. Hence **Mämeritinus**, *a. um.*

Mämillus, *a.* the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Mämillus**, *a. um.*

Mämurius, *il, m.* (in full, *Mämurius Veturius*) the maker of the eleven ancilla, in imitation of that sent down from heaven.

Mämura, *ae, m.* a wealthy Roman eques of *Formiae*.

Mäncinus, *l, m.* a Roman proper name. Esp. of *C. Hostilius Mäncinus*, a consul who made a treaty with the *Samnites* which the Senate refused to ratify. Hence **Mäncinianus**, *a. um.*

Mändela, *ae, f.* a town in the Sabine territory.

Mänilius, *a.* the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Mänilius**, *a. um.* and **Mänilianus**, *a. um.*

Manilius, *a.* the name of a Roman gens. Esp. *M. Manlius Capitolinus*, who saved the Capitol in the Gallic war. Hence **Manlius**, *a. um.* and **Manlianus**, *a. um.*

Mantinea, *e.* a city of *Arcadia*, near which *Epaminondas* defeated the *Spartans*, but was himself slain.

Manto, *äs, f.* a prophetess, daughter of *Tiresias*. 2. an Italian nymph who had the gift of prophecy, the mother of *Ocnus*, the founder of *Mantua*.

Mantua, *ae, f.* a city of *Gallia Transpadana*, on the *Mincius*, near which was *Andra*, the birth-place of *Virgil*. Hence **Mantuanus**, *a. um.*

Märrathon, *önls, f.* a village on the eastern coast of *Attica*, famed for the victory gained near it by *Miltiades* over the *Persians*. Hence **Märrathonius**, *a. um.*

Marcellus, *i, m.* a Roman family name in the plebeian gens *Claudia*. Esp. *M. Claudius Marcellus*, the taker of *Syracuse*. Hence **Marcella** (*-äa*), *orum, n. plu.* a festival in honour of the *Marcelli* in *Syracuse*; and **Marcellianus**, *a. um.*

Marcius, *a.* the name of a Roman gens. Esp. *Anicus Marcius*, the fourth king of *Rome*. Hence **Marcius**, *a. um.* and **Marciänus**, *a. um.*

Marcomäni and **manni**, *orum, m. plu.* a powerful German people, a portion of the tribe of the *Sueci*.

Mardi, *orum, m. plu.* a plundering race dwelling in the highlands south of the *Caspian sea*.

Mardönius, *il, m.* son-in-law of *Darius Hystaspis*, and general of the *Persians*; he was defeated and slain at *Plataea*.

Märea and **Märsöta**, *ae, f.* a town and lake in *Egypt*, not far from *Alexandria*. Hence **Märsöticus**, *a. um.* and **Märsötiis**, *idis, f. adj.*

Märica, *ae, f.* a Latin nymph, the mother of *Latinus*.

Märius, *a.* the name of a Roman gens. The most celebrated is *C. Marius*, the conqueror of *Jugurtha* and of the *Cimbri* and *Teutoni*. Hence **Märius**, *a. um.* and **Märianus**, *a. um.*

Marmärides, *ae, m.* a native of *Marmarica* (a country in north-eastern *Africa*).

Märo, *önls, m.* the surname of the poet *Virgil*.

Märobödius, *i, m.* a king of the *Sueci*.

Märonäa or **Märonia**, *ae, f.* a town of *Thrace*, famous for its wine. Hence **Märonäa**, *a. um.* 2. a town of the *Samnites*.

Marpeßius (*Marpeßius*), *a. um.* belonging to *Marpeßa* (a mountain in *Paros*).

Märröblum or **Märrövium**, *il, m.* the capital of the *Marsians*. Hence **Märröblus**, *a. um.*

Märröclni (*Märröclni*), *orum, m. plu.* a people of *Italy*, near the *River Aternus*, whose chief city was *Teate*. Hence **Märröclnius**, *a. um.*

Märs (not *Mävors*), *tis, m.* the god of war, of husbandry, of shepherds and seers, who, as father of *Romulus*, was the progenitor of the Roman people. Hence **Märtius**, *a. um.* and **Märtialis**, *e.*

Märsi, *orum, m. plu.* an ancient and very warlike nation of central *Italy*; the chief opponents of the Romans in the Social War. Hence **Märsus**, *a. um.* and **Märsicus**, *a. um.* 2. a people of *Germany*.

Märsyas and **Märsya**, *ae, m.* a satyr who challenged *Apollo* to a trial of skill on the flute, and whom the latter vanquished and stayed alive. 2. a river in *Phrygia*.

Mäsinissa, *ae, m.* king of *Numidia*, grandfather of *Jugurtha*.

Massigötäe, *orum, m. plu.* a Scythian people, to the east of the *Caspian Sea*.

Massicus, *i, m.* (with and without mons) a mountain in *Campania*, celebrated for its excellent wine, now *Monte Massico*.

Massilia, *ae, f.* a celebrated sea-port of *Gallia*, situated on the *Mediterranean*, now *Marseilles*. Hence **Massilien-sis**, *e.*

Massyli, *orum, m. plu.* a people of *Numidia*. Hence **Massylus** and **Massyllus**, *a. um.*

Mätinus, *i, m.* a mountain in *Apulia*. Hence **Mätinus**, *a. um.*

Mätius, *a.* the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Mätianus**, *a. um.*

Matronä, *ae, m.* a river in *Gaul*, now the *Marne*.

Mätüta, *ae, f.* a name of *Ino*, called also *Mater Matuta*.

Mauri, *orum, m. plu.* the Moors, a people of north-western *Africa*. Hence **Maurus**, *a. um.*; **Mauritanis**, *a. um.* their country; and **Mauräinus**, *a. um.*

Mausölius, *i, m.* king of *Caria*, husband of *Artemisia*. Hence **Mausölens**, *a. um.*

Mävors, *ortis, v. Mars.*

Médäa, *ae, f.* daughter of *Aeetes*, king of *Colchis*, who assisted *Jason* in obtaining the golden fleece, and accompanied him to *Greece*. When *Jason* afterwards repudiated her, in order to marry *Creusa*, she killed their children. Hence **Médäis**, *idis, f. adj.*

Médi, *orum, m. plu.* the *Medes*, a people of *Asia*, poet. also for the *Assyrians*, *Persians*, and *Parthians*. Hence **Médus**, *a. um.*; **Média**, *ae, f.* their country; and **Médicus**, *a. um.*

Mediölanum, *i, n.* a city in north-eastern *Italy*, now *Milan*. Hence **Mediölanensis**, *e.*

Medullä, *ae, f.* a town in *Latium*. Hence **Medullinus**, *a. um.*

Médusa, *ae, f.* daughter of *Phorcus*, one of the *Gorgons*. *Minerva* turned her hair into serpents, and gave to her eyes the power of converting every thing they looked upon to stone. *Pegasus* slew her. Hence **Médusæus**, *a. um.*

Mégära, *ae, f.* one of the *Furies*.

Mégäis, *ae, f.* surname of *Cybele*. Hence **Mégälenis**, *e.* **Mégälenis**, or **Mégälenis**, *um, n.* **Mégälenis**, in honour of *Cybele*, celebrated on the 4th of *April*; and **Mégäläcius**, *a. um.*

Mégälopölia, *is, f.* a city of *Arcadia*. Hence **Mégälopölitæ**, *orum, m. plu.* its inhabitants; and **Mégälopölitäus**, *a. um.*

Mégära, *ae, f.* and **Mégära**, *orum, n. plu.* a Grecian city, the capital of *Megaris*. Hence **Mégärens** (*quadri-syl.*), *a. um.*; **Mégäricus**, *a. um.* and **Mégäricus**, *a. um.*

Mégärens (*trisi.*), *i, m.* son of *Nrptune*, and father of *Hippomenes*. Hence **Mégärens**, *a. um.*

Mégäris, *idis, f.* a country of *Greece*, between *Attica* and *A Corinth*. 2. a city of *Sicily*, also called *Megara*.

Mélampus, *ödis, m.* a celebrated physician and soothsayer. 2. son of *Atræus*.

Méläeger and **Méläegros** (*-agrus*), *gri, m.* son of the *Calymnian* king *Ceneus*, one of those engaged in the *Calymnian* boar-hunt. Hence **Méläegrides**, *um, f. plu.* the sisters of *Meleager*.

Mélöste, *äs, f.* one of the *Muses*.

Meliboëa, *ae, f.* a maritime town of *Thessaly*. Hence **Meliboëus**, *a. um.*

Meliboëus, *i, m.* the name of a shepherd.

Melicerta and **Mellicertes**, *ae, m.* son of *Ino* and *Atamas*. His mother, being pursued by her mad husband, threw herself with *Melicerta* into the sea, whereupon he became a sea-god, called by the *Greeks* *Palaemon*, and by the *Romans* *Portunus*.

Melissus, *m*, a grammarian and comic poet, librarian to Augustus. 2. a philosopher of Samos.

Melitta, *ac*, or **Melitè**, *ès*, *f*, the island of Malta. 2. an island off the coast of Dalmatia, now *Melita*.

3. a sea-nymph. Hence **Mellitensis**, *e*.

Mella or **Mêla**, *ac*, *m*, a river in northern Italy.

Mêlos, *i*, *f*, an island in the Aegean Sea, the most south-westerly of the Cyclades. Hence **Mêlius**, *a*, *um*, and **Mêlinus**, *a*, *um*.

Melpomênê, *ès*, *f*, the Muse of tragic poetry.

Memmius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Memmiades**, *ac*, *m*, a *Memmius*, and **Memmianus**, *a*, *um*.

Memnon, *ônis*, *m*, son of Tithonus and Aurora, king of the Ethiopians; he went to the aid of the Trojans, and was slain by Achilles. Hence **Memnônus**, *a*, *um*.

Memphis, *is* and *Idos*, *f*, a great city of Hukle Egypt. Hence **Memphites**, *ac*, *m*, adj.; **Memphiticus**, *a*, *um*, and **Memphitis**, *idis*, *f*, adj.

Mênæ, *arum*, *f*, *plu*, or **Mênænum**, *i*, *n*, a town of Sicily. Hence **Mênæsius** or **Mênæsius**, *a*, *um*.

Ménander or **Ménandros** (-us), *dri*, *m*, a celebrated Greek comic poet, whom Terence took as his model. Hence **Ménandrus**, *a*, *um*.

Mênâpî, *orum*, *m*, *plu*, a people of Belgic Gaul.

Mênêles, *is*, *m*, on Asiatic rhetoric. Hence **Mênêllus**, *a*, *um*.

Mênêdêmus, *i*, *m*, a philosopher, a disciple of Plato. 2. an Athenian rhetorician. 3. a general of Alexander the Great.

Mênêlaus, *i*, *m*, son of Atreus, brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen. Hence **Mênêlaeus**, *a*, *um*.

Mênênius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. The most celebrated is Menenius Agrippa. Hence **Mênêniâus**, *a*, *um*, and **Mênênius**, *a*, *um*.

Mênippus, *i*, *m*, a Cynic philosopher. 2. a great Asiatic orator in the time of Cicero.

Mênœceus, *êi* and *Eos*, *m*, son of the Theban king Ciron, who sacrificed himself for his country.

Mênœtius, *li*, *m*, father of Patroclus. Hence **Mênœtiades**, *ac*, *m*, *Patroclus*.

Mentor, *ônis*, *m*, a celebrated artist in embossed metal work. Hence **Mentôreus**, *a*, *um*.

Mercûrius, *li*, *m*, the son of Jupiter and Minerva, the messenger of the gods; as a herald, the god of eloquence; the god of traders and thieves; the presider over roads, and conductor of departed souls to the Lower World. Hence **Mercûriâlis**, *e*.

Mêrœneus, *ac*, *m*, a charioteer of Eleanus.

Mêrôë, *ès*, *f*, a district of Ethiopia, usually called an island.

Mêrôpê, *ès*, *f*, daughter of Atlas and Lœtione, one of the *Meriades*. 2. sister of Phaethon.

Mêrops, *ônis*, *m*, king of Ethiopia, husband of Clymene, and the putative father of Phaethon.

Mêsopotâmia, *ac*, *f*, a country of Asia, between the Euphrates and Tigris.

Messalla or **Messalla**, *ac*, *m*, a Roman surname in the gens Valeria. The most celebrated is the orator M. Valerius Messala Corvinus, in the time of Cicero and Augustus.

Messalina or **Messallina**, *ac*, *f*, the wife of the emperor Claudius.

Messana, *ac*, *f*, a city of Sicily, situated on the straits between Italy and Sicily, now Messina.

Messapia (*Mesapia*), *ac*, *f*, the Greek name of Calabria. Hence **Mesâpius** (*Mesap.*), *a*, *um*.

Messênê, *ès*, or **Messêna** (*Messana*), *ac*, *f*, the capital of Messenia, in the Peloponnese. Hence **Messênus** (also *Messânus*), *a*, *um*.

Mêtâbus, *i*, *m*, king of the Volsci, father of Camilla, a heroine who assisted Turnus against Aeneas.

Mêtâponton, *i*, *n*, a town of Lucania. Hence **Mêtâpontinus**, *a*, *um*.

Mêtâurus, *i*, *m*, a small river in Umbria, celebrated through the defeat of Hannibal on its banks.

Mêtellus, *a*, a Roman family name in the gens Caecilia. Hence **Mêtellinus**, *a*, *um*.

Mêthymna, *ac*, *f*, a city in the Island of Lesbos, the birth-place of the poet Arion, also famed for its excellent wine. Hence **Mêthymnaeus**, *a*, *um*, and **Mêthymnia**, *idis*, *f*, adj.

Mêton, *ônis*, *m*, a celebrated Athenian astronomer, who invented the cycle of nineteen years, which brings the sun and moon into nearly the same relative positions.

Mêtrôdôrus, *i*, *m*, an Epicurean. 2. a pupil of Carneades. 3. a pupil of Democritus.

Mêtrôpôlis, *is*, *f*, a city in Thessaly. Hence **Mêtrôpôlitâus**, *a*, *um*.

Mêvânâ, *ac*, *f*, a city in Umbria, now Perugia.

Mêzentius, *i*, *m*, a tyrant of Cuere or Agylla, slain by Aeneas.

Micipes, *ac*, *m*, son of Masinissa, and king of Numidia.

Midas (*Mida*), *ac*, *m*, son of Gordius, and king of Phrygia. He requested and received from Bacchus the gift that everything he touched should turn to gold. When, on the occasion of a musical contest between Apollo and Pan, Midas decided against the former, Apollo changed his ears into those of an ass.

Milânion, *ônis*, *m*, the husband of Atalanta.

Milêtus, *i*, *m*, the father of Cæmus and Byblis. Hence **Milêtiâ**, *idis*, *f*, his daughter Byblis. 2. *f*, one of the principal cities of Asia Minor. Hence **Milêtiâs**, *a*, *um*.

Milo and **Milon**, *ônis*, *m*, a celebrated athlete of Crotona. 2. a king of Iria, in Elis.

Milo, *ônis*, *m*, a family name in the Anian gens. Esp. T. Annius Milo, a friend of Cicero and an enemy of Clodius; he killed the latter, and when tried for murder was defended by Cicero. Hence **Milônianus**, *a*, *um*.

Miltiâdês, *is*, *m*, a celebrated general, who commanded the Athenians in the battle of Marathon.

Mimallônês, *um*, *f*, *plu*, *Bacchantes*. Hence **Mimallônês**, *a*, *um*, and **Mimallônîs**, *idis*, *f*, a *Bacchant*.

Mimas, *antis*, *m*, a promontory in Ionia, opposite Chios. 2. a giant. 3. a Trojan.

Minerminus, *i*, *m*, a Greek elegiac poet of Colophum.

Mincius, *li*, *m*, a river in Cisalpine Gaul, now *Mincio*.

Minerva, *ac*, *f*, a Roman goddess, identical with the Grecian Pallas Athene, the daughter of Zeus, and the goddess of wisdom, of the arts and sciences, of poetry, and of spinning and weaving.

Minervium, *li*, *n*, a city and castle in Calabria.

Minlo, *ônis*, *m*, a small river in Etruria, now *Lignone*.

Minos, *ônis*, *m*, son of Zeus and Europa, brother of Rhadamanthus, king and lawgiver in Crete, and after death a judge in the infernal regions. 2. the grandson of the former, likewise king in Crete, the husband of Pasiphaë, father of Ariadne. Hence **Minis**, *idis*, *f*, a female descendant of Minos.

Minôius, *a*, *um*, and **Minôus**, *a*, *um*.

Minôtâurus, *i*, *m*, a monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man. It was slain by Theseus.

Minurnæ, *arum*, *f*, *plu*, a city of Latium, on the borders of Campania. Hence **Minurnensis**, *e*.

Minûcius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens.

Minyas, *ac*, *m*, a mythical king of Thessaly. Hence **Minyæ**, *arum*, *a*, *plu*, the *Minyans*, Argonauts, the companions of Jason; **Minyêas**, *idis*, *f*, a daughter of Minyas; **Minyêides**, *f*, *plu*, the daughters of Minyas, and **Minyêus**, *a*, *um*.

Misenum, *li*, *n*, a promontory, town, and harbour in Campania. Hence **Misênsis**, *e*.

Misênus, *i*, *m*, son of Aeolus, a trumpeter of Aeneas.

Mithra and **Mithres**, *ac*, *m*, the sun-god, the Persian.

Mithridâtes, *is*, *m*, named after the Great King of Pontus, who waged war with the Romans; he was at last conquered by Pompey, and killed himself. Hence **Mithridâtês**, *a*, *um*, and **Mithridâtês**, *is*, *m*.

Mitylêne or **Mylêne**, *ès*, *f*, and **Mitylênæ**, *arum*, *f*, *plu*, the capital of the Island of Lesbos. Hence **Mitylênæus** or **Mylênæus**, *a*, *um*, and **Mitylênensis**, *e*.

Mnemōnides, um, *f. plu.* the *Muses*.
Mnēmōsynē, ēs, *f.* the mother of the *Muses*.
Moesi, orum, *m. plu.* a people who dwell between *Thrace* and the *Danube*. Hence *Moesia*, ae, *f.* their country, the mod- *Bulgaria* and *Servia*, and *Moesiacus*, a, um.
Molochthraum, r. Magontiacum.
Molorchus, i, *m.* a poor vine-dresser who hospitably entertained *Hercules*. Hence *Molorchaeus*, a, um.
Molossi, orum, *m. plu.* a people in the southern part of *Epirus*. Hence *Molossicus*, a, um; *Molossis*, idis, *f.* their country, and *Molossus*, a, um.
Mōna, ae, *f.* the Isle of *Man*. 2. the Isle of *Anglesey*.
Mōnaeses, is, *m.* a king of the *Parthians*.
Mōnoecus, i, *m.* a surname of *Hercules*.
Mopeia or *Mōsōpia*, ae, *f.* an ancient name of *Athens*. Hence *Mopōpius*, a, um.
Mopsus, i, *m.* a soothsayer in *Argos*. 2. a soothsayer in *Thessaly*. 3. a shepherd.
Morini, orum, *m. plu.* a people of *Belgic Gaul*.
Morpheus, ēi and *ēos*, *m.* the son of *Sleep* and god of dreams.
Mōsa, ae, *m.* a river in *Belgic Gaul*, now the *Meuse*.
Mōsella, ae, *m.* and *f.* a river of *Belgic Gaul*, now the *Moselle*.
Mōses or *Mōyses*, is, *m.* the famous Jewish lawgiver.
Mucius, a, the name of a Roman gens. The most celebrated is *C. Mucius Scaevola*, who attempted to assassinate *Porsena*, and, on being apprehended, burned off his right hand. Hence *Mucius*, a, um, and *Muciānus*, a, um.
Muluoha, ae, *m.* a river in northern *Africa*. 2. *f.* a city standing upon it.
Mummus, a, the name of a Roman gens. The most celebrated is *L. Mummus Achaicus*, the destroyer of *Corinth*.
Munda, ae, *f.* a city in the south of *Spain*. Hence *Mundensis*, e.
Munychia, ae, *f.* one of the ports of *Athens*. Hence *Munychius*, a, um.
Murcia, ae, *f.* an epithet of *Venus*.
Murgantia, ae, *f.* a city in *Sannitum*. 2. a city in *Sicily*, also called *Morgentia*. Hence *Murgantinus*, a, um.
Murrānus (*Murrian*), i, *m.* a mythic king of the *Latins*.
Musa, ae, *f.* a *Muse*, one of the goddesses of poetry, music, and the other liberal arts, who were nine in number.
Musaeus, i, *m.* a Greek poet in the time of *Archeus*.
Mūtina, ae, *f.* a city in *Cisalpine Gaul*, now *Modena*. Hence *Mūtinen-sis*, e.
Mūtusca, ae, *f.* a town of the *Sabines*.
Mūtysca, ae, or *Mūtyscō*, ēs, *f.* a town in *Sicily*. Hence *Mūtysensis*, e.

Mycēā, ēs, *f.* a promontory in *Ionis*, opposite *Naxos*.
Mycēnae, arum, or *Mycēnē*, ēs, *f.* a celebrated city in *Argolis*, one of the most ancient towns in Greece, of which *Agamemnon* was king. Hence *Mycē-naeus*, a, um; *Mycēnensis*, e, and *Mycēnis*, idis, *f.* *Ephegia*.
Mycēnos or *-us*, i, *f.* one of the *Cytlades*.
Mygdōn, ōnis, *m.* a *Phrygian* king. Hence *Mygdōnes*, um, *m. plu.* *Phrygians*; *Mygdōnia*, ae, *f.* a country in *Phrygia*; *Mygdōnides*, ae, *m.* the son of *Mygdon*; *Mygdōnis*, idis, *f. adj.*, and *Mygdōnius*, a, um.
Myndus or *-os*, i, *f.* a city in *Caria*.
Myrina, ae, *f.* a fortified sea-port town in *Myria*.
Myrmecides, ae, *m.* a celebrated sculptor.
Myrmidōnes, um, *m. plu.* a people of *Thrace*, under the sway of *Achilles*.
Myron, ōis, *m.* a celebrated sculptor.
Myrtillus, i, *m.* son of *Mercury*, slain by *Pelops*.
Myrtōus, a, um, *Myrtoan*. Esp. *Myrtoum* mare, the *Myrtoan Sea*, a part of the *Aegean Sea*, which derives its name from the Island of *Myrtos*.
Myria, ae, *f.* a country in the north-west of *Asia Minor*. Hence *Mysius*, a, um, and *Mysus*, a, um.

N.

Nābātāae (*Nabothae*), ae, *f.* a country in *Arabia*. Hence *Nā-bāthaeus*, a, um.
Naevius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. *Cn. Naevius*, a Roman epic and dramatic poet, who died about 202 B. C. Hence *Naevius*, a, um, and *Naevianus*, a, um.
Nār, Nāris, *m.* a river of central *Italy*, a tributary of the *Tiber*, now *Nera*.
Narbo, ōnis, *m.* a city in *Gaul*, from which *Gallia Narbonensis* took its name, now *Narbonne*. Hence *Nar-bōnensis*, e.
Narcissus, i, *m.* son of *Cepheus* and the nymph *Liriope*. *Heus* changed into the flower of the same name.
Narnia, ae, *f.* an *Umbrian* city on the *Nar*. Hence *Narniensis*, e.
Nāryclon, ii, *n.* and *Nāryx*, ſcis, *f.* a city of the *Opuntian Locri*. Hence *Nāryclon*, a, um.
Nasidienus, i, *m.* a Roman surname.
Nasidius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence *Nasidianus*, a, um.
Nāso, ōnis, *m.* a Roman surname. Esp. *P. Ovidius Naso*, the poet.
Naupactus (-os), i, *m.*, and *Naupactum*, i, *n.* a city of *Locria* in the Gulf of *Corinth*, now *Lepanto*. Hence *Naupactōus*, a, um.

Nauplius, ii, *m.* son of *Neptune* and *Anagnone*, king of *Euboea*, and father of *Palamides*. Hence *Naupliades*, ae, *m.* *Palanides*.
Nāvius, ii, *m.* a Roman name. Esp. *Attus Nāvius*, an augur under *Tarquinus Priscus*, who cut a stone in two with a razor.
Naxos, i, *f.* the largest of the *Cyclades*, famed for its vines, and for the desertion of *Arachne* by *Theseus*. Hence *Naxius*, a, um.
Nēasra, ae, *f.* the name of several women.
Nēāpolis, is, *f.* a celebrated maritime city in *Campania*, now *Napoli*, *Naples*. Hence *Nēāpolitānus*, a, um.
Nearchus, i, *m.* an admiral of *Alexander the Great*. 2. a *Tarentine*. 3. a beautiful youth.
Nēleus (dissyll.), ēi and *ēos*, *m.* son of *Neptune* and the nymph *Tyro*, king of *Pylos*, and father of *Nestor*. Hence *Nēlēus*, a, um; *Nēlēus*, a, um, and *Nēlides*, ae, *m.* a male descendant of *Nēleus*.
Nēmēa, ae, and *Nēmēō*, ēs, *f.* a city in *Argolis*, near which *Hercules* slew the *Nemean lion*. Hence *Nēmēaeus*, a, um, and *Nēmēus*, a, um.
Nēmēsis, is and *ios*, *f.* the goddess of justice, who punishes human pride and arrogance.
Nēocles, is and *i. m.* father of *Themistocles*. Hence *Nēocleides*, ae, *m.* *Themistocles*. 2. father of *Epicurus*.
Nēontōleus, i, *m.* son of *Achilles*, also called *Pyrhus*. 2. one of *Alexander's* generals.
Nēpet or *Nēpētē*, is, *n.* a city in *Etruria*. Hence *Nēpētinus* (*Nēpens*), a, um.
Nēphēlē, ēs, *f.* wife of *Athamas*, mother of *Phryxus* and *Helle*. Hence *Nēphēlēis*, idis, *f.* *Helle*.
Nēpos, ōtis, *m.* a surname in the gens *Cornelia*. Esp. *Cornelius Nepos*, a Roman historian, the friend of *Cicero*.
Neptūnus, i, *m.* the god of the sea and other waters, the brother of *Jupiter* and husband of *Amphitrite*. Hence *Neptūnālis*, e, and *Neptūnius*, a, um.
Nēreus (dissyll.), ēi and *ēos*, *m.* son of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*, a sea-god, the husband of *Doris*, and father of the *Nereids*. Hence *Nēreis*, idis, *f.* a daughter of *Nereus*, a sea-nymph; *Nēreūs*, a, um, and *Nērīnē*, ēs, *f.* i. q. *Nereis*.
Nērīo, ōnis, *Nērīēnes*, is, *Nērīōnē*, ōs, or *Neria*, ae, *f.* the wife of *Mars*.
Nērītōs (-us), i, *m.* a mountain in *Ithaca*, and an island near it. Hence *Nērītūus*, a, um.
Nērō, ōnis, *m.* a surname in the gens *Claudia*. Hence *Nērōnēus*, a, um; *Nērōnīanus*, a, um, and *Nērō-nius*, a, um.
Nervii, orum, *m. plu.* a warlike people of *Belgic Gaul*. Hence *Nervi-us*, a, um.

Nesaeae, *es*, *f.* one of the Nereids.
Nessus, *i*, *m.* a Centaur who was slain by Hercules with a poisoned arrow. Hence **Nessus**, *a*, *um*.
Nestor, *oris*, *m.* son of Neleus, and king of Pylos, famous among the heroes before Troy for his wisdom and eloquence. He is said to have lived through three generations of men.
Nētum, *i*, *n.* a town in Sicily, southwest of Syracuse. Hence **Nētinenes**, *ium*, and **Nētini**, *orum*, *u*, *plu.* its inhabitants.
Niceae, *ae*, *f.* a city in Bithynia, on Lake Acania. 2. a city in Locris, near Thermopylae. 3. a city on the Hydaspes. Hence **Nicoeensis**, *e*.
Nicander, *dri*, *m.* a physician, poet, and grammarian of Clarus.
Nicias, *ae*, *m.* a celebrated Athenian statesman and general. 2. Nicias Curtius, a grammarian, a companion of Cicero in Cilicia.
Nicoles, *is*, *m.* tyrant of Sicyon, overthrown by Aratus.
Nicomēdes, *is*, *m.* a king of Bithynia. 2. the son of the former.
Nilus, *i*, *m.* a large river of Egypt, celebrated for its annual overflow. Hence **Niliacus**, *a*, *um*, and **Niloticus**, *a*, *um*.
Ninus, *i*, *m.* son of Belus, the first king of Assyria, husband of Semiramis, and builder of Nineveh. 2. *f.* the city of Nineveh.
Niōba, *ae*, and **Niōbē**, *ēs*, *f.* daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion, king of Thebes, whose seven sons and seven daughters were slain by Apollo and Diana, because she had set herself above Latona. Hence **Niōbēus**, *a*, *um*.
Niphates, *ae*, *m.* a part of the Taurus range of mountains in Armenia.
Nireus (disyll.), *ēi* and *ēs*, *m.* son of Charopus and Aglaia.
Nisus, *i*, *m.* king of Megara, father of Scylla, who cut off her father's purple hair, on which his life depended: Nisus was then changed into a sea-eagle. Hence **Nisaeus**, *a*, *um*; **Nisēis**, *idis*, *f.* the daughter of Nisus; **Nisēus**, *a*, *um*, and **Nisiae**, *ēdis*, *f.* adj.
Nōla, *ae*, *f.* a city of remote antiquity in Campania. Hence **Nōlānus**, *a*, *um*.
Nōmentum, *i*, *n.* a Sabine town near Rome. Hence **Nōmentānus**, *a*, *um*.
Nōnācris, *is*, *f.* a mountain and town in Arcadia. Hence **Nōnācrinus**, *a*, *um*, and **Nōnācrius**, *a*, *um*.
Norba, *ae*, *f.* a town in Latium. Hence **Norbānus**, *a*, *um*.
Noricum, *i*, *n.* a country lying between the Danube and the Alps, west of Pannonia. Hence **Noricus**, *a*, *um*.
Nortia or **Nurtia**, *ae*, *f.* a goddess of the Volturni, prob. Fortuna.
Nōvidūm, *i*, *n.* a city of the Bituriges, now Nounan. 2. a city of the Aelones, now Nevers. 3. a city of the Suesones, now Soissons.

Nūcēria, *ae*, *f.* a city in Campania, now Nucera. Hence **Nūcērinus**, *a*, *um*.
Nūma, *ae*, *m.* a Roman proper name. Esp. of Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome.
Nūmantia, *ae*, *f.* a city in the north of Spain, which, after a long siege, was taken and destroyed by Scipio Africanus the younger. Hence **Nūmantinus**, *a*, *um*.
Nūmicius, *i*, and **Nūmicus**, *i*, *m.* a small river in Latium.
Nūmicus, *a*, the name of a Roman gens.
Nūmidæ, *arum*, *m.* *plu.* a people of northern Africa, between Mauritania and the territory of Carthage. Hence **Nūmidæ**, *ae*, *f.* their country, and **Nūmidicus**, *a*, *um*.
Nūmitor, *oris*, *m.* a king of Alba, father of Ilia, and grandfather of Romulus and Remus.
Nursia or **Nurtia**, *ae*, *f.* a Sabine town. Hence **Nursinus**, *a*, *um*.
Nyctellus, *a*, *um*, pertaining to Bacchus.
Nycteus, *ēi* and *ēs*, *m.* son of Hyrius, and father of Antiope. Hence **Nyctēis**, *idis*, *f.* Antiope.
Nyctimēnē, *ēs*, *f.* daughter of Epopeus, king of Lesbos.
Nysa (Nysa), *ae*, *f.* a city in Caria. 2. a city in India, where Bacchus was brought up. Hence **Nysaeus**, *a*, *um*; **Nysēis**, *idis*, *f.* adj.: **Nysaeus**, *ēi* and *ēs*, *m.* Bacchus; **Nysias**, *ēdis*, *f.* adj.: **Nysigēna**, *ae*, *m.*; and **Nysius**, *a*, *um*.

O.

Ōaxes or **Ōaxis**, *is*, *m.* a river in Crete.
Ōcēanus, *i*, *m.* the son of Coelus and Terra, the husband of Tethys, and the father of the rivers and nymphs. Hence **Ōcēanitis**, *idis*, *f.* a daughter of Ocean.
Ocnus or **-os**, *i*, *m.* the founder of the city of Mantua.
Ōcēalis or **Ōcēris**, *ae*, *f.* the mother of Servius Tullius.
Ōricitium, *i*, *n.* a town in Umbria. Hence **Ōricitānus**, *a*, *um*.
Ōctāvius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. Octavius, the father of the Emperor Augustus. Hence **Ōctāvianus**, *a*, *um*.
Ōdrjæ, *arum*, *m.* *plu.* the most powerful people of Thrace, on the Hebrus. Hence **Ōdrjæus**, *a*, *um*.
Ōdyssa, *ae*, *f.* the Odyssey of Homer. 2. a poem of Livius Andronicus.
Ōeāgrus, *i*, *m.* king of Thrace, the father of Orpheus. Hence **Ōeāgrus**, *a*, *um*.
Ōebālis, *ae*, *f.* another name for Tarentum.
Ōebālus, *i*, *m.* king of Sparta, the

father of Tyndarrus. Hence **Ōebālidēs**, *ae*, *m.* a male descendant of Ōebalus: **Ōebālis**, *idis*, *f.* adj.; and **Ōebālinus**, *a*, *um*.
Ōechālā, *ae*, *f.* a town in Euboea. Hence **Ōechālāis**, *idis*, *f.* a woman of Ōechalia.
Ōedipus, *ēdis* and *i*, *m.* king of Thebes, the son of Laius and Jocasta. He solved the riddle of the Sphinx. Hence **Ōedipodionius**, *a*, *um*.
Ōeneus (disyll.), *ēi* and *ēs*, *m.* king of Aetolia or Calydon, the husband of Althaea, and father of Meleager and Deianira. Hence **Ōeneus** (trisyll.), *a*, *um*, and **Ōenides**, *ae*, *m.* a male descendant of Ōeneus.
Ōenōmās, *i*, *m.* king of Pisa in Elis, the father of Hippodamia.
Ōenōpia, *ae*, *f.* the ancient name of Aegina. Hence **Ōenōpius**, *a*, *um*.
Ōenōtria, *ae*, *f.* an old name of the south-eastern part of Italy, and poet. for Italy, in gen. Hence **Ōenōtrius**, *a*, *um*, and **Ōenōtrius**, *a*, *um*.
Ōeta, *ae*, or **Ōetā**, *ēs*, *f.* a mountain range in the south of Thessaly. Hence **Ōetaeus**, *a*, *um*.
Ōgyges, *is*, also **Ōgygus**, *i*, *m.* the mythic founder and king of Thebes in Boeotia, in whose reign a great deluge is said to have occurred. Hence **Ōgygius**, *a*, *um*.
Ōileus (trisyll.), *ēi* and *ēs*, *m.* king of Locris, father of Ajax. Hence **Ōillēis**, *ae*, *m.* Ajax.
Ōibla, *ae*, *f.* a city in Sardinia. Hence **Ōiblenis**, *e*.
Ōilēros (-*us*), or **Ōiliāros** (-*us*), *i*, *f.* one of the Cyclopes.
Ōlōnos (or -*us*), *i*, *f.* an ancient city in Achaia. 2. a city in Aetolia. Hence **Ōlōnūs**, *a*, *um*.
Ōlympia, *ae*, *f.* a sacred region in Elis, Pisatis, with an olive-wood, where the Olympian games were held. Hence **Ōlympicus**, *a*, *um*; **Ōlympicus**, *a*, *um*; **Ōlympicus**, *a*, *um*; **Ōlympicus**, *i*, *n.* the temple of the Olympian Jupiter; and **Ōlympia**, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* the Olympic games held every fourth year at Ōlympia.
Ōlympias, *ēdis*, *f.* the mother of Alexander the Great.
Ōlympus, *i*, *m.* the name of several mountain ranges, the most celebrated of which is one on the boundary of Macedonia and Thessaly, of great height, and consequently regarded as the seat of the gods.
Ōlynthus or **-os**, *i*, *f.* an important city of Macedonia. Hence **Ōlynthius**, *a*, *um*.
Ōmphālē, *ēs*, *f.* a queen of Lydia, whom Hercules served.
Ōnchestus, *i*, *f.* a city of Boeotia. Hence **Ōnchestianus**, *a*, *um*.
Ōpimius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Ōpimiānus**, *a*, *um*.
Ōpis, *is*, *f.* a nymph in the trinity of Diana. 2. a Naiad.
Ōppius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens.

Ops, *Ōps*, *f.* the goddess of plenty, the wife of Saturn, and the patroness of husbandry.

Opus, *antis*, *f.* a town of Locris, in Greece. Hence **Opuntius**, *a*, um.

Orbillus, *l*, *m.* a Roman grammarian.

Orchoménus or **-os**, *l*, *m.* a city in Boeotia. Hence **Orachoménus**, *a*, um.

Oréstas, *arum*, *m. plu.* a people of Epirus.

Orestes, *is* and *ae*, *m.* son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who avenged his father's death by slaying his mother. Hence **Orestés**, *a*, um.

Oricos or **Oricus**, *l*, *f.* or **Oricum**, *l*, *n.* a seaport town of Myrria, on the frontier of Epirus. Hence **Oricoini**, *orum*, *m. plu.* its inhabitants; and **Oricius**, *a*, um.

Orion, *ónis* and *ónis*, *m.* son of Hyrius, a handsome giant and hunter.

Orithyia (quadrissyl.), *ae*, *f.* daughter of Erechtheus, and mother of Calais and Zetes.

Ōrōdes, *is* and *i*, *m.* king of the Parthians, who took Crassus prisoner.

Orontes, *is* or *ae*, *m.* the principal river of Syria. Hence **Orontés**, *a*, um.

Ōrōpus, *l*, *m.* a town on the borders of Attica and Boeotia.

Orpheus (disyll.), *l* (dat. Orphel: acc. Orpheus: voc. Orpheu), *m.* the son of Oeagrus and Calliope, and husband of Eurydice. Hence **Orphēus**, *a*, um, and **Orphicus**, *a*, um.

Ortygia, *ae* or **Ortygiē**, *ēs*, *f.* the ancient name of Delos. Hence **Ortygius**, *a*, um. **2.** an island near Syracuse.

Oscā, *ae*, *f.* a town in Spain, now Huesca. Hence **Oscensis**, *e*.

Osci, *orum*, *m. plu.* one of the most ancient tribes of Italy, occupying esp. Campania and Samnium. Hence **Oscus**, *a*, um.

Osis, *is* and *Idis*, *m.* the chief Egyptian deity, the husband of Isis.

Ossa, *ae*, *f.* a high mountain in the north-east of Thessaly. Hence **Ossaenus**, *a*, um.

Ostia, *ae*, *f.* a seaport town in Latium, at the mouth of the Tiber. Hence **Ostiensis**, *e*.

Otacilius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens.

Otho, *ónis*, *m.* a Roman surname. Esp. L. Roscius Otho, a friend of Cicero. **2.** M. Salvius Otho, a Roman emperor. Hence **Othónianus**, *a*, um.

Othrys, *ŏs*, *m.* a mountain in southern Thessaly. Hence **Othrysianus**, *a*, um.

Ovidius, *l*, *m.* P. Ovidius Naso, a celebrated Latin poet in the time of Augustus.

Oxos or **-us**, *l*, *m.* a river in central Asia, which flows into the Caspian Sea, now the Amou or Jihoun.

P.

Pachynum, *l*, *n.*, and **Pachynus** (-os), *l*, *m.* and *f.* the south-eastern promontory of Sicily, now Capo di Passaro.

Pacorus, *l*, *m.* son of Orodes, king of Parthia.

Pactolus, *l*, *m.* a river in Lydia which was said to bring down golden sands. Hence **Pactolus**, *Idis*, *f.* adj.

Pacuvius, *l*, *m.* a celebrated Roman tragic poet, a native of Brundisium, nephew of Ennius. Hence **Pacúvianus**, *a*, um.

Padaei, *orum*, *m. plu.* a people of India.

Pádus, *l*, *m.* the principal river of Italy, now the Po.

Pádusa, *ae*, *f.* the southern branch of the Pádus.

Paeon, *ónis*, *m.* an appellation of Apollo, as the healing deity. Hence **Paeónius**, *a*, um.

Paeones, *um*, *m. plu.* a people of northern Macedonia. Hence **Paeónia**, *ae*, *f.* their country; and **Paeónis**, *Idis*, *f.* adj.

Paestum, *l*, *n.* a city of Lucania, formerly called Posidonia. Hence **Paeستانیus**, *a*, um.

Págasa, *ae*, *f.*, and **Págasae**, *arum*, *f. plu.* a maritime town of Thessaly, where the Argo was built. Hence **Págasaeus**, *a*, um.

Palaemon, *ónis*, *m.* a sea-god, formerly called Melicertes, q. r. **2.** Remusius Palaemon, a Roman grammarian.

3. a shepherd.

Palaestē, *ēs*, *f.* a sea-port in Epirus. Hence **Palaestinus**, *a*, um.

Palaestina, *ae*, and **Palaestina**, *ēs*, *f.* the country of Palestine. Hence **Palaestinus**, *a*, um.

Palamēdes, *is*, *m.* son of Nauplius, king of Euboea, who lost his life before Troy, through the artifices of Ulysses.

Páles, *is*, *f.* or *m.* the tutelary deity of shepherds and cattle. Hence **Pállis**, *e*; and **Pállia**, *ium*, *n. plu.* the feast of Pales.

Pállēi, *orum*, *m. plu.* twin sons of Jupiter and the nymph Thalia. They were worshipped at Palica, in Sicily.

Pállinrus, *l*, *m.* the pilot of Aeneas, who fell into the sea off the coast of Lucania.

Pallas, *Idis* and *Idos*, *f.* the Greek name for Minerva (q. r.). Hence **Palladius**, *a*, um.

Pallas, *antis* (voc. Palla), *a*, *m.* a giant, father of Aurora. **2.** son of Pandion, the father of the fifth Minerva. **3.** king of Arcadia, the grandfather of Erichon.

4. son of Evander. Hence **Pallantēus**, *a*, um; **Pallantius**, *a*, um; or **Pallantis**, *Idos* and *Idis*, *f.* Aurora; and **Pallantius**, *a*, um.

Pallēnē, *ēs*, *f.* a peninsula of Macedonia. Hence **Pallēnensis**, *e*.

Pammēnes, *is*, *m.* a Greek rhetorician, instructor of Brutus.

Pamphylia, *ae*, *f.* a country on the south coast of Asia Minor, between Lycia and Cilicia. Hence **Pamphylus**, *a*, um.

Pán, *Pános*, *m.* the chief god of woods and of shepherds, the son of Mercury.

Pánaestius, *l*, *m.* a celebrated Stoic, a native of Rhodes, the instructor and friend of Scipio Africanus the younger.

Panchála, *ae*, *f.* a region in Arabia Felix. Hence **Panchaeus**, *a*, um; and **Panchálus**, *a*, um.

Pandátaria, *ae*, *f.* a small island in the Tyrrhenian Sea.

Pandion, *ónis*, *m.* king of Athens, father of Progne and Philomela. Hence **Pandionius**, *a*, um.

Pandóra, *ae*, *f.* the first woman, made by Vulcan at Jupiter's command, and presented with gifts by all the gods; she was the wife of Epimetheus and mother of Pyrrha.

Pandrosos, *l*, *f.* daughter of Cecrops.

Pangaeus, *l*, *m.* and **Pangaea**, *orum*, *m. plu.* a range of mountains in Thrace and Macedonia.

Pániscus, *l*, *m.* a little Pan.

Pannónia, *ae*, *f.* a country lying between the Danube and the Alps, east of Noricum. Hence **Pannónicus**, *a*, um; and **Pannónius**, *a*, um.

Pánopē, *ēs*, and **Pánopēs**, *ae*, *f.* a sea-nymph. **2.** a town in Phocia.

Pánormus (Panb.), *l*, *f.*, and **Pánormum** (Panb.), *l*, *n.* a city on the north coast of Sicily, now Palermo. Hence **Pánormitanus** (Panb.), *a*, um.

Pantágis, *antis*, and **Pantágis**, *ae*, *m.* a small river in the east of Sicily.

Panthós and **Panthús**, *l*, *m.* a priest of Apollo at Troy, and father of Euphorbus. Hence **Panthódēs**, *ae*, *m.* Euphorbus.

Paphlágōnis, *ae*, *f.* a province of Asia Minor on the Black Sea.

Páphos or **-us**, *l*, *m.* son of Pygmalion, and founder of the city of the same name. **2.** **Páphos** (-us), *l*, *f.* a city in Cyprus, sacred to Venus. Hence **Páphus**, *a*, um.

Pápirius (old form, Papisius), *a*, the name of a patrician and plebeian gens. Hence **Pápirius**, *a*, um; and **Pápirianus**, *a*, um.

Pápius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens.

Páraetonium, *l*, *n.* a sea-port town in northern Africa, west of Alexandria. Hence **Páraetonius**, *a*, um.

Parca, *ae*, *f.* a goddess of Fate; plur. the Fates.

Páris, *Idis*, *m.* son of Priam and Hecuba, also called Alexandros. He decided the dispute between Juno, Pallas, and Venus in favour of the last, who promised him Helen as a reward; by carrying her off, he was the cause of the Trojan war, in which he was slain by Philoctetes.

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Páris,

Parisi, orum, m. plu. a people of Gaul. Their chief city was called Lutetia Parisiorum and Parisii, now Paris.

Parma, ae, f. a town in Gallia Cisalpina. Hence **Parmensis**, e.

Parménides, is, m. a celebrated Grecian philosopher, a native of Elee.

Parnásus and **-os**, a. m. a high mountain in Phocia with two peaks, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, on which were the city of Delphi and the Castalian spring. Hence **Parnásius** (Parnassus), Idis, f. adj.; and **Parnásius** (Parnassus), a, um.

Páros (-us), i, f. one of the Cyclades, famous for its white marble. Hence **Paríus**, a, um.

Parhária, ae, f. a district of Arcadia. Hence **Parhárius**, Idis, f. adj.; and **Parhárius**, a, um.

Parhásius, il, m. a celebrated Greek painter, a native of Ephesus.

Parthæon, onis, m. son of Agenor, king of Cadydum, and father of Ceneus.

Parthéní or **Parthini**, orum, m. plu. a people of Illyria.

Parthénus, il, m. a mountain in Arcadia. 2, the chief river in Paphlagonia. 3, a Greek grammarian, an instructor of Virgil.

Parthénopæus, i, m. son of Meleager and Alcathæe.

Parthénopé, es, f. one of the Sirens, from whom Naxos derived its Greek name. Hence **Parthénopæus**, a, um.

Parthi, orum, m. plu. a Scythian people, situated to the south-east of the Caspian, famed in antiquity as skillful archers. Hence **Parthus**, a, um; **Parthia**, ae, f. their country; and **Parthicus**, a, um.

Parthus, i, f. a city in Illyria.

Páspthæ, es, and **Páspthæ**, ae, f. daughter of Helios, sister of Circe, and wife of Minos. Hence **Páspthæus**, a, um.

Pásthæa, ae, and **Pásthæe**, es, f. one of the three Graces.

Pátara, ae, f. a sea-port town of Lycia, with a celebrated oracle of Apollo. Hence **Pátareus** (tristis), el and eos, m. a surname of Apollo; **Pátaræus**, a, um; and **Pátaræus**, a, um.

Pátivium, il, n. an important city of northern Italy, the birthplace of Livy, now Padua. Hence **Pátivinus**, a, um.

Patrae, arum, f. plu. a very ancient city in Achaia, now Patras. Hence **Patrensis**, e.

Patroclus, i (Patrocles, is), m. son of Menestheus and Sthenelus, the friend of Achilles, slain by Hector.

Paulus (Paulus), i, m. a Roman surname of the Aemilian family; esp. of L. Aemilius Paulus, a consul who fell in the battle of Cannæ. Hence **Paulinus** (Paulinus), a, um.

Peles, ae, m. son of Cleomenes, leader of the Spartans in the war.

Pausias, ae, m. a celebrated painter, a native of Sicily. Hence **Pausiæus**, a, um.

Pédum, i, n. an ancient town of Latium, near Rome. Hence **Pédanus**, a, um.

Pégæus (-os), i, m. a winged horse, which sprang from the blood of Alcides; with a blow of his hoof he caused the fountain of the Muses (Hippocrene) to spring from Mount Helicon. Helicon named him, and, with his aid, destroyed the Chimæra. Hence **Pégæus**, a, um; **Pégæseus**, a, um, and **Pégæsis**, Idis, f. adj. 2, **Pégæus**, i, m. a celebrated jurist.

Pélagi, orum, m. plu. the oldest inhabitants of Greece, who were spread likewise over a part of Asia Minor and other countries; often used in the sign. of Greeks. Hence **Pélagias**, Idis, f. adj.; **Pélagias**, Idis, f. adj.; and **Pélagus**, a, um.

Pélethronius, a, um, pertaining to a region of Thessaly inhabited by the Lapithæ.

Péleus, el and eos (acc. Peleæ, voc. Peleu, abl. Peleo), m. king of a district in Thessaly, son of Acæus, husband of Thetis, and father of Achilles. Hence **Péleides**, ae, m. Achilles.

Pélias, ae, m. king of Iolcos in Thessaly, son of Neptune, half-brother of Acæus. Being guardian of his nephew Jason, he induced him to join the Argonautic expedition. After Jason's return, Pelias was slain by his own daughters, at the instigation of Medea. Hence **Péliades**, um, f. plu. his daughters.

Péligni, orum, m. plu. a people of central Italy, descendants of the Sabines. Hence **Pélignus**, a, um.

Péllon, il, n. a lofty range of mountains in eastern Thessaly. Hence **Péllæus**, a, um; **Péllus**, a, um, and **Péllas**, Idis, f. adj.

Pella, ae, and **Pellé**, es, f. a city of remote antiquity in Macedonia, the birth-place of Alexander the Great. Hence **Pellæus**, a, um.

Pellénæ, es, f. a city of Achaia. Hence **Pellénæus**, a, um, and **Pellénensis**, e.

Pélopides, ae, m. a celebrated Theban general, a friend of Epaminondas.

Péloponnésus, i, f. that part of Greece which is south of the isthmus of Corinth, now the Moreæ. Hence **Péloponnésis**, e; **Péloponnésius**, a, um, and **Péloponnésus**, a, um.

Pélops, opis, m. son of Tantalus, king of Phrygia, father of Atreus and Thyestes, grandfather of Agamemnon and Menelaus. Being driven out of Phrygia, he went to Elis, and obtained the hand of Hippodamia, daughter of King Cnemus, whom he succeeded on the throne. Hence **Pélopides**, Idis, f. adj.; **Pélopides**, Idis, f. adj.; **Pélopæus**, a, um; **Pélopæus**, a, um, and **Pélopides**, arum, m. plu. the descendants of Pelops.

Pélorias, Idis, f. = Pelorus.

Péloria, Idis, f. = Pelorus.

Pélorus (-os), i, m. the north-eastern promontory of Sicily, now Capo di Faro.

Pélosium, il, n. a city at the eastern mouth of the Nile. Hence **Pélosius**, a, um, and **Pélosius**, a, um.

Pénélope, es, and **Pénélopa**, ae, f. daughter of Icarus and Penelope, wife of Ulysses. Hence **Pénélopeus**, a, um.

Pénæus, i, m. the principal river of Thessaly, which flows through the Valley of Tempe; in mythology, a river-god, the father of Cyrene and Laphæe. Hence **Pénæia**, Idis, f. adj.; **Pénæus**, a, um, and **Pénæus**, a, um.

Penthesilea, ae, f. queen of the Amazons, who fought before Troy against the Greeks, and was slain by Achilles.

Pentheus, el and eos, m. son of Echion and Agave, grandson of Cadmus and king of Thebes; having treated the rites of Bacchus with contempt, he was torn in pieces by his mother and her sisters when under the influence of that god. Hence **Penthesides**, ae, m. a male descendant of Pentheus.

Pépærethos or **-os**, i, f. a small island in the Argæan Sea.

Pérgamum, i, n. and **Pérgamus** (Pergamus), i, f.; also, **Pérgama**, orum, m. plu. the citadel of Troy, poet. Troy. Hence **Pérgamæus**, a, um. 2, **Pérgamum**, i, n. a city in Asia, on the Caicus, the capital of the kingdom of Pergamum, with a celebrated library. Hence **Pérgamæus**, a, um.

Péricles, is and i, m. a famous Athenian orator and statesman.

Périllus, i, m. a famous worker in metal, who made a brazen bull for the tyrant Phalaris. Hence **Périlleus**, a, um.

Périnthus (-os), i, f. a city of Thrace. Hence **Périnthus**, a, um.

Péripas, onis, m. king of Attica. 2, one of the companions of Pyrrhus, at Troy. 3, one of the Lariæ.

Permessus, i, m. a river in Boeotia sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

Péro, onis, f. daughter of Neleus, and sister of Nestor.

Perrhæbi, orum, m. plu. a people of Thessaly. Hence **Perrhæbius**, a, um, and **Perrhæbia**, ae, f. their country.

Persæ, es, or **Persæ**, ae, f. daughter of Icarus, mother of Piræe. Hence **Persis**, Idis, f. adj.

Persæe, arum, m. plu. the Persians, originally the inhabitants of the country of Persia, afterwards of the great kingdom of Persia. Hence **Persis**, Idis, f. their country on the Persian gulf, and **Persicus**, a, um.

Pérséphônê, es, f. the Greek name of Proserpine.

Perses, ae (Perses, ei), m. the first king of Macedonia, who was conquered by Antiochus Paulus. Hence **Persicus**, a, um.

Perseus, *ei* and *eos*, *m.* son of Jupiter and Danae. He killed Medusa, and cut off her head, by means of which he turned into stone a sea-monster, and thus saved the life of Andromeda, whom he married. Hence **PERSEUS**, *a*, *um*, and **PERSEÏUS**, *a*, *um*.

Persius, *ii*, *m.* a Roman surname. Esp. C. Persius, an orator, a contemporary of the Gracchi, and A. Persius Flaccus, a celebrated satirist in the reign of Nero.

Périsia, *ae*, *f.* one of the twelve confederate towns of Etruria, now Perugia. Hence **PÉRISIUS**, *a*, *um*.

Pessind and **Pésindus**, *untis*, *f.* a very ancient town in Galatia, celebrated for its worship of Cybele. Hence **Pessinuntius**, *a*, *um*.

Pétalia (Petilia), *ae*, *f.* an ancient Greek town on the coast of Bruttium. Hence **PÉTALINUS**, *a*, *um*.

Pétréius, *i*, *m.* a lieutenant of Pompey in the civil war. Hence **Pétréianus**, *a*, *um*.

Peucétia, *ae*, *f.* a region in Apulia. Hence **Peucétius**, *a*, *um*.

Phaeæces, *um*, *ni*, *plu.* a fabulous people, described as inhabiting the Isle of Scheria. Hence **Phaeæcia**, *ae*, *f.* Scheria; **Phaeæcis**, *idis*; **Phaeæcius**, *a*, *um*, and **Phaeæcus**, *a*, *um*.

Phaedo or **Phaedon**, *ónis*, *m.* a disciple of Socrates and friend of Plato.

Phaedra, *ae*, *f.* daughter of Minos, and wife of Theseus.

Phaedrus, *i*, *m.* a pupil of Socrates. 2, an Epicurean philosopher of Athens, an instructor of Cicero. 3, a freedman of Augustus, and author of some Latin fables.

Phaestum, *i*, *n.* a town of Crete. Hence **Phaestias**, *adis*, *f.* a female inhabitant of it, and **Phaestius**, *a*, *um*.

Phæthōn, *ontis*, *m.* an epithet of the sun. 2, son of Helios and Clymene, who perished while trying to drive his father's chariot. Hence **Phæthōntēs**, *a*, *um*; **Phæthontias**, *adis*, or **Phæthūsia**, *ae*, *f.* a sister of Phæthōn.

Phalanthus, *i*, *m.* a Spartan who emigrated to Italy and there founded Tarentum.

Phalāris, *idis*, *m.* a tyrant of Agrigentum, for whom Perillus made a brazen bull, in which those condemned by him were to be roasted alive.

Phalārum, *i*, *n.* one of the harbours of Athens. Hence **Phalāreus**, *ei* and *eus*, *m.* *adj.*, and **Phalāricus**, *a*, *um*.

Phānæ, *arum*, *f.* *plu.* a promontory in Chios, noted for its wine. Hence **Phānæus**, *a*, *um*.

Phon, *ónis*, *m.* a youth of Lesbos beloved by Sappho.

Pharnāces, *is*, *m.* grandfather of Mithridates. 2, son of Mithridates.

Pharsālos or **Pharsālus**, *i*, *f.* a town in Thessaly, near which Cæsar defeated Pompey. Hence **Pharsāl-**

cus, *a*, *um*; **Pharsālius**, *a*, *um*, and **Pharsālia**, *ae*, *f.* the region about Pharsālus.

Phārus or **-os**, *i*, *f.* an island near Alexandria, in Egypt, famous for its light-house. Hence **Phārius**, *a*, *um*.

Phāsēlia, *idis*, *f.* a town on the coast of Lycia. Hence **Phāsēlitæ**, *arum*, *ni*, *plu.* its inhabitants.

Phāsia, *idis* or *idos* (acc. also, Phasin), *m.* a river in Colchis, which falls into the Euxine. Hence **Phāsia**, *idis*, *f.* *adj.*; **Phāsiaëus**, *a*, *um*; **Phāsia-**
cus, *a*, *um*, and **Phāsias**, *adis*, *f.* *adj.*

Phēgeus, *ei*, *m.* father of Alpheiboea. Hence **Phēgēus**, *a*, *um*, and **Phēgis**, *idis*, *f.* Alpheiboea, wife of Alpheion.

Phēnēos or **-us**, *i*, *f.* a town of Arcadia, with a lake of the same name. Hence **Phēnētæus**, *arum*, *ni*, *plu.* the inhabitants of Pheneus.

Phēras, *arum*, *f.* *plu.* a city of Thessaly, the residence of Actæus. Hence **Phēraeus**, *a*, *um*. 2, a city in Messenia.

Phērecydes, *is*, *m.* a celebrated philosopher of Syros, an instructor of Pythagoras. Hence **Phērecydēs**, *a*, *um*.

Phidias, *ae*, *m.* a famous Athenian sculptor, contemporary with Pericles. Hence **Phidīacus**, *a*, *um*.

Philemī, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* two Carthaginian brothers, who, out of love for their country, submitted to be buried alive.

Philtās, *ae*, *m.* a Greek elegiac poet of Cæte. Hence **Philtētēs**, *a*, *um*.

Philippi, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* a city in Macedonia, on the borders of Thracia, celebrated for the battle in which Cæsar, and Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius. Hence **Philippensis**, *e*, and **Philippēus**, *a*, *um*.

Philippus, *i*, *m.* the name of several kings of Macedonia, the most celebrated of whom was the son of Amyntas, and father of Alexander the Great. Hence **Philippēus**, *a*, *um*, and **Philippicus**, *a*, *um*.

Philistus, *i*, *m.* an historian of Syracuse.

Philo or **-on**, *ónis*, *m.* an Academic philosopher. 2, a celebrated mechanician of Byantium.

Philoctētēs, *ae*, *m.* son of Peas of Thessaly, celebrated as an archer, a friend of Hercules, who gave him at his death the poisoned arrows without which Troy could not be taken. Hence **Philoctētæus**, *a*, *um*.

Philōdēmus, *i*, *m.* an Epicurean philosopher in the time of Cicero.

Philōlāus, *i*, *m.* a Pythagorean philosopher.

Philōmēla, *ae*, *f.* daughter of Pandion, and sister of Procne; she was changed into a nightingale.

Philōmēlium, *ii*, *n.* a city in Phrygia. Hence **Philōmēlenses**, *ium*, *m.* *plu.* its inhabitants.

Philōpoemen, *ónis*, *m.* a celebrated general of the Achaean league.

Philyra, *ae*, *f.* daughter of Oceanus, and mother of Chiron. Hence **Philyrēus**, *a*, *um*; **Philyrēus**, *a*, *um*, and **Philyrides** (Phill.), *ae*, *m.* Chiron.

Phineus, *ei* and *eos*, *m.* king of Salmyletus, in Thracia. He was tormented by the Harpies, from which he was at length freed by the Argonauts, Calais and Zetes. Hence **Phinēus** and **Phineus**, *a*, *um*. 2, brother of Cepheus.

Phintias, *ae*, *m.* a Pythagorean, celebrated for his friendship with Damon.

Phlégēthōn, *ontis*, *m.* a river in the Lower World, which ran with fire instead of water. Hence **Phlégēthontia**, *idis*, *f.* *adj.*

Phlegra, *ae*, *f.* a country of Macedonia, afterwards called Pallene. Hence **Phlegrabus**, *a*, *um*.

Phlegyæ, *arum*, *m.* *plu.* a mythical people who are said to have destroyed the temple at Delphi.

Phlegyas, *ae*, *m.* son of Mars, and father of Izium and Coronis.

Phlius, *untis*, *f.* a city of Peloponnesus, between Sicyon and Argolis. Hence **Philiastus**, *a*, *um*.

Phloceæ, *ae*, *f.* a maritime town of Ionia, a colony from which founded Massilia. Hence **Phloceensis**, *e*;

Phlocei, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* the Phloeciæ, and **Phloceius**, *a*, *um*.

Phlocon, *ónis*, *m.* an Athenian general, a contemporary of Demosthenes.

Phlois, *idis*, *f.* a country of northern Greece, west of Boeotia. Hence

Phloenses, *ium*, *m.* *plu.* the Phloians; **Phloëus**, *a*, *um*; **Phloici**, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* the Phloicians, and **Phloicius**, *a*, *um*.

Phoebe, *ēs*, *f.* the moon-goddess, sister of Phoebus. 2, daughter of Leto and sister of Helen. 3, daughter of Leucippus.

Phoebus, *i*, *m.* an epithet of Apollo. Hence **Phoebigēna**, *ae*, *m.* his wife Ascalapius; **Phoebēus**, *a*, *um*, and **Phoebus**, *a*, *um*.

Phoenicē, *ēs*, *f.* a maritime country of Asia, famed for its commerce; called also **Phoenicia**, *ae*, *f.* Hence **Phoenices**, *um*, *m.* *plu.* the Phoenicians, and **Phoenissa**, *ae*, *f.* a Phoenician woman.

Phoenix, *icis*, *m.* son of Amyntor, the teacher and companion of Achilles.

Phōlō, *ēs*, *f.* a forest-clad mountain in Arcadia, on the borders of Elis.

Pholus, *i*, *m.* a Centaur, son of Izium.

Phorcus, *i* (also Phorceys, Fos), *m.* son of Neptune, father of Medusa and the other Gorgons, who was changed after death into a sea-god. Hence **Phorceus**, *idos* (Phorceis, *idis*), *f.* a female descendant of Phorcus, and **Phorcynis**, *idos* and *idis*, *f.* Medusa.

Phormio, *ónis*, *m.* a peripatetic philosopher of Ephesus.

Phōrōneus (trisyll.), ἔλ and ἑός, m. son of *Inachus*, and brother of *Io*. Hence **Phōrōnis**, *idis*, f. *Io*.

Phrāsates or **Phrābates**, ac, m. the name of several kings of *Parthia*.

Phrixus (erroneously written *Phryxus*), i, m. son of *Athamas* and *Nephele*, and brother of *Helle*, with whom he fled to *Colchis* on a ram with a golden fleece. Hence **Phrixēus** (*Phryxēus*), a, um.

Phryges, um, m. plu. a people of *Asia Minor*. Hence **Phrygia**, ac, f. their country, divided into *Great* and *Little Phrygia*; **Phrygius**, a, um, *Phrygian*; and, because *Troy* was in *Phrygia Minor*, *Trojan*; and **Phryx**, ḡs, adj.

Phryxēs, ḡs, f. a celebrated and wealthy courtesan at *Athens*. 2, a Roman courtesan.

Phthia, ac, f. a district of *Thessaly*. Hence **Phthias**, *adis*, f.; **Phthiōta**, ac, and **Phthiōtes**, ac, m.; **Phthiōtis**, *idis*, f. = *Phthia*; **Phthiōtious**, a, um, and **Phthius**, a, um.

Phylacē, ḡs, f. a small town of *Thessaly*. Hence **Phylacēis**, *idis*, f. adj.; **Phylacēus**, a, um, and **Phylacides** (*Phyll*), ac, m. *Protesilaus*, who was a native of *Phylace*.

Phylē, ḡs, f. a strongly fortified place in *Attica*.

Phyllia, *idis* and *idos*, f. daughter of *Sithon*, a *Thracian* king.

Phyllus, ac, f. a town in *Thessaly*. Hence **Phyllēis**, *idis*, f. adj., and **Phyllēus**, a, um.

Picenum, i, n. a district of central *Italy*, bounded by the *Adriatic*. Hence **Picenis**, *entis*, adj., and **Picēnus**, a, um.

Picus, i, m. son of *Saturn*, grandfather of *Latinus*; he was changed by *Circe* into a woodpecker.

Pieria, ac, f. a district of *Macedonia*. Hence **Pierides**, um, f. plu. the *Muses*, who were worshipped there; and **Piērius**, a, um. 2, a district of *Syria*.

Piēros (-us), i, m. a king of *Emathia*, who gave to his daughters the names of the nine *Muses*.

Pimplēa, ac, f. a town in *Pieria*, sacred to the *Muses*. Hence **Pimplēus** (*Pimplēs*), a, um, and **Pimplēs**, ac, f. a *Muse*.

Pinarius, a, the name of a Roman sacerdotal family.

Pindarus, i, m. a celebrated lyric poet of *Thebes*, contemporary with *Aeschylus*. Hence **Pindaricus**, a, um.

Pindenissus, i, m., or -um, i, n. a town in *Cilicia*, taken by *Cicero*.

Pindus or -os, i, m. a lofty mountain range separating *Thessaly* from *Epirus*.

Piræeus (trisyll.) and **Piræus**, i, m. the principal harbour of *Athens*, about five miles from the city, with which it was connected by long walls; now *Porto Dracone* or *Porto Leone*. Hence **Piræus**, a, um.

Pirēnē, ḡs, f. a fountain in the citadel of *Corinth* (*Acrocorinthus*), at

which *Bellerophon* caught *Pegasus*. Hence **Pirēnis**, *idis*, f. adj.

Pirithōus, i, m. son of *Ixion*, king of the *Lapithæ*, husband of *Hippodamia*, and friend of *Theseus*, with whom he descended to the infernal regions, where he was seized and detained in chains.

Pisa, ac, f. a city of *Elis*, on the *Alpheus*, near which the *Olympic* games were celebrated. Hence **Pisæus**, a, um.

Pisæe, arum, f. plu. a very ancient city of *Etruria*, a colony of *Pisa* in *Elis*, still called *Pisa*. Hence **Pisānus**, a, um.

Pisaurum, i, n. a city of *Umbria*, at the mouth of the *Pisaurus*, now *Pesaro*. Hence **Pisaurensis**, e.

Pisidae, arum, m. plu. a warlike people of *Asia Minor*, bordering on the *Phrygians*. Hence **Pisidia**, ac, f. their country.

Pisistrātus, i, m. a celebrated tyrant of *Athens*. Hence **Pisistratidae**, arum, m. plu. his sons, *Hippias* and *Hipparchus*.

Piso, ḡnis, m. a Roman surname in the gens *Calpurnia*. Hence **Pisōniānus**, a, um.

Pitānē, ḡs, f. a city on the coast of *Mysia*.

Pithēcusa, ac, f. and **Pithēcūsae**, arum, f. plu. *Tea*.

Pittacus or -os, i, m. one of the seven wise men of *Greece*, a native of *Mitylene*, in *Lesbos*.

Pittheus (disyll.), ἔλ and ἑός, m. king of *Troezen*, son of *Pelops*, and father of *Aethra*, the mother of *Theseus*. Hence **Pitthēus**, a, um; **Pitthēus**, *idis*, f. *Aethra*.

Placentia, ac, f. a city in *Gallia Cispadana* on the *Po*, now *Piacenza*. Hence **Placentinus**, a, um.

Plataeae, arum, f. plu. a celebrated city in *Bœotia*, near which the *Greeks* obtained an important victory over the *Persians*. Hence **Plataeenses**, um, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Plato or **Plāton**, ḡnis, m. a celebrated *Athenian* philosopher, the disciple of *Socrates*, the instructor of *Aristotle*, and founder of the *Academic* philosophy. Hence **Platōnicus**, a, um.

Plautius (*Plodius*), a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Plautius** (*Plot*), a, um, and **Plautianus** (*Plot*), a, um.

Plautus, i, m. T. Maccius *Plautus*, a celebrated Roman comic poet, a native of *Umbria*, born about B. C. 254. Hence **Plautinus**, a, um.

Plēiades (*Plīades*), um, f. plu. the seven daughters of *Atlas* and *Pleione*, who were placed among the stars.

Plēiōnē, ḡs, f. daughter of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*, wife of *Atlas*, and mother of the *Plēiades*.

Plemmyrium, ii, n. a promontory of *Sicily*, near *Syracuse*.

Pleuron, ḡs, f. a city in *Ætolia*. Hence **Pleurōnius**, a, um.

Plinius, a, the name of a Roman gens. The most celebrated are, C. *Plinius Secundus*, also called *Major*, author of a work on natural history, and his nephew, C. *Plinius Caecilius*, also called *Junior*, author of *Letters* and a *Panegyric* on the *Emperor Trajan*. Hence **Pliniānus**, a, um.

Plāto or **Plāton**, ḡnis, m. the king of the *Lower World*, the husband of *Proserpine*, and brother of *Jupiter* and *Neptune*. Hence **Plātōnius**, a, um.

Plātus, i, m. the god of riches.

Pōdālirus, ii, m. son of *Aesculapius*, a celebrated physician.

Poeses (*Paeas*), *antis*, m. father of *Philoteles*. Hence **Poesantides** (*Poesant*), ac, m. *Philoteles*; and **Poesantius** (*Paeant*), a, um.

Poeni, orum, m. plu. the *Carthaginians*, so called because descended from the *Phoenicians*. Hence **Poenus**, a, um, and **Pōenicus** (*Poen*), a, um.

Pōlēmōn, ḡnis, m. a *Grecian* philosopher at *Athens*, a disciple of *Isocrates*. Hence **Pōlēmōnius**, a, um. 2, a king of *Pontus*. Hence **Pōlēmōnicus**, a, um.

Pōlites, ac, m. son of *Priam*.

Pollentia (*Potentia*), ac, f. a city in *Picenum*. 2, a city in *Liguria*. Hence **Pollentinus** (*Polent*), a, um.

Pollio, ḡnis, m. a Roman surname. *Esp. Asinius Pollio*, a distinguished orator, poet and historian of the Augustan age, whose works are lost.

Pollux, ḡcis, m. son of *Tyndareus* and *Leda*, and brother of *Castor*.

Pōlyæneus, i, m. a mathematician, a friend and follower of *Epicurus*.

Pōlybius, ii, m. a celebrated *Grecian* historian, a native of *Megalopolis*, the friend of the younger *Scipio Africanus*.

Pōlybōtus, i, m. a celebrated *Grecian* sculptor, contemporary with *Phidias*.

Pōlyvratēs, is, m. tyrant of *Samos*, celebrated for his great fortune, but at last crushed by troubles.

Pōlydāmus, *antis*, m. son of *Penthoüs*, a friend of *Hector*.

Pōlydectes or -tes, ac, m. king of *Seriphos*, who brought up *Perseus*.

Pōlydōrus, i, m. son of *Priam* and *Hecuba*. Hence **Pōlydōreus**, a, um.

Pōlygōtus, i, m. a celebrated *Grecian* painter and statuary of *Thamē*.

Pōlyhymnia, ac, f. one of the *Muses*.

Pōlymēstor and **Pōlymēstor**, ḡnis, m. king of the *Thracian* *Chersonesus*, the husband of *Ithone*, daughter of *Priam*.

Pōlyphēmus, i, m. son of *Neptun*, one of the *Cyclopes* in *Sicily*.

Pōlyxēna, ac, f. daughter of *Priam*, whom *Pyrrhus*, the son of *Achilles*, sacrificed at his father's grave. Hence **Pōlyxēnius**, a, um.

Pōmētia, ac, f. or **Pōmētii**, orum, m. a city, a very old town of the *10th*, also called *Suessa Pometia*. Hence **Pōmētius**, a, um.

Pōmōna, *ae. f.* the goddess of fruit and fruit-trees.

Pompēii, *orum, m. plu.* a maritime city in the south of Campania, overwhelmed, together with Herculaneum and Stabiae, by an eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79. Hence **Pompēianus**, *a, um.*

Pompēius (*trisyll.*) or **Pompēius** (*quadrisyll.*), *a, the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Cn. Pompeius Magnus, defeated by Caesar at Pharsalus. Hence **Pompēius** (*Pompēius*), *a, um,* and **Pompēianus**, *a, um.*

Pompilius, *a, the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome. Hence **Pompilius**, *a, um.*

Pompōnius, *a, the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. T. Pomponius Atticus, an intimate friend of Cicero.

Pomptinae paludes, a marshy district in Latium near the sea coast, still called the *Pomptine* (*Pontine*) *Marshes.*

Pontia, *ae. f.* or **Pontiae**, *arum, f. plu.* an island in the Tuscan sea.

Pontius, *i, m.* C. Pontius, a leader of the Samnites, who surrounded the Romans in the Caudine Pass.

Pontus, *i, m.* the Black Sea, called in full *Pontus Euxinus*. *2, the north-eastern province of Asia Minor.* Hence **Ponticus**, *a, um.*

Popilius and **Popillius**, *a, the name of a Roman gens.*

Poplicola (*Poplicola*), or **Publicola**, *ar, m.* a surname of P. Valerius, and of his descendants.

Poppaeus, *a, the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Poppaea Sabina, wife of the Emperor Nero. Hence **Poppaeus**, *a, um.*

Pōpūlōnia, *ae. f.* also **Pōpūlōnium**, *il, n.* and **Pōpūlōnii**, *orum, m. plu.* a town on the coast of Etruria. Hence **Pōpūlōnenses**, *lum, m. plu.* its inhabitants.

Porcius, *a, the name of a Roman gens.* v. *Cato.*

Porphyrion, *ōnis, m.* one of the giants.

Porseus and **Porseenna**, *ae, m.* king of Clusium in Etruria, who made war against Rome on account of the banished Turpinus; he compelled the Romans to pay him tribute.

Portūnus (*Portunus*), *i, m.* the protecting god of harbours, also called *Palaeon.*

Pōsidōnius, *il, m.* a celebrated Stoic philosopher at Rhodes, an instructor of Cicero.

Postūmīus (incorrectly written *Posthumus*), *a, the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Postūmīanus**, *a, um.*

Pōtītius, *a, a Roman gentile name.*

Potinae, *arum, f. plu.* a village in Boeotia. Hence **Potinae**, *adis, f. adj.*

Praeneste, *is, n.* an ancient town in Latium, now Palestrina, situated on a lofty hill, famed for its temple of Fortune and the oracle connected with it. Hence **Praenestinus**, *a, um.*

Praxitéles, *is, m.* a celebrated Athenian sculptor. Hence **Praxitélius**, *a, um.*

Prīamūs, *i, m.* son of Laomedon, king of Troy, husband of Hecuba, and father of Hector, Paris, Cassandra, etc.; he was slain by Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles. Hence **Prīamēis**, *idis, f.* Cassandra; **Prīamēius**, *a, um,* and **Prīamides**, *ae, m.* a son of Prīam.

2, his grandson, named after him, the son of Polites.

Prīāpus, *i, m.* the god of fruitfulness; hence, of flocks, gardens, and vineyards.

Prīsēnē, *ēs, f.* a maritime town of Ionia, the birth-place of Bias.

Prīvernūm, *i, n.* a very ancient town of Latium, now Piperno. Hence **Prīvernus**, *adis, adj.*

Prōcas and **Prōca**, *ae, m.* king of Alba, father of Numitor and Amulius.

Prōchyta, *ae,* and **Prōchyta**, *ēs, f.* a small island off the coast of Campania, now Procida.

Procles, *is* or *i, m.* twin-brother of Eurythene.

Procnē (*Progne*), *ēs, f.* daughter of Pandion and wife of Tereus; she was changed into a swallow.

Proeria, *is* and *idis, f.* daughter of Erechtheus, and wife of Cephalus, who shot her in mistake for a wild beast.

Prōerustes, *ae, m.* a noted highwayman in Aethiopia. He was slain by Theseus.

Prōcūleius, *i, m.* a Roman eque, a friend of Augustus.

Prōculus, *a, a Roman surname.* Esp. Julius Proculus, a Roman senator, who asserted that Romulus had appeared to him after his death.

Prōdicus, *i, m.* a Grecian sophist of Cos, contemporary with Socrates. Hence **Prōdicius**, *a, um.*

Proetus, *i, m.* king of Tiryns. Hence **Proetides**, *um, f. plu.* his daughters.

Progne, v. Proene.

Prōmethēus (*trisyll.*), *ēs* and *ēos, m.* son of Iapetus and Clymene, brother of Epimetheus, and father of Deucalion. He is represented as a great benefactor of mankind, and as thus incurring the hatred of Jupiter. Hence **Prōmethēus**, *a, um,* and **Prōmēthides**, *ae, m.* Deucalion.

Prōpercius, *il, m.* Sex. Aurelius Propertius, a celebrated elegiac poet, an older contemporary of Virgil.

Prōpōntis, *idos* and *idis, f.* the small sea between the Hellespont and the Thracian Bosphorus, now the sea of Marmara. Hence **Prōpōntiacus**, *a, um.*

Prōserpina, *ae, f.* daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, and wife of Pluto.

Prōtagōras, *ae, m.* a celebrated sophist of Abdera.

Prōtēsilaus, *i, m.* son of Iphiclus, the leader of the Thesalians against Troy. Hence **Prōtēsilaus**, *a, um.*

Prōteus (*disyll.*), *ēs* and *ēos, m.* a sea-god who had the power of assuming any form he pleased.

Prōtēgēnes, *is, m.* a celebrated Greek painter of Caria.

Prōtēas, *ae, m.* king of Bithynia, who hospitably received Hannibal, but afterwards betrayed him.

Pseudōphilippus, *i, m.* the false Philip, i. e. Andronicus.

Prophis, *idis, f.* a city in Arcadia.

Ptōlēmāeus, *i, m.* the name of the kings of Egypt after Alexander the Great. Hence **Ptōlēmāeus**, *a, um,* and **Ptōlēmāis**, *idis, f.* a city in Egypt, and another in Phoenicia. *2, an astrologer in the time of the Emperor Gtho.* *3, a king of Mauritania.*

Publicius, *a, the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Publicianus**, *a, um.*

Pupinia, *ae, f.* (*sc. regio*) a sterile tract of country in the vicinity of Rome; also called *Pupinius*, and *Pupiniensis ager.*

Pūpius, *a, the name of a Roman gens.*

Pūtēōli, *orum, m. plu.* an important commercial city on the coast of Campania, having mineral springs; now Pozzuolo. Hence **Pūtēōlianus**, *a, um.*

Pydna, *ae, f.* a city in Macedonia, near which there was fought the battle in which Aemilius Paulus defeated Perseus. Hence **Pydnaei**, *orum, m. plu.* its inhabitants.

Pygmāllōn, *ōnis, m.* a king of Cyprus who became enamoured of a statue which he had made. *2, son of Belus, king of Tyre, and brother of Dido.*

Pyliades, *ae* and *is, m.* nephew of Agamemnon, celebrated as the friend of Ureates. Hence **Pyliades**, *a, um.*

Pylos, *arum, f. plu.* a narrow pass: Tauri, between Cappadocia and Cilicia. Esp. the Pass of Thermopylae. Hence **Pyliacus**, *a, um.*

Pylos and **Pylos**, *i, f.* the name of three cities of the Peloponnese: one in Elis; one in Messenia, where Neleus reigned, now Old Nafarino; and the other in Triphylia, the abode of Nestor. Hence **Pylius**, *a, um.*

Pyramus, *i, m.* the lover of Thiaie. *2, one of the largest rivers in Asia Minor.*

Pyrenē (*γ*), *ēs, f.* the range of mountains in the north of Spain, the Pyrenees. Hence **Pyrenaeus** (*γ*), *a, um.*

Pyrenēus (*trisyll.*), *ēs* and *ēos, m.* a king of Thrace.

Pyrgi, *orum, m. plu.* an ancient town in Etruria. Hence **Pyrgensis**, *e.*

Pyrrha, *ae,* and **Pyrrha**, *ēs, f.* daughter of Epimetheus, and wife of Deucalion.

Pyrrho, *ōnis, m.* a philosopher of Elis, contemporary with Aristotle, and founder of the sceptical school of philosophy. His followers are called

Pyrrhōnēi.

Pyrrhus, *i, m.* son of Achilles and Deidamia (otherwise called Neoptole-

mus). 2. a king of Epirus, who invaded Italy to assist the Tarentines against Rome.

Pythagoras, ae, m. a celebrated philosopher of Samos, about 540 B.C.; he settled in Italy, and was the founder of the system of philosophy which received its name from him. Hence **Pythagoreus**, a, um, and **Pythagoriscus**, a, um.

Pytho, ñs, f. an old name of Delphi. **Pythion**, ñis, m. the serpent slain near Delphi by Apollo. Hence **Pythicus**, a, um, and **Pythius**, a, um.

Q.

Quintiliánus (Quinct), i, m. a Roman surname. Esp. M. Fabius Quintiliánus, the celebrated rhetorician.

Quintilius (Quinct), a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. a poet of Cremona, a friend of Horace and kinsman of Virgil.

Quintius (Quinctius), a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Quintius** (Quinct), a, um, and **Quintianus** (Quinct), a, um.

Quirinus, i, m. the name of Romulus, after his deification. 2. of Janus.

3. of Augustus (poet.). Hence **Quirinalis**, e, and **Quirinus**, a, um.

R.

Rábirus, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Rábirianus**, a, um.

Racilius, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Raudii campi, a plain near Verona, where Marius defeated the Cimbri.

Rávenna, ae, f. a celebrated city in Gallia Cispadana on the Adriatic, still bearing the same name. Hence **Rávennas**, ñis, adj.

Réate, is, n. a very ancient town of the Sabines, now Rieti. Hence **Réatinus**, a, um.

Régillus, i, m. a town of the Sabines. Hence **Régilianus**, a, um, and **Régillensis**, e.

2. a lake in Latium, celebrated for the victory over the Latins gained on its banks by the Romans.

Régium (Lepidi), a town in Gallia Cisalpina, now Reggio. Hence **Régenses**, ñum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Régulus, i, m. a Roman surname. Esp. of the celebrated consul, M. Atilius Régulus, who was taken prisoner by the Carthaginians in the first Punic war.

Rémulus, i, m. a king of Alba. 2. a personage mentioned in the *Æneid*.

Rémus, i, m. the brother of Romulus.

Rex, Regis, a surname in the gens Marcia.

Rhádámanthus, i, m. son of Jupiter, brother of Minos, a judge in the infernal regions.

Rhaeti, ñum, m. plu. a people who dwell between the Alps and the Danube. Hence **Rhaetia**, ae, f. their country, now the Grisons and the Tyrol; **Rhaeticus**, a, um; **Rhaetius**, a, um, and **Rhaetus**, a, um.

Rhamnus, ñntis, f. a town on the east coast of Attica, famed for a statue of Nemesis. Hence **Rhamnusius**, a, um; and **Rhamnús**, ñdis, f. Nemesis.

Rhea Silvia, daughter of Numa, and mother of Romulus and Remus.

Rhæa, ae, f. another name for Cybele.

Rhégum (Regium), ñi, n. a town on the coast of Brutium, on the Sicilian Straits, now Reggio. Hence **Rhéginus**, a, um.

Rhénius, i, m. one of the largest rivers in Europe, now the Rhine. Hence **Rhénanus**, a, um.

Rhésus, i, m. a Thracian prince who came to the assistance of Troy, where he was killed by Diomedes and Ulysses.

Rhipaci or **Rhiphaci** (also Ripi), montes, a range of mountains in the northern part of the earth. Hence **Rhipæus** or **Rhiphaeus**, ñum.

Rhódanus, i, m. a large river in south-western Gaul, now the Rhone.

Rhódopé, ñs, f. a lofty mountain range in Thrace. Hence **Rhódopéus**, a, um.

Rhódos (rarely Rhodus), i, f. an island on the south coast of Asia Minor, celebrated for its Colossus, and for the skill of its people in navigation, now Rhodes. Hence **Rhódus**, a, um; and **Rhodiensis**, e.

Rhoetum, i, n. a promontory in Mysia, on the Hellespont. Hence **Rhoetæus**, a, um.

Rhoetus (Rhoecus), i, m. a giant. 2. a centaur. 3. a companion of Phineus. 4. a king of the Marisians.

Róma, ae, f. a celebrated city on the Tiber in central Italy, founded by Romulus; the capital of the Roman empire. Hence **Rómānus**, a, um.

Rómulus, i, m. the founder and first king of Rome, worshipped after his death as Quirinus. Hence **Rómúleus**, a, um; **Rómulus**, a, um; and **Rómúlidæ**, ñum, m. plu. the Romans.

Roscus, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. L. Roscius Otho, a friend of Cicero, tribune of the people, B.C. 67.

2. Q. Roscius, a very celebrated actor, the intimate friend of Cicero. Hence **Rosolānus**, a, um. 3. Sex. Roscius, of America, defended by Cicero from a charge of murder.

Rósea or **Rósta**, ae, f. a very fertile district near Reate. Hence **Róseus** (Rosius), a, um.

Rúbi, ñum, m. plu. a town in Apulia, now Ruvo.

Rúbico, ñis, m. a small stream which formed the boundary between Italy Proper and Cisalpine Gaul.

Rúdine, ñum, f. plu. a town in Apulia, the birth-place of Ennius. Hence **Rúdinus**, a, um.

Rúpius, a, a Roman gentile name. **Rúselæ**, ñum, f. plu. a very ancient town of Etruria. Hence **Rúsellānus**, a, um.

Rútillus, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Rútuli, ñum, m. plu. an ancient people of Latium, whose capital was Ardea. Hence **Rútulus**, a, um.

S.

Sába, ae, f. a large town in Arabia Felix, celebrated for its frankincense. Hence **Sábaena**, a, um.

Sábasius, ñi, m. a surname of Bacchus. Hence **Sábasia**, ñum, m. plu. a festival in honour of Bacchus.

Sábelli, ñum, m. plu. the ancient name for the Sabines. Hence **Sábellus**, a, um; and **Sábellicus**, a, um.

Sábin, ñum, m. plu. an ancient people of central Italy, whose country lay to the north of Latium. Hence **Sábinus**, a, um; and **Sábina**, ae, f. a Sabine woman.

Sácoe, ñum, m. plu. a Scythian tribe.

Saori-portus, ñis, m. a place in Latium, where Sulla defeated the younger Marius.

Ságaris, is (Sangarius, ñ), m. one of the largest rivers of Asia Minor; it falls into the Euxine. Hence **Ságaris**, ñis, f. adj.

Ságantum, i, n., and **Ságantus** (-os), i, f. a city on the eastern coast of Spain, the taking of which by Hannibal occasioned the second Punic war; now Muriedro. Hence **Ságantinus**, a, um.

Sálmia, is (a later form, *Salamina*, ae), f. an island in the Saronic Gulf, opposite Eleusis, now Salamis. Hence **Sálminius**, a, um. 2. a city in Cyprus, founded by Teucer. Hence **Sálmīnus**, a, um.

Sálapia, ae, f. a town in Apulia. Hence **Sálapinus**, a, um; and **Sálatiani**, ñum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Sálentini (Sall.), ñum, m. plu. a people who occupied the south-eastern extremity of Italy. Hence **Sálentinus**, a, um.

Sálernum, i, n. a maritime town in the south of Campania, now Salerno.

Sallustius (Salustius), ñi, m. C. Sallustius Crispus, a celebrated Roman historian. Hence **Sallustianus** (Salust.), a, um. 2. Crispus Sallustius, a great nephew of the historian.

Salmácis, ñis, f. a fountain in Cæria; also the nymph of this fountain.

Salmónæus (tríay.), ñum, m. son of Aeolus, brother of Sisyphus, who was

tated lightning, and was on that account hurled into Tartarus by Jupiter. Hence **Salmónis**, *Idis*, *f.* his daughter *Tyro*. Hence **Salónae**, *arum*, *f.* *plu.* the capital of *Dalmatia*.

Sámárobriva, *ae*, *f.* the chief town of the *Ambiani*, now *Amiens*.

Sámē, *ēs* (*Samos*) *f.* the ancient name of the island of *Epaphroditia*. **2.** the capital of the island. Hence **Sámēi**, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* its inhabitants.

Samnium, *il*, *n.* a country of central Italy, whose inhabitants were an offshoot from the *Sabines*. Hence **Samnī**, *itis*, *adj.* *Samnite*; **Samnites**, *ium*, *m.* *plu.* the *Sammites*; and **Samnitiūs**, *a*, *um*.

Sámos (*Samos*), *i*, *f.* an island on the coast of Asia Minor opposite *Ephesus*, famed as the birth-place of *Pythagoras*, and for the worship of *Juno*; its chief city had the same name. Hence **Sámōis**, *a*, *um*.

Sámōthrācia, *ae*, *f.* an island in the northern *Aegean*, the chief seat of the mystic worship of the *Cabiri*; also called **Sámōthrāce**, *ēs*, *f.* and **Sámōthrāca**, *ae*, *f.* Hence **Sámōthrācius**, *a*, *um*; and **Sámōthrāces**, *um*, *m.* *plu.* the inhabitants of *Sámōthrāce*.

Sancus, *i*, *m.* a deity of the *Sabines*, also worshipped at *Rome*; identical with *Hercules*.

Santōni, *orum* (*Santones*, *um*), *m.* *plu.* a people of *Aquitania*. Hence **Santōnicus**, *a*, *um*.

Sapphō, *is*, *f.* a celebrated lyric poetess, born at *Mytilene* in the island of *Lesbos*, who is said to have thrown herself from the *Leucanion* Rock into the sea. Hence **Sapphiciūs**, *a*, *um*.

Sardānāpalus, *i*, *m.* the last king of the *Assyrian* empire of *Ninereh*.

Sardēs, *ium* (*Sardis*, *is*), *f.* *plu.* the capital of *Lydia*, on the *Pactolus*. Hence **Sardāniūs**, *a*, *um*.

Sardi, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* the inhabitants of *Sardinia*. Hence **Sardus**, *a*, *um*; **Sardūs**, *a*, *um*; **Sardinia**, *ae*, *f.* the largest island in the *Mediterranean*; and **Sardinēnsis**, *e*.

Sarmātae (*Saurōmātae*), *arum*, *m.* *plu.* a barbarous people, who occupied the eastern parts of *Europe*; esp. portions of the mod. *Poland* and *Russia*. Hence **Sarmātia**, *ae*, *f.* their country; **Sarmāticūs**, *a*, *um*; and **Sarmatis**, *Idis*, *f.* *adj.*

Sarnus, *i*, *m.* a river in *Campania*, near *Pompeii*, now the *Sarno*.

Sarpēdon, *ōnis*, *m.* son of *Jupiter* and *Europa*, king of *Lycia*. **2.** his grandson, killed before *Troy* by *Patroclus*.

Sarra, *ae*, *f.* another name for the city of *Tyre*. Hence **Sarrāniūs**, *a*, *um*.

Sarsina, *ae*, *f.* a town in *Umbria*, the birth-place of *Plautus*, still called *Sarsina*.

Satiōla, *ae*, *f.* a town of *Samnium*, near *Campania*. Hence **Satiōlāniūs**, *a*, *um*; and **Satiōlūs**, *i*, *m.*

Satiriciūm, *i*, *n.* a town in *Latium*. Hence **Satiriciāni**, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* its inhabitants.

Sātīreium, *i*, *n.* a town near *Tarentum*. Hence **Sātīreilānus**, *a*, *um*.

Sātūrniniūs, *i*, *m.* a Roman surname. Esp. *L. Apulpius Saturninus*, tribune of the people, B.C. 102.

Sātūrnus, *i*, *m.* a mythical king of *Latium*, who came to Italy in the reign of *Janus*; afterwards honoured as the god of agriculture and of civilization in general; hence early identified with the *Kronos* of the *Greeks*, and regarded as the father of *Jupiter*, *Pluto*, *Neptune*, and *Juno*. Hence **Sātūrniniūs**, *a*, *um*; Subst. (1) *Jupiter*. (2) *Pluto*; **Sātūrnia**, *ae*, *f.* (1) *Juno*. (2) a town on the *Capitoline Hill*, the fabled beginning of *Rome*; and **Sātūrnālis**, *e*.

Saurōmātae, and **Saurōmātes**, *v.* *Sarmatae*.

Scaea porta, *ae*, *f.* the *Scaean* or western gate of *Troy*.

Scaevola, *ae*, *m.* [*lit.* Left-handed] a surname of *C. Mucius*, who made his way into the camp of *Porcena* to kill him, and, on being discovered, burned off his own right hand. After his time, it became a frequent surname in the gens *Mucia*.

Scāmander, *dri*, *m.* a river near *Troy*.

Scaptia, *ae*, *f.* an ancient town in *Latium*. Hence **Scaptiniūs**, *a*, *um*; and **Scaptēnsis**, *e*.

Scepsis, *is*, *f.* a town in *Myria*. Hence **Scepsiniūs**, *a*, *um*.

Schoeneus (*dissyll.*), *el*, *m.* king in *Boeotia*, father of *Atalanta*. Hence **Schoenēis**, *Idis*, *f.* *Atalanta*; and **Schoenēis**, *a*, *um*.

Sciāthos (-us), *i*, *f.* a small island in the *Aegean* Sea.

Scipio, *ōnis*, the name of a celebrated family in the gens *Cornelia*, the most famous members of which were the two conquerors of the *Carthaginians*, *P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus* major, in the second, and *P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus Africanus* minor, in the third *Punic* war. Hence **Scipiadēs**, *ae*, *m.* one of the *Scipio* family, a *Scipio*.

Sciron, *ōnis*, *m.* a noted robber, killed by *Theseus*.

Scōpas, *ae*, *m.* a famous *Grecian* sculptor of *Paros*. **2.** a very rich *Thessalian*.

Scytlāceum (*Scylactum*), *i*, *n.* a town on the coast of *Istrum*, now *Squillace*. Hence **Scytlāceus**, *a*, *um*.

Scylla, *ae*, *f.* a celebrated rock between *Italy* and *Sicily*, opposite to *Charybdis*. Personified as the daughter of *Phorcus*, transformed by *Circe* into a sea-monster, with dogs about her haunches. Hence **Scyllāeus**, *a*, *um*. **2.** daughter of *Nisus*; *v.* *Nisus*.

Scyros or **Scyrys**, *i*, *f.* one of the *Sporades* near *Euboea*, now *Scyros*. Hence **Scyriūs**, *a*, *um*; and **Scyriās**, *Idis*, *f.* *adj.*

Scythae, *arum*, *m.* *plu.* the *Scythians*.

a general designation of the nomadic tribes of the north of *Europe* and *Asia*, beyond the *Black Sea*. Hence **Scythia**, *ae*, *f.* their country; **Scythicus**, *a*, *um*; **Scythissa**, *ae*, *f.* and **Scythia**, *Idis*, *f.* a *Scythian* woman. **Sēbēthos**, *i*, *m.* a small stream in *Campania*. Hence **Sēbēthis**, *Idis*, *f.* *adj.*

Sēgesta, *ae*, *f.* an ancient city on the north-western coast of *Sicily*. Hence **Sēgestānus**, *a*, *um*.

Sēgusiani, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* a *Gallie* tribe, neighbours of the *Aedui*.

Sēius or **Seius**, *i*, *m.* a *Roman* name. Hence **Sēiānus**, *i*, *m.* *Aelius*, the powerful *Præfectus prætorii* of *Tiberius*. **Sēleucia** (*Selucia*), *ae*, *f.* a city in *Syria*, now *Kyze*. **2.** the capital of the *Parthians*.

Sellinus, *untis*, *f.* a town on the south-west coast of *Sicily*. **2.** a town on the coast of *Cilicia*.

Sēmēlē, *ēs* or **Sēmēla**, *ae*, *f.* daughter of *Cadmus*, and mother of *Bacchus* by *Jupiter*. Hence **Sēmēlēiūs**, *a*, *um*.

Sēmīramis, *is* or *Idis*, *f.* a celebrated queen of *Assyria*, consort and successor of *Ninus*. Hence **Sēmīramiūs**, *a*, *um*.

Semprōniūs, *a*, a *Roman* gentile name. Esp. *Ti.* and *C.* *Sempronius Gracchus*. Hence **Semprōniānus**, *a*, *um*.

Sēna, *ae*, *f.* a town on the coast of *Umbria*, now *Senigallia*. Hence **Sēnēnsis**, *e*.

Sēneca, *ae*, *m.* a surname in the gens *Annaea*. Esp. *M. Annaeus Seneca*, a native of *Corinthus*, a celebrated rhetorician in the time of *Augustus* and *Tiberius*. **2.** His son, *L. Annaeus Seneca*, a *Stoic* philosopher, instructor of *Nero*.

Sēnōnes, *um*, *m.* *plu.* a powerful people of *Gaul*, whose chief city was *Agendicum*, now *Sens*. **2.** a people in *Gallia Cisalpina*.

Sēplasia, *ae*, *f.* a street in *Capua*, where perfumes were sold.

Sēptimius, *a*, the name of a *Roman* gens.

Sēquāna, *ae*, *f.* one of the principal rivers of *Gallia*, now the *Seine*. Hence **Sēquāni**, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* a powerful *Gallie* tribe, in whose territories the river had its source.

Sērāpis, *is*, and *Idis*, *m.* an *Egyptian* divinity.

Sēres, *um*, *m.* *plu.* a people of eastern *Asia*, the mod. *Chinese*, celebrated for their silken fabrics. Hence **Sēricus**, *a*, *um*.

Sergestus, *i*, *m.* a follower of *Arctas*. **Sergius**, *a*, the name of a *Roman* gens. Esp. *L.* *Sergius Catilina*.

Sērīphus or -os, *i*, *f.* a small island, one of the *Cyclades*, now *Serpho*. Hence **Sērīphiūs**, *a*, *um*.

Sērtōrius, *i*, *m.* *Q.* a general of *Marius*, who maintained himself in *Spain* against the *pirates* of *Sulla*, until he was assassinated by *Perperna*. Hence **Sērtōriānus**, *a*, *um*.

Servilius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Servilius**, *a*, um, and **Serviliānus**, *a*, um.

Servilius, *a*, a Roman proper name, esp. in the Sulpician gens.

Sesostris, *is*, or *Idia*, *m*, a celebrated king of Egypt.

Sextus (Sextilius), *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Sextius** (Sextilius), *a*, um, and **Sextiliānus** (Sexti.), *a*, um.

Sestos or **-us**, *i*, *f*, a town in Thrace, on the Hellespont, opposite Abydos, the residence of Iero. Hence **Sestus**, *a*, um.

Sētia, *ae*, *f*, a town in Latium, celebrated for its excellent wine, now *Sesse* or *Sezza*. Hence **Sētinius**, *a*, um.

Sicambri, *v*. *Sigambri*.

Sicāni, *orum*, *m*, *plu*, a very ancient people of Italy, a portion of whom migrated to Sicily. Hence **Sicānus**, *a*, um; **Sicānius**, *a*, um; **Sicānia**, *ae*, *f*, the island of Sicily, and **Sicānia**, *Idia*, *f*, *adj*.

Sicca, *ae*, *f*, a town of Numidia. Hence **Siccones**, *um*, *m*, *plu*, its inhabitants.

Siclaeus (Syeh.), *i*, *m*, (the first syllable is sometimes long) the husband of Dido.

Sicclii, *orum*, *m*, *plu*, another name for the Sicani, *q*. v. Hence **Sicclius**, *a*, um; **Sicclia**, *ae*, *f*, the island of Sicily; **Sicclienis**, *e*, and **Sicclis**, *Idia*, *f*, *adj*.

Sicyon, *ōnis*, *f*, the capital of Sicyonia, in the north-east of the Peloponnese, famous for its school of art. Hence **Sicyōnia**, *a*, um.

Sida, *ae*, *f*, a town in Pamphylia. Hence **Sidēae**, *arum*, *m*, *plu*, its inhabitants.

Sidicini, *orum*, *m*, *plu*, a people in Campania, whose chief town was Teanum. Hence **Sidicinius**, *a*, um.

Sidon, *ōnis* and *ōnis*, *f*, a very ancient and celebrated Phoenician city, the mother-city of Tyre, now *Saida*. Hence **Sidonius**, *a*, um; **Sidōnicus**, *a*, um, and **Sidānis**, *Idia*, *f*, *adj*.

Sigambri (Sicambri, Sygambri, and Sazambri), *orum*, *m*, *plu*, a powerful people of Germany. Hence **Sigamber**, *a*, um.

Sigēum, *i*, *n*, a promontory in Troas, and a town of the same name, where Achilles was buried, now *Yenisheh*. Hence **Sigēus** (Sigētus), *a*, um.

Sigilia, *ae*, *f*, a town in Latium, now *Segni*. Hence **Sigināus**, *a*, um.

Sila, *ae*, *f*, a large forest in the country of the Iuvavii.

Silānus, *i*, *n*, a Roman surname in the Junian gens.

Silārus, *i*, *n*, a river forming the boundary between Lucania and Campania, now *Silaro*.

Silēnus, *i*, *m*, the tutor and constant attendant of Bacchus represented as bald-headed, with short horns and a flat nose, usually drunk, and mounted on an ass. 2. a Greek historian.

Silius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Siliānus**, *a*, um.

Silvānus (Sylv.), *i*, *m*, a deity presiding over woods and all places planted with trees.

Silvius, *il*, *m*, the name of several kings of Alba longa.

Simōis, *entis*, *m*, a small river in Tracia, which falls into the Scamander.

Simōnides, *is*, *m*, a celebrated lyric poet of Ceos. Hence **Simōnides**, *a*, um.

Sinis, *is*, *m*, a robber who frequented the Isthmus of Corinth, and was killed by Theseus.

Sinon, *ōnis*, *m*, son of Aesimius, who induced the Trojans to take the wooden horse within their city.

Sinōpē, *ēs*, *f*, a Greek colony in Paphlagonia, on the Euxine, the birthplace of Diogenes the Cynic, and the residence of Mithridates, now *Sinoub*. Hence **Sinōpensis**, *e*, and **Sinōpēus**, *a*, um.

Sinuessae, *ae*, *f*, the last city of Latium, on the confines of Campania. Hence **Sinuessānus**, *a*, um.

Sipontum, *i*, *n*, an ancient maritime town in Apulia. Hence **Sipontinus**, *a*, um.

Sipyllus, *i*, *m*, a mountain of Lydia, on which Niobe was changed into stone. Hence **Sipyllēus** and **Sipyllēus**, *a*, um.

Sirēnes, *um*, *f*, *plu*, sea-nymphs who had the power of charming by their songs all who heard them. Various accounts of their parentage and history are given.

Sirenna, *ae*, *m*, L. Cornelia, a Roman annalist, born about B.C. 118.

Sisyphus, *i*, *m*, son of Aëolus, king of Corinth, infamous for his avarice and deceit. His punishment in the infernal regions was to roll to the top of a hill a stone which constantly rolled back again. Hence **Sisyphus**, *a*, um, and **Sisyphides**, *ae*, *m*, a male descendant of Sisyphus.

Sithōnii, *orum*, *m*, *plu*, a Thracian people; hence, in gen. the Thracians. Hence **Sithōnius**, *a*, um; **Sithon**, *ōnis*, *adj*, and **Sithōnis**, *Idia*, *f*, *adj*.

Smintheus (dissyl.), *ēi*, *m*, an epithet of Apollo.

Smyrna (in many MSS. *Zmyrna*), *ae*, *f*, a celebrated maritime city of Ionia; according to some, the birthplace of Homer; still called Smyrna. Hence **Smyrναeus** (Zmyrn.), *a*, um.

Socrōtes, *is*, *m*, a celebrated Athenian philosopher, put to death B.C. 399. Hence **Socrōticus**, *a*, um.

Solon, *ōnis*, *m*, a famous legislator of the Athenians, one of the seven sages of Greece, born about B.C. 618.

Solomum, *il*, *n*, a district on the northern coast of Latium.

Sophocles, *is* and *i*, *m*, the second in order of time of the three great Athenian tragic poets. Hence **Sophoclēus**, *a*, um.

Sora, *ae*, *f*, a town in Latium, on the Liris. Hence **Sorānus**, *a*, um.

Soracte, *is*, *n*, a high mountain, near the Tiber, in Etruria, on which was a temple of Apollo, now *Monte di S. Oreste*.

Sōlius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. two brothers, famous book-sellers at Rome in the time of Horace.

Sparta, *ae*, *f*, the capital of Laconia, also called Lacedaemon. Hence **Spartānus**, *a*, um; **Spartiatēs**, *ae*, *m*, a Spartan; **Spartiatius**, *a*, um; and **Spartius**, *a*, um.

Spartacus, *i*, *m*, a Thracian gladiator, who commanded the gladiators in their war against the Romans.

Sperchēōs or **Sperchius**, *i*, *m*, a river of southern Thessaly. Hence **Sperchēis**, *Idia*, *f*, *adj*, and **Sperchēnides**, *ae*, *m*, a dweller by the Sperchius.

Speusippus, *i*, *m*, nephew of Plato, and his successor in the Academy.

Spio, *ā*, *f*, a sea-nymph, daughter of Nerius and Doris.

Spōletium (afterwards called also **Spōletum**), *il*, *n*, a city of Umbria, now *Spoleto*. Hence **Spōletinus**, *a*, um.

Spurinna, *ae*, *m*, the haruspex who warned Caesar to beware of the Ides of March.

Spūrius, abbrev. *Sp*, a Roman praenomen.

Stābia, *arum*, *f*, *plu*, a small town on the coast of Campania near Pompeii, along with which it was overwhelmed by an eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79. Hence **Stābiānus**, *a*, um.

Stāgira, *orum*, *m*, *plu*, a town in Macedonia, the birth-place of Aristotle. Hence **Stāgiritēs**, *ae*, *m*, Aristotle.

Stellātis ager or **campus**, a district in northern Campania, near *Caia*. Hence **Stellātinus**, *a*, um.

Stentor, *ōis*, *m*, a Grecian herald, celebrated for his loud voice.

Stēropē, *ēs*, *f*, one of the *Phorides*. **Stēropēs**, *is*, *m*, one of Vulcan's Cyclopes.

Stertinius, *il*, *m*, a Stoic philosopher.

Stēsielēus, *i*, *m*, a Greek lyric poet of Mitylene.

Stēnēboea or **Stēnēboea**, *ae*, *f*, daughter of *Idalica*, king of Lycia.

Stēnēlus, *i*, *m*, king of Mycenae, father of *Stēsielēus*. 2. king of the Lygians, father of Cyrus. 3. a companion of Diomedes at the siege of Troy, and one of those shut up in the wooden horse. Hence **Stēnēlēus**, *a*, um; and **Stēnēlēs**, *Idia*, *f*, *adj*.

Stilpon or **Stilpo**, *ōnis*, *m*, a philosopher of Megara.

Strābo, *ōnis*, *m*, a Roman surname.

Strāto or **Strāton**, *ōnis*, *m*, a philosopher of Lampascus.

Strātocles, *is*, *m*, a celebrated comedian.

Strātōnicēa, *ae*, *f*, one of the chief cities of Caria. Hence **Strātōnicēus**, *a*, um; and **Strātōnicēus**, *e*.

Strōphādes, *um*, *f*, *plu*, two islands off the coast of Messenia, the residence of the Harpies.

Strymon, ónis, m. a river forming the ancient boundary between Macedonia and Thrace, now Struma. Hence **Strymoníus**, a, um; and **Strymonís**, idis, f. adj.

Stymphálus, i, m., or **Stymphálum**, i, n. a district in Arcadia, with a town, mountain, and lake of the same name, the haunt of a species of odious birds of prey, which were destroyed by Hercules. Hence **Stymphálus**, a, um; **Stymphálius**, a, um; and **Stymphálias**, idis, f. adj.

Styx, ŷgis and ŷgos, f. a river in Arcadia. 2. the principal river in the infernal regions, by which the gods swore. Hence **Stýgius**, a, um; and **Stýgiális**, e.

Suero, ónis, m. a river of Spain, now Xucar. 2. a town at the mouth of this river, now Cullera. Hence **Suero-nensis**, e. 3. the name of a Rutulian. **Suessa**, ae, f. a very ancient town in Latium, called also S. Pomelia. 2. a town in Campania, also called S. Aurunca, the birth-place of the poet Lucilius, now Sessa.

Suessónes, om, m. plu. a people of Gaul, near the modern Soissons.

Suessula, ae, f. a town of Campania. Hence **Suessuláni**, orum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Suetónius, ii, m. the name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. Suetonius Tranquillus, author of the biographies of the first twelve Roman emperors.

Süevi, orum, m. plu. a powerful Germanic people. Hence **Süevus**, a, um; **Süevia**, ae, f. their country; and **Süevicus**, a, um.

Sulla (incorrectly written Sylla), ae, m. a surname in the gens Cornelia. Esp. J. Cornelius Sulla Felix, the celebrated Roman Dictator. Hence **Sullanus**, a, um.

Sulmo, ónis, m. a town of the Pelignii, near Corfinium, the birth-place of Cicero. Hence **Sulmonensis**, e. 2. the name of a hero in the Aeneid.

Sulpicius, m. the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Sulpicius**, a, um; and **Sulpiciánus**, a, um.

Summanus (Subm.), i, m. a Roman deity to whom nocturnal lightnings were ascribed, by some identified with Pluto.

Súanium or **Súnion**, ii, n. a promontory and town of Aitica, now Capo Colonna.

Surrentum, i, n. a maritime town of Campania, now Sorrento. Hence **Surrentinus**, a, um.

Súsa, orum, m. plu. the ancient capital of Persia.

Sútrium, ii, n. an ancient town in Etruria, now Sutri. Hence **Sútrinus**, a, um.

Sýbaris, is, f. a town of Lucania on the Gulf of Tarentum, noted for the luxury of its inhabitants. 2. the river on which Sybaris was situated.

Sýnê, ðs, f. a town at the southern extremity of Upper Egypt, now Assuan. Hence **Sýnêites**, ae, m. adj.

Sýmaethus, i, m. a river, the southern boundary of Aethia, and a town situated upon it. Hence **Sýmaethus**, a, um; **Sýmaethêus**, a, um; and **Sýmaethis**, idis, f. adj.

Symplegádes, um, f. plu. two floating islands at the entrance of the Euxine, which crushed whatever attempted to pass between them, until they became fixed on the passage of the Argo.

Synnáda, orum, n. plu. a town in Phrygia, famous for its marble. Hence **Synnádensis**, e.

Sýphax, ácia, m. a king of Numidia at the time of the second Punic war.

Sýracúas, arum, f. plu. the chief city in Sicily, on the east coast. Hence **Sýracúseus**, a, um; **Sýracúsius**, a, um; and **Sýracúsius**, a, um.

Sýria, ae, f. a country in Asia, on the Mediterranean Sea, between Asia Minor and Egypt. Hence **Sýrius**, a, um; **Sýrus**, a, um; **Sýricus**, a, um; and **Sýricus**, a, um.

Sýrix, ingis, f. a nymph changed into a reed.

Sýros, i, f. one of the Cyclades. Hence **Sýrius**, a, um.

Sýrtis, lum, f. plu. two great gulfs on the north coast of Africa, distinguished as Major and Minor; the former was full of sand banks, and both were very dangerous.

T.

Táburnus, i, m. a small mountain chain between Samnium and Campania.

Táclitus, i, m. C. Cornelius, a celebrated Roman historian, born about A.D. 60.

Taenárus (-os), i, comm., and **Taenárion** (-on), i, n. the most southern point of the Peloponnese, on which stood a celebrated temple of Neptune; a town of the same name was also on the promontory. Hence **Taenárius**, a, um; **Taenárides**, ae, m. adj.; and **Taenária**, idis, f. adj.

Táges, is, or Etis, m. an Etrurian divinity, grandson of Jupiter; he taught the Etrurians the art of divination.

Táges, i, m. a river in Lusitania, celebrated for its golden sands, now Tujo, or Tagus.

Tálthýpius, i, m. the herald of Agamemnon.

Támárus, i, f. a town of Cyprus. Hence **Támáreus**, a, um.

Támêsis, is, m. a river in Britain, now the Thames; called also Tamesis, ae.

Tanager, gri, m. a river in Lucania.

Tánais, is, m. a large river of Scythia, now the Don. 2. the proper name of a man.

Tánáquil, ilis, f. the wife of the elder Tarquin.

Tántalus, i, m. son of Jupiter, and father of Pelops and Niobe. Having

offended Jupiter, he was punished in the infernal regions by continual hunger and thirst, food and drink being apparently within his reach, but always eluding his grasp. Hence **Tántálus**, a, um; **Tántálides**, ae, m. a male descendant of Tántalus; and **Tántális**, idis, f. a female descendant of Tántalus.

Tápρόβανê, ðs, f. an island in the Indian Ocean, now Ceylon.

Tarbëlli, orum, m. plu. a people in Aquitania, extending to the Pyrenees. Hence **Tarbëllus**, a, um.

Tarcho or **Tarchon**, ónis or óntis, m. an Etrurian who assisted Aeneas against Turnus.

Tárentum, i, n. an important Greek city, situated on the west coast of Calabria, now Taranto. Hence **Tárentinus**, a, um.

Tarpëus, a, a Roman proper name. Esp. Tarpëa, ae, f. a Roman maiden, who treacherously opened the citadel to the Sabines. Hence **Tarpëus**, a, um; esp. mons Tarpëus, a rock on the Capitoline Hill, from which criminals were thrown headlong.

Tarquínii, orum, m. plu. a very ancient and important town of Etruria. Hence **Tarquínus**, a, um; **Tarquinius**, ii, m. the fifth king of Rome; (i) the last king of Rome; and **Tarquínienis**, e.

Tarráclia (Terr.), ae, f. a town on the coast of Latium, formerly called Auxur. Hence **Tarráclienis** (Terr.), e.

Tarráco, ónis, f. a town on the east coast of Spain, now Tarragona. Hence **Tarráconensis**, e.

Tarsus, i, f. the capital of Cilicia. Hence **Tarsensis**, e.

Tartessus or -os, i, f. a very ancient maritime town in the south of Spain. Hence **Tartessus**, a, um.

Tátius, ii, m., f. a king of the Sabines, who afterwards reigned jointly with Romulus. Hence **Tátienis**, lum, m. plu. one of the three original Roman tribes.

Taurus, i, m. a mountain range in western Germany.

Tauri, orum, m. plu. a barbarous people, living in the peninsula now called the Crimea, who sacrificed foreigners to Diana. Hence **Tauricus**, a, um.

Taurini, orum, m. plu. a people of northern Italy, near the modern Turin. Hence **Taurinus**, a, um.

Tauróménium, ii, n. a town on the east coast of Sicily, now Taormina. Hence **Tauróménitanus**, a, um.

Taurus, i, m. a great mountain chain of Asia.

Táygetê, ðs, f. daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Pleiades.

Táygetus, i, m. a lofty range of mountains in Laconia. Called also Táygeta, orum, m. plu.

Téanum, i, n. Teanum Apulum, a town in Apulia. Hence **Téanenses**, lum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Téanum Sidicium, a town in Campania, now Teano.

Tecmessa, *ae, f.* daughter of Telemachus, and mistress of Ajax the son of Telamon.

Tēgēa, *ae, f.* a very ancient town in Arcadia. Hence **Tēgēōus** or **Tēgēaeus**, *a, um, and Tēgēātae*, *arum, m. plu.* its inhabitants.

Tēlamon, *ōnis, m.* an Argonaut, son of Aeacus, brother of Peleus, king of Salamis, and father of Ajax and Teucer. Hence **Tēlamōnius**, *ii, m.* and **Tēlamōniādes**, *ae, m.* Ajax.

Tēlchines, *um, m. plu.* a mythical family in Crete, Cyprus, and Rhodes, famous for their magic arts.

Tēlēbōae, *arum, m. plu.* the inhabitants of several small islands on the coast of Acarnania, and also probably of Cyprus.

Tēlēgōnus, *i, m.* son of Ulysses and Circe, who killed his father without knowing him.

Tēlēmachus, *i, m.* son of Ulysses and Penelope.

Tēlēphus, *i, m.* king of Mysia, son of Hercules and Auge. He was wounded by the spear of Achilles, but was afterwards cured by its rust. 2. a friend of Horace.

Telmessus or **Telmessus**, *i, f.* a town of Lycia, famous for the skill of its inhabitants in divination. Hence **Telmessus**, *a, um, and Telmesses*, *ium, m. plu.* its inhabitants.

Tēmēsa, *ae, also Tēmēsē, ēs, and Tempes* (Temis), *ae, f.* a town in Bruttium, now Torre del Lupi. Hence **Tēmēsaeus**, *a, um, and Tempēsānus*, *a, um.*

Tempē, *indecl. plur. n.* a beautiful valley in Thessaly, through which ran the River Peneus, between Olympus and Ossa.

Tempyra, *orum, n. plu.* a town in Thrace.

Tenchterī (Tentertī), *orum, m. plu.* a German people on the Rhine.

Tēnēdos or **-us**, *i, f.* an island in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Troas. Hence **Tēnēdius**, *a, um.*

Tēnes, *is, m.* son of Cygnus; his father had him thrown into the sea in a chest, which was driven upon the island named after him, Tenedos. Hence **Tēnēdius**, *a, um.*

Tēnos or **-us**, *i, f.* one of the Cyclades, now Tino.

Tentira, *orum, n. plu.* a city in Upper Egypt, now Denderah.

Tēos or **Tēus**, *i, f.* a town in Ionia, the birth-place of Anacreon. Hence **Tēus**, *a, um.*

Tērentius, *a, um* the name of a Roman gens. Esp. M. Terentius Afer, a celebrated comic poet. Hence **Tērentius**, *a, um, and Tērentiānus*, *a, um.*

Tērentus (Tar.) or **-os**, *i, f.* a place in the Campus Martius, where the ludæ sculares were held. Hence **Tērentinus**, *a, um.*

Tērēus, *ei* or *ēos, m.* king of Thrace, husband of Procne. Hence **Tērēides**, *ae, m.* his son Irys.

Terpsichōrē, *ēs, f.* the Muse of choral song and dancing.

Tēthys, *ōis, f.* a sea-goddess, wife of Oceanus, and mother of the sea-nymphs and river-gods.

Teucer (Teucrus), *cri, m.* son of Telamon, king of Salamis, and brother of Ajax. 2. son of Scamander of Crete, son-in-law of Dardanus, and afterwards king of Troy. Hence **Teucrus**, *a, um, and Teucrīa*, *ae, f.* the Trojan country, Troy.

Teuthras, *antis, m.* an ancient king of Mysia. Hence **Teuthrantius**, *a, um, and Teuthrantius*, *a, um.*

Teutōnī, *orum* (Tentōnes, *um*), *m. plu.* a powerful people of Germany. Hence **Teutōnicus**, *a, um.*

Thāia, *idis, f.* a celebrated courtesan of Athens, mistress of Alexander the Great.

Thales, *is* and *ētis, m.* a celebrated Grecian philosopher of Miletus, one of the Seven Sages.

Thālia, *ae, f.* the Muse of Comedy. 2. a sea-nymph.

Thāmyras, *ae, m.* a Thracian poet who entered into a contest with the Muses, and, being vanquished, was deprived of his sight.

Thaprus or **-os**, *i, f.* a city in Sicily. 2. a city in Africa, where Caxar defeated the partisans of Pompey.

Thāsus or **-os**, *i, f.* an island in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Thrace, now Thasos. Hence **Thāsius**, *a, um.*

Thaumas, *antis, m.* a father of Iris. Hence **Thaumantēus**, *a, um; Thaumantias*, *adis, f.* and **Thaumantis**, *idis, f.* Iris.

Thēbae, *arum* (Thēbē, *ēs*), *f. plu.* a very ancient and celebrated city in Upper Egypt. 2. the capital of Boeotia, one of the most ancient cities in Greece, founded by Cadmus. Hence **Thēbānus**, *a, um, and Thēbāis*, *idis, f. adj.* 3. a city in Mysia, destroyed by Achilles. Hence **Thēbāns**, *ae, f.* Andromache, the daughter of Retion, king of Thebes in Mysia.

Thēmīs, *idis, f.* the goddess of justice and of prophecy.

Thēmistocles, *i* and *is, m.* a celebrated Athenian statesman and general. Hence **Thēmistoclēs**, *a, um.*

Thēon, *ōnis, m.* a satirical poet. Hence **Thēonius**, *a, um.*

Thēophrānes, *is, m.* an historian, a friend of Pompey.

Thēophrastus, *i, m.* a Grecian philosopher, a disciple of Plato and Aristotle.

Thēopompus, *i, m.* a Grecian historian and orator, a pupil of Isocrates. Hence **Thēopompēus** or **-inus**, *a, um.*

Thērāpnas, *arum, f. plu.* a town in Laconia, the birth-place of Helen. Hence **Thērāpnasus**, *a, um.*

Thermas, *arum, f. plu.* a town in Sicily, near Himera. Hence **Thermiānus**, *a, um.*

Thermōdon, *ontis, m.* a small river of Pontus, on which dwelt the Amazons.

Hence **Thermōdōntēs**, *a, um, and Thermōdōntiāus*, *a, um.*

Thermopylae, *arum, f. plu.* the famous pass between Thessaly and Locria, where Leonidas fell.

Thērōdāmas, *antis, m.* a Scythian king, who fed lions with human flesh. Hence **Thērōdāmantēs**, *a, um.*

Therites, *ae, m.* a Greek, distinguished for ugliness and scurrility.

Thēseus, *ei* and *ēos, m.* a king of Athens, son of Aegeus and Aethra; husband of Ariadne, and afterwards of Phaedra; father of Hippolytus; friend of Pirithous; conqueror of the Minotaur. Hence **Thēsēus**, *a, um; Thēsēus*, *a, um, and Thēsēides*, *ae, m.* Hippolytus.

Thespieae, *arum, f. plu.* an ancient town in Boeotia. Hence **Thespius**, *a, um; Thespienses*, *ium, m. plu.* its inhabitants, and **Thespias**, *adis, f. adj.*

Thespis, *is, m.* the founder of Greek tragedy.

Thesprotia, *ae, f.* a district in Epirus. Hence **Thesprotias**, *a, um.*

Thessalia, *ae, f.* the largest and most northerly district of Greece. Hence **Thessalius**, *a, um; Thessalus*, *a, um, and Thessaliis*, *idis, f. adj.*

Thessalōnica, *ae* or *-ē, f.* a maritime city of Macedonia. Hence **Thessalōnicenses**, *ium, m. plu.* its inhabitants.

Thestius, *is, m.* king of Aetolia, father of Iola and Althaea. Hence **Thestiades**, *ae, m.* a male descendant of Thestius, and **Thestias**, *adis, f.* Althaea.

Thestor, *ōris, m.* the father of Calchus. Hence **Thestorides**, *ae, m.* Calchas.

Thētis, *idis* or *Idos, f.* a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Thuria, wife of Pelcus, and mother of Achilles.

Thiabē, *ēs, f.* a small town of Boeotia. Hence **Thiābēus**, *a, um.* 2. a maiden of Babylon, beloved by Pyramus.

Thōas, *antis, m.* king of Teucrii, slain by Orestes. Hence **Thōantēs**, *a, um.* 2. a king of Lemnos, father of Hippolyte. Hence **Thōantias**, *adis, f.* Hippolyte.

Thrāca, *ae*, **Thrācē**, *ēs*, and **Thracis**, *ae, f.* an extensive country between the Aegean, Buxine, and Danube. Hence **Thrācius**, *a, um; Thrācius*, *a, um; Thrax*, *scis, m.* and **Thracis** or **Thressa**, *ae, f.*

Thrāsýbūlus, *i, m.* the liberator of Athens, his native city, from the thirty tyrants.

Thrasymachus, *i, m.* a celebrated Grecian sophist of Chalcedon.

Thucýdides, *is, m.* a celebrated Greek historian. Hence **Thucýdidias**, *a, um.*

Thulé, *ēs, f.* an island in the extreme north of Europe; acc. to some, Iceland, acc. to others, one of the Shetland Islands.

Thürri, *orum*, *m. plu.* a city of *Lucania*, on the *Tarentine Gulf*, built near the site of *Sybaris*. Hence **Thürinus**, *a, um*.

Thyestes, *ae, m.* son of *Pelops*, brother of *Atræus*, and father of *Aegisthus*. Hence **Thyestæus**, *a, um*, and **Thyestelades**, *ae, m.* *Aegisthus*.

Thyas or **Thyas**, *adis, f.* a *Bacchant*.

Thymbra, *ae, or Thymbræ, æs, f.* a city in *Troas*, with a temple of *Apollo*. Hence **Thymbraeus**, *i, m.* an epithet of *Apollo*.

Thymelæ, *æs, f.* a celebrated actress.

Thyni, *orum*, *m. plu.* a *Thracian* people, who emigrated to *Bithynia*. Hence **Thynus**, *a, um*; **Thynia**, *ae, f.* their country; **Thyniæus**, *a, um*, and **Thynias**, *adis, f. adj.*

Thyonæ, *æs, f.* the mother of the fourth *Bacchus*. Hence **Thyonæus**, *ei, m.* *Bacchus*.

Tiberis, is also contr. *Tibris* (*Tybris*), is or *Idis*, *m.* a river of *Latium*, on which *Rome* stood. Hence **Tiberinus**, *a, um*; **Tiberinus**, *i, m.* the *Tiber*: (ii) a king of *Alba*; and **Tiberius**, *idis, f. adj.*

Tiberius, *i, m.* a Roman *praenomen* (abbrev. *Ti.*). Esp. the Emperor *Tiberius*. Hence **Tiberius**, *a, um*, and **Tiberianus**, *a, um*.

Tibullus, *i, m.* *Albius*, a celebrated Roman *elegiac* poet, born about B.C. 54, a contemporary and friend of *Ovid* and *Horace*.

Tibur, *aris, n.* an ancient town of *Latium* on the *Anio*, now *Tivoli*. Hence **Tiburs**, *uritis*; **Tiburtinus**, *a, um*, and **Tiburinus**, *a, um*.

Tiburtus, *i, m.* the founder of *Tibur*.

Ticinum, *i, n.* a city in *Gallia Cisalpine*, on the River *Ticinus*, now *Paria*.

Ticinus, *i, m.* a river in *Gallia Cisalpine*, now *Ticino*, a tributary of the *Padus*, celebrated for a victory gained by *Hannibal* over the Romans upon its banks.

Tifata, *orum, n. plu.* a mountain near *Capua*.

Tigellinus, *i, m.* the most hated of *Nero's* favourites.

Tigellus, *i, m.* *Hermogenes*, a censurer of *Horace*.

Tigræus, *is, m.* king of *Armenia*, son-in-law of *Mithridates*. 2. his grandson.

Tigris, is or *Idis*, *m.* a large river of western *Asia*, east of the *Euphrates*, which falls into it.

Timaeus, *i, m.* a Greek historian of *Sicily*, under *Agathocles*. 2. a *Pythagorean* philosopher, a contemporary of *Plato*.

Timægenes, *is, m.* a learned rhetorician in the time of *Alexander*.

Timævus, *i, m.* a small river in *Istria*, between *Aquileia* and *Tergeste*.

Timolæon, *ontis, m.* a celebrated *Corinthian* general. Hence **Timolæontæus**, *a, um*.

Timon, *ontis, m.* a celebrated misanthrope of *Athens*.

Timothæus, *ei, m.* son of *Conon*, a general of the *Athenians*. 2. a celebrated musician, a native of *Miletus*.

Tiphys, *ios, m.* the pilot of the *Argo*.

Tiresias, *ae, m.* a celebrated blind soothsayer of *Thebes*.

Tridates, *ae, m.* the name of several kings of *Armenia*.

Tiryns, this or *thos, f.* a town in *Argolis*, one of the most ancient in *Greece*, where *Hercules* was brought up. Hence **Tirynthius**, *a, um*.

Tisamenus, *i, m.* son of *Orestes* and king of *Argos*.

Tisiphone, *æs, f.* one of the *Furies*. Hence **Tisiphonæus**, *a, um*.

Titan, *antis, m.* the sun-god, *Phœbus*. 2. another name for *Prometheus*.

Titanæ, *um, plu.* the sons and daughters of *Titanus* and *Ge*, who contended for the sovereignty of heaven, and were precipitated into *Tartarus* by *Jupiter*. Hence **Titanus**, *a, um*;

Titanæus, *a, um*, and **Titaniæ**, *idis, f. adj.*

Tithonus, *i, m.* son of *Laoœdon*, consort of *Aurora*; endowed with immortality, but changed at last into a grasshopper. Hence **Tithonius**, *a, um*.

Titius, *a, m.* the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Titius**, *a, um*, and **Titiensis**, *e*.

Titus, *i, m.* a Roman *praenomen*, abbreviated *T*.

Tityrus, *i, m.* the name of a shepherd in *Virgil's Eclogues*. 2. a shepherd in general. 3. *Virgil's Eclogues*.

4. *Virgil* himself.

Tityos, *is, m.* a giant, son of *Jupiter*, slain by *Apollo*, and cast into the infernal regions.

Trojælus, *i, m.* a son of *Hercules*.

Tomæros or **-us**, *i, m.* a mountain in *Epirus*.

Tomolus, *i, m.* a mountain of *Lydia* in which the *Pactolus* rises, producing excellent wines. Hence **Tomolus**, *a, um*, and **Tomolites**, *is, m. adj.*

Tolæa, *ae, f.* a city in southern *Gallia*, now *Toulouse*. Hence **Tolæanus**, *a, um*, and **Tolæates**, *iun, m. plu.* its inhabitants.

Tolummus, *ii, m.* a king of the *Veientes*. 2. a *Rutulian* soothsayer.

Tomis, *is, f.* a town of *Moesia*, on the *Euxine*, famous as the place to which *Ovid* was banished. Hence **Tomitæ**, *arum, m. plu.* its inhabitants, and **Tomitæus**, *a, um*.

Tomyris, *is, f.* a *Scythian* queen, by whom the elder *Cyrus* was defeated.

~ **Torone**, *æs, f.* a town in *Macedonia*. Hence **Toroneus**, *a, um*, and **Toroneus**, *a, um*.

Torquatus, *i, m.* a surname in the *Manlian* gens.

Trachin, *inis, or Trachyn, ynus, f.* a town in southern *Thessaly*. Hence **Trachinus**, *a, um*.

Trajanus, *i, m.* an excellent Roman emperor, who reigned A.D. 98-117.

Tralles, *iun, f. plu.* a commercial city of *Asia Minor*, near the *Mæander*. Hence **Trallianus**, *a, um*.

Træpus, *unus, f.* a city in *Pontus*, now *Trebizond*.

Trasimænus lacus, or simply **Trasimenus**, *i, m.* a lake in *Etruria*, now *Lago di Perugia*, on the shores of which *Hannibal* gained a victory over the Romans.

Trebatiæ, *is, m.* C. Testa, a lawyer, a friend of *Cicero*.

Trebellius, *a, m.* the name of a Roman gens.

Trebia, *ae, f.* a southern tributary of the *Padus*, on the banks of which *Hannibal* defeated the Romans, now the *Trebbia*.

Trebbia, *a, m.* the name of a Roman gens.

Tréviri (also written *Trêveri*), *orum, m. plu.* a powerful people in *Gallia Belgica*, about the mod. *Treves*. Hence **Trévërius**, *a, um*.

Trinacria, *ae, f.* the Island of *Sicily*. Hence **Trinacrianus**, *a, um*, and **Trinacrian**, *idis, f. adj.*

Trinobantes, *um, m. plu.* a people in the eastern part of *Britain*.

Triopæ, *as, m.* the father of *Erichonius*. Hence **Triopæus**, *is, m.* *Erichonius*. and **Triopæia**, *idis, f.* a grand-daughter of *Triopæus*, *Meatra*.

Triptolæmus, *i, m.* son of *Celeus*, king of *Eleusis*; he was a favourite of *Ceres*, and the inventor of agriculture.

Triton, *ontis or ontos, m.* a sea-god, son of *Neptune*, who blows through a shell to calm the sea. 2. a river and lake in *Africa*, near the *Lesser Syrtis*, where, according to some authorities, *Minerva* was born. Hence **Tritionius**, *a, um*;

Tritionis, *idis or idos, f. adj.* (ii) **Tritionis**, *idis, f. Minerva*.

Troezen, *entis, f.* a very ancient city of *Argolis*, where *Theæus* was born. Hence **Troezenius**, *a, um*.

Troglodytæ, *arum, m. plu.* a people of *Ethiopia* who dwell in caves, the *Troglodytæ*.

Troilus, *i, m.* son of *Priam*, slain by *Achilles*.

Trophonius, *is, m.* a brother of *Agamæus*, in conjunction with whom he built the temple of *Apollo* at *Delphi*; after his death he had a celebrated oracle. Hence **Trophonæus**, *a, um*.

Tros, *ois, m.* a king of *Ithurgia*, after whom *Troy* was named. Hence **Troia** or **Trôia**, *ae, f.* a city of *Asia Minor*, famous for its ten years' siege by the Greeks. (ii) a town founded by *Aeneas*, in *Italy*. (iii) a town settled by *Helenus*, in *Epirus*; **Troïus** (*Troûs*), *a, um*;

Troïanus, *a, um*; **Troïeus**, *a, um*; **Trois**, *ois, m.* a Trojan; **Troas**, *adis or ados, f. adj.* (ii) the Trojan woman. (iii) the region about *Troy*, the *Troad*;

and **Troïades**, *um, f. plu.* Trojan women.

Tullius, *a, m.* the name of a Roman gens. Esp. *Scrv. Tullius*, the sixth king

of Rome; and M. Tullius Cicero, the renowned statesman and orator. Hence **Tullianus**, a, um, and **Tullianum**, i, n. the dungeon of the state-prison in Rome, built by Servius Tullius.

Turnus, i, m. a king of the Rutuli, killed by Aeneas.

Turones, um, m. plu. a people of Gallia, on the Liger, near the mod. Tours.

Tusci, orum, m. plu. another name for Etrusci; v. Etruria. Hence **Tuscus**, a, um.

Tusculum, i, n. a very ancient town of Latium, about ten miles from Rome. Hence **Tusculanus**, a, um; **Tusculanensis**, e, and **Tusculus**, a, um.

Tyana, orum, m. plu. a city in Asia Minor. Hence **Tyanæus**, a, um.

Tydeus (disyll.), èi and èos, m. son of Ueneus and father of Diomedes. Hence **Tydidæ**, ae, m. Diomedes.

Tyndareus (trisyll.), èi, m. king of Sparta, and husband of Leda; he was the father of Castor and Clytemnestra, and the reputed father of Pollux and Helen. Hence **Tyndarius**, a, um; **Tyndarides**, ae, m. a male descendant of Tyndareus; also for a child of Tyndareus in gen.; and **Tyndaris**, idis, f. a female descendant of Tyndareus; (ii) a town on the north coast of Sicily, whose inhabitants are called **Tyndaritani**, orum, m. plu.

Typhoeus (trisyll.), èi or èos (Typhôn, ônis), m. a giant, struck with lightning by Jupiter, and buried under Mount Aetna. Hence **Typhoeus**, a, um, and **Typhoeis**, idis, f. adj.

Tyras, ae, m. a river in Sarmatia, now the Dniester.

Tyro, ðs, f. daughter of Salmoneus.

Tyrhæni, orum, m. plu. a Pelasgian people who migrated to Italy and formed the parent stock of the Etrurians. Hence **Tyrhænus**, a, um, and **Tyrhænais**, ae, f. Etruria.

Tyrreus, èi, m. a shepherd of King Latinus. Hence **Tyrhidae**, arum, m. plu. his sons.

Tyrtæus, i, m. an Athenian poet, who flourished about B.C. 668.

Tyrrus, or -os, i, f. a famous maritime and commercial city of the Phoenicians, now the ruins of Sûr. Hence **Tyrrus**, a, um, Tyrian, Theban, or Carthaginian.

U.

Ubbi, orum, m. plu. a German people on the Rhine.

Ucalæon, ontis, m. a Trojan elder.

Ufens, ðs, m. a small river in Latium, now Uffente. Hence **Ufentinus**, a, um. 2. a man's name.

Ulixes (Ulysses), is, or èi, m. a king of Ithaca, famed among the Grecian heroes of the Trojan war for his

craft and eloquence; the son of Laertes, husband of Penelope, and father of Telemachus and Telegonus.

Uluhræ, arum, f. plu. a small town of Latium, near the Pontine Marshes. Hence **Uluhræus**, a, um.

Ulysses, is, v. Ulixes.

Umbri, orum, m. plu. an ancient people of central Italy, in the district of Umbria. Hence **Uمبر**, bra, brum, and **Uمبرia**, ae, f. their country.

Urania, ae, or **Uranis**, ès, f. the Muse of astronomy.

Uspitæus, um, m. plu. a German people.

Utica, ae, f. a very old town in Africa Propria, north-west of Carthage, where the younger Cato killed himself. Hence **Uticensis**, e.

V.

Vacca (Vaga), ae, f. a town of Numidia, now Beja. Hence **Vaccensis** or **Vagensis**, e.

Vacuus, i, m. Vitruvius Vacuus, a general of Pundii, taken captive by L. Papirius.

Vacuna, ae, f. the goddess of rural leisure, esp. honoured by the Sabines. Hence **Vacunalis**, e.

Vadimonis lacus, a small lake in Etruria, now Lago di Bassano.

Vahalis, is, m. the southern branch of the Rhine, now the Waal.

Valerius, a, the name of an ancient patrician gens.

Vandalli or **Vandalli**, orum, m. plu. a people in the northern part of Germany.

Vangiones, um, m. plu. a German people on the Rhine, about the mod. Worms.

Varro, ônis, m. a surname in the gens Terentia. Esp. of the celebrated scholar, M. Terentius Varro. Hence **Varronianus**, a, um.

Varus, i, m. a surname, esp. in the gens Quintilia; e.g. P. Quintilius Varus, defeated by Arminius. Hence **Variannus**, a, um.

Vascones, um, m. plu. a people of northern Spain.

Vaticanus (i), mons, collis, a hill in Rome, on the western bank of the Tiber.

Vatinus, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Vectones or **Vettones**, um, m. plu. a people of Lusitania.

Velli, orum, m. plu. a very ancient city in Etruria, about twelve miles from Rome, taken by Camillus. Hence **Vellens**, ontis; **Vellentanus**, a, um; and **Vellus** or **Vellus** (trisyll.), a, um.

Velabrum, i, n. a district in Rome on the Palatine, where provision dealers dealt.

Vélæda, ae, f. a virgin who uttered predictions, and received idolatrous worship among the Germans.

Vella, ae, f. an elevated portion of the Palatine Hill at Rome. 2. a town on the coast of Lucania, a colony of the Phocæans, afterwards called Elea.

Hence **Vellensis**, e; and **Vellinus**, a, um.

Vellinus, i, m. a river of Sabinnus, which forms several lakes, the largest of which is called lacus Vellinus.

Vellitæ, arum, f. plu. a town of the Volsci, in Latium, now Velletri. Hence **Velliternus**, a, um.

Vellæus, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. Velleius Paterculus, an historian under Augustus and Tiberius.

Venâtrum, i, n. a very ancient town of the Samnites, celebrated for its olive-oil, now Venafri. Hence **Venâtrâus**, a, um.

Venêti, orum, m. plu. a people in the north-east of Italy. Hence **Venêtus**, a, um; and **Venêtia**, ae, f. their country. 2. a people of the north-west of Gaul. Hence **Venêtia**, ae, f. their country; and **Venêticus**, a, um.

Venilia, ae, f. the mother of Turnus. 2. the wife of Janus.

Ventidius, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Venus, ðis, f. the goddess of Love, the mother of Cupid and Aeneas. Hence **Venerêus** or **Venerius**, a, um.

Venûalis, ae, f. a town of Apulia, the birth-place of the poet Horace, now Venosa. Hence **Venûlanus**, a, um.

Vêrona, ae, f. a city in northern Italy, the birth-place of Catullus. Hence **Vêronensis**, e.

Verres, is, m. the surname of the praetor C. Cornelius, notorious for his bad government of Sicily. Hence **Verrius**, a, um; and **Verrinus**, a, um.

Vertumnus (Vort-), i, m. the god of the changing year, i. e. of the seasons and their productions.

Vescia, ae, f. a small town on the River Liris. Hence **Vescinus**, a, um.

Vesëria, is, m. a river in Campania, with a town of the same name.

Vesta, ae, f. one of the twelve principal deities, the daughter of Saturn and Rhea, the goddess of the fire burning on the hearth and of domestic life. Hence **Vestalis**, e.

Vostia, orum, m. plu. a people of central Italy on the Adriatic Sea. Hence **Vostinus**, a, um.

Vêdulus, i, m. one of the Alps, now Fies.

Vêdrius (Vêdrius), ði, m. a celebrated volcano in Campania.

Vicëtia (Vicentia), ae, f. a town in north-east Italy, now Vicenza. Hence **Vicëti** or **Vicentini**, orum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Vienna, ae, f. a city of Gallia, on the Rhodanus, now Vienna. Hence **Vienensis**, e.

Viminālis collis, one of the seven hills of Rome.

Vindēllici, orum, m. plu. a people of southern Germany.

Virgilius (Verg.), a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Virgilius Maro, a celebrated Roman poet, in the time of Augustus.

Virginius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. L. Virginius, the father of Virginia, whom he slew in order to save her from the decoit Appius Claudius.

Viriatūs (Viriatheus), i, m. a celebrated leader of the Lusitanians in their war against the Romans. Hence **Viriatinus** (Viriatheinus), a, um.

Vitellius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. A. Vitellius, a Roman emperor. Hence **Vitellius**, a, um; and **Vitellianus**, a, um.

Vpōntil, orum, m. plu. a powerful people in eastern Gallia.

Vōlāterræ, arum, f. plu. an ancient town in Etruria, now Volaterra. Hence **Vōlāterrānus**, a, um.

Volcae, arum, m. plu. a powerful people in Gallia, divided into the Volcae Arecomici and the Volcae Tectosages.

Volsci, orum, m. plu. an ancient people in the south of Latium. Hence **Volscus**, a, um.

Volsinī (Vulsinī), orum, m. plu. an important city in Etruria, now Bolsena. Hence **Volsinīensis**, e.

Vōlumnīus, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Vōlumnianus**, a, um.

Vulcānus (Volc.), i, m. the god of fire and furnaces, son of Jupiter and Juno. Hence **Vulcānius** (Volc.), a, um.

Vultur (Volt.), ōris, m. a mountain in Apulia, near Venusia.

Vulturū (Volt.), i, m. the principal river of Campania, now Volturno.

X.

Xanthus, i, m. a river of Troas. 2. a river in Lycia. 3. a small stream of Epirus.

Xēnocrātes, is, m. a disciple of Plato, a native of Chalcedon.

Xēnōphānes, is, m. a celebrated Grecian philosopher of Colophon.

Xēnōphōn, ōntis, m. a celebrated Grecian historian and philosopher, a pupil of Socrates, and a leader in the famous retreat of the 10,000 Greeks. Hence **Xēnōphontēs** or **-ius**, a, um.

Z.

Zācynthus or **-os**, i, f. an island in the Ionian Sea, now Zante. Hence **Zācynthius**, a, um.

Zāleucus, i, m. a lawgiver of the Locrians.

Zāma, ae, f. a small town in Numidia, celebrated for the victory gained there by Scipio over Hannibal.

Zanolē, ōs, f. an older name of Messina, in Sicily. Hence **Zanolaus**, a, um; and **Zanolēus**, a, um.

Zēno or **Zēnon**, ōnis, m. the founder of the Stoic philosophy, a native of Cytium in Cyprus. 2. a philosopher of Elea, in Magna Graecia. 3. an Epicurean philosopher, the teacher of Cicero and Atticus.

Zētes, ae, m. brother of Calais and son of Boreas, one of the Argonauts.

Zēthus, i, m. son of Jupiter by Antiope, and brother of Amphion.

Zeus, Dios, m. the Greek name of Jupiter.

Zēuxis, is and idis, m. a famous Grecian painter of Heracles.

Zōpyrus, i, m. a celebrated physiognomist.

Zōroastres, is, m. a lawgiver of the Medes.

THE END.



